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VASE OF FRIENDSHIP. This embossed silver vase was given J. V. Stalin by the Latvian people. It bears the seals of the 16 Soviet Republics. FRONT COVER. A Kremlin tower at night, as seen by a Soviet artist. BACK COVER. A montage of the drive to complete the Five-Year Plan.

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Information Bulletin

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A Soviet Writer's Greetings

A New Year's Message To All Americans

By Boris Izakov
Soviet Journalist

ALLOW me to convey, as the year 1949 begins, best wishes for a Happy New Year to the people of the United States.

Our countries are separated by seas and oceans, but the years of our common struggle against the forces of fascism have convinced us that there are no barriers to the good will of peoples aspiring toward a common aim.

Can we see in these postwar years a common aim which is of equal interest to the peoples of the USA and of the USSR?

It seems to me that this common aim—of all peoples—is a stable and lasting peace.

May we succeed in the New Year of 1949 in taking a decisive step toward achievement of this aim!

I have visited the United States on two occasions since the Second World War. My personal acquaintance with many Americans has convinced me that our peoples have many qualities in common: energy, persistence, simplicity, cheerfulness, hospitality. Let me assure you that a visitor from the Soviet Union feels quite at home in the company of average Americans.

However, I gained the impression that lack of information about the Soviet Union is an obstacle which to a great extent stands in the way of firm friendship between our peoples. Unfortunately, during my visits to the United States I frequently heard the most fantastic notions about Soviet life. The Soviet visitor is at times astonished by questions Americans ask about the USSR.

To avoid generalities, let me cite the results of an American opinion poll. I came across this information in the American press. According to this poll, 2 out of 3 Americans believe that all things in the USSR are owned in common. Most Americans do not know that the Soviet citizen has the right personally to own an automobile, household furnishings, his own house, etc., or that every collective farmer (in addition to holding in perpetual grant for use the collective-farm land and owning its output, together with the other members of his particular farm) owns his own house and has a plot of land for his own use—and that whatever he produces on this land is his alone, to dispose of as he desires. Of the Americans interviewed in this poll, 75 per cent did not know that the majority of Soviet citizens are not members of the Communist Party. And 7 out of 9 did not know that the Soviet Union itself produced the overwhelming bulk of the war materials with which the Soviet Army fought against Hitler Germany.

Let me repeat that these are not my own conclusions, but the results of a poll taken in an American survey. I may merely confirm, from my own experience, that these results do not by any means exaggerate the shocking ignorance of the Soviet Union that is typical of America.

The lack of elementary knowledge about the Soviet country accounts for the prevalence of these erroneous views and notions.

Do you remember how so many Americans believed when the fascists invaded our country that the USSR would be unable to hold out against the Hitler war machine?

And yet the Soviet Army not only held out against this machine, but smashed it.

And how so many Americans believed in 1945 that the Soviet country would be unable to recover from the terrible ravages of war entirely unaided from abroad—with its own forces alone? It is known, nevertheless, that the USSR is successfully advancing its postwar economic recovery with its own forces, and is moving from success to success despite the tremendous odds against it.

Since the smashing of Hitler's armies, the USSR has entered a period of peaceful development. All the hopes of the Soviet people are concentrated on peace—for only in peace can my people complete the reconstruction of their country and its further development, which for them signifies the attainment of new and still higher standards of living and culture. But the false views and notions about the USSR which are widely circulated in the United States poison Soviet-American relations.

I should like to wish our peoples, for this New Year, a better knowledge of each other and a better mutual understanding—the kind of mutual understanding desired by Franklin D. Roosevelt. It may be boldly stated that mutual understanding between our great peoples will be a bridge toward friendship between the USSR and the USA. And the cause of world peace will be secured thereby.

United and Mighty Soviet Land Builds For Peace, Plenty

DECEMBER 30, 1922—the day of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—is a momentous date in the history of the peoples of the USSR.

The October Socialist Revolution (1917) had emancipated the oppressed peoples of Russia and had laid the solid foundation necessary for the complete elimination of national inequality. And then on November 15, 1917 the famous *Declaration of Rights of the Peoples of Russia,* signed by Lenin and Stalin, was proclaimed. This historic document outlined the basic principles of the national policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and of the Soviet Government: the right of the nations of Russia to freedom of self-determination, including the right to secede and form independent states; the abolition of all national and national-religious privileges and restrictions; the right of all nationalities inhabiting the territory of Russia to full freedom of development. By outlining these basic principles, the *Declaration* laid the foundation for the brotherhood and friendship of the Soviet peoples.

Having obtained the right to self-determination, the peoples of the USSR themselves determined the question of their future destiny, the form which their statehood would take.

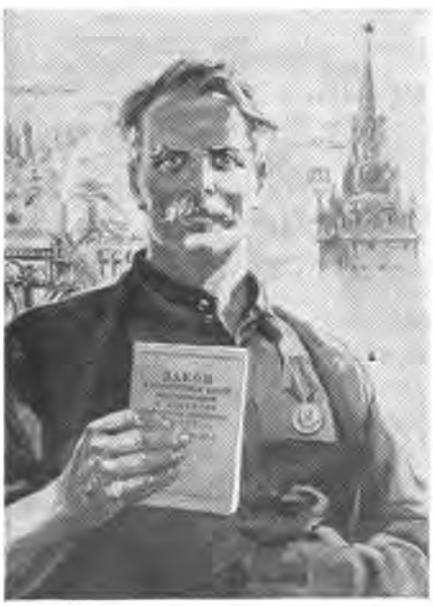
The Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic was the first to show the example of the state organization of the friendship of the nations. And the building of the autonomy of Soviet peoples began as far back as 1918. The Tatar, Bashkir, Kazakh, Chuvash, Mari, Udmurt, Yakut, Karelian, Caucasian and other peoples began, with the assistance of the Russian working people, to build a new and free life on the basis of equality and mutual fraternal aid. Soviet power brought about national equality by granting all nations complete equality in state and public life. The local administrations and courts in the autonomous republics and regions were formed from the native populations. Construction of schools, clubs and other cultural institutions began.

The mighty task of leading the wor of building the Soviet republics wa assigned to Lenin's closest comrade in-arms, J. V. Stalin, who in the earl years of Soviet power was People Commissar of Nationalities. Upon pro posing Stalin for the post of leader o this Commissariat, Lenin pointed ou that no other person could cope wit this complex and difficult task. Stalin profound knowledge of the needs an requirements of the people of all na tionalities, and his extensive theoret cal and practical experience, ensure the brilliant success of his activities i this vital government post.

Stalin played an active and leadin role in the organization of every So viet republic. Stalin led the struggl of the working people against the ex ploiting classes in the establishment o the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Sovie Socialist Republics, helped to create th republics which lie in the Caucasus an Central Asia, as well as the autonomou republics and regions.

The years of the Civil War (191 to 1920) welded the military and pol

(Continued on page 31)







WORKER, MOTHER AND PEASANT. Happy in their socialist homeland, Soviet citizens are building a solid futu on a basis of peace, abundance and solidarity in the multinational Soviet Union.

MacArthur's Strike Ban Rapped By Ambassador Panyushkin

Ambassador Alexander S. Panyushkin, acting in his capacity as Soviet representative to the Far Eastern Commission, delivered the following statement at a meeting of that body on January 6, 1949.

STATEMENT BY THE SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE AT THE MEETING OF THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION ON THE QUESTION OF LABOR POLICY IN JAPAN.

In submitting the proposal concerning the adoption by the Far Eastern Commission of a decision on the question of violations by General MacArthur of democratic freedoms in Japan, violations which found their expression in the prohibition for the workers and employees of government and public enterprises to engage in strikes and to conclude collective agreements, the Soviet delegation proceeded from the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration in respect to Japan and the Far Eastern Commission's policy decisions *Basic Post-surrender Policy for Japan* and *Principles for Japanese Trade Unions.*

The Soviet delegation pointed to concrete facts which confirm that General MacArthur's directive of July 22 and the ordinance of the Japanese Government of July 31, 1948, issued in conformity with that directive, which have deprived a considerable part of the Japanese workers and employees of their elementary rights to defend their vital interests, are a direct violation of the above-mentioned decisions.

The situation has been aggravated by the fact that this anti-democratic measure was approved on November 30 by the Japanese Diet under the pressure of the United States authorities, although it was opposed by a considerable number of Diet members who pointed out that the adoption of this measure constituted an anti-democratic and anti-people's policy.

It is regrettable that the majority of the representatives on the Far Eastern Commission, not having agreed with the Soviet proposal, entered thus the road of approving these anti-democratic measures of General MacArthur and the Japanese Government.

The Soviet delegation feels it necessary to state that it considers, as before, the above-mentioned measures of General MacArthur and the Japanese Government as being contrary to the adopted policy of the Allied Powers on the question of Japan's democratization and incompatible with the objectives of the Allies in respect to Japan. Those countries which support this policy of the American military authorities in Japan are violating the Potsdam Declaration in respect to Japan and the decisions on democratization of Japan, which have already been adopted by the Far Eastern Commission.

Tass Text On War Prisoners

Tass, the official Soviet news agency, has released the following statement:

REPORTS concerning the repatriation of German prisoners of war from the USSR have appeared in the British and American press of late. Moreover, these reports declare that a decision on the repatriation of German prisoners of war was adopted at the Moscow conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers in April, 1947.

It should be recalled that the Moscow conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers in April, 1947, considered the proposal presented by the Soviet delegation concerning the repatriation of German prisoners of war from the territory of the Allied Powers and from all other territory. The proposal of the Soviet delegation provided for the repatriation of German prisoners of war in accordance with a plan, the preparation of which was entrusted to the Allied Control Council in Germany; the plan was to have been prepared by a specified date. But the Control Council did not prepare this plan, because the Governments of France and Great Britain with the support of the Government of the USA, refused to include in the repatriation plan the considerable proportion of German prisoners of war detained on the territory of those countries—and who are detained to this day, ostensibly as wage workers in factories and on farms. Thus, owing to the resistance of the British and French authorities, the Control Council failed to adopt any decision on a plan for the repatriation of German prisoners of war.

As for German prisoners of war in the Soviet Union, the overwhelming majority of them has already been repatriated. Repatriation of the remaining prisoners of war in the USSR is proceeding in accordance with the plan adopted by the Soviet Government, and is scheduled to be completed in 1949. It follows, therefore, that reports in the British and American press about the alleged failure of the Soviet Union to abide by the decision on the repatriation of German prisoners of war are lying, slanderous inventions. These malicious inventions are intended to obscure the fact that the British and French authorities are detaining for an indefinite time large numbers of German prisoners of war in the guise of wage workers—as well as more than 250 thousand Soviet citizens forcibly deported to Germany by the hitlerites during the Second World War and detained by every possible means to this day in camps in the American, British and French occupation zones in Germany and Austria.

Current Lights Villages, Too

Rural Power Stations In 1948 Nearly Double Prewar

By Sergei Shurov

Head of the Planning Department of the Electrification Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR.

THOUSANDS of new electric power stations were put into operation in Soviet villages in 1948. Electricity was installed in seven thousand collective farms, in nearly one thousand machine-and-tractor stations and in hundreds of state farms.

This electrification of the countryside is in accordance with the aims outlined in the current Five-Year Plan. The Plan provides that: "There shall be a further development in the use of electricity in the collective farms, machine-and-tractor stations and state farms. Small hydroelectric stations shall be widely built in the rural areas . . . ."

All-round electrification of socialist agriculture developed very extensively in 1948 in the Soviet Union. The villages of Sverdlovsk Region in the Urals were provided with electricity. More than two-thirds of the collective farms in Moscow Region received electric power in 1948. Electrification was completed in many rural areas in Gorky, Kirov, Chelyabinsk, Molotov and other Regions.

Electrification has developed with particular rapidity in rural areas since the victory of the Soviet people over fascist Germany. For example, there were ten thousand, eight hundred and twenty-five rural electric power plants in the USSR on the eve of the Nazi invasion. During the first three postwar years (1945 through 1947) more than twelve thousand, six hundred new electric power stations were put into operation. The total capacity of rural power plants constituted 270 thousand kilowatts on the eve of the invasion. The capacity of rural power stations which began to operate for the first time during 1948 alone amounted to 214 thousand kilowatts.

There are many small rivers and irrigation canals in the Soviet Union, and their water power is utilized by collective and state farms in newly built power stations. Hydroelectric power stations are advantageous because they do not involve the expenditure of valuable fuel. Moreover, the water—after passing through the power stations in order to produce electricity—is then utilized for the irrigation of collective farm fields and vegetable gardens. Furthermore, the peasants hatch fish in the artificial reservoirs. Small rivers, after dams are built across them, become waterways for the transportation of agricultural produce.

The building of many large rural power stations was a characteristic feature of the past year. Such stations are reliable in operation and economical as well. The Kuzmin Hydroelectric Power Station—one thousand kilowatts in capacity—in Rybnovsk District, Ryazan Region, was put into operation this year and will serve forty-six collective farms. Following the example of Rybnovsk District, one hundred thirty-six collective farms of Sasov, Yermeshin, Petelin and Kadomsk Districts of Ryazan Region are jointly building a hydroelectric power station of even greater capacity. Large rural power stations are also being built in the Georgian and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics and in other parts of the Soviet Union.

Collective farmers of the Byelorussian SSR are building new electric power stations on the rivers Usyazh and Ptich in Minsk Region, and on the rivers Drut and Basia in Moghilev Region. Altogether, 173 rural electric power stations have been built this year in Byelorussia. The capacity of rural power plants in the Byelorussian Republic is being doubled as



KARELIAN STATION. Destroyed during the war, the Rauhiala hydropower station on the Vuoksa River in the Karelian Isthmus is again functioning.

compared with prewar capacity.

The Soviet Government is greatly assisting collective farms in this construction. The farms are being granted loans on easy terms for electrification and for electric equipment. Experienced specialists are drafting construction projects and are directing the building of new power plants.

The workers, technicians and engineers of hundreds of factories and mills are also helping the collective farms in the work of building power stations by producing above-quota quantities of turbines, transformers, generators and electric wiring for collective-farm power stations. Because of the assistance they are receiving from their "patrons"—the workers of factories in Moscow's Shcherbakov District—the collective farms of nearby Mozhaisk District, for example, won first place in Moscow Region in the socialist competition for the speedy electrification of villages. Many of Moscow's factories, among them the Stalin Auto Plant, the Sickle-and-Hammer Metallurgy Works, and the Moscow Cable Plant, are helping the collective farms by producing the needed equipment in excess of quota.

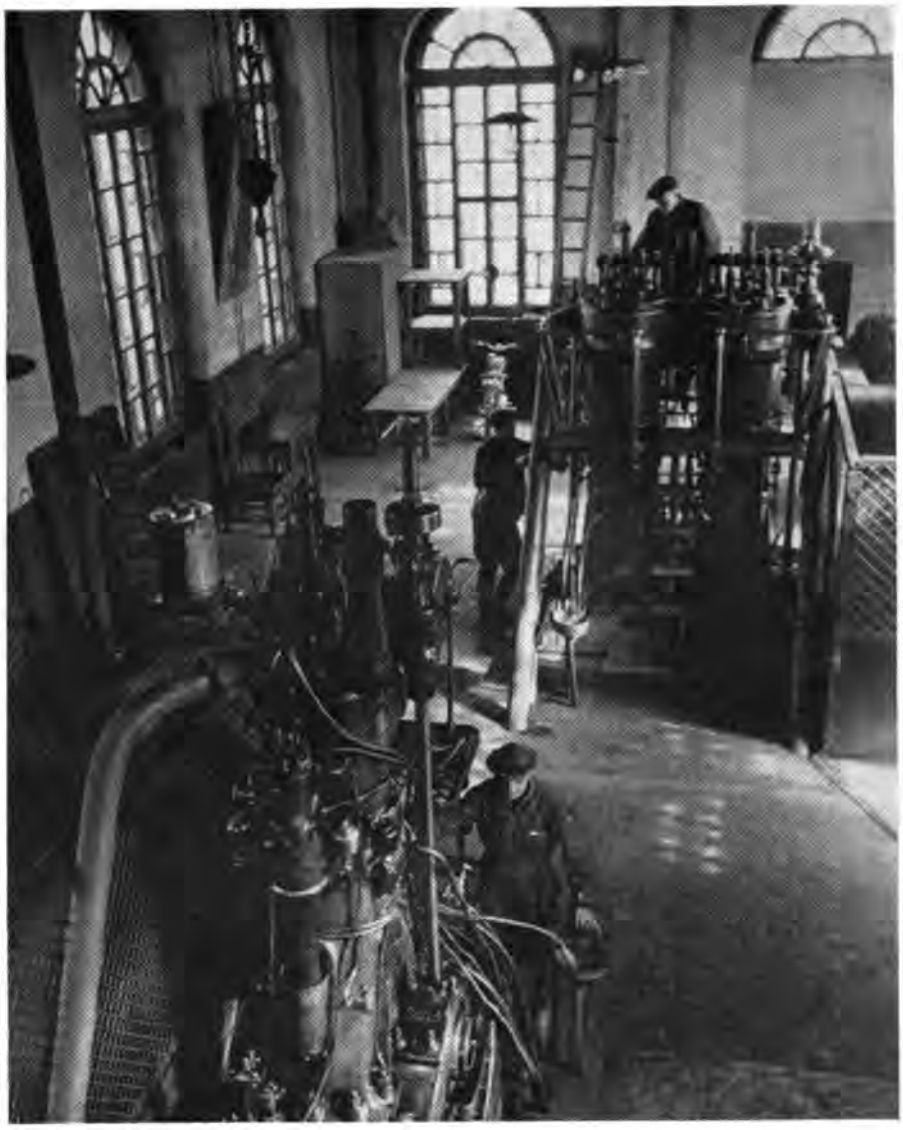
The working people of Sverdlovsk Region, having completed the electrification of all their villages, are now rendering great assistance to the collective farms of the Kazakh SSR. The workers, technicians and engineers of Sverdlovsk, Nizhny Tagil, Serov, Nevyansk and other industrial centers of the Urals have helped in equipping one hundred rural power stations in the Kazakh SSR.

This type of assistance is a striking example of the vital and indissoluble ties between town and collective farm village in the Soviet Union.

"We will electrize all of Russia—both industrial and agricultural Russia," Lenin said. Under the guidance of Joseph Stalin, the Soviet people are implementing Lenin's behest.

More and more collective farmers are using electric power in their production. For electricity sets into motion threshing machines, fodder preparation machines, artificial rain installations which irrigate fields. The electrotechnician is no more rare now in the village than the tractor driver.

In a large-scale collective farm, any laborious work can be mechanized by cheap electric power. Soviet scientists and technicians are successfully solving the problem of the electrification of the tilling of the soil. Electric tractors, designed by Soviet engineers, have been tested this year in the Achinsk District of the Sverdlovsk Region. Many such tractors will be produced in 1949 for the newly-formed state electric machine-and-tractor stations.



TAMBOV STATION. This plant mechanizes labor on the collective farm and lights houses too.

Electricity helps to raise the culture of villages, for it not only lights the houses of collective farmers, but also feeds radio relay stations and moving picture houses.

In the Moscow Region, five hundred collective farms built radio relay stations in the first nine months of 1948. Radio services were installed in another five hundred collective farms in the last three months of 1948. Installation of radio relay stations was completed in thirteen districts of the Moscow Region by the end of 1948.

Rural electrification will be completed in the Moscow Region this year. Almost all of the villages of the Gorky, Molotov and Leningrad Regions; of the Armenian SSR and in other parts of the Soviet Union will have received the benefits of electricity by the end of 1949. Nearly three million electric bulbs will start burning in collective farms in 1949. Rural areas will receive scores of thousands of electric motors. Thousands of radio relay stations and new motion picture houses will be built in collective farms before this year draws to a close.

Lenin's dream—electricity in every village in the land of socialism—is fast approaching reality.

Freedom of Religion Guarded By Soviet Constitution

By G. Karpov

The following is the first of a series of two articles on freedom of religion in the USSR, and the relationship between the Soviet Government and the Russian Orthodox Church. The author is Chairman of the Council for the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church; the Council operates under the direction of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

ALONG with the other civil liberties guaranteed by the Constitution of the USSR, the full freedom of religious worship is enjoyed by the people of the USSR.

The attitude of the socialist State toward religion and the church is clearly expressed in Article 124 of the Constitution: "In order to ensure to citizens freedom of conscience, the church in the USSR is separated from the State, and the school from the church. Freedom of religious worship and freedom of antireligious propaganda is recognized for all citizens."

In defining its attitude toward the church, the main concern of the Soviet Government has been to ensure full freedom of conscience.

That freedom of conscience does exist in the USSR is best demonstrated by the fact that the church is separated from the State, by the fact that this separation is complete—not as in some capitalist countries which boast of laws providing for freedom of conscience and religious worship, but in which religion actually serves as a weapon of class and national oppression, countries in which religious organizations are employed to further the policy of "the great ones of the earth."

In tsarist Russia—prior to the October Socialist Revolution of 1917—there existed no freedom of conscience and no freedom of religious worship, despite the government Manifesto of April 17, 1905: *On Strengthening the Principles of Religious Tolerance.* The Orthodox creed enjoyed a position of predominance. The Orthodox Church,



SACRED MUSIC. People's Artist Ivan Kozlovsky sings at concert on Russian Orthodox Church anniversary.

as represented by the Holy Governing Synod and its head, the Procurator of the Synod, was part and parcel of the government machinery. All other creeds were merely tolerated. They were kept under surveillance by the Department for Ecclesiastical Affairs of Foreign Creeds, which was under the direction of the Ministry of the Interior. Conversion from one religion to another—except conversion to the Orthodox religion—was made extremely difficult.

The tsarist autocracy had powerful support in the pulpit, in the church school, and in the church censorship, all of which preached humiliation and obedience to the "powers that be."

Atheists were subjected to special persecutions.

The progressive section of the population regarded the situation as highly deplorable and strove for the establishment of freedom of conscience and the separation of church from State.

As a matter of fact, the position the Orthodox Church held in the State was prejudicial to the Church itself as a religious organization. The most farsighted and progressive among its leaders were of the opinion that it would be better for the Church itself to be free from dependence on the State, free from the latter's control.

With the establishment of the Soviet system in Russia, the existence of a state church came to an end, and real freedom of conscience and genuine religious tolerance were introduced.

On January 23, 1918, the *Decree on the Separation of the Church from the State and the School from the Church* was promulgated. It was signed by V. I. Lenin.

Under that *Decree,* church property, such as real estate, and enterprises which were operated for profit, were nationalized. Church buildings and objects especially intended for religious service, however, were turned over to the religious congregations or associations, for permanent use free of charge. The registration of births, marriages and deaths ceased to be a church function. Citizens were accorded the right to profess any religion or none at all.

The separation of the Church from the State was accepted by church members as a positive development, because it relieved the Church of secular state functions which are out of keeping with its character.

In his preface to the book, *The Truth About Religion in Russia,* published by the Moscow Patriarchate in 1942, Metropolitan Sergius wrote:

"The Soviet Government's *Decree* on freedom of conscience and freedom of religious creeds has removed a burden which the Church bore for many years, has relieved it from outside tutelage. This has been of immense usefulness in the internal life of the Church. The *Decree* accords freedom and guarantees the inviolability of this freedom, to all religious associations. It is a great boon for our Or-

thodox Church that it is no longer dominating, and in this respect no longer restricts the religious conscience of other creeds as it did when it served as a lever of the autocratic power."

Irrespective of religious views, every citizen in the Soviet Union is guaranteed the enjoyment of all civil rights.

State-owned printing shops print both church books for religious associations, and books of an antireligious character. Likewise, paper is provided from the state warehouses both for the former and for the latter. Under the Constitution of the USSR (Article 135) the clergy enjoys electoral rights on the same footing as all other citizens of the Soviet Union.

The laws of the Soviet Union and the established rules of the socialist community preclude any infringement of rights or any persecution on account of religious beliefs. The laws of the Soviet Union likewise preclude anything that might offend the religious feelings of believers. The concrete manifestation of freedom of religion in the USSR is to be found in the fact that there is no interference whatsoever with the practice of religious rites and customs, that churches publish periodicals and other literature, that there exist ecclesiastical colleges and high schools which train priests and teachers of theology, that churches freely hold conventions (councils) and maintain contact with churches in other countries.

And all religions enjoy the same rights.

Freedom of conscience, and hence, freedom of religion, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the USSR, has done away not only with national, but also with religious strife among the numerous peoples of the Soviet Union. It has strengthened their friendship, their moral and political unity.

While guaranteeing the freedom of religious worship, the Constitution of the USSR also recognizes the freedom of antireligious propaganda.

In 1927, during the interview Stalin gave the first American labor delegation to visit the USSR, he declared:

"Under the laws of our country every citizen has the right to profess any religion. This is a matter for the conscience of each individual. That is precisely why we carried out the separation of the church from the State. But in separating the church from the State and proclaiming religious liberty, there was also guaranteed the right of every citizen to combat by argument, by propaganda and agitation, any and all religion."

V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin have repeatedly warned against combating religion by means of administrative interference, coercion and the like.

Malicious enemies of the Soviet Union abroad have spread mischievous rumors about alleged "persecution" of the church, the clergy, and church members in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Government has never persecuted anyone for professing one creed or another, or for belonging to a religious organization of one kind or another.

Soon after the Great October Revolution some leaders of the Orthodox Church, confirmed adherents of the tsarist autocracy—because under the latter they enjoyed special rights, privileges and material benefits, which they lost after the Revolution—joined the fight for the restoration of the monarchy and the old regime. They fiercely opposed the implementation of the *Decree on the Separation of the Church from the State and the School from the Church*, which the Soviet Government promulgated in 1918.

The anti-Soviet activities of such "church leaders" were supported by a section of the White-Guard Russian emigres—both clerical and others.

Church organizations and religious beliefs were used by reactionary members of the clergy to further their designs against the Soviet system and against the Soviet people. The Soviet Government was therefore compelled to take measures, in conformity with justice and necessity, in order to isolate the most actively hostile members of the clergy.

Hostile elements abroad interpreted those measures as "persecutions" against religion and against the church.

However, church representatives themselves now admit that the measures taken were not persecutions against religion or the church.

Thus, Metropolitan Sergius, who subsequently became Patriarch, wrote in the book, *The Truth About Religion in Russia*:

"In the years that followed the October Revolution there were a number of trials of church people in Russia. What were those churchmen tried for? Only for the fact that, under the cover of the cassock and the church standard, they engaged in anti-Soviet activities. Those were political trials, which had absolutely no bearing on the church life of religious organizations and the church activities of individual clergymen."

The successes of socialist construction, the enthusiastic labor effort displayed by the masses, and the improvement in the material well-being of the working people convinced the most progressive and farsighted church lead-

(Continued on page 15)



GREETINGS FROM GOVERNMENT. G. Karpov, chairman of the Council for the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church, addresses assembly.



FARM GROUP LEADER HONORED. On behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Chairman N. Provotorov of the Voronezh Regional Soviet presents the gold star of the Hero of Socialist Labor to A. Lebedeva, group leader in the New Village Collective Farm.

Honor Includes Order of Lenin

Heroes of Socialist Labor Are Soviet's Finest

P. Ivanov

TEN years ago—on December 27, 1938—the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR instituted a new award: the title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

This title is the highest mark of distinction a Soviet citizen can achieve in the field of economic and cultural endeavor. And it is conferred upon those persons who have rendered exceptional service to the Soviet people —persons who by virtue of their outstanding innovations in industry, agriculture, transport, or trade, or by virtue of their scientific discoveries or technical inventions, have furthered the progress of the national economy, or of Soviet culture or science.

In addition to a certificate of merit of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the title of Hero of Socialist Labor carries with it the Order of Lenin—the highest award in the USSR—and a gold medal which is a five-pointed star bearing a hammer and sickle.

The award of the title of Hero of Socialist Labor constitutes one of the striking manifestations of the universal recognition and encouragement of heroic labor in the Soviet Union.

The title of Hero of Socialist Labor was conferred for the first time upon the leader of the Soviet people, Joseph Stalin, on the occasion of his 60th birthday in 1939.

Later, the title of Hero of Socialist Labor was conferred upon Stalin's closest comrades-in-arms, the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and of the Soviet Government: Molotov, Kalinin, Mikoyan, Andreyev, Beria, Malenkov, and Kaganovich.

The title has been conferred upon 59 of the outstanding factory directors and distinguished Soviet designers, among them Yakovlev and Tupolev, well-known designers of Soviet planes.

Soviet scientists are legitimately proud of the fact that they have 24 Heroes of Socialist Labor in their ranks. Their roster includes world-famous members of the Academy of Sciences: Bach, Zelinsky, Bardin, Krylov, Obruchev, Chaplygin, Lysenko and others. These eminent scientists have done much to further the progress of Soviet science and socialist construction. Representative of the innovators in science who have been educated and advanced by the Soviet system is Academician Trofim Lysenko, Presi-

dent of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, whose works are directly related to a practical solution of agricultural problems.

The roster of Heroes of Socialist Labor also includes 127 railway workers, awarded this title for their distinguished efforts during the Second World War, and for their contributions to the postwar development of railway transport.

Hero of Socialist Labor Alexander Papavin, a locomotive engineer, enjoys tremendous popularity. His achievements include driving his engine over a distance of more than 745 thousand miles without its receiving capital repairs.

This proud title has been conferred upon 21 distinguished oil workers, and upon 150 miners—all innovators in production, and noted for their efficient use of machinery and their high labor productivity. It is known that during the first years of the war against German fascism, the most important coal basins—the Donets and Moscow basins—were occupied and ruined by the enemy. But because of the daily assistance of the Soviet Government and the heroic labor of the miners, 70 per cent of the principal mines have already been put into commission in the Donbas, where the output of coal has been restored to more than 80 per cent of the prewar level. The coal output in the Moscow basin has increased to nearly 2.5 times the prewar level.



FARM CHAIRMAN. Hero of Socialist Labor Peter Azhirkov (left) confers with aide on collective farm in Moscow Region.



BRIGADIER. Hero of Socialist Labor Vimba Dymbrimov leads team in a machine and tractor station.



ACADEMICIAN. Hero of Socialist Labor Ivan Meshchaninov is a member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Aiming at the realization of the postwar Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule, thousands of miners have scored remarkable successes; 260 coal-cutting-machine operators, hewers, tunnelers and loaders have already mined the amount of coal sufficient to complete their production quotas for five years, and 1,200 miners completed their four-year production quotas in three years. New methods of collective mining of steep coal faces—introduced by Heroes of Socialist Labor Tyurenkov, Valegura, Ryndin and Petchenko—have won these innovators large followings in the Donbas.

Noteworthy headway has been made by Soviet agriculture.

Credit for these achievements must go to the Soviet peasantry, because of their self-sacrificing labor; and to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and the Soviet Government because of their constant concern for the progress of agriculture. About three thousand representatives of agricultural labor have received the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. Their ranks include Fyodor Boiko, director of the Giant State Farm; agronomists, distinguished because of their innovations; and thousands of rank-and-file collective farmers—men and women who have regularly raised record crops of grain, sugar beet, cotton, flax, corn and potatoes on large tracts of land, as well as farmers who have brought the fertility of their livestock to a high level.

The roster of Heroes of Socialist Labor among the collective farmers includes representatives of many nationalities inhabiting the Soviet Union. Collective-farm chairman Atakariyev, a Turkmenian, was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor for raising a record crop of fine staple cotton; Georgian collective-farmer Kakhiani became a Hero of Socialist Labor for raising a record crop of corn; Kirghiz collective-farmer Baitursunov was awarded the title for boosting sugar beet crop-yields, and Russian collective-farmer Tolstikova was awarded the title for her record crop of wheat.

There is not a branch of the national economy, nor a branch of science or culture in the Soviet Union without its own remarkable innovators and inventors, men and women whose efforts are constantly raising the labor productivity and elevating the cultural and living standards of the Soviet people to ever-higher levels.

Industrial Success In Byelorussia Transformed Economy

By M. Domnich

THE Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, one of the 16 constituent Republics comprising the USSR, celebrated its 30th anniversary on January 1, 1949.

Before the Soviet Revolution, Byelorussia was an agrarian borderland of Russia. Its natural wealth, particularly forests and peat, were only superficially exploited. Most of its industrial enterprises were semihandicraft workshops, and agriculture was conducted along primitive lines.

The majority of the population—the peasantry—suffered from a shortage of land. This was not surprising: 4,000 landlords owned 66.5 per cent of all the land. Five members of the royalty —Prince Witgenstein, Count Tyszkiewicz, Count Potocki, Prince Radziwill and Princess Hohenloe—owned more than 5,400,000 acres of land.

Constant poverty and the lack of elementary human rights forced the working people to leave their native land in search of "happiness." During the 50 years prior to the October Revolution of 1917, nearly 1,500,000 people emigrated from Byelorussia.

The life of the Byelorussian people has changed fundamentally since 1917. Byelorussia has become a country with a first-class, highly developed industry, and an advanced, mechanized, socialist agriculture. Her territory is six times that of Belgium. According to the 1939 census, the Republic had a population of nine million people.

During the prewar Five-Year Plans, with the aid of the great Russian people, Byelorussia eliminated its economic and cultural backwardness.

Here are some figures illustrating the swift economic development of the Byelorussian Republic. Gross output of industry in 1940 was 23 times that of 1913, while the output of electric power increased by 120 times. Together with the modernization of the woodworking and food industries, and of enterprises processing agricultural



MINSK AUTO PLANT. A trailer in final assembly.

produce, new branches of industry were built, such as the machine-tool, metalworking, chemical and building-materials industries.

Collective farming has brought about a sharp rise in the productivity of the soil and of livestock. Before the Second World War more than 10 thousand tractors, sixteen hundred combines and over twenty-three hundred threshers worked Byelorussia's soil. The Soviet State has effected a large program of land reclamation, and hundreds of thousands of acres of marshland, formerly hotbeds of malaria, are now fertile fields.

Sweeping cultural advancement has paralleled Byelorussia's phenomenal economic development. Illiteracy of the adult population has been abolished. In the 1938-1939 school year, 20.87 per cent of Byelorussia's population was comprised of students. Before Soviet times there had been only one higher educational establishment on the present territory of Byelorussia. Today the Republic has twenty-six higher institutions of learning and one hundred technical schools. Total enrollment of students is seventy-five times greater than before the Revolution. The Byelorussian Academy of Sciences, created in Soviet times, has forty-eight scientific-research establishments under its jurisdiction.

Several thousand public libraries, palaces of culture, and village reading rooms, sixteen historical and art museums, more than one thousand moving picture houses, and twenty-two legitimate-stage theaters with permanent companies—all this is at the service of the people, to whom the treasures of culture had been inaccessible in the "old days." Newspapers numbering two hundred, and eighteen journals are now published in the Republic.

Large numbers of intellectuals—teachers, physicians, writers, artists, actors, industrial executives and engineers,—have been trained in the last 30 years. The works of the people's poets of Byelorussia—Yanka Kupala and Yakub Kolas—have been translated into all the languages of the Soviet peoples, as well as into English, French and German. In recent years P. Brovka and M. Tank won Stalin Prizes for their splendid poetry. Highly popular in the USSR are such outstanding masters of theater art as L. Alexandrovskaya—who is known also in the countries of Western Europe—as well as Bolotin, Muromstev, Mlodek and others.

The Byelorussian SSR is a sovereign State which has received independence and sovereignty as a result of the victory of the October Socialist Revolution. Having entered the Soviet Union voluntarily, together with other sovereign Soviet republics, Byelorussia delegated to the Soviet Government certain of its powers defined in Article 14 of the Constitution of the USSR (defense, foreign trade, financial policy). In all other fields Byelorussia exercises state power independently,

fully preserving its sovereign rights.

The Republic, as represented by its highest bodies of state authority, adopts its own Constitution, defines the boundaries of its regions and districts, issues its own legislation, safeguards order and the rights of its citizens, approves the economic plan and budget of the Republic, directs the banks and industrial and agricultural enterprises that are under the Republic's jurisdiction, directs public health work, social welfare work, public education, etc. It has the right to enter into diplomatic relations with any foreign state.

The Byelorussian people are a majority in the Republic. The Byelorussian language is the state language: instruction in the schools and institutes, as well as court proceedings, are conducted in the Byelorussian tongue.

Liberated by the October Revolution from political, social and national oppression, the industrious Byelorussian people have developed to the full their creative forces and in a short space of time have transformed their land into a thriving State. The creative efforts of the Byelorussians were temporarily interrupted by the perfidious attack of Hitler Germany. The hitlerites inflicted immense damage upon the Republic. Entire districts were razed. The biggest cities of Byelorussia—Minsk, Gomel, Vitebsk, and other cities—were destroyed to the extent of 80 to 90 per cent. Direct losses inflicted by the invaders amounted to 75,000,000,000 rubles. Were it not for the Soviet system and the fraternal help of the other peoples of the USSR, Byelorussia would have been thrown back many decades in its development.

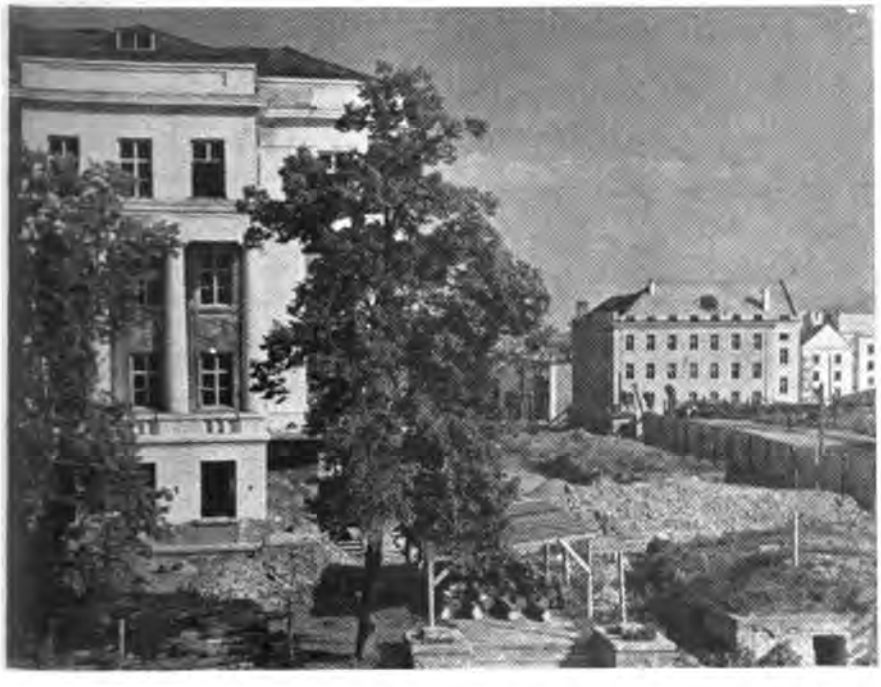


NEW HOUSES. Byelorussian collective farmers will soon occupy these houses; 340 thousand have been built anew or restored in Byelorussia since liberation from the Nazis.

The vitality and the strength of the Soviet system have been strikingly manifested in Byelorussia's rapid recovery. Thousands of wrecked enterprises are operating again. The devastated towns have been raised from the ruins; two million rural dwellers have moved from mud huts and dugouts into newly built homes, and the entire prewar network of cultural and educational institutions has been reestablished. The grain crop in 1948 was greater than in the prewar year of 1940. Industrial output increased substantially in 1948.

Byelorussia's postwar five-year plan aims not only at restoring the prewar level of the national economy, but also at exceeding it by a substantial margin. The capacity of power stations in 1950, for example, is to be 2.2 times greater than before the war. Construction of automobile, bicycle and locomobile plants, sugar refineries, canneries, peat-briquetting factories and alcohol distilleries is proceeding at a rapid pace. A large tractor plant is being built near Minsk.

The Byelorussian people, who heroically defended their freedom and independence in wartime, are now working with equal heroism to raise still higher the economic and cultural standards of their Republic.



REBUILT SCHOOL. This is one of the rebuilt secondary schools in Minsk, capital of Byelorussia. Minsk has thrived in Soviet times.

544763

Women on Byelorussian Farm Hold Responsible Jobs

Irina Volk
Soviet Journalist

Not only poverty, but fierce discrimination, was the lot of peasant women—as of all working women—in old Russia.

But we in the Soviet Union are living in a different era now.

For my American readers I may explain that the Stalin Constitution gives us guaranteed rights for women. Article 122 reads: "Women in the USSR are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, government, cultural, political and other public activity."

This section contains specific rights, including the right to work, pay, rest and leisure; the right of maternity leave with full pay and provision for care in maternity homes along with nurseries and kindergartens.

Last autumn I had occasion to visit the New-Way Collective Farm, which unites the peasant households of the Byelorussian village of Prudnikovo in Drissa District of Polotsk Region.

Since 1938, Sofia Shimanskaya, formerly a farm laborer, has been the chairman of this collective farm. And she is also a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Sofia Shimanskaya is one of the millions of peasant women for whom Soviet power and the collective farm system have opened wide the door to a new life. She was graduated from an agronomy school. Together with a group of other collective farm women, she was the first on the collective farm to raise a high flax harvest (about 1500 pounds of flax fiber per acre), as compared with the 400- to 600-odd pounds that were raised by individual peasants—those who had not joined the collective farm—on similar land.

In appreciation for her organizational abilities, the men and women collective farmers unanimously elected Sofia Shimanskaya their chairman. And in 1940, the collective farm won first place at the district agricultural exhibition, for crop-yields and livestock breeding.

Sofia Shimanskaya's organizational talents came to the fore particularly after the Second World War, during the rehabilitation of the collective farm, which had been ravaged by the Germans.

In 1946, under her leadership, the sown area and the number of head of cattle in the livestock breeding section reached the prewar level. And in 1948 the grain crops surpassed the prewar level.

The administration board of this collective farm is comprised of seven people; three are women. The three women are Nadezhda Sofronenko, an elderly peasant woman with many years of experience; the young collective farmer Yekaterina Parshuta, and Maria Baltrushkevich, the farm's best milkmaid.

Many women are in charge of responsible sectors of the collective farm work. For instance, Anastasia Gorbatova, a former milkmaid, is supervisor of the dairy farm, which has nearly one hundred head of high-pedigree cattle.

Julia Bykova is a group leader. She heads a group of 8 collective-farm women who work in the fields. Recently she was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor for her leadership in the raising of high flax harvests. Her friend, Maria Shimanskaya, heads a team of field workers consisting of 25 men and women members of the collective farm. Fenya Sofronenko is a mechanic who works with a team of tractor drivers.

Many women, only recently peasants, have joined the ranks of the rural intelligentsia. Tatyana Khatkevich is a bookkeeper on the collective farm. Nina Alexandrova is a doctor. Tamara Gudzy is a zootechnician. More than ten former collective-farm women, born in the village of Prudnikovo, have become teachers and now work in village schools. Thirteen girls who were raised on the New-Way Collective Farm, are attending higher institutions of learning or technical schools in Vitebsk, Minsk, Moscow and Leningrad.

The women of the New-Way Collective Farm provide a striking contrast to pre-Revolutionary peasant women, most of whom could not even sign their names!

The collective farm has radically altered the material conditions of the lives of peasant women. Women are paid on exactly the same basis as men: on the sole basis of quality and quantity of work.

For example, Maria Shimanskaya, leader of a field workers' team, contributed more than four hundred workdays in 1948, for which she received from the collective farm more than four thousand pounds of grain, almost 10 thousand pounds of potatoes, almost 10 thousand pounds of fodder and 23 thousand rubles in cash—to say nothing of quantities of fruit and vegetables, meat, milk, honey, etc. Her husband, the collective-farm blacksmith, contributed three hundred and ninety workdays and will receive a somewhat smaller amount of produce and money than his wife.

Maria Shimanskaya has three children; but this does not prevent her from making an excellent contribution to the collective farm. Her children, like those of other collective-farm women, are very well taken care of by experienced personnel in the collective-farm kindergarten and nurseries, when she is at work.

For the peasant women of the New-Way Collective Farm—for the peasant women of the entire Soviet Union—equality of opportunity and a new life of happiness and abundance have come to stay.

Big Push In Spring

Wheels Set To Hum On Forestry Plan

The following is a summary of the report of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) on the implementation of their decision of October 20, 1948: "On the Plan for Planting Forest Shelter Belts, the Promotion of Grass-and-crop Rotation and the Building of Ponds and Reservoirs for the Purpose of Ensuring High and Stable Crops in the Steppe and Forest-and-steppe Districts of the European Part of the USSR."

A JOINT report by the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) summarizes the initial results achieved in the implementation of the historic plan for the transformation of nature in the steppe and forest-and-steppe districts of the USSR.

In the last two-odd months of 1948, shelter belts have been planted over an area of almost 500 thousand acres in the steppe and forest-and-steppe districts of the European part of the USSR, and approximately 666 thousand acres have been prepared for planting forests in 1949. This work has been particularly well-advanced in the Ukraine as well as in the Tambov, Kursk and Stalingrad Regions. The report is supplemented by a chart showing the distribution of the shelter zones, the afforestation of ravines and desert sands, the construction of ponds and reservoirs and the adoption of grass-and-crop rotation in the Novoanensk District of the Stalingrad Region as an example of the implementation of the full set of measures involved in the grass-and-crop rotation system of agriculture.

Compilation of technical projects for the state shelter belts is directed by the Ministry of the Timber Industry and the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the USSR.

The co-operation of a number of institutes has been enlisted in this work. Beginning with the spring of this year, a total of 94 state forestries will be functioning in areas through which the shelter belts will pass. Six expeditions are already surveying and selecting sites for the shelter belts. They are being assisted by the Institutes of Soil-study, Geography, Geology, Botany, Forestry and other scientific research institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. These Institutes supply information on soil and climatic conditions prevailing in the vicinity of every state shelter zone.

Specialists for the realization of the gigantic afforestation program are being trained on a large scale. More than 20 thousand forest planting teams have been formed on the collective farms. And 72 thousand forestry team leaders for state and collective farms are being trained at special two-week courses. Special three-month courses maintained by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of State Farms will train seventy-two hundred agricultural and forestry melioration specialists this winter. Furthermore, many colleges have increased enrollments of their respective departments with a view to meeting the large demand for specialists in agricultural and forestry melioration. The enrollment of agricultural and forestry colleges will be increased by one thousand twenty-five in 1949, and specialized high schools will raise their enrollment to four thousand, one hundred and eighty, while one thousand, six hundred and fifty specialists in agricultural melioration and forestry are expected to graduate from college, and three thousand, four hundred and forty from specialized high schools in 1949.

The Ministry of Higher Education is also planning to open agricultural and forestry melioration departments in four colleges and mechanization departments in two colleges. The Ministry of State Farms and the Ministry of Agriculture are reorganizing eight agricultural high schools into agricultural and forestry melioration schools. Departments of agricultural and forestry melioration and mechanization will be opened by these ministries in twelve agricultural and forestry schools. Agronomic hydromelioration and agricultural mechanization departments of colleges and universities will allocate a greater number of hours in their curriculums to the study of grass-and-crop rotation. The students of these schools will receive practical training in the planting and tending of forest shelter belts and in the construction of ponds and reservoirs.

The large scope of afforestation will necessitate a tremendous expansion of forestry nurseries. The Ministry of Agriculture alone has already laid out such nurseries on a territory of more than 7,100 acres. The state forestry nurseries have prepared for the coming spring season 1,868,500,000 seedlings and large quantities of seed for trees and bushes.

Furthermore, about 24 thousand acres have been prepared for the planting of forest nurseries in the spring of this year. A large number of forestry nurseries have been planted also by the Ministry of the Timber Industry.

More than 60 thousand collective farms completely transferred to the grass-and-crop rotation system in 1948. Large stocks of perennial grass seeds have been accumulated. More than one hundred and sixteen special farms have been organized for the cultivation of sorted seed of perennial grasses. A special one-month course in grass-and-crop rotation is being given to two thousand twenty-five agronomists. These special courses opened on January 10.

Using their own forces, collective farmers built 2,812 ponds and reservoirs in 1948. The pace setter in this respect is the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, where 1,952 ponds were built in 1948. The Ministry of Agriculture is contemplating the creation of 4,300 new ponds and reservoirs in collective farms this year. Surveying and other preparatory work on sites selected for these new reservoirs has been completed. Preparations have been completed by the Ministry of State Farms for the irrigation of an area of 21,489 acres.

A large amount of machinery will be required to promote the successful

(Continued on page 20)

Moscow Began Movement

Campaign to Cut Output Costs Sweeps Soviet Union

Y. Volsky

A NEW patriotic movement came into being in the Soviet Union in 1948.

It is a vast movement in which tens of millions of Soviet workers are taking part, a socialist-competition movement whose aim is to cut production costs to the bone, to improve existing techniques and to introduce new ones, to produce even greater socialist profits than had ever been produced in the past: and in this way to create the conditions which will make possible the fulfillment of the postwar Five-Year Plan in December, 1949—one full year ahead of schedule.

The movement, initiated by 35 enterprises in Moscow and Moscow Region in August, has spread to thousands of enterprises; it is now country-wide in compass.

And this struggle the Soviet people are waging is producing results.

In the first two quarters of 1948, Soviet industry saved more than 1,500,000,000 rubles by cutting production costs.

But in the third quarter of the year —after the movement had really gotten under way—the total amount saved was 2,500,000,000 rubles!

And the pioneering Muscovites scored particularly brilliant successes.

Moscow industry completed its state assignment for gross output for 1948 by November 19, and Moscow Region completed its state assignment by November 26; together, for the year, they gave the country a total of 2,000,000,000 rubles of accumulations (profits) above plan!

Muscovites have also attained a good measure of success in the field of consumer goods production, which is immediately reflected in the people's welfare. Moscow factories, during the first ten months of last year, compared with a similar period of 1947, increased the output of cotton fabrics by almost a fourth—24.2 per cent to be exact. At the same time woolen cloth production was increased 28.2 per cent; silk fabrics by 31.5 per cent; leather boots and shoes by 23.3 per cent and hosiery by 30.4 per cent.

Socialist profits are derived chiefly from the continual growth of labor productivity—which depends first of all upon the introduction of modern techniques and the rational organization of work, upon the initiative of the leading workers and upon the improvement of production processes.

Planned introduction of up-to-date techniques in all branches of the national economy is playing the decisive role in the fulfillment of the postwar Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. Because of this—compared with the third quarter of 1947—labor productivity in the third quarter of 1948 rose in the machine-building industry by 15 per cent, in the iron-and-steel industry by 18 per cent and in the coal industry by 10 per cent.

On the basis of its powerful industry and modern techniques, the Soviet Union has already achieved marked successes, rising with great speed from the ruins and putting into operation the majority of the pits and works in the Donbas, the enterprises in the Dnieper River industrial districts, in Stalingrad, in Kharkov, in Kiev, in Rostov and in other industrial centers.

The movement for above-plan accumulations is expressed in the wide-scale movement which has developed among Soviet workers to economize in the expenditure of raw materials, fuel and electricity; to raise labor productivity; and to improve the organization and technology of production.

This concern with rationalization was well expressed by Lapshin, a worker at the Trekhgorny textile mill, when he declared:

"At home we are all careful not to waste electricity—and our plant is to us the same as our home. Therefore, here we must show equal concern for the economical expenditure of electricity and raw materials. Then our country will become richer and our lives happier."

This statement from a rank-and-file worker is an excellent illustration of the essence of the country-wide movement for economy and above-plan socialist accumulations. This public spirit that the Soviet people are displaying is common to the people of a socialist country—where every working man knows that he is working for himself.

The Soviet worker links his material welfare with that of the State. Solovyev, a milling-machine operator in the Kuibyshev Locomotive Works at Kolomna (a town in Moscow Region), thought long and hard about how to organize his work so he could contribute to the rapid attainment of prewar locomotive production.

And he achieved his aim.

In the course of two and one-half years, Solovyev produced as much as he was scheduled to produce in seven years.

Today there are hundreds of thousands of Solovyevs in the USSR.

HOW are the profits used which are acquired by Soviet enterprises?

Part remain at the disposal of the individual enterprise, and are used for extending production, to pay premiums to workers, to construct new apartment houses for the workers and for cultural improvements. The remainder goes to the State, which uses it to develop the entire industry, to build new enterprises, apartment houses, schools, theaters, etc., and to raise wages. The Soviet Government's consistent policy is to raise wages and improve the material welfare of the working people.

The successes of major industry and of agriculture in 1947 enabled the Soviet Government to carry out the currency reform, to abolish rationing and reduce state prices, measures from

which the working people have derived no small benefit.

Prices have steadily fallen in the co-operatives and on the collective farm markets. Compared with the second quarter of 1948, prices in the co-operative markets fell by 13 per cent and in the collective-farm markets by 24 per cent in the third quarter.

The drop in the state retail prices of food and manufactured goods, in the co-operative markets and in the collective-farm markets, increased the purchasing power of the ruble, which doubled in 1948. As a result of all this, and also as a result of wage raises, the real wages of factory and office workers in the USSR increased by more than one hundred per cent compared to 1947 wages.

In the land of socialism—because the people own all the means of production, because the people work for themselves—wages and the purchasing power of the people rise in direct proportion to work-efficiency and work-organization, in direct proportion to labor productivity. And on the other hand, the living and cultural standards of the people rise in direct proportion to the rising production of footwear, foods, fabrics, metal, coal, etc. Because of the system of planning under socialism—a state planning system—no limits can be set upon the expansion of production or upon the living standards of the people: and this fact guarantees the socialist economy against stagnation and economic crises and disasters.

Consequently, a concern for the interests of production, for the rationalization of work, for the fulfillment of plan, and for the economical expenditure of materials is vital to the interests of the working people of the Soviet Union.

Soviet workers know that the billions of profits derived from their labor enables the Soviet Union to liquidate with dispatch the aftermath of the fascist invasion, to accelerate economic development and to raise rapidly the living standards of the people.

And in the final analysis, socialist profits will result in the building of communism, and the realization of its glorious principle: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs."

Only U. S. Troops Remain

USSR Beats Deadline Evacuating Korea

Tass, the official Soviet news agency, released the following statement on the occasion of the complete evacuation of Northern Korea by Soviet army troops ahead of schedule.

In the autumn of 1945 Soviet forces, having smashed the Japanese Kwantung Army, liberated Korea from the Japanese invaders and, in accordance with the agreement reached between the Allies, remained in Korea north of the 38th parallel, while American troops occupied Korean territory south of the 38th parallel.

As is known, on September 10, 1948, the Supreme National Assembly of Korea addressed the Government of the USSR and the Government of the USA, with the request that Soviet and American troops be immediately and simultaneously withdrawn from Korea.

As already reported, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR considered it possible to meet the desire expressed by the Supreme National Assembly of Korea. At the same time, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR expressed the hope that the Government of the USA would also consent to evacuation of American troops from Southern Korea.

In conformity with the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the USSR decreed that the Soviet troops remaining on the territory of Northern Korea be evacuated to territory of the Soviet Union, obliging the Ministry of the Armed Forces of the USSR to complete the evacuation by January 1, 1949.

Tass is authorized to state that, in accordance with the said Decree of the Council of Ministers, the evacuation of Soviet troops from Northern Korea was completed on December 25.

So far as the Government of the USA is concerned, as is known, it did not agree to satisfy the request of the Supreme National Assembly of Korea and has not withdrawn its troops from the territory of Southern Korea.

Religion

(Continued from page 7)

ers that the measures of the Soviet Government were designed to benefit the whole people, and that the people as a whole unanimously support their Government.

And the reactionary, conservative elements among the clergy, those who remained ossified in their views, kept losing ground.

A new trend made itself manifest in the life of the Russian Orthodox Church. It was expressed in support for the domestic and foreign policies of the Soviet State.

On July 23, 1927, Metropolitan Sergius, along with other members of the Synod, came out with an open declaration, which stated in part:

"The leaders of the Church are not with the enemies of our Soviet State, and not with the insane tools of their intrigues, but with our people and our Government."

The declaration further stated:

"We want to be Orthodox Christians and at the same time to be conscious of the Soviet Union as our temporal country—whose joys and successes are our joys and successes, and whose reverses are our reverses.

"While remaining Orthodox Christians, we remember our duty to be citizens of the Soviet Union, not out of fear, but because that is what our conscience dictates."

This declaration met with the approval and support of the mass of members of the Orthodox Church. The clergy more and more abandoned the false road of struggle against the Soviet Government; more and more the clergy supported the measures of the Soviet Government, and this in turn gradually led to a change in the attitude of the Soviet Government toward the Church and its leaders.

Soviet News in Pictures



IVAN I. SHISHKIN. The 50th anniversary of the death of Russia's great landscape artist is commemorated.



"RAIN IN THE OAK WOOD." This painting by Shishkin, with its realistic, living



IRRIGATION. Water supply gets big emphasis in Soviet plans for 1949.



TRACTORS. Restored Stalingrad is pouring out machines.



U. S. DRAMA IN MOSCOW. This is a sc
Vakh



lays his brilliance as a landscape artist.



YEVGENI GRINGAUT. Motorcycle champion of the USSR, he has set 28 Soviet speed marks. Six of them still stand unbroken today. He is shown at the close of a two-hour race.



"All My Sons," by Arthur Miller, in the ater.



"THE BARTERED BRIDE." This is a scene from Act III of the opera, which is always popular in Moscow.

Restored Farm Enriches Lives of Tillers

By Mejit Muratov
Chairman of the Molotov Collective Farm

THE land of our collective farm [in Cherkess Autonomous Region of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic] lies on a broad plain, surrounded by sharp-peaked mountains of the Caucasian range. To reach our farm, one must first go to the capital of the Cherkess Autonomous Region: the city of Cherkessk. Then a high mountain pass must be negotiated, after which a mountain road will lead one straight to our collective-farm village.

Great changes took place in our remote mountain district in 1948. The *aul* (mountain village) is now brightly lighted by electricity. Electric lights are to be seen through the windows of our houses, in our cattle yards, workshops, the flour mill, the brickyard. In the center of the *aul* has arisen a beautiful Palace of Culture, where new moving pictures are shown, where plays and concerts are given daily; beside the Palace of Culture stands the large store of the village consumers' co-operative society. Proudly we show visitors the three streets of new, spacious tile-roofed houses in which dozens of families now live.

When my old friend Ibragim Patuyev returned to the *aul* after three years of study in the city, he was astonished at the changes he beheld.

"Tell me, Mejit, perhaps I have mistaken the road and come to the wrong *aul*?" he said wonderingly as he admired the Palace of Culture and other new buildings.

"No, Ibragim, you took the right road," I replied. "All this is our own; it belongs to our collective farm."

I well understood my friend's surprise. We had returned from the front in 1945 to find nothing but ruins in the *aul*. The German fascist vandals had ravaged our rich collective farm. Those who returned from the front and from evacuation had to begin the work of reconstruction with little more than their bare hands.

The State helped us out with a long-term loan. With this we acquired cattle, agricultural machines, seeds. Advanced Soviet science came to our assistance. On the advice of agronomists we introduced grassland crop rotation on our fields, planted field-protecting forest belts, worked out a system of fertilizing our fields with both ordinary and chemical fertilizer. The Cherkessk Machine-and-Tractor Station signed a contract with our collective farm which provided for the tilling of our fields with its powerful tractors and other machines of the latest Soviet models.

The results of our labor told with full force in 1948. By the end of 1948 we had completed our postwar five-year plan for the restoration and development of our collective farm.

For instance, under the plan, we were to obtain a crop-yield of two metric tons per hectare* in 1950; in 1948 we harvested an average of 2.2 metric tons per hectare. As regards livestock, the collective farm had planned to increase its stock to one thousand head in 1950. We now have two thousand head. We increased our stock in 1948 by seventy-seven head of horned cattle, three hundred sheep, sixty horses and one hundred and twenty hogs.

Our struggle to obtain a large harvest and to increase our livestock and improve its quality was continued in 1948 under exceedingly difficult conditions. Strong rains attacked the sowings of our collective farm 3 times. Having a timely warning from the meteorological station, we were able to take steps to prevent the washing away of the sowings. We hastily dug ditches on the fields so that the water would flow away. The heavy rains were followed by extreme heat: the temperature rose to 113 degrees Fahrenheit. But this also failed to catch us napping. In the fall we had plowed the soil to a depth of nine and one-half inches; we had fertilized the land thoroughly and sowed exclusively with selected drought-proof seeds. During the summer the fields were weeded 3 times and the plants were top-dressed with mineral fertilizers. All the collective farmers selflessly fought for the preservation of the sowings, literally tending each plant—and the battle was won.

Thus, on the sector tended by a group of collective farmers headed by a young woman named Kemelia Muratkova, crop-yields of 2.3 metric tons of wheat and two metric tons of sunflower seed per hectare were obtained. High harvests were also gathered by groups headed by Kipita Khachukova, Sima and Mariad Chikutayeva, and by other groups as well. Of the 20 work-groups of collective farmers formed in 1948, 19 won the right to additional pay for exceeding our plan for crop-yields; and they received 15 metric tons of produce over and above their regular pay.

The total income of the collective farm for the year amounted to 1,500,000 rubles. The general meeting of collective farmers voted money for building the electric power station, the Palace of Culture, the store, granary, barn, and stables. The meeting decided to appropriate 2 per cent of its income for aid to disabled veterans; to those incapacitated as a result of on-the-job injuries, and to aged collective farmers. (This aid is in addition to the pensions these groups of persons receive from the State.) Stocks of produce were set apart for seeds and an annual reserve of fodder was provided. The collective farm fully paid for the services of the machine-and-tractor station as well as for insurance premiums and income tax.

The principal part of the income of the collective farm was distributed among the collective farmers. For each workday (the basic unit of labor for collective farmers—not an actual workday) the collective farmers received five rubles in cash, four kilograms** of grain, in addition to other produce, including fruit, as well as fodder for the cattle which the farmers own. The family of the rank-and-file collective farmer Mustafa Chikutayev—which consists of five persons—contributed one thousand, two hundred workdays, for which it received from the collective

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* One hectare = 2.471 acres.

** One kilogram = 2.204 pounds.



NEW TEACHERS. These graduates of the Chuvash Pedagogic Institute are typical of the modern Soviet teacher.

Teacher Unfolds Story Of Soviet Progress

By Maria Tomilina

Director of a Moscow School

WHEN I was a secondary school student 50 years ago, my schoolmates and I worried about our future. Each of us dreamed of an education, of finding a place in life. That was not easy in tsarist Russia. More than once my friends and I were compelled to interrupt our studies and search for work. For a mere pittance—often for just a crust of bread—we taught the children of the rich, copied music, or acted as "extras" in plays.

After finishing school, I spent a year looking for work and finally found it in the out-of-the-way village of Spassko-Ranneye in Tambov Gubernia. I became a village teacher.

The Ministry of Education of tsarist Russia took little care of the schooling of peasant children. My pupils attended school for only two years. Lessons were given in a cold and crowded room.

Here is what I wrote in my diary in the winter of 1908:

"What is to be done? This is the second day that it is cold in the school—there is no fuel. The ink is freezing in the inkwells. The children have caught colds and are coughing. I, myself, can hardly stay on my feet . . . there are no textbooks, no exercise books, no equipment of any kind. I receive only 25 rubles a month: this is not enough to live on—but it is all that is allocated for education in the village of Spassko-Ranneye."

SOVIET power has rid the people of ignorance and oppression forever. Soviet power has raised the work of the teacher to a level which it has not reached, can never reach in capitalist society. Only since the accession of Soviet power have I come to feel the joy of my work as a teacher. I see how my young students have become educated and cultured—bold men and women who passionately love their people and are ready to take on any task if it means the good of their country.

Tamara Chistyakova is an actress; Anna Sergeyeva, an engineer; Natasha Nikiforova, a physician; Vladimir Tishin, an architect; Nina Vlasova, a student of the Orient; Eugene Yevstigneyev, a tank officer; and Valentina Mikheyeva has become a teacher.

Each of these young people attended the school in which I taught for many years. Each has realized his dream, his great right to education and to work—because Soviet power has reared them with love and care.

No other country in the world has experienced such a growth of education; no other government spends such huge sums on the education of the people. In 1948, for example, the Soviet Government spent almost 60,000,000,000 rubles on education. In our country there are nearly 200,000 schools, attended by 34,000,000 children.

I, an old teacher, am proud and happy to live in a country where everything is done in the interests of the people. I had no opportunity to acquire a higher education before the Revolution; now I am finishing a course of study by correspondence in the Moscow Pedagogical Institute.

In pre-Revolutionary years, I was never able to go to a health resort for a rest; now I spend my annual vacation in the best health resorts of the Crimea and the Caucasus (where we teachers are accommodated at a reduction of 70 per cent of the cost).

As is the case with all teachers who have taught for more than 25 years, a 50 per cent bonus is added to my basic salary. Moreover, I receive a pension.

The living standard of Soviet teachers rises each year. Salaries in the school of which I am director were in 1948 made double the salaries paid before the Second World War. Most of the teachers in my school now earn from one thousand, five hundred to two thousand rubles a month.

I recently gave a housewarming in the apartment which I received in a tall new building on Gorky Street. And my colleagues—teachers in the Zhdanov District of the Soviet capital—have been provided with apartments in a well-appointed apartment house on Sokolina Hill.

I find deep happiness and satisfaction in the noble and creative labor of the Soviet teacher, dedicated to the communist education of the people of a new generation.

☆ ☆ ☆

The foregoing article by Maria Tomilina speaks for itself, but it fails to mention the fact that by recent decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, seven thousand

Moscow and Leningrad teachers were awarded orders and medals. And a year ago the Soviet Government adopted a decision which decrees that the long and selfless service of Soviet teachers shall be officially honored by the Government.

For 30 years of work, a teacher is now awarded the Order of Lenin, the country's highest order. The Order of the Red Banner is conferred for 25 years of service.

Teachers who have worked for 20 years are given the Badge of Honor, while teachers who have worked for 10 to 15 years are awarded the medals: For Labor Heroism, and For Distinction in Labor.

A. Voznessensky, Minister of Education of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, called the recognition of the seven thousand teachers "another expression of the exceptional care and attention which the Soviet Government and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) give to the schools and teachers.

"In the land of the Soviets," Minister Voznessensky went on, "public education is regarded as an affair of the greatest state and national importance. The Soviet people are keenly interested in having their children become educated, cultured and broadly developed . . .in having them trained in the spirit of the scientific-materialistic world outlook, in the spirit of communism. An honorable and responsible role in the solution of this problem belongs to the teacher—for the correct upbringing of the rising generation depends in the first place on the depth and extent of his knowledge and his pedagogical skill."

The RSFSR Minister of Education declared that the Soviet Government displays continual solicitude for the improvement of the material well-being and legal status of teachers, and cited the fact that their wages are being systematically increased.

Teachers, especially those working in rural districts, enjoy various privileges. This year, teachers' pensions have been raised. Teachers in village schools are given rent-free apartments with free lighting and heat, together with plots of land for gardening.

The Government, in an effort to satisfy the cultural demands of the teachers, is issuing special large editions of popular scientific and pedagogical literature as well as fiction. Lecture courses are given by radio, and seminars and courses are organized to help the teachers to raise their qualifications.

Soviet teachers, Voznessensky continued, receive the trust and affection of the people. Thousands of teachers, for example, have been elected to various organs of the Government—to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to the Supreme Soviets of the constituent Republics, and to local soviets.

Minister Voznessensky concluded by saying that the seven thousand men and women who were the recipients of Government honors, are "all true Soviet patriots, people highly devoted to their work, who are giving all their strength, ability and knowledge to the training and education of the younger generation.

"The entire Soviet people has received the news of the honors conferred on the large group of teachers with high satisfaction. The honor is well-merited and brings out once more the great significance which is attached to the work of teachers and to public education in the Soviet Union."

Forests

(Continued from page 19)

progress of afforestation and construction of ponds and reservoirs. This problem will be handled by 110 protective forestry stations to be created this year. These stations will be responsible for all the work done in this respect in 196 administrative districts containing 9,346 collective farms which cultivate a total of more than 30,875,000 acres. Steps have already been taken to supply the necessary machinery and personnel for these stations.

The Central Administration of Protective Forest Planting, created under the auspices of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, will direct all the work connected with the implementation of this colossal program for the transformation of nature in the arid districts of the USSR.

Farm

(Continued from page 18)

farm 4.8 metric tons of grain, six thousand rubles in cash and a good deal of produce from the farm. Moreover, this family, for overfulfilling the plan for the crop-yields of wheat and oi bearing plants, received nearly on metric ton of grain by way of add tional pay. This family, like those o other members of the collective farm has, moreover, a small plot of land fo personal use as well as a cow, ten shee two pigs, thirty chickens, a truck ga den, an orchard and three beehives.

All other members of the collecti farm were equally well-paid for the labor. Their high incomes enabled th collective farmers to build 60 ne houses for themselves during 1948.

Our collective farm has become in mensely richer; the standard of livin of the collective farmers has improve tremendously—and we are making bo new plans. We are contemplating rai ing the crop-yields of all our crops b thirty-five per cent, and raising ou herd of cattle to three thousand hea by 1950. We intend to mechanize a laborious work by the application o electricity, to build a radio relay st tion in the *aul*, to organize an am teur song-and-dance ensemble. Ar these are not just good intentions, b aims which will be fulfilled witho fail. All the members of our collecti farm are attending agrotechnic courses so as to arm themselves wi knowledge which will help them obtain still higher crop-yields, to achie further successes in collective farmin and to raise still higher their standar of living and culture.

BYELORUSSIANS HONORED

In connection with the celebratio of the thirtieth anniversary of th formation of the Byelorussian Sovie Socialist Republic, a Decree of th Presidium of the Supreme Soviet o the USSR conferred awards on man Byelorussian workers.

The Order of Lenin was conferre on 168 persons; the Order of the Re Banner of Labor on 795 and othe orders on a total of 2,277 persons. I addition, various Soviet medals wer awarded to 2,206 others.

At the same time the Presidium o the Supreme Soviet of the USSR sen warm greetings to the workers, farm ers, intelligentsia and people of th Byelorussian SSR.

Friendly Hand of Soviet Union Helped Poland's Recovery

By M. Paromov

The following article is the third of a series on the assistance the Soviet Union is rendering Eastern European countries.

THE Soviet Union is giving friendly assistance to the new Poland in the rehabilitation of her war-devastated economy. And Poland, rising rapidly from the rubble of war by virtue of the determination and genius of the Polish people, and in part because of Soviet assistance, has begun to send important exports to the USSR.

The rout of the German aggressor and the liberation of Poland by the Soviet Army and Polish troops, created favorable conditions for the introduction of thoroughgoing social and economic reforms in that country, reforms beneficial for the overwhelming majority of the Polish people. The Polish population now enjoys broad electoral rights, as well as freedom of speech, of the press and of religious worship.

The democratic Polish Government is pursuing a policy that is in the interests of the common people, who now work for themselves, rather than for landowners and capitalists.

The land reform which distributed the land among the peasants, and the nationalization of industry, transport and the banks, have been the most important of the measures carried out in Poland. The large factories and mills, the coal mines and the railways, the banks, the telegraph system, and other major enterprises are now owned by the people. As a result of these measures, per capita industrial and agricultural output in 1947 bypassed that of 1938—the last prewar year in Poland—and this year's production is much greater than that of 1938.

Poland achieved the prewar level of industrial output in the fall of 1947 and has now passed that level. And in the first 6 months of 1948 Poland overfulfilled the state economic plan in coal production by 104 per cent; in the production of cast iron by 109 per cent; in power output by 106 per cent; in freight cars by 108 per cent; in cotton fabrics by 104 per cent; in woolen stuffs by 109 per cent, and in freight turnover by 115 per cent.

Poland's state budget doubled in the first 6 months of 1948 as compared with the same period in 1947. And revenue exceeded expenditure by 47,000,000,000 zlotys.*

Agriculture also has developed substantially. Approximately one million, three hundred thousand more hectares** were sown in 1948 than were sown in 1947, and crop-yields were seventy per cent above 1947 crop-yields. According to incomplete data, the major grain crop equaled 11 million tons, which is greater than the crop in any prewar year. Livestock increased very considerably. The number of swine doubled in comparison with the number of swine in 1947.

All this, taken together, has made it possible to raise the consumption of agricultural produce by the people. Thus, on November 1, the rationing of bread and flour was abolished, and all rationing was ended on January 1.

The people of Poland fought hard for these achievements. All the democratic reforms, the achievements in the national economy, were attained only through the most strenuous effort. The people had to overcome the resistance of reaction to achieve these gains.

The Polish people is receiving valuable assistance from the USSR in the building anew of its wartorn land. The first trade agreement between Poland and the Soviet Union dates back to the days of the Second World War—September, 1944. Poland needs raw materials, machinery and other commodities necessary for the rehabilitation of her industry. And as early as 1945 the USSR exported to Poland—in accordance with the bilateral agreement—cotton, wool, iron ore, trucks, ball bearings and large quantities of other equipment and raw materials vital for her industry. Polish specialists have declared that these shipments from the USSR made it possible to put a number of enterprises into operation 8 to 10 months ahead of schedule; because of these exports, Poland's coal industry was revived.

The Soviet Union also supplied grain at the request of the Polish Government, grain needed desperately.

Later, when Poland had restored her coal industry, she began to export coal to the USSR and other countries, and is now one of the chief coal-exporting countries in Europe. According to data published by the UN Economic Commission, Poland supplied 3,947,000 tons of coal during a recent three-month period—one-third of the coal exports of European countries.

Poland's economic successes also can be seen in her swiftly developing foreign trade.

In 1945 the value of Poland's trade turnover with foreign countries was seventy-one million, seven hundred thousand dollars; in 1946 it amounted to two hundred and seventy-two million, four hundred thousand dollars; in 1947 it equaled more than 500 million dollars, and in the first five months of 1948 the value of Poland's trade turnover approximated the turnover for the entire year of 1947.

Poland maintains trade relations with 42 countries in Europe and other parts of the world. Trade relations between the Soviet Union and Poland are developing successfully. The Soviet foreign trade policy, based on the principle of complete equality of the contracting parties, fully accords with the economic and political interests of democratic Poland. The economic agreement of January 26, 1948 between the USSR and Poland on the exchange of commodities for the five-year period of 1948 to 1952, provides for an exchange of commodities, the value of which is 1,000,000,000 dollars.

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* One hundred zlotys = one dollar.

** One hectare = 2.471 acres.

Tactics of West in Berlin Avoid Agreement

By A. Krasnova

THE Soviet press views the elections held in the Western sectors of Berlin on December 5 as the consummate step in the splitting activities of the Western occupation authorities in Germany. An *Izvestia* (official organ of the Soviet Government) commentator saw in the Berlin events an indication that the Western authorities are consciously, deliberately avoiding agreement with the Soviet Union.

"Let us suppose for a moment that the propaganda of the Western Powers approximates the truth when Western propagandists shout about the 'eagerness' of the Western countries to reach agreement on the Berlin question. We might then ask: why are the Anglo-American authorities constantly aggravating the situation in Berlin, deepening the division of the German capital and doing everything to hinder the achievement of agreement?"

As soon as this question is raised, one begins to see through the propaganda about the "obstinacy" of the USSR which is constantly circulated by the reactionary press.

The *Izvestia* commentator recalls the circumstances attending the preparations for the separate elections and the persistence with which the Western Powers continue to disrupt agreed-upon decisions on the Berlin question.

"Unlawfully referring the Berlin question for consideration to the Security Council—in violation of the United Nations Charter—the Governments of the USA and Great Britain," said the commentator, "tried to 'justify' this step by the alleged 'impossibility' of coming to terms with the Soviet Union—although it is known that none other than the rulers of the USA and Britain disavowed their representatives, who on August 30, 1948 reached agreement with the USSR concerning the Berlin question. They likewise rejected the draft resolution agreed upon by the representative of the Soviet Union, Vyshinsky, and the chairman of the session of the Security Council, Bramuglia, who conducted the unofficial negotiations on behalf of the other interested Powers. Lastly, they reacted unfavorably to the initiative of the chairman of the third session of the General Assembly, Evatt, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Trygve Lie, who on November 13 addressed a message to the interested Powers, urging them to settle the Berlin question in accordance with the appeal of the General Assembly to the Great Powers to renew their efforts to reconcile their differences and to establish a lasting peace."

The commentator further pointed out that on October 20, guided by the earlier agreements, the Soviet Commandant of Berlin, General Kotikov, proposed the arrangement of simultaneous democratic elections for the whole of Berlin for the election of a new *Magistrat*. With a view to ensuring the complete democracy of the elections, Kotikov raised the question of the freedom to conduct activities in the Western sectors for such German democratic organizations as the *Kulturbund*, the free German trade unions, the Liberal Democratic Party and the Christian Democratic Union.

But the representatives of the Western Powers rejected the Soviet proposals and arranged for illegal and separate elections in the Western sectors of Berlin.

How were these "elections" conducted?

Here is an account by an eyewitness, Yuri Korolkov, the Berlin correspondent of *Pravda*, which is the organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks):

"On that day we drove through the Western sectors of Berlin. Berlin conveyed the impression of a city under martial law. The streets were deserted, with the exception of an occasional pedestrian, and strong cordons of police. The police patrols were stationed at the street corners and at the entrances to the polling stations."

Korolkov noted the atmosphere of terror, and the crude forgeries and falsifications practiced in the Western sectors.

"The terror which raged in the Western sectors of the city during the election campaign and on 'election' day," he declared, "may be compared only with fascist orgies in the days of hitlerism. Democratically-minded speakers were not allowed to address the election meetings of the Schumacherites [right-wing Social Democrats] and of other bourgeois-reactionary parties. These meetings frequently ended in the brutal beating of those who tried to protest against reactionary mouthings and the propaganda for a new war. For example, more than 30 persons were beaten at a meeting of the right-wing Social Democrats in the district of Charlottenburg. Some of these victims were sent to the hospital in a state of unconsciousness."

The correspondent further noted the fact that hundreds of democratic Berliners vanished from the city without trace, during the election campaign. "Yesterday," he continued, "we visited the police headquarters in the Schoeneberg district of the American sector of Berlin and asked the police chief, Prech, about the fate of the arrested persons. At first he categorically denied that any arrests had been made by his police officers; but later he admitted it and named at least 10 persons who had been arrested in only 1 day. Among other things, Prech displayed a batch of posters taken from the prisoners. These posters called for the preservation of the unity of Berlin."

The *Trud* (organ of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions) commentator wrote: "Certificates conferring the right to vote in any precinct were issued in large numbers in all the districts of the Western sectors of Berlin, and the names of the recipients of

(Continued on page 23)

these certificates were not stricken off the rolls in their places of residence. This means that thousands of Schumacherites had the opportunity to vote several times. The votes were counted not in the polling stations but in special premises. This offered extensive opportunity to falsify the results of the voting."

The assertions of Western propagandists to the effect that a tremendous victory had been won, seem entirely ridiculous in the light of these facts.

Soviet press commentators point out that the democratic public of the German capital denounced the fatal policy pursued by the Western Powers in Berlin. The democratic bloc of Berlin —which includes representatives of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Liberal Democratic Party, the Christian Democratic Union and the left wing of the Social Democratic Party —headed the struggle against the splitting activities of the *Magistrat*.

"On November 30," wrote the *Trud* commentator, "Ottomar Geschke, vice-chairman of the municipal assembly, convened an emergency meeting of the assembly, together with representatives of the factories and mass organizations. A decision has been adopted to remove the splitting *Magistrat* and form a provisional, democratic *Magistrat* which is to function until democratic elections are held for the whole of Berlin. Friedrich Ebert, son of the first President of the German Republic, was elected Mayor of Berlin. More than 500 thousand working people of Berlin took part in a demonstration that took place on the same date. The demonstrators expressed support for the initiative of the democratic bloc."

The attitude of the democratic public shows that the people condemn the initiators of the split. This obvious fact is noted by the commentators of the leading Moscow newspapers.

Another *Pravda* commentator, E. Zhukov, writes: "The tremendous demonstration of the Berlin working people, which hailed the formation of the new *Magistrat*, vigorously condemned the policy of splitting Germany and Berlin, and denounced the initiators of the illegal 'election' farce in the Western sectors."

"The organizers of the separate elections,'" he continues, "cannot evade responsibility for the systematic pursuit of a splitting policy, for the rejection of co-operation and of the Four-Power agreements on Germany and Berlin. And whatever the tricks used or the references to the fictitious 'Soviet blockade,' they cannot obscure the fact that the American, British and French occupation authorities have been deliberately and persistently refusing to establish Four-Power control over Germany, and that, beginning with illegal separate activities in Western Germany, they have now resorted to unlawful separate practices in Berlin."

Soviet press commentators emphasize the fact that, in contradistinction to the splitting policy pursued in Germany by the Western Powers, the stand of the Soviet Union is permeated with the spirit of loyalty to the Four-Power agreements. This policy has been pursued by the USSR at all the stages of the negotiations for a settlement of the Berlin question.

Poland

(Continued from page 21)

In the first six months of 1948 Soviet exports to Poland amounted to 75 million dollars.

The commodities which were exchanged meet the interests of both countries. Polish imports from the Soviet Union include iron, chromium and manganese ores, oil products, cotton, aluminum, asbestos, trucks, tractors, etc. Moreover, the Soviet Union supplied Poland with 200 thousand tons of grain on credit—which, with previous grain supplies from the Soviet Union—total 500 thousand tons in the agricultural year of 1947-1948.

The Soviet Union is rendering Poland very valuable assistance in the industrialization of the country. Poland is building vital economic structures: iron-and-steel works, chemical works, textile mills, etc. Work is proceeding on the rehabilitation of towns and ports. The USSR is providing the equipment for many of the large plants now under construction, including heavy industrial equipment for a huge iron-and-steel plant which, when complete, will double the capacity of Poland's metallurgical industry.

The credit of 450 million dollars which the Soviet Union has granted Poland is extremely important for that country's industrial development.

In an evaluation of the significance of Soviet deliveries to Poland, the Polish newspaper *Robotnik* declared that those imports make it possible for Poland to realize her economic plans earlier than had been anticipated at first.

The Soviet Union has not only delivered desperately-needed equipment and commodities to Poland. The Soviet Union also annulled Poland's debt on armaments, ammunition and equipment and granted her gold credit to the amount of 27,875,000 dollars. This aid eased Poland's postwar position substantially. It enabled her to mobilize all her resources for the development of her national economy.

Poland, in its turn, is supplying the Soviet Union with coal, coke, textiles, steel wares and rolling stock.

In the interests of both parties the trade agreement stipulates an annual revision of commodity exchange in accordance with the economic interests of both parties, which, it is foreseen, will change from time to time. Prices of commodities are established on the basis of world prices and are subject to adjustment, in accordance with the change of prices on the world market.

Co-operation between the USSR and the Poland of today is based on the friendship of the peoples of both countries. Concerning this, Prime Minister G. J. Cyrankiewicz declared: "It is not merely a question of present advantages derived from existing friendly relations between nations. It should be borne in mind that besides the obvious present-day advantages, this is a question of the security of our two nations, a security which simultaneously ensures the security of all nations which maintain friendly relations with us, and of all peace-loving peoples."

The people's democratic Poland is growing strong. It is now an important factor in the life of the world. Poland is now trading with forty-two countries. During the first half of 1948 Polish exports increased by 126 million dollars, and imports by 151 million dollars as compared with the same period of 1947. First place in Poland's foreign trade is held by the Soviet Union, and second by Czechoslovakia. Poland is trading with nearly all the countries of Western Europe and is Europe's biggest exporter of coal. Linked by bonds of friendship with the Soviet Union and all other democratic countries, Poland is playing an active part in the struggle for peace which is being led by the Soviet Union.

Sun and Sea Aid Crimean Resorts To Cure, Rest Workers

By Valentine Antonov

WASHED by warm waves and drenched in sunshine, Yalta, in the Soviet Crimea, is one of nature's own health resorts. A winter as well as a summer resort, it has long been known for curing thousands with weak lungs.

Yalta's beaches are lapped by the Black Sea and protected against the frigid north wind by a semicircle of tall green mountains.

But, although all this was given the Crimean community by nature, the benefits were available to the rich alone before the Soviet Revolution.

The poor, suffering from tuberculosis and coming to Yalta in hope of recovery, had to live in miserable shacks, without care or medical attention. It was no accident that Anton Chekhov, who spent his last years in Yalta, wrote to Maxim Gorky:

"People die here from exhaustion and utter neglect. It is unbearable to look into the faces of the poor tubercular people when they ask for alms, and to see their pitiful rags."

Chekhov then issued an appeal to the progressive Russian public for funds to build a sanatorium. He contributed five thousand rubles of his own modest savings and finally saw one small sanatorium erected for workers in the Crimea.

In the first years of the new Soviet system, Vladimir Lenin signed the decree: *On the Utilization of the Crimea for Curing the Working People.* This decree envisaged the extensive development of health resorts, and read in part: "The beautiful summer homes and mansions formerly used by the big landowners and capitalists, as well as the palaces of the former tsars and grand dukes, must be converted into sanatoriums and health resorts for the workers and peasants."

This decree of Lenin's has been fully carried out. The palaces and mansions are now sanatoriums and rest homes for the people . . . and a still greater number have been newly built.

Before the outbreak of the Second World War, the Crimea had one hundred and sixty-four sanatoriums and rest homes where 250 thousand persons spent vacations or received treatment each year. In Yalta alone, there were thirty-six such establishments.

In 1941, Hitler's hordes invaded the Crimea and the Nazi vandals destroyed, wrecked and burned 109 health establishments, including 23 in the year-round resort of Yalta.

As soon as the fascists had been expelled, the rebuilding of the Crimea began, and now Yalta has 28 health establishments fully functioning. Its streets and parks are again full of lively and merry vacationers.

The Soviet Government has spared no expense to restore the beautiful health resorts.

Not only is the Crimea a health resort, but it is an ideal winter and summer resort for vacationers. Yalta and all the Crimea are open wide to all citizens of the Soviet Union. The right to leisure guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution gives all citizens annual vacations with full pay and also ensures them full opportunity to use the country's rest homes, sanatoriums and health resorts.

By far the greatest majority of vacationers get their accommodations at health resorts at a 70 per cent discount which is covered by the state social insurance fund. One can meet here a whaler from the Far East, a collective farmer of the Voronezh Region, a Urals steel-maker, Moscow research worker or a cotton grower from Kirghizia.

Yalta seethes with life all year round. Not a month passes but new sanatoriums and rest homes are put into operation. In the course of the present Five-Year Plan, the Ministry of Health of the USSR will spend more than 30 million rubles in extending its Crimean health resorts. Soviet trade unions have allotted about 85 million rubles for this same purpose. Scaffolding for new buildings can be seen all over Yalta. The famous resort will soon become better and more beautiful than it was before the war.



"THE UZBEKISTAN" SANATORIUM. This Yalta structure was restored after the late war.



GOLDEN BEACH. This resort at Oreanda in the warm Soviet Crimea draws its share of the thousands who visit there each year.



CATHEDRAL. Yalta's mountain scenery vies with its beaches and sun.



WATERFRONT SANATORIUM. Here is one of the magnificent sanatoriums for working people in Yalta. The waterfront is alongside this promenade.

Readers Get Results, Too

Letter Columns Popular In USSR

By O. Moshensky

THE newspaper *Pravda*, central organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), regularly receives a great number of letters from its readers. Last year, for example, *Pravda* received 160 thousand letters. This is typical of Soviet newspapers. Newspapers published in capitals of regions each receive an average of 10 to 12 thousand letters annually.

Letters and articles by readers are published in all Soviet newspapers. The Soviet citizen feels himself to be the full-fledged master of his country; and therefore he has a deep interest in the achievements of the national economy and culture. Citizens of the USSR know that the Soviet press, dependent neither upon private owners nor upon the rapacious demands of advertisers, serves the interests of the people exclusively. That is why Soviet readers have full confidence in their newspapers. Citizens of the USSR take advantage of the freedom of the press by writing to their newspapers about questions that interest them, and by posing and discussing problems of state importance.

The wide participation of Soviet citizens in their newspapers has given rise to entirely new principles of newspaper work that are characteristic only of the Soviet press. V. I. Lenin, founder of the Soviet State, expressed these principles when he ridiculed the contention that only professional newspapermen can successfully work for newspapers. "The organ will be vital and lifelike," he wrote, "only if, for every five leading and continually-writing *litterateurs*, it has five hundred and five thousand workers who are not *litterateurs*."

The editorial staff of Soviet newspapers takes every measure necessary to induce its readers to write as much as possible for the press. Published letters—besides providing an opportunity to study widely the aims and demands of the people—help to make the newspaper live and interesting.



POSTOFFICE DISPATCH. Copies of Moscow newspapers are mailed daily to various parts of the Soviet Union.

Every Soviet newspaper has a large number of regular nonstaff volunteer workers from among its readers—workers, collective farmers, intellectuals—who keep close contact with the staff and carry out its assignments. They are called "worker correspondents," "rural correspondents," etc. For example, the newspaper *Kurskaya Pravda*, which is published in Kursk, capital of Kursk Region, has 260 such nonstaff correspondents who regularly write on questions of agriculture alone.

But what is the subject matter of the letters to Soviet newspapers from readers who do not write articles regularly? The overwhelming majority of these letters tell of facts or occurrences which, in the readers' opinion, are of public interest. They voice a desire that some undertaking successfully carried out at a plant or on a collective farm be made widely known. And many letters suggest how to eliminate shortcomings. Often a reader lodges a complaint with his newspaper regarding some injustice he has suffered—and he entertains no doubt that the newspaper will help him. The influence of the press is so great in the Soviet Union that its intervention in a case is almost always successful.

Typical of the letters that recently appeared in *Pravda* is one from the chairman of a collective farm in the Dniepropetrovsk Region (Ukraine), who wrote to say that this year's harvest of his collective farm was greater than the prewar yield. This year's harvest was achieved by making wide use of the latest findings of agricultural science—and in particular, by the use of artificial pollination of rye and corn on large areas.

The letter, as can be seen, was interesting not merely because it described the achievements of one collective farm. The letter also described how these achievements were attained. And the subject matter of the letter

(Continued on page 30)

Moscow's 1948 Theater Season Appraised by Simonov

By Reuben Simonov

Soviet Actor, People's Artist of the USSR and Stalin Prize Winner

THE boards of our Moscow theaters saw many outstanding productions during the year which just drew to a close, productions which measured up to the most severe artistic standards, and deeply inspired their Soviet audiences.

Appraising the plays seen on Moscow stages in 1948, I recall with pleasure many "first nights."

One splendid work which opened in 1948 and which is now showing at the Maly, is *In the Wide World*, a play by Nilin, a Soviet dramatist. The central character is a young collective-farm peasant who has come home after his discharge from the Army. The motive-force of his conduct is not a desire to "rest" after his days of fighting, nor to look after his own welfare to the exclusion of all else. Far from it. He has the ardent heart of a Soviet patriot. And his thoughts are centered on one thing: the year-to-year improvement of the life of his fellow-villagers. The soldier who recently fought fascists now "fights" for a power station for the collective farm; he "fights" for good crops. He is a typical Soviet citizen: determined, persistent, taking a practical view of the future, never afraid to enter into conflict—even with those who are dear to him, if they happen to cling to old and stagnant routines.

Another play which excited Moscow audiences in 1948 was *In a Certain Town*, a play by Anatole Safronov, produced by Yuri Zavadsky on the boards of the Moscow-Soviet Theater. Here again the hero is a contemporary, just returned from the fighting. The action takes place in the capital city of a district, where the leading character devotes himself to the struggle for the happiness of his fellow-citizens. His task, like that of the people around him, is to transform the town, to build fine new houses and schools surrounded by trees, to lay out parks.

The same theme—that of the Soviet builder, the master of his destiny, the fighter—is found in other plays: *The Larger Destiny*, by Surov; *Happiness*, by Pavlenko, at the Yermolova; and *Our Daily Bread*, by Virta, at the Moscow Art Theater.



REUBEN SIMONOV. Soviet actor and director, who writes of 1948 season.

It seems to me that in 1948 the theaters succeeded in presenting our Soviet contemporary as he actually exists. It was not easy: life in this country moves so swiftly that the artist's ideas can hardly keep pace with it. If the playwright, actor or producer confines his work for even a month to his study, or to the stage, he must inevitably lose touch with life and miss some of its newer qualities.

Looking back at 1948, I consider that our Soviet artists have learned to keep up with life, and to study people so that the most truthful presentation of them on the stage can be achieved. This is a result of the utmost importance for Soviet theater people.

Let me give an example. Derzhavin, an actor at the Vakhtangov, took the leading role in Korneichuk's play *Makar Dubrava*.

Makar is a miner—like his father and grandfather before him—and a Communist of the older generation. He is young in heart, however, and despite his age spares no effort toward the rebuilding and restoration of the Donbas.

Derzhavin succeeded not only in "being" a typical old miner on the stage—he also revealed how the average Soviet worker has learned to think in terms of the State, and to act on these principles.

It is not fortuitous that Derzhavin's work found ardent recognition among a broad Soviet audience.

The 50th anniversary of the Moscow Art Theater was observed by our theater artists and theater public in October, 1948. I arranged the jubilee festival in which actors and actresses from Byelorussian, Kazakh, Ukrainian, Latvian cities, and the cities of other Soviet republics, took part. When I saw the excerpts from plays given at the festival, I remarked to myself that the great truth and faithfulness to life for which we love and value the Moscow Art Theater has been imparted to all of Soviet theater art.

Following a custom of 20 years' standing, I spent this New Year's Eve with my colleagues at the theater.

And when I proposed the New Year toast to my friends, I said:

"Remember, my comrades in art, the words of our teacher, Eugene Vakhtangov, who said 20 years ago: 'Demands will be made on the artist! Only the people create; only they can give both creative force and the seed of future creation . . . Keep the eyes of your soul fixed steadfastly on the people, because what is formed in the people is immortal!' "

Winter Sports Season Lures Fans and Athletes

By G. Moroz
Master of Sports

ICE skaters, skiers and hockey players in the central and northern part of the Soviet Union have been making good use of their winter outfits lately. They are getting in trim for the big sports events of the winter season.

I dropped in at the Moscow stadium during one of the cold snaps, and sure enough, the boys were whaling the old puck for all they were worth. But what surprised me most of all was the fact that I was not the only impatient hockey fan. Several thousand onlookers like myself were there, enjoying the first practice game of the season.

The race for the national hockey title, by the way, opened during the latter part of December. I am referring to ice hockey that Americans are in the habit of watching. The other kind played in the USSR is called Russian hockey. It resembles Scandinavian bandy, each team having 11 players.

The new style of hockey is popular with our boys. Thousands of players have taken to it. Our hockey teams have been making seven-league strides in the new game since it was introduced here two seasons ago. They have added plenty of new kinks to it, both as far as technique and tactics go, and already proved their mettle in last season's contest with the renowned Czechoslovak "L.T.C." hockey team, considered one of the strongest teams in the world.



ICE HOCKEY. Favorite winter sport is widely played. Here the Army team plays Dynamo of Novosibirsk.



TIED IN CHESS. Grandmaster A. Kotov tied in a recent tournament with Grandmaster D. Bronstein.



HOLDS CROWN. Nina Dumbadze, world record holder in the discus throw for women.

The major league will consist of the 10 best teams in the country. Among them are the Army players, last year's champions, Moscow Spartak, Moscow Dynamo and others.

Skiers are not lagging behind either. Novosibirsk witnessed one of the biggest skiing turnouts, with the mercury registering 1.4 degrees above zero Fahrenheit. A nice blanket of snow, a happy bunch of skiers and the beautiful landscape was indeed a sight to behold.

Now let's get a glimpse of what is going on down south. The city of Sukhumi on the Black Sea coast is witnessing some interesting soccer play among the best Abkhazian teams. Abkhazia is an Autonomous Republic and forms part of the Soviet Georgian Republic. It's a treat to watch these boys play. They are fast and temperamental. Some of the best Abkhazian players are among the best in the Soviet Union.

Track and field contests for republican honors were recently held in sunny Georgia. An outstanding performance was recorded by the incomparable woman discus thrower, Nina Dumbadze. She sent the discus sailing 128 feet. The 100- and 200-meter (109.36 and 218.72 yards) runs were captured by Levan Sanadze in 10.9 and 22.4 seconds, notwithstanding the wet track.

In the girls' junior division, 15-year-old Nadya Khnykina jumped 18.04 feet in the running broad jump. Nadya scored two other junior records in the 100- and 200-meter runs. Her top performances have earned her the title of Master of Sports. She is the youngest athlete in the Soviet Union bearing this title.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Weightlifting

Leningrad's Palace of Labor recently played host to the top weightlifters of the trade union clubs, who staged their ninth annual championship meet. A good showing was made by the younger weightlifters.

One of the headliners of the meet was the world record-holder, Grigori Novak, who is a light heavyweight. He turned in the best record in the triple Olympic event, registering 286.6 pounds in the clear and press, 264.5 in the snatch and 330.6 pounds in the clear and jerk.

Swimming

One of the most popular Soviet swimming aces, Leonid Meshkov, has been frequenting one of the capital's swimming pools together with his kids. His 10-year-old daughter, Eleonora, can make some neat dives and feels quite at home in the pool. Leonid, Junior, who is only 4, still holds on to a little board and carries out Papa's instructions to a "t."

But if you think Meshkov is trying to make champions out of his children, you are all wrong. He simply believes it the duty of parents to teach their children how to swim just as they teach them how to walk.

One hundred and twelve swimmers made a bid for category qualifications at the Gorky swimming pool. One hundred of the contestants qualified for various categories. One of the youngsters, V. Ilichev, employing the crawl stroke, swam one hundred meters in 1 minute, 8.2 seconds.

Chess

The recently-concluded 16th USSR Chess Tournament ended in a draw; the winners were USSR Grandmasters Bronstein and Kotov. All of the USSR Grandmasters took part with the exception of world champion Botvinnik, and Grandmasters Smyslov and Boleslavsky.

Both winners played excellent chess. Kotov played a daring game, taking risks in the hope that his ability to calculate far ahead would help him to

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LENINGRAD SKIER. The hills and forests of Leningrad's suburbs draw hundreds to ski trails. This youth is a member of the Dynamo Sports Society.

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undoubtedly attracted the attention of many rural readers.

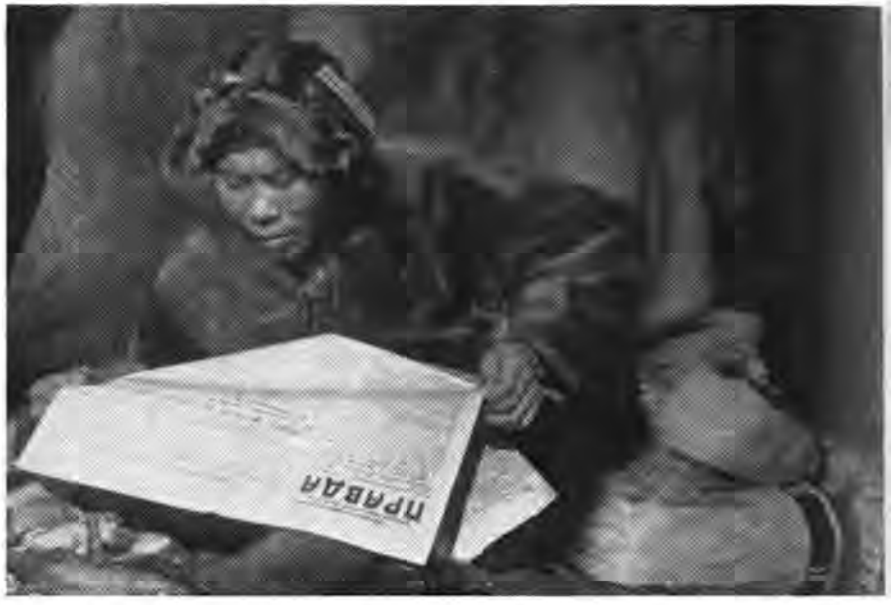
Another typical letter was one from a Sverdlovsk reader who works in a transport machine-building plant. He suggested enlarging the shop of the plant, which manufactures consumers' goods, and he indicated how its work could be improved.

An engineer in a Baku oil field wrote to complain of the insufficiently high quality of certain types of equipment produced by two machine-building plants and he criticized those he considered responsible.

Pravda also recently found space for the letter of a reader who criticized the bureaucracy he encountered in his dealings with government employees in a little town in Kirov Region. The Soviet press always takes a strong stand against any manifestations of bureaucracy and callousness toward people, although such cases have become rare.

Time and again the results brought about by a reader's letter considerably surpass even its author's expectations. For example, the newspaper *Moscow Bolshevik* published the letter of a locksmith working in a Moscow plant. The author discussed the system of work-planning in his shop and declared that it could be improved. The letter was widely discussed at the plant, and the administration actually did improve the system of planning the work, thus increasing the productivity of labor. The *Moscow Bolshevik* devoted several articles to this, and several other Moscow plants profited by the experience.

Despite the wide use made of readers' letters, Soviet newspapers cannot publish all of them because of space demands. Each newspaper has its special correspondence department which forwards the letter to another department for publishing, or sends a copy to the appropriate organization with the demand that the reader's suggestion be discussed or that an injustice be righted. A special filing system helps the staff to keep track of every letter. The letter-writer is sure to get an answer in regard to the action which was taken as a result of his letter. And occasionally the newspapers publish short communications under the traditional heading: "On the trail of unpublished letters".*



ARCTIC READER. Readers of "Pravda" are everywhere. This one is at Wellen on the Chukotsk Peninsula.

In this manner the editorial staffs ensure that readers' letters are effective. A Soviet citizen who appeals to a newspaper experiences deep satisfaction, because his letter achieves results—and his faith in the Soviet press increases.

The strength of the Soviet press lies in its integration with the people, in the active participation of the readers in their newspapers.

* Often a letter which requests important information cannot be published because of space demands; and many letters cannot be published because they contain representations which must be substantiated before appearing in print. In either case, a researcher immediately ascertains the facts—which subsequently appear under the heading: "On the trail of unpublished letters."

Sports

(Continued from page 29)

outplay his opponents. These tactics were not always successful, however, and he lost four games. Bronstein scored by displaying extreme care and patience, losing only one game. A young Leningrad Master, Furman, placed third, surprising everyone. He's only 28, and won the category of Master three years ago.

Gymnastics

The recent gymnastics meet witnessed keen competition for the Ukrainian absolute championship. Among the leading contenders for the title were the ofttimes USSR titleholder Adzhat Ibadulayev (Kiev) and the young gymnast from Lvov, V. Chukarin. Victory was gained by Chukarin. He scored 112.55 points against Ibadulayev's 112.3 points. Third place went to M. Dmitriyev, 1936 USSR titleholder.

In the women's division, the absolute championship of the Ukrainian Republic was won by A. Dzhanuashvili—111.95 points. Second place went to N. Bocharova, and the 1947 USSR titleholder, L. Krasnenko (Kharkov) won third place. Krasnenko's forte is calisthenics.

Top gymnastics honors in the Kazakh SSR were contested by 90 of the Republic's best gymnasts. Dzhambek Raspekov, student of a physical culture institute, won first place.

Acrobatics

Moscow recently witnessed competitions for the USSR title in acrobatics. Among the acrobats who won USSR titles were sportsmen from Moscow, Baku, Tbilisi, Kiev, Kharkov and Grozny.

Boxing

Boxing matches between two teams, one representing the local Miners' Athletic Club and the other a picked Voroshilovgrad team, met not long ago at the Miners' Palace of Culture in Krasny Luch, Voroshilovgrad Region. The picked Voroshilovgrad team won.

(Continued from page 2)

tical union of the young Soviet republics, headed by the RSFSR. This union ensured the victory of the Soviet peoples over internal counterrevolution and foreign intervention.

In the period following the civil war, when economic reconstruction and the rehabilitation of the war-ravaged national economy became the order of the day, this military union was complemented by economic union.

The next stage in the development of the co-operation of the fraternal nations was the amalgamation of the national republics into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The initiative for creating the USSR —the single Soviet State—came from the various republics. The Transcaucasian Federation (which consisted of the Georgian, Azerbaijanian and Armenian Soviet Socialist Republics, and was disbanded in 1936) and then the Ukrainian and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republics proposed the creation of a union state. On December 22, 1922, the proposal was submitted for consideration to the 10th Congress of Soviets of the RSFSR, which gave enthusiastic support to the proposal of the peoples of Transcaucasia, the Ukraine and Byelorussia. The Congress acknowledged that this was the correct time to create a single union of the Soviet republics on the basis of voluntary association and equality of the republics.

The achievements of the 26 years which have passed since the establishment of the USSR are vivid proof of the heights which can be reached when peoples unite their efforts and work together as a multinational state.

The USSR has built a socialist society. Through magnificent work, the peoples of the Soviet Union have converted their State into a mighty industrial power with the most advanced socialist agriculture in the world.

The Soviet Constitution proclaims and ensures the full equality of all the nations of the USSR. Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of one or another nation, or the establishment of any direct or indirect privileges for any citizen or group of citizens on account of race or nationality is punishable by law.

The equality of the Soviet peoples is further guaranteed by the system of organization of the higher bodies of state authority of the USSR. The Supreme Soviet of the USSR—the highest legislative body in the Soviet Union—consists of two equal chambers—the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. (Both the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities have equal right to introduce legislation, and no measure becomes law unless both approve it by a majority vote.) The Soviet of Nationalities ensures the specific national interests of the various peoples. Every Union republic, irrespective of its number of voters, elects the same number of deputies to the Soviet of Nationalities. The RSFSR, for example, has as many representatives in the Soviet of Nationalities as has the Turkmenian SSR, although numerically the population of the latter is 70 times less than that of the RSFSR. Every Union and autonomous republic, autonomous region and national area is represented in the Soviet of Nationalities.

A total of 1,339 deputies, representing more than 50 nationalities —the Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Georgians, Azerbaijanians, Armenians, Kazakhs, Kirghiz, Tajiks, Turkmenians, Uzbeks, Karelians and Finns, Moldavians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Tatars, Udmurts, Komis, Bashkirs, Yakuts, Buryats, Ossetians, Kara-Kalpaks, Mordovians, Mari, Jews, Chuvashes and many other peoples—were elected to the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities during elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on February 10, 1946.

The Soviet Union now embodies, on the principle of voluntary association, 16 Union Republics; each preserves its indefeasible sovereignty. Every Union republic has its constitution, its arms, flag and hymn, its supreme soviet and council of ministers. The territory of a Union republic may not be altered without its consent. Each Union republic has the right to establish direct diplomatic relations with foreign states.

As a result of the successful realization of the policy of equality and fraternal co-operation among the nations of the USSR, and as a result of the extensive and unselfish assistance of the great Russian people to the formerly backward and oppressed peoples, the economy and culture of the peoples of the USSR have developed on an unprecedented scale.

The Kirghiz SSR, which before the Revolution did not possess one large industrial enterprise, now has well-developed coal, oil, metalworking and mining industries. Dozens of new industrial enterprises were built during the Second World War. Water-power plants, railways and roads were built, and air lines developed. The yield of wheat, cotton, rice, sugar beet and other crops is rising from year to year.

The average gross output of major industry in the USSR in 1940 was 10.9 times the gross output of major industry in Russia in 1913, the last year of peace before the onset of the First World War. In the course of the same period (1913-1940) it increased 22.2 times in the Kazakh SSR, 22.3 times in the Armenian SSR, and 242 times in the Tajik SSR.

In the sphere of culture the achievements of the national republics can be characterized as a victorious cultural revolution.

Alphabets have been acquired by 40 nationalities since the establishment of Soviet power. In the Kazakh, Uzbek, Turkmenian and Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republics, where before the Revolution only two per cent of the people were literate, illiteracy has been wiped out. In Kirghizia alone there are now more schools than there were in all the village localities of tsarist Russia!

Every Union republic has a developed network of higher, middle and special schools from which tens of thousands of specialists are graduated every year.

The USSR now issues books and newspapers in 119 languages. Music, the theater, moving pictures and radio have become an essential part of the life of all these once-backward national regions. The cultural achievements of the fraternal peoples have merged into a common treasure of the nations of the USSR.

The friendship of the Soviet peoples and the might of the multinational socialist State were revealed with tremendous force in the victorious war against the German fascist invaders. All the nations of the Soviet Union, led and inspired by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), rose as one man in the defense of their socialist homeland. They upheld their independence, and played the major role in freeing the peoples of Europe and Asia from the fascist yoke.

A Muscovite's Diary

At the year's end I like to turn back and study the record of what has been accomplished in the light of what was planned 12 months previously. This is an international custom, and one which I think is really useful and educational.

With the aid of various official statements and documents, I have been looking into the record of our Soviet industry for 1948. The results of this work are submitted here in summary without comment. As a constant student, I know that facts need no elaborate verbiage.

As a first point, Soviet industry regained the level of output of the prewar year of 1940 at the end of 1947. Total industrial output in 1940 amounted to 138,500,000,000 rubles —figured in the stable prices of 1926-1927. And in October, 1948, Soviet industry had exceeded its prewar level by 17 per cent.

In order really to compare the accomplishments of the Soviet Union in industrial development, one should look back to the pre-Soviet era. Total industrial output in the peak year of tsarist Russia amounted to 16,200,000,000 rubles. Industrial output in the USSR exceeded the highest pre-Soviet level 8.5 times. In 1948 this level was topped by a substantial margin as will be shown by the official figures soon to be released.

Development Rate Touches New High

The year 1948 saw a new high in the rate of industrial development. During the prewar Five-Year Plans (1928-1940) the average annual rate of increase in industrial production amounted to 17 per cent. By 1946 the increase in production had reached 20 per cent; in 1947 it had touched 22 per cent. But the figures for the first 9 months of 1948 show that the increase in output had mounted to 27 per cent.

Moscow Region Paced Country

With the entire country striving to complete the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan in four years, thousands of Soviet enterprises completed their production programs for 1948 considerably ahead of schedule.

Industry in Moscow and Moscow Region led the country in the competition for the early fulfillment of the Plan and completed the annual plan in the second half of November. In the first ten months of 1948, Moscow industry exceeded its own prewar level (1940) by 29.2 per cent.

Invaded Areas Spring Back

In those areas of our country which were invaded by the Hitlerites, with the consequent heavy damage to plants, machines and the economy generally, gross industrial output increased by 38 per cent in the third quarter of 1948 compared with the same period of 1947. Here are some of the figures from these areas: production of pig iron was up 29 per cent; steel by 63 per cent; electric power by one-third and coal by 20 per cent.

State expenditures in the wartorn areas during the first 9 months of 1948 —13,200,000,000 rubles—came near to meeting the total industrial production of tsarist Russia in 1913. This sum came out of the state budget of the USSR. In addition, capital investments were made by various republics, local administrations, collective farms, co-operative organizations and so on. Along with the revival of industry in the war-blighted areas came a steady and rapid housing program. During the first 9 months of 1948, 175,000 dwellings were built in rural localities and 2,500,000 square meters* of living floor space were restored or built from scratch in towns and cities.

Thousands of factories and mills have been raised from ruins in the devastated Ukraine. In 1948 such mammoth enterprises as the iron-and-steel mills in Zhdanov (formerly Mariupol), Dniepropetrovsk, Zaporozhye, and Nikopol were rebuilt. And the Donets coal basin is now producing close to its prewar level.

Farm Machinery Output Soars

During 1948 Soviet agriculture received from industry three times as

* One square meter=10.764 square feet.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

January 14 - January 31

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from January 14 to January 31. All time is Eastern Standard.

Half-hour daily morning programs of news and commentary from 7:45 A.M. to 8:15 A.M. on the following frequencies: 6.05, 7.36, 9.54, 9.56, 9.60, 11.72, 11.87, and 11.96 megacycles.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in two periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. and from 9:00 P.M. to 10:15 P.M.

Radio listeners may hear the 6:20-7:30 P.M. broadcast over these frequencies: 7.29, 7.36, 11.72, 11.88, 13.71, and 15.23 megacycles.

The 9:00 to 10:15 P.M. programs may be heard on 7.29, 7.36, 9.60, 9.72, 11.72, 11.87, 11.88, 13.71, and 15.23 megacycles.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, January 17, 24 and 31—programs for farmers.

Wednesdays, January 19 and 26—scientific and cultural programs; weekly sports review.

Thursdays, January 20 and 27—programs for youth; programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, January 14, 21 and 28—trade union programs; also literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

On Saturdays there will be a weekly news review, sports talk and replies to letters from listeners; on Sundays concerts and talks on literature.

The "Muscovite" will be glad to have readers' suggestions as to subjects they would like to see covered in future "Diaries." Suggestions should be sent to "Muscovite," c/o USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

many tractors as it did in 1940, while the supply of automobiles and various agricultural machines doubled.

Restoration of all production shops of the Kharkov Tractor Plant was completed last August. And while the restoration work went on in parts of the plant, the manufacture of tractors was under way in others. On July 26, the 15,000th tractor produced since the war rolled off the main conveyer of the assembly line. The average daily tractor production is now 26.5 per cent above the prewar figure.

Restoration of the world's largest agricultural plant in Rostov-on-Don was completed in October. During 9 months of 1948 this factory turned out 5,100 combines or more than its entire production in the prewar year of 1940.

Far to the east, the first section of the Altai Agricultural Machinery Plant was commissioned in October. It is a new center for the manufacture of farm equipment in the eastern areas of the USSR. Production here was started while construction was in progress. By the time the factory was completed, it had supplied 21 thousand five-bottom tractor-drawn plows, 142 thousand horse-drawn plows; three thousand, five hundred sugar beet harvesters and other farm equipment.

Major Enterprises Built In 1948

Throughout the past year the construction of major industrial enterprises went ahead all over the USSR. Among these were iron-and-steel mills in Georgia, automobile and tractor plants in Byelorussia, a tube rolling mill in Azerbaijan, auto factories in the Ukraine and Georgia.

The manufacture of several thousand new types of machines, lathes and tools was initiated in 1948. There was a particularly large increase in the production of equipment for mechanizing processes which require a great deal of labor (excavators, hoists, coal-mining combines, coal-cutting machines and transporter belts). This made it possible to bring up the mechanization in the Donets coal basin, for example, to 97.3 per cent for cutting coal, 91.9 per cent for transporting coal and 93 per cent for loading it into railway cars.

Consumers Benefit With More Goods

Soviet consumer goods industries are supplying an even greater quantity of goods for the people. Toward the end of 1948, for example, the output of cotton goods had increased by 18 per cent, woolens by 26 per cent and leather footwear by 23 per cent. The production of foodstuffs likewise rose substantially.

The total number of workers and other employees engaged in the national economy increased by 2,400,000 persons from October, 1947 to September, 1948. Vocational schools of the Ministry of Labor Reserves trained 795,000 young skilled workers. The largest contingents went to the coal, building, metallurgical and textile industries and to the railways. Hundreds of thousands of workers received advanced training on the job.

Along with this, labor productivity of industry as a whole rose by 11 per cent in the third quarter of 1948, including 15 per cent in engineering, 18 per cent in metallurgy and 10 per cent in the coal mining industry.

Production Costs Cut By 6,000,000,000 Rubles

While all these records were being set, the country-wide campaign to reduce costs of production and thereby return savings to the State went on with some remarkable results. The drive was started by Moscow workers, and Soviet workers as a whole gave the State 1,500,000,000 rubles of extra accumulations during the first 6 months of 1948. In the next 3 months this figure exceeded 4,000,000,000 rubles (for the first 9 months) and according to preliminary estimates, these savings (or profits in a socialist sense) over and above plan for the entire year will amount to 6,000,000,000 rubles.

Real Wages Doubled In Course of 1948

All of these things added up to some remarkable benefits for Soviet factory and office workers. Their real wages were doubled during the year. This was facilitated by the monetary reform and the abolition of rationing, effected in December, 1947, as well as by the big reduction in prices and an accompanying increase in monetary wages.

Further details of these 1948 accomplishments will be reported here as final figures for the year are received.

Meanwhile, permit me to wish each and every one of my readers a prosperous, happy and peaceful New Year.

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LENINGRADERS. These children know nothing of the bitter 900-day siege of their city which was lifted January 27, 1944. Their elders' heroism ensured their happiness. FRONT COVER. "Lenin" —a sculpture by S. Merkurov. BACK COVER. Crowds visiting the Tomb of Lenin.

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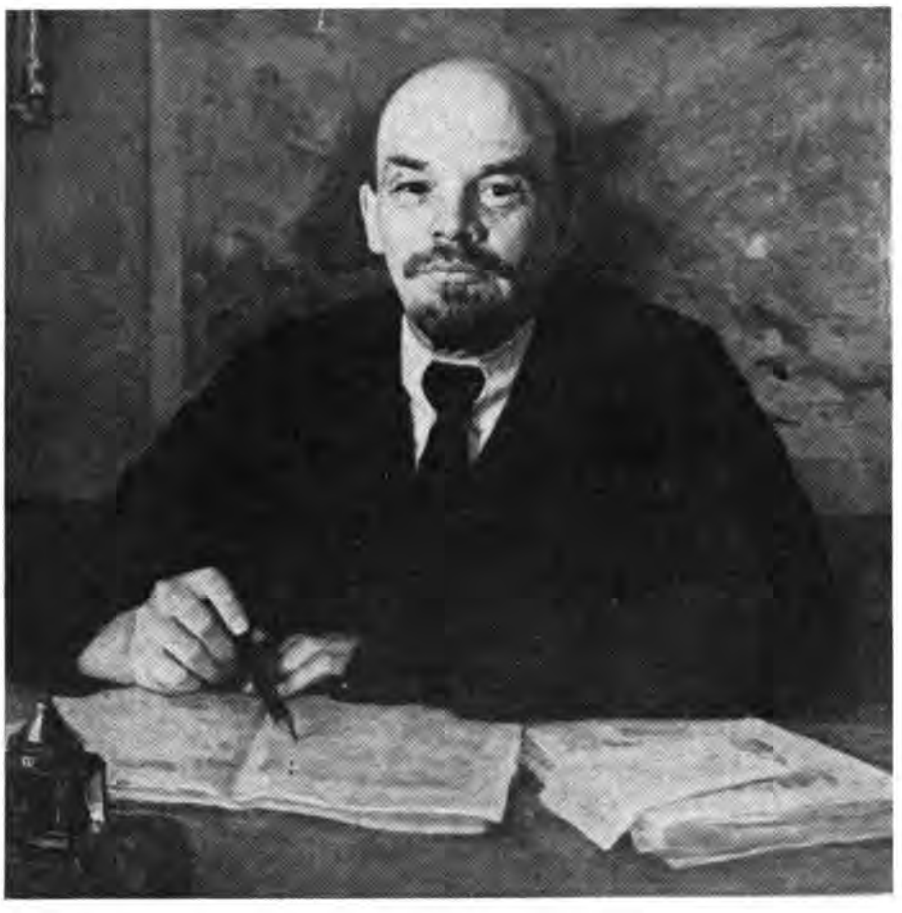
A Muscovite's Diary 6

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April 20
1870



Jan. 21
1924

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin

Lenin's Keen Mind Charted Path of Soviet State

NIGHT had fallen in Moscow and most Russians had finished their evening meal when word came from Gorki that V. I. Lenin had passed away. The date was January 21, 1924.

The news flashed across the country and relayed to the world that bleak winter's night found Russia's workers and toilers joined in mourning by the progressive workers of every nation.

Lenin, father of the October Revolution, leader of the masses, teacher and guide who had successfully set up the new Soviet State, was dead. His name had become a symbol of a new world, of a new conception of social justice.

But Lenin's work, his creations, live on. His greatest monument on this 25th anniversary of his death is the steadfast bulwark of democracy and peace he planned—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The 25 years which have elapsed since Lenin's death have demonstrated the unconquerable force of his ideas; they have witnessed the triumph of his principles, the fulfillment of his plans.

Lenin outlined the path ahead for the new Soviet State. It was said abroad that he dreamed: that he dreamed of a fully-electrified country; of giant industries; of vast, mechanized, prosperous farms; of a society of working people without class conflict; of a scientifically-planned and ever-growing economy without crises, unemployment or poverty. That these were not dreams, but practical plans, history has shown.

Thirty years ago, in the spring of 1918, after the country had concluded peace, plans were put in motion to carry out Lenin's call for socialist construction.

This program leaned heavily upon science. Lenin had repeatedly pointed out that without science, socialism could not be built. So the Communist Party took measures from the very first to create the most favorable conditions for scientific work.

In April, 1918, Lenin wrote the historical document entitled *Draft Plan of Scientific-Technical Works.* In it Lenin pointed to the necessity of immediately instructing the Academy of Sciences to form a number of commissions of specialists for the most

rapid compilation of a plan for the reorganization of industry and the economic reconstruction of Russia.

Lenin indicated that this plan must include questions of the distribution of industry, and must establish Russia's possibilities of independently satisfying her own demands for all the most important raw materials and industries. He attached special importance to the electrification of industry, transport and agriculture, and to the utilization of all power resources.

"Communism," Lenin had written, "is Soviet power plus the electrification of the whole country."

Lenin invited scientists and engineers to embody these ideas in a concrete plan.

Under the Lenin plan, the small, individual laboratories, empty studies and museums were gradually transformed into institutes able to solve new tasks and meet the needs of the rapidly growing life of the Soviet State.

The Academy of Sciences formed new commissions and councils to carry on research, to study natural resources and productive forces of the various regions and republics. It proceeded to summarize the findings and to facilitate their practical application.

Today, alongside the rest of the country and under the guidance of the continuer of Lenin's work, Stalin, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR is participating actively in the upbuilding of the material and spiritual base of the new society.

Under the guidance of Stalin, Lenin's plan for the transformation of the whole country into a united organism, "working in such a way that hundreds of millions of people are guided by a single plan" has been carried into effect.

In the period of the Stalin Five-Year Plans, socialist construction based on the true union of labor and science has promoted the Soviet Union to first place in the world for the rate of economic and cultural development. It has created industry on a grand scale and the largest mechanized agriculture in the world.

The socialist economy is first and foremost a planned economy, and the plan is the bedrock upon which its foundation is laid.

Defining the task of planning, Lenin gave first place to the problem of the rational distribution of industry. It is on the very basis of this principle, pointed out by Lenin, that the Soviet Union today possesses such powerful, new industrial centers equipped with the most advanced technology. These include the iron and steel centers of Magnitogorsk, Tagil, Stalinsk (Kuzbas) and others; a non-ferrous metals industry such as the Balkhash copper smelting plant; the Urals aluminum works; the Solikamsk potassium mines and chemical plants; the great machine-building plants of the Urals and Donbas, and huge automobile, tractor, airplane and other enterprises.

Lenin stressed the importance of systematic study and exploration of natural productive forces. In the years that have followed, his idea found expression in extensive geological research and prospecting, in the study of the animal and vegetable world of the country, in the search for new and different sources of power.

As a result of these studies, knowledge of the mineral wealth of the Soviet Union has been greatly enlarged. Figures expressing the supplies of coal, oil, iron and copper ore have increased many times. The list has grown as large deposits have been discovered—including chromites, potassium salts, aluminum and magnesium ores.

Electrification and mechanization of industry, along with planned organization and technology of the enterprises, has increased the amounts mined. At the same time new organized forms of production and initiative by the workers (the Stakhanovite movement, for instance), have led to higher labor



—*Painting by V. Ser*

LEADER OF REVOLUTION. Painting showing the arrival of V. I. Lenin in Petrograd in April, 1917, and his histori address to the revolutionary workers.

productivity and at the same time has improved the living standards of the factory and office workers.

If we consider that Lenin drew up his draft in 1918, the exceptional boldness and brilliant perspicacity of his plans become clearer.

He stressed the basic need for electrification as indispensable to the growth of industry and mechanized agriculture. The first plan for the electrification of Russia—GOELRO—was adopted upon his initiative. Such great electrification projects as the building of the Dnieper dam and hydroelectric station, named for Lenin and serving a rich Ukrainian industrial area, captured the imagination and enthusiasm of the people of the whole country. In the early days, the people called the electric lights in the newly-electrified areas "the lamps of Ilyich."

Since that time, electrification has been widely developed with great hydroelectric power stations and steam plants as well as smaller units supplying the villages and collective farms.

Steps have been taken for the electrification of transport and at the present time several thousand miles of railway lines have been electrified. Rapid progress is being made in the electrification of Soviet agriculture.

There were also immense changes in agriculture. Lenin mapped out the road of producers' agricultural cooperatives, which has developed with the amalgamation of small, individual farms into huge, collective farms. This was possible under the Soviet system, which nationalized all land, though granting its use rent-free and in perpetuity to the peasants. The victory of collective farming was of epoch-making significance.

Agriculture in the Soviet Union today is the most mechanized in the world. It is performing miracles of production and alongside Soviet science, is blazing new paths for humanity—paths leading to unprecedented abundance and the conquest of nature.

The latest step, the gigantic Stalin plan for the elimination of drought and the improvement of soil and water conservation through crop rotation and the erection of vast protective belts of trees, moves into formal action this spring. The preliminary work on this truly heroic project, has been done. It has the enthusiastic backing of the collective and state farmers and will be watched by the whole world.





LEADER OF CONSTRUCTION. Artists' portrayals of Lenin (above) watching the testing of the first Soviet electric plow, and (below) participating in a "Subbotnik"—a day of extra work, contributed by working people to their country on a holiday.

Lenin also formulated the guiding principles of Soviet democracy. He created a State of a new type.

Lenin, further developing the theory of Marxism, concluded that the best form of state for the working people was not a parliamentary republic, but a republic of Soviets. The Revolution of 1905 first brought the Soviets into existence. The Revolution of 1917 not only revived them, but set them up throughout the country.

Through the Soviets, the workers and peasants were able to assume full state power to establish the first State governed by the working people.

That State has grown through the years on this foundation until now it stands, fully socialist in its economic organization, fully democratic politically, working now toward the further goal of a communist society. It knows no conflicting classes, no oppressed nationalities, no economic chaos. Its great strength and resilience have been dramatically demonstrated, not only in the great war against the Hitlerite invaders, but in the rapid recovery of its economy from the devastation wrought by that invasion.

The USSR, based on Lenin's principles continued and carried out by Stalin, knows and can know no warlike aims. It has no capitalists seeking the domination by conquest of foreign markets; the people's State, like the peoples everywhere, stands for a peaceful world.

Peace to the Peoples, said Lenin, was one of the four great aims of the October Revolution.* On this principle was Soviet power established, and on this principle is based the consistent foreign policy of the USSR.

As far back as December, 1921, in his report to the Ninth All-Russian Congress of Soviets, Lenin asked whether it is possible for a socialist Republic to exist in a capitalist world.

* The others: bread to the hungry; land to the peasants; power to the Soviets.

That this is possible in the political and military sense had been proved. But what about commerce and economic relations? Lenin answered these questions in the affirmative.

Lenin said, apropos of the Genoa Conference in 1922: "We are going to Genoa with the practical object of expanding trade and of creating the most favorable conditions for its successful development on the broadest scale." He further pointed out that the practical interests of the capitalist countries required the expansion of trade with Russia. And, "since such interests exist, we may argue, we may quarrel, we may split up and form various combinations—it is highly probable that we shall have to split up—nevertheless, after all is said and done, this fundamental necessity will hew a road for itself. . ."

Stalin, like Lenin, has always held and still believes that the contrast between the socialist and capitalist systems does not exclude their coexistence and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Soviet Union and the capitalist states.

As far back as 1927, in his interview with an American labor delegation, Stalin said agreements are possible in the field of exports, imports and credits as well as in the diplomatic field.

"We are pursuing a policy of peace," said Stalin, "and we are prepared to sign pacts of non-aggression with bourgeois states. We are pursuing a policy of peace and we are prepared to come to an agreement concerning disarmament, including complete abolition of standing armies, which we declared to the whole world as far back as the time of the Genoa Conference."

At the same time Stalin emphasized that only agreements free from any conditions of bondage would be acceptable to the USSR, and that the solid character of these agreements depended not only upon the Soviet Union, but upon the other parties, also.

This policy has been firmly and consistently pursued by the Soviet Government.

Continuing its policy of peace and international co-operation after the Second World War, the Soviet Union has persistently fought in the UN for a general arms reduction, for the prohibition of the atomic weapon, for a peaceful settlement of all international problems, and for punishment of the instigators of a new world war.



LENIN AND STALIN. The founder of the Soviet State with his great follower and successor, photographed at Gorki.

While during the war, all efforts of the Soviet Union were bent toward the defeat of the enemy, just one year after the defeat of Germany and Japan, in 1946, military expenditures of the Soviet Union had dropped to 23.09 per cent of all budget expenditures. In 1947 they had dropped to 18.4 per cent and in 1948 to only 17 per cent.

These figures speak most eloquently of the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union.

The victorious conclusion of the Second World War enabled the peoples of the USSR to return to peaceful pursuits, to undertake the realization of the great postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan.

The Party of Lenin and Stalin is inspiring and mobilizing the all-out effort of the people for the speediest recovery from the ravages of war, for stepping up the pace of economic progress and for the achievement of communism.

The success of this vital work, and the response which it finds among the Soviet people, are attested by the constantly mounting pace of the growth of the Soviet economy, in the new successes noted in each of the regular quarterly reports on the fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan.

On January 26, 1924, Stalin appeared before the Second Congress of Soviets of the USSR and made a solemn vow in the name of the Communist Party. In it Stalin vowed that the behests of Lenin would be fulfilled with credit.

The Communist Party and the peoples of the USSR can justly and proudly say that this pledge is being faithfully carried out.

Tops 1947 By 27 Per Cent

Economy of USSR Now 18 Per Cent Above Prewar Level

Abridged from "Izvestia"

THE Soviet State, founded by Lenin, rises to a higher stage of development.

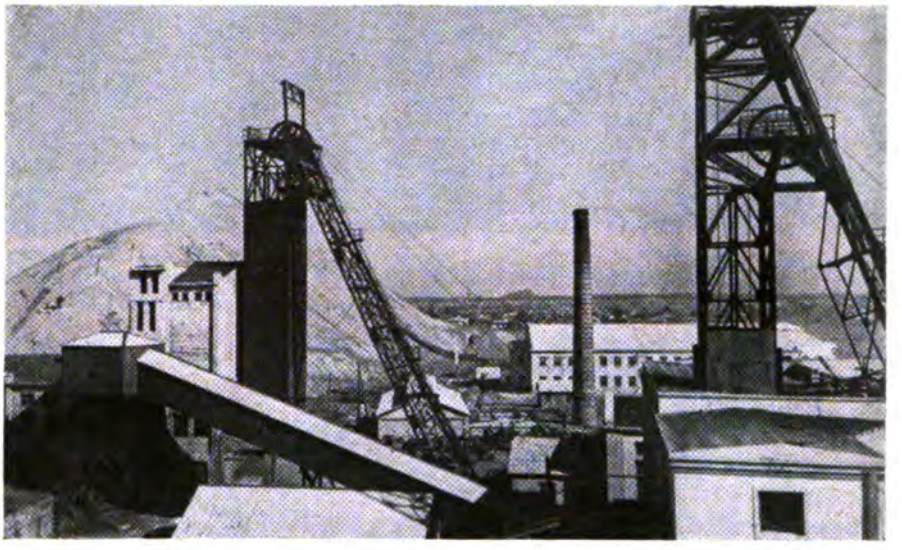
The report of the Central Statistical Administration of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the results of the implementation of the State Plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR in 1948 is convincing evidence of the steadily growing economic might of the USSR; it is a new victory for the Lenin principles underlying the development of the productive forces of the Soviet State, and furnishes graphic proof that the USSR is scaling a new, higher peak of development.

During the past year—the third and decisive year of the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan—the gross output of industry for the whole of the USSR rose by 27 per cent over the 1947 volume, and surpassed the level of the prewar year of 1940 by 18 per cent.

Splendid results! The Soviet people have every reason to feel proud of them. It is pertinent to recall that during the first Stalin Five-Year Plan period, when the annual pace of increase in industrial production attained unprecedented proportions, the average increase in industrial output was 22 per cent. It should furthermore be borne in mind that the scope of the national economy has incomparably increased since then, that the volume of industrial output has risen to gigantic proportions as compared with the First Five-Year Plan.

In the districts ravaged and ruined by the enemy invasion, the gross output of industry increased by 41 per cent last year. This figure affords most convincing evidence of the major successes achieved by the Soviet country in postwar economic recovery.

Before the war, the metallurgical industry of the south yielded 68 per cent of the total pig iron production and 58 per cent of the total steel production of the USSR. The mines ruined by the enemy in the Donbas and Moscow Basin had supplied more than 100,000,000 tons of coal annually. The enemies of the USSR hoped that it would take decades to restore such large industrial districts to production. They thought that the USSR would not succeed in recovering its economic might for many years after the war. But they were disappointed.



DONBAS. This mine, Lidievka in the Ukraine, was destroyed by Germans. It is restored and is functioning.

Restored and rebuilt on the basis of the latest technological achievements, the metallurgical enterprises of the south are again occupying the place of honor as the country's metal suppliers. The Donbas is confidently approaching the prewar level of coal mining. The Moscow Basin is now yielding 2.5 times more coal than before the war.

The victory gained in the third, decisive year of the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan by workers of the Soviet coal mining, metallurgical, oil, power and machine-building industries, transport, and other branches of the national economy is of great significance, for it furnishes a solid basis for still faster progress.

The plan for the first three years of the Five-Year Plan with respect to gross output of all of the industry of the USSR was fulfilled to the extent of 103 per cent (for 1946, 1947, and 1948). This remarkable result indicates beyond all doubt that the country has secured a steady and uninterrupted increase of the national economy in general and primarily of its leading branch—socialist industry.

V. M. Molotov has pointed out that the uninterrupted advance of industry in the Soviet Union has become one of the major indices of the progressive principles underlying the planned organization of the national economy as a whole.

The realization of the decisions taken by the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) in February, 1948, has enabled socialist agriculture to score a noteworthy success during the past year. The gross crop of cereals in the whole of the USSR surpassed 7,000,000,000 pounds in 1948, which was slightly short of the prewar level (1940), and the average grain yield per hectare surpassed the prewar standard. These results inspire the Soviet people with justified pride.

(Continued on page 63)



PRESENT-DAY LENINGRAD. This is a general view of Leningrad at the present time, looking across the Neva River. The Winter Palace is on the left.

Five Years Since The Siege

Leningrad, Metropolis of North, Is Industrial, Cultural Center

Nikolai Manakhov

Vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet

On January 27, 1944, the siege of Leningrad was broken.

In the five years that have passed since then, Leningrad, one of the five Soviet cities whose heroism in the face of the Nazi invasion brought from the Soviet Government the proud title: "Hero City,*" has proved her heroism as well as she did during the days when shells were falling hourly upon her, and fascist troops had penetrated to the city limits.

The restoration of Leningrad was, in the main, completed in 1948. The hard-working Leningraders have removed almost all the scars of war; many new civic improvements, including a subway, have been undertaken. Hundreds of new apartment houses have been built—by the end of 1950, the last year of the postwar Five-Year Plan, Leningraders will have 25,833,600 additional square feet of living floor space. A large park is being laid on the coast of the Gulf of Finland, and the construction of 2 stadiums, one seating 25,000 persons and the other 100,000, is being completed. These are only a few of the feats of construction that Leningrad has performed since the sounds of war ceased to be heard in Leningrad streets.

Leningrad withstood grave trials during the course of the Second World War. Of the 47 months of the war which the Soviet people waged against the German-fascist invaders, for 29 months the city of Lenin was on the firing lines in the full sense of the word.



"THEY SAVED IT." Drawing by A. Pakhomov shows how the famed equestrian statue of Peter I was sheltered from Nazi bombs.

With its capture as one of its main objectives, the Hitlerite command hurled more than 40 divisions, reinforced with tanks and powerful artillery and supported by large aircraft formations, against Leningrad. Having a six-fold preponderance in forces, the fascists furiously attacked.

Under the most trying conditions the people of Leningrad built fortifications around their city and its immediate approaches. In the summer and fall of 1941, the inhabitants of Leningrad formed 10 divisions of the People's Guard; many entire families joined, as well as the personnel of many shops and offices.

The approaches to the city became a huge mill, grinding up the German-fascist forces. Instead of a lightning-like capture of the city—of which they boasted in advance—the enemy moved forward at a snail's pace, paying a tre-

* The other four: Moscow, Stalingrad, Odessa, Sevastopol.

mendous price in manpower and materiel for every inch they advanced. Subsequently, even this slow advance was stopped.

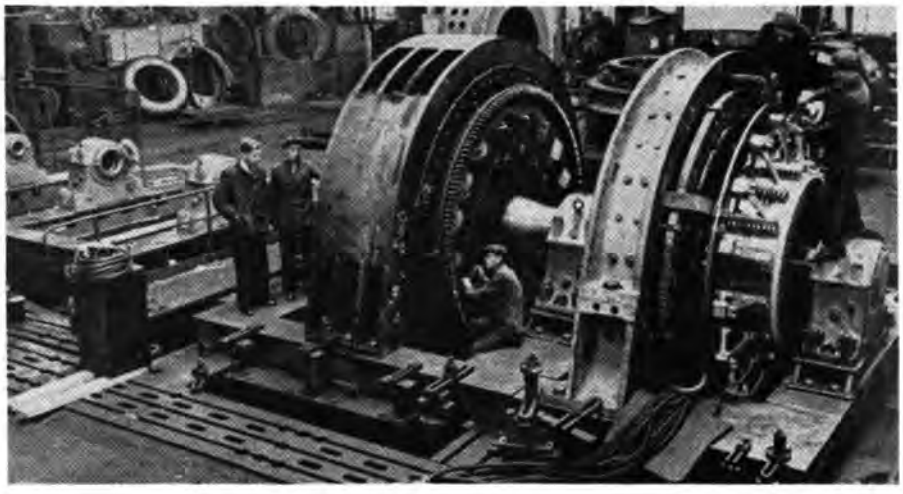
The blockade brought immeasurable hardships to the people of Leningrad. The heroic defenders of the great city, the cradle of the proletarian Revolution, suffered incredible privations and made tremendous sacrifices. History knows no other example of a city with so large a population withstanding such a protracted and ruthless blockade. And Leningrad, from the first day of the war to the last, not only defended itself, but also in factories and mills actively contributed to the country's defense.

The industry and the entire economy of Leningrad were geared to war in an incredibly short space of time. The mass production of armaments, munitions and supplies needed by the front was organized. In his impotent fury, the despicable enemy constantly raided the city from the air and shelled it with siege guns. But he could not stop life in the city for a single day, for a single hour.

Under the most difficult conditions, the troops of the Leningrad front and the sailors of the Baltic fleet, with the aid of Leningrad's population and the entire Soviet people, succeeded in accumulating forces and armaments, and in January, 1944, took the offensive against the enemy, breaching his strongly fortified defenses and smashing the picked German army which had laid siege to Leningrad—an army of nearly 500,000 men. This victory was appraised by Generalissimo Joseph Stalin as a great victory of Soviet troops. The victory of the Leningraders has no parallel in the history of wars—for troops of the besieged city not only broke the ring of encirclement but routed the enemy.

The German invaders inflicted immense damage upon the industries, public utilities and cultural institutions of Leningrad. The losses amounted to almost 40,000,000,000 rubles (excluding the damage to life and limb). There was not a single building in the city which did not suffer to some extent from the war.

The Leningraders undertook the restoration of their beloved city as soon as the Germans were driven away. They had to face many difficulties, but these did not daunt them. From the spring of 1944, Leningrad



INDUSTRY. The Kirov Electrosila plant in Leningrad makes 56 types of these huge motors.



SCIENCE. This astrograph was recently mounted in the Pulkovo Observatory in Leningrad.



CONSUMER GOODS. Leningrad's Thaelmann textile works is one of its leading enterprises. Anastasia Korovina, control inspector, at work.

became encased in scaffolding. Restoration and construction of new buildings were conducted simultaneously in all districts, and have gained in scope with each passing year. By the spring of last year the city had regained its former splendor. All of its magnificent buildings have been restored, including the Russian Museum, the Hermitage, and the buildings facing the Palace and St. Isaac's Squares. The famous palaces in Leningrad's suburbs: Petrodvorets (formerly Peterhof), Pushkin (formerly Tsarskoye Selo) and Gatchino-Strelna are being restored.

Special mention should be made of two new major undertakings. The first is the complete gasification of the city. The number of apartments and offices supplied with gas was six times greater in 1948 than in the prewar year of 1940.

The other undertaking is the building of a subway. The sinking of tunnels has been started on the first line. The builders of the Leningrad subway get the benefit of the great experience that was gained in the building and the operating of Moscow's underground railway. The stations and pavilions will be beautifully decorated and their architecture will harmonize with the general style of the architectural ensembles for which Leningrad is famous.

During the five years which have passed since the Germans were defeated at Leningrad, the city's industries have made tremendous progress. All the factories and mills have been restored. The city's industry completed, ahead of schedule, the program for the first years (1946-1948) of their postwar five-year plan. On the initiative of the Leningraders, socialist competition for the early completion of the postwar Five-Year Plan was launched throughout the Soviet Union. In this patriotic movement the people of Leningrad are marching in the van.

Leningrad has always been a center of advanced engineering. Since the war it has retained its renown by developing and manufacturing during the past two years a number of perfected machines and precision instruments. When restoration of the Dnieper Hydroelectric Station (barbarously wrecked by the Germans) was started, designing engineers of Leningrad developed a turbine whose coefficient of efficiency reached 93 per cent. The Electrosila Plant has produced the first powerful high-speed generator in the world. The Electric Plant has begun the manufacture of a number of new welding machines. Technical problems no less complex have been solved by other Leningrad factories.

In the field of textiles, with new cotton goods mills being built in many Soviet towns, the equipment in most cases comes from Leningrad.

In Soviet Estonia, a new community named Kohtla Jarve, has arisen since the end of the Second World War. It is to become a large center for the manufacture of gas from combustible shales. The large quantity of equipment needed for this enterprise was produced in Leningrad and delivered to the Estonian industrial center.

Leningrad's products are sent to all sections of the Soviet Union, and the city's factories are not confined to heavy industry. Production of consumer goods in Leningrad has also increased sharply. The output of Leningrad's confectionary factories, boot and shoe factories, as well as its textile mills increased in 1948.

Leningrad is again one of the Soviet Union's largest scientific and cultural centers. The city's higher educational establishments, scientific-research institutions, designing bureaus, and the laboratories and institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, are known throughout the country. The Pulkovo Observatory, completely wrecked by the Germans during the war, is being rebuilt from scratch. In the course of the postwar Five-Year Plan, 14 Leningrad institutes of the Academy of Sciences are being restored or built.

The friendship of men of labor and science is contributing to the progress of Leningrad. With each day the Hero City—the pride of the entire Soviet people—is growing finer, more beautiful and magnificent.



PETERHOF FOUNTAINS. This world-famed park has been restored in Leningrad after being cruelly wrecked by the Nazis.

Soviet Science Wins Acclaim For 1948 Progress

By Academician S. I. Vavilov
President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

THE year 1948 will go down in the history of Soviet science as a year of great constructive work and creative effort on the part of Soviet scientists.

And 1948 was of particular importance in regard to the development of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union. Our scientific workers expended every effort to complete the task which was assigned them by Joseph Stalin: ". . . in the near future not only to overtake but to surpass the achievements of science beyond the boundaries of our country."*

The decisions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party on ideological questions have helped to direct the activities of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR toward the elimination from the work of our scientists of "purist" and apolitical approaches, and survivals of the past. The discussions on biological questions, for example, at the recent session of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and the victory of the teachings of Michurin, are exercising a great influence upon the further successful development of the science of biology, as well as of other branches of knowledge—development based upon Marxist-Leninist theory.

In 1948, the various institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR elaborated many important problems and in a number of cases obtained results of great scientific and technical importance which comprise an invaluable contribution to Soviet and world science.

It is doubtful whether there is any branch of the national economy and culture which does not make its demands upon science, which does not look to science for assistance. Our main task in 1949 is considerably to increase scientific assistance to all branches of the national economy, to promote the further consolidation of the might of our homeland, to raise ever-higher the living standards of the working people, and to enrich science and technology with the results of new research, with new discoveries.



ACADEMY PRESIDENT. Painting of S. I. Vavilov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Soviet physicists are confronted with problems related to the study of the atom, cosmic rays, the electrical and magnetic properties of bodies, questions of optics and radio, the properties of matter at different temperatures, etc. Particular importance is attached to the problem of applying mathematics to the greatest possible extent—in particular "machine" mathematics—in order to solve complicated problems of physics. Our scientists are planning to elaborate highly important methodological questions relating to physics, astronomy and mathematics, and to combat idealistic distortions in these branches of learning.

Soviet chemists are working on an extensive and varied program which includes highly important problems of general, inorganic and organic chemistry.

As regards the technical branches of science, research in the spheres of high-pressure and high-temperature steam, electrotechniques, the utilization of fuel for the power and chemical industries and research relating to the search for new alloys and metallic-ceramic materials, will be further developed. Questions relating to the complex mechanization of coal mining and the creation of new means of exploiting coal and ore deposits will be studied. Problems of the automatization of the oil, metallurgical and other industries remain to be solved. Great attention will be paid in 1949 to the refining and gasification of liquid fuel.

Planned research in biology is based upon the principles of Michurin's teachings on the inheritance of characteristics acquired by organisms in the process of their development. Extreme importance is attached to questions of metabolism; the complex elaboration of these questions will make it possible to determine the factors which regulate the variation of organisms; which regulate the influences of heredity and environment. The central problem is to work out the scientific principles which will make possible the obtaining of high and stable harvests and a steady increase in the productivity of animal husbandry.

Many scientific problems are included in the program of the Department of Geological and Geographical Sciences. A further study will be made of the geological structure of various territories of the USSR and of the laws governing the distribution of deposits of useful minerals. A study will be made of the conditions of formation of the coal fields of the Donets Basin and Karaganda. The questions which our soil scientists will investigate are related to the problems of socialist agriculture and are based on the effort to

* From a speech delivered by Stalin in behalf of his candidacy for the Supreme Soviet of the USSR at an election rally on February 9, 1946, in the Stalin Electoral Area in Moscow.

develop the teachings of Dokuchayev and Williams.

The departments of the humanities in the Academy of Sciences of the USSR are planning to compile extensive monographs on outstanding problems of history, philosophy, linguistics, literature, economics and law. In particular, research will be conducted into questions of dialectical materialism and the theoretical principles of scientific prevision in social life, and the compilation of research on the history of philosophy.

Under the guidance of Academicians B. Grekov and T. Lysenko, comprehensive work will begin on the writing of a *History of Agriculture of the USSR*. Based on new data of archaeology, history, ethnography and agrobiology, it will expose the false conceptions, created by bourgeois historians on the recent development of agriculture in our country, and will describe the flourishing of Soviet agricultural science.

No solid, generalizing works exist on the history of the Eastern European countries—the new democracies. We are now planning the compilation of books on the history of Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Poland.

Our scientists are continuing the elaboration of problems related to the economy of socialist industry, transport and agriculture and also problems of business accounting, price formation and wages as economic levers for the development of socialist production.

Major works are being compiled on the development of Soviet law, and the law of foreign states.

The plan includes the basic themes related to questions of linguistics and literature. The last volumes of the *History of Russian Literature* will be edited, and work will continue on many major works: on the *History of Russian Criticism, History of Soviet-Russian Literature, History of Western Literature* and *History of Eastern Literature*. Work will proceed on monographs on the creative works of Pushkin, Gogol, Chekhov, Gorky, Mayakovsky, Chernyshevsky, and Nekrasov.

The Academy of Sciences of the USSR will send more than 100 expeditions to different parts of the country to study the natural resources and the culture and life of the peoples of our country.

Such is the outline, in short, of the plan of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR for 1949.

In conclusion, I wish to mention a characteristic feature of the activities of our scientists in this new year—the complex solution of the most important scientific problems. Specialists of different branches of knowledge will work on the elaboration of these problems.

The joint work of the numerous scientific institutes of our homeland is one of the most important conditions for the correct development of Soviet science. The working relationship between the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and scientists of the constituent Republics of the USSR will, therefore, be even closer. There is no doubt that the working relationship between the institutes of the Academy and industrial enterprises will grow ever-closer, and that the results of scientific research will be rapidly introduced into industrial production.

Our homeland is on the road to still greater development. Soviet scientists are confronted with the noble aim of assisting the country in every way in its further progress toward communism. In the new year of 1949 we will make every effort to fulfill our duty to our country and to our people.



ACADEMY. At a session of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Vavilov opens the meeting. The Academy's membership comprises the leading Soviet scientists in all fields.

Basis Already Laid

Preliminary Work Provides Experience For Great War on Drought

By L. Mikhailov

On October 20, 1948, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government formally declared war against the archenemy of Soviet peasants and the whole Soviet people—drought, the crop-killer. As outlined in the joint decision of the Party and Government, the campaign is a gigantic one, involving millions of working people, technicians and scientists, and stretching over much of the European part of the USSR.

But long before the official decision of October 20, Soviet peasants were making war on their traditional enemy.

In a year of severe drought, 1946, for instance, the average grain crop-yield on the Sich Collective Farm equaled 11.2 centners per hectare.* The collective farm had countered the heat and dry winds of the woodless Zaporozhye steppe by a scientific system of agriculture: correct grassland crop-rotation, and great green shelter-belts. The collective farm has an orchard covering 1,331 acres, surrounded by tree shelter-belts, some 75 acres of field windbreaks surrounding its fields, and 83 acres planted to squares and parks. It also has 5 large artificial water reservoirs around which trees have been planted.

There are many such collective farms in the Soviet Union. For the teachings of the great Russian agronomists—Dokuchayev, Kostychev and Williams—on the grassland crop-rotation system of agriculture have become the property of the broad masses of the Soviet collective-farm peasantry. Ivan Michurin, the great Russian naturalist, said that the collective-farm system had opened such opportunities for the introduction of the great work of renewing the earth as would give working humanity true power over nature.

In the years before the Second World War, work on the introduction of the grassland crop-rotation system of agriculture began in the Ukraine, the North Caucasus and certain other districts of the USSR. But this was work on a comparatively small scale, although it brilliantly confirmed the profound scientific and practical importance of the entire complex of measures designed to increase the crop-yield and to combat drought, measures that had been elaborated by the Russian scientists (forest shelter-belts, sowing of perennial grasses, a correct system of tilling and fertilizing the soil, the regulation of the local water supply, and so forth). At the present time, the work connected with the remaking of nature, the struggle against the farmers' worst enemy—drought—is proceeding on a truly gigantic country-wide scale over huge areas of steppe and forest-and-steppe districts in the European part of the USSR, over an area of 296,520,000 acres.

The collective-farm peasantry, all agricultural workers in the USSR, indeed, the whole of the Soviet people, have set to work with great enthusiasm to fulfill the historic decision of the Soviet Government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party on the plan for planting field shelter-belts and introducing the grassland crop-rotation system of agriculture, which was prepared and adopted at the initiative of J. V. Stalin.

Soviet newspapers daily publish letters from the collective farmers and agricultural workers of different regions of the USSR to Stalin in which they tell of the work which has already been carried out in connection with the fulfillment of the measures which were outlined in the decision, and they also relate their plans for the future. These letters are a vivid proof of the ardent desire of all workers in agriculture to carry out the anti-drought plans ahead of time.

In Poltava Region of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, 1,730 acres of field shelter-belts have already been planted. In one of the districts of this Region—Irakliev—plans were laid in the fall of 1948 to plant 25 acres of forest belts; 370 acres have been planted. The Region has restored and built anew 100 ponds and other water reservoirs; on 2,100 collective farms out of 2,462, correct grassland crop-rotations have been introduced. In Kherson Region of the Ukraine, by November 15, 988 acres of field shelter-belts had been planted, new irrigation systems had been built for an area of 2,100 acres of land, and more than 3,705 acres of soil had been prepared for afforestation during 1949. The farming people of the Region have pledged to introduce grassland crop-rotation on all the collective and state farms of the Region this year, to plant 5,580 acres of field shelter-belts and to plant trees on 3,088 acres of sandy soil.

In 1948, a total of 474,432 acres of forests were planted in the steppe and forest-and-steppe districts of the European part of the USSR. The majority of Regions, Territories and Republics not only fulfilled but overfulfilled their assignments. This year some 2,750,000,000 saplings of different species of trees will be planted. The Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry of the USSR have established more than 60 new tree nurseries.

In accordance with the decision of the Government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party, 570 forest-protection stations will be organized, the duties of which will include the performance of a group of arduous processes connected with tree planting, and the construction of ponds and water reservoirs; these stations will also be in charge of the work of planting state forest shelter-belts, the afforestation of sands and gulleys, and the planting of trees on the lands belonging to the state farms. This year the first 110 such stations are being

* One centner=220.46 pounds; one hectare=2.471 acres.

opened. They will be equipped with tractors of various makes—from the powerful diesel-engine tractors to special tractors supplied with various tools for use in orchards and vegetable gardens; they will have as their equipment special tree-planting machines and tools, self-propelled mobile irrigation units, road-building, melioration machines, automobile-repair shops and so forth. The agricultural machine-building factories are producing and mastering the production of all the many necessary types of machines designed by Soviet engineers.

At the beginning of the year, six expeditions from the Ministry of Forestry began work on the apportioning of land for the state forest shelterbelts. Each expedition includes forestry experts, engineers, soil scientists, agronomists and other specialists.

Numerous scientific institutions and organizations are directing the efforts of scientific and technical workers toward completing the tasks outlined by the plan for the introduction of the grassland crop-rotation system of agriculture. By decision of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, a large complex expedition is to leave for the forest and forest-and-steppe districts; the expedition will include representatives of such Institutes of the Academy as the Institute of Soil Science, Forestry, Geography, Microbiology, etc. The members of the expedition will make a study of the soil, and of hydrogeological and geobotanical conditions, a knowledge of which is necessary in order to evolve scientific methods of the organizing of the planting of trees. All the work of the expedition will be carried out on the basis of advanced Soviet biology of the Michurin school, which is transforming nature. The laboratories of the Academy will elaborate methods of selecting drought-resisting species and of obtaining the finest types of seeds in accordance with the teachings of Academician Trofim Lysenko.

The All-Union Agricultural Scientific Society held a special session on steppe forest-planting in Moscow. The Society decided to organize sponsorship of the work of collective and state farms and machine-and-tractor stations in introducing the grassland crop-rotation system and in creating forest belts. New branches of the Society are

(Continued on page 51)

Soviet Trade Union Head Backs Labor Unity

The following article was written prior to the withdrawal of the CIO of the United States and the British TUC from the meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Paris.

VASSILI V. KUZNETSOV, head of the Soviet trade union delegation now in Paris to take part in the meeting of the Executive Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions, and chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (of the USSR) replied as follows to several questions put to him by a *France Presse* representative.

Asked how the Soviet trade unions appraised the proposal of the General Council of the British TUC for the temporary suspension of activity of the WFTU, Kuznetsov stated:

"The Soviet trade unions hold that adoption of the British proposal would greatly undermine the international trade union movement and the vital interests of the working people. It would benefit only those who want to split the ranks of the working class and to weaken it. On the contrary, under the present conditions, when the working people are waging a bitter struggle against the offensive on the living standards of the broad masses, it is necessary, as never before, to strengthen international trade union unity and to develop the activity of the WFTU.

"Therefore, the Soviet trade unions regard this proposal as fundamentally erroneous and harmful to the international trade union movement.

"The WFTU unites the trade unions of the whole world, irrespective of race, nationality, religion or political convictions. If some national trade union centers have different viewpoints with regard to separate problems, this is natural. There are differing viewpoints, even within the national trade union centers. At the same time, it is perfectly evident that if the trade unions proceed from the common interests of the working class and place these interests above everything else in deciding all questions, guided by the democratic principles on which the WFTU was established, differences in viewpoints cannot constitute an obstacle to international co-operation and can in no way serve as the cause for discontinuing the activities of the WFTU or for the withdrawal of separate trade union centers from it.

"Experience shows that throughout the activity of the WFTU, all decisions have been adopted unanimously: specifically, those national centers which now criticize and renounce these decisions, also voted for them in the past."

Replying to the question as to how the Soviet trade unions regard the possibility of discussing questions of the further activity of the WFTU, Kuznetsov said:

"As for the Soviet trade unions, they are ready to discuss this question, and want to co-operate with all trade union centers, including the British TUC and the CIO in the United States. The Soviet trade unions are ready also in the future to do everything necessary for ensuring the fruitful activity of the WFTU."

To a question as to whether the WFTU would continue its activity if some trade union centers should nevertheless withdraw from the Federation, Kuznetsov replied:

"The Soviet trade unions are confident that the WFTU will continue its activity on the basis of the principles enunciated in its Charter, for this is demanded by the interests of the working class of the whole world. The workers need the WFTU. It is a most important organization of the working class in its struggle for improving the living conditions of the workers and of all toilers for their economic and social rights and freedoms, against reaction, against propaganda and preparations for a new war, for stable and lasting peace among nations."

In conclusion, Kuznetsov stressed his deep faith in the vitality of, and the need for the existence and further strengthening of the WFTU.



SUPREME SOVIET OF USSR. Delegates to the federal legislative body represent all sections and nationalities. Theirs is the supreme state authority.

Structure Of The Soviet State

Voluntary Union is Basic In the Soviet State

By V. Karpinsky
Doctor of Economic Sciences

THE Soviet Union is a multinational State. Under the tsar all the peoples of Russia were oppressed, but particularly brutal was the oppression of the non-Russian peoples, whom the tsarist Government declared to be incapable of governing themselves or of developing culturally. In dividing the territory of the country into administrative regions and districts the tsarist autocracy took no account of the national interests of the peoples.

The Soviet State has abolished national oppression and the old administrative territorial division of the land. Each Soviet nation has received full opportunity freely to order its own life, to organize its own statehood. At the same time the founders of the Soviet State—Lenin and Stalin—strove from the very outset to have all Soviet peoples unite of their own free will into a single federal union.

Four types of statehood have been evolved in the Soviet Union, namely: 1. Union Republic; 2. Autonomous Republic; 3. Autonomous Region; 4. National Area.

The existence of several varying forms of national state organizations is explained by the fact that the peoples of the USSR differ from one another as regards their history, level of culture, language and mode of life.

Some of the Soviet peoples are counted in the tens of millions, others in hundreds of thousands, while some peoples, only in tens of thousands or even less. Some of them, like the Russians, Ukrainians, Georgians, Uzbeks, have had their own states, their own national culture for many centuries. Other peoples have acquired their own statehood and commenced developing their own culture only in Soviet times. Hence it is clear that each of these peoples could not immediately establish its own state organizations on one pattern.

The Soviet Union

THE USSR is a Union of Soviet Republics which form one federal State. What has prompted the Soviet Republics to form this Union?

After the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution several independent Soviet Republics were formed on the territory of Russia: the Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian and others. In the first half of 1918 the forces of reaction launched a counter-revolution which was actively supported by foreign intervention. The Soviet Republics then united into a military-political union for the common defense of the gains of the Revolution. After the defeat of the forces of counterrevolution and intervention,

the question arose of a closer union among the Soviet Republics for building socialism and for fraternal aid to all the Soviet peoples in their political, economic and cultural advancement.

In 1922 each Republic held its Congress of Soviets which decided unanimously to unite the Soviet Republics into one Union. On December 30, 1922, the general Congress of Soviets of all the Soviet Republics held in Moscow unanimously approved the treaty concerning the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—the USSR.

At present the Soviet Union comprises the following Union Republics: Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Uzbek, Kazakh, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Latvian, Kirghiz, Tajik, Armenian, Turkmenian, Estonian, Karelo-Finnish.

On what foundations has the Soviet Union been built?

All Union Republics entered the Soviet Union voluntarily, at the will of the peoples inhabiting them. Voluntary union—this is one of the foundations on which the Soviet Union has developed, gained strength and become a powerful force. "No union of the peoples," Stalin has said, "no joining of peoples in a single state, can endure if it is not founded on a voluntary union, if the given people or the peoples themselves do not wish to unite."

The Soviet Republics which voluntarily joined the Union have equal rights. The Soviet Union knows no dominating, privileged nation and no subordinate nations. Each Union Republic, irrespective of which people formed it, the size of its population, or territory, enjoys equal rights with all the other Union Republics. "Not a single privilege for any nation . . ." Lenin said, "not the slightest oppression, not the slightest injustice with regard to national minorities."

The equality of rights among all Republics which united voluntarily—this is another foundation on which the Soviet Union developed and grew into a mighty force.

Union Republic

A Union Republic is formed on a voluntary basis and it bears the name of the people which established it. A Union Republic represents a national Soviet socialist state of workers and peasants, which voluntarily enters directly into the Soviet Union as an equal of the other Union Republics. All higher and local state agencies and institutions of the Union Republic conduct their activities in the language of the given people.

On entering the Soviet Union a Union Republic remains a sovereign state. On its territory it exercises state power independently on all questions except those which the Union Republics themselves have voluntarily turned over to the All-Union (federal) agencies of state authority and state administration. Problems turned over to the jurisdiction of the All-Union agencies are listed in Article 14 of the Constitution of the USSR.

A Union Republic retains the right of free secession from the Union. A Union Republic has its own constitution approved and amended by the supreme state authority in the Republic itself. Reflected in this constitution are the distinctive features of the given country—national, economic, cultural, mode of life, etc. The only requirement is that the constitution of each Union Republic be drawn up in full conformity with the Constitution of the USSR. This is but natural since each Union Republic is a member of a single federal State.

The Union Republic has its own laws promulgated by the supreme state authority of the Republic itself. These laws are obligatory on the territory of the given Union Republic. They deal with all aspects of life in the Republic except problems that concern the Soviet Union as a whole, which are covered by laws promulgated by the supreme state authority of the USSR, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

A Union Republic reserves all rights to its territory and no changes may be effected in it except with its consent. Agreed changes in the borders of the Union Republics are approved by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. A Union Republic has its own republican army formations (army units) which form an integral part of the armed forces of the USSR.

A Union Republic has the right to enter into direct relations with foreign states, to conclude agreements with them, and to exchange diplomatic and consular representatives.

A Union Republic retains its own citizenship. At the same time each citizen of a Union Republic is a citizen of the Soviet Union. Citizens of all other Union Republics enjoy on the territory of a given Union Republic equal rights with its own citizens.

A Union Republic has its own state emblem and its own state flag.

Autonomous Republic

SOME of the Union Republics have within their territory, in addition



MINISTER. Olga Lauristin, Minister of Social Maintenance of the Estonian SSR.



CHAIRMAN. C. Kudayev, Chairm of the Presidium of the Supre Soviet of the Kabardinian ASSR.

to the nationality principally inhabiting it, also other peoples who form a minority of the population and have their own national distinctive features. These peoples form on a voluntary basis Autonomous Republics; each of them bears the name of the people establishing it.

What is the state structure of the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics?

An Autonomous Republic represents a national Soviet socialist state of workers and peasants which enters into a given Union Republic (and through it the Soviet Union). The Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, largest of the Union Republics, has 12 Autonomous Republics: Tatar, Bashkir, Buryat-Mongol, Kabardinian, Yakut, etc. The Georgian Union Republic has two Autonomous Republics; the Azerbaijan, one; and the Uzbek, one.

As part of a Union Republic, an Autonomous Republic exercises state authority within the confines of its territory along autonomous lines. This means that the people who have formed an Autonomous Republic enjoy rights to self-government on their own territory on all problems pertaining to their internal life. All higher and local state agencies and institutions conduct their activities in the language of the given people.

Each Autonomous Republic has its own constitution approved by the supreme state authority in the given Republic. An Autonomous Republic promulgates its own laws which are obligatory on its territory.

The territory of an Autonomous Republic may not be altered except with its consent. Changes in the borders of an Autonomous Republic are approved by the supreme state authority of the Union Republic concerned.

The Autonomous Republic has the same emblem and the same state flag as the Union Republic of which it is part but it adds to them its own name.

Autonomous Region

SEVERAL of the Union Republics have on their territories peoples which are numerically small. They form on a voluntary basis Autonomous Regions. Each Autonomous Region bears the name of the people who have established it.

A people who have formed an Autonomous Region have their own national state authority—the Soviet of Working People's Deputies of the Region—and through it exercise the right to self-government on questions pertaining to their internal life. The powers of an autonomous regional Soviet are defined by special regulations which are approved by the supreme state authority in the Union Republic of which the Autonomous Region forms a part. All state agencies and institutions conduct their activities in the language of the people who formed the Autonomous Region.



REGIONAL DEPUTY. Julia Smirnova (left) Deputy to the Moscow Regional Soviet, visits a constituent at home.

National Area

NATIONAL Areas, like Autonomous Regions, are formed by small Soviet peoples on a voluntary basis. The population of the principal nationalities of the National Areas is approximately 10,000 in each. All of them are located in the Russian SFSR and are situated in the north.



VILLAGE "MAYOR." Maria Matko, Chairman of a village Soviet in the Ukraine.

The Soviet of Working People's Deputies of a National Area is the state authority on the territory of the Area. The powers of a regional Soviet are defined by regulations concerning national areas which are approved by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Republic. The state agencies and institutions of a National Area conduct their activities in the language of the people who have formed the National Area.

As we have seen, the Soviet Union is a voluntary state association of free equal peoples. The Soviet peoples have formed their own state organizations. At the same time all Soviet peoples are united in a single family which lives in friendship and fraternal cooperation.

National oppression has been abolished in the Soviet Union and for the first time in history the national question has been solved along truly just lines.

Equality of nations has not only been proclaimed in the USSR but has been carried into practice. Each people, with the fraternal help of the entire Soviet Union, is developing its economy, its own national culture; each people itself settles all internal affairs and equally with all other peoples takes part in governing the entire Soviet Union.

It is on the foundations of this state structure that the great friendship of the Soviet peoples has developed and grown into a mighty force.

Soviet News in Pictures



OTHELLO. The North Ossetian Dramatic Theater presents the play.



NORTH OSSETIAN TEACHER. Eugenia Takayeva, teacher in the Nar village school, reads to her pupils after class.



AT LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING IN MOSCOW. Government officials attended ceremony at the Bolshoi Theater. Left to right are G. M. Malenkov, V. M. Molotov, Marshal N. A. Bulganin; Marshal K. E. Voroshilov, G. M. Popov, Generalissimo J. V. Stalin, L. P. Beria, P. K. Ponomarenko, N. M. Shvernik and M. F. Shkiryatov.



SOVIET WHALER. These



FARM. This fresh egg factory is on the oultry Farm and boasts purebred White Leghorns.



MOSCOW CIRCUS. Vacationing children are eager to see "Uncle Durov" and his animals perform in the arena.



will soon be at sea. This is the whaler ava."



BARON VON MUNCHAUSEN. Moscow children on a holiday, visit the "Club of Famous Captains" to be amused by the fabled character.

Truly Democratic Soviet Courts Protect People and State

By Prof. A. A. Piontkovsky

Member of the Supreme Court of the USSR

THE courts hold an important place in the state structure of the USSR, and the basic principles governing their organization and activities are set forth in the Constitution of the USSR. To fulfill its important tasks, the court must be in constant contact with the people, in whose name and interests justice is administered in the USSR. Therefore the organization and activities of the Soviet court are based on genuinely democratic principles.

The basic judicial unit in the USSR is the District People's Court. The vast majority of all criminal and civil cases come under its jurisdiction.

The People's Courts are elected for three year terms by the citizens of each district on the basis of universal, direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot. People's assessors are elected by the same procedure. Each People's Court consists, in its judicial personnel, of a judge and two people's assessors.

The institution of people's assessors was established in the early days of Soviet power. The *Decree on the Courts,* issued on November 24, 1917, abolished the old pre-Revolutionary court system and laid the foundations for the new, Soviet courts. Signed by V. I. Lenin, founder of the Soviet State, this decree provided for the participation of people's assessors in all court proceedings, thus giving the new courts a democratic basis.

All subsequent Soviet legislation dealing with the courts has adhered to this democratic principle. The Constitution of the USSR expressly provides for people's assessors taking part in court proceedings. Article 103 of the Constitution declares that "in all courts, cases are tried with the participation of people's assessors, except in cases specially provided for by law."

Hundreds of thousands of citizens take part in the work of the people's courts as people's assessors. Elected from workers, collective farmers, and intellectuals, they are representative of the best in the Soviet nation. People's assessors perform their duties in turns, each devoting no more than 10 days a year to court work. They are paid their regular wages during this period.

People's assessors enjoy the same rights as the judge, who presides over the court proceedings, but always acts on behalf of the entire court. All questions are decided by the judge in conjunction with the assessors, by majority vote. In the absence of the judge, his functions may be entrusted to one of the assessors.

Elections of people's judges and people's assessors are now in progress throughout the USSR. The election of several hundred thousand people's assessors is indicative of how great and active a part the people play in the administration of justice in the Soviet Union. Any citizen who enjoys the franchise* and who has reached the age of 23 by election day, and who has never been convicted by a court may run for election as people's judge or people's assessor. The people's judge is accountable to the electorate for his activities, as well as for the work of the court.

The superior territorial, regional and area courts are elected by the respective Soviets of Working People's Deputies for a period of five years. The Supreme Courts of the Autonomous Republics are elected by the Supreme Soviets of these Republics for a similar period. The highest judicial organ in each of the Union Republics is the Supreme Court, which exercises supervision of all other courts in the territory of the Republic. The Supreme Court of a Union Republic is elected by the Supreme Soviet of that Republic for a term of five years.

The highest judicial body of the USSR is the Supreme Court of the USSR, which is elected by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for a term of five years. The Supreme Court of the USSR is charged with the supervision of the judicial activities of all courts in the USSR and in the Union Republics.

There are many women among the people's judges and people's assessors. The Supreme Court of the USSR has 11 women members, and one of them is president of the court's civil law collegium.

Justice in the USSR is administered on the principle that all citizens are equal, irrespective of their social, property or official status, sex, nationality, religion or race. In all its activities the court is guided exclusively by the law, applying its provisions in accordance with the actual circumstances of the case. Article 112 of the Constitution of the USSR provides that "judges are independent and subject only to the law." The removal of judges and people's assessors is permitted only on the demand of the electorate or by court sentence.

Democratic principles guide also the practical activities of Soviet courts. A basic principle of the Soviet judicial system is that cases are heard in public. The importance of this principle is recognized by the Constitution of the USSR, Article 111 of which reads: "In all Courts of the USSR cases are heard in public, unless otherwise provided for by law." The exceptions provided for by law are very few. They apply only to cases in which open hearings might jeopardize state secrets, or the cases involving intimate details concerning those involved. In all these cases the court has the right to hear evidence in private. All court proceedings are conducted in the language of the Union Republic, Autonomous Republic or Autonomous Region in which the case is heard, and persons not knowing this language are guaranteed

* The franchise is denied only to the insane and to convicted criminals whose sentence includes deprivation of electoral rights.

every opportunity to acquaint themselves fully with the evidence and testimony through an interpreter, and likewise the right to use their own language in court. This provision is also contained in the Constitution of the USSR. Thus, all parties concerned are able to follow the court proceedings even if they do not know the language in which the proceedings are conducted.

One of the principles laid down in the Constitution of the USSR is the right of the accused to be defended by counsel. In order to obviate the possibility of the miscarriage of justice, the Constitution of the USSR stipulates that the accused is guaranteed the right to legal advice and defense. That is why Soviet legislation governing court procedure permits the accused to demand, even during preliminary examination, that the prosecutor precisely formulate the charges brought against him and enable him to submit evidence of his innocence and to make all necessary explanations. After the preliminary examination, the accused is given the opportunity to study all the evidence. Moreover, he has the right to demand that the findings of the investigation be supplemented by introducing additional evidence or by summoning additional witnesses. The accused has the right to be defended in court by counsel. The court is obliged to provide such counsel if the accused cannot do so himself. The court is also obliged, throughout the entire proceedings and under all circumstances, to safeguard the rights of the accused, explaining to him that he has the right to submit evidence and pleas, to cross-examine witnesses, to object to the composition of the court or prosecution, and to make a final plea. The defense counsel, who must have legal training, helps the accused to avail himself of these rights.

The Soviet court acts in the interests of all working people. It defends the social and personal interests of Soviet citizens against individual law-breakers. In passing sentence, the Soviet court seeks not only to punish the evil-doer for a specific crime but seeks, at the same time, to reform and re-educate persons guilty of crime. In this lies the humanity of the Soviet penal system.

This characteristic finds vivid expression in the edict of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of May 26, 1947 on the repeal of the death sentence. The brilliant victory scored by the Soviet people, together with the other Allies, over fascist Germany and imperialist Japan was proof not only of the might of the USSR, but also of the boundless loyalty of the entire Soviet population to the socialist homeland and their Soviet Government. Taking this into account, and in response to a desire expressed by the trade unions and other influential organizations speaking for the public, the Presidium declared the death sentence unnecessary in time of peace and repealed it.

The duties of the Soviet court are not confined merely to passing judgment on the guilty and to efforts to reform law-breakers. It operates also to avert crime. In passing sentence, the Soviet court always has in mind the social significance of the sentence.

Public hearings of criminal cases, as well as the nature of the sentences passed, are designed to help backward sections of the population to rid themselves of survivals of the past, of survivals of capitalism in their mentality, of egoistic customs and aspirations which sometimes impel them to actions detrimental to the interests of individual Soviet citizens or of socialist society as a whole.

The Soviet court is an important medium for educating the people in the spirit of socialist moral standards. These important tasks are formulated in Article 3 of the judicial law of the USSR and the Union and Autonomous Republics, adopted in 1938. The Article provides that in every aspect of its activities, the court must seek to educate citizens in a spirit of loyalty to the country and the cause of socialism, in the spirit of precise and undeviating observance of Soviet law, of respect for socialist property, of labor discipline, of an honest attitude to their governmental and public duties, and of respect for the rules of the socialist community.

Such are the organizational principles and the tasks of the courts in the USSR.

The Soviet court is truly a court of the people. It champions the interests of all working people against individuals who violate the laws of socialist society. As a people's court it is based entirely on genuinely democratic principles and is guided by these principles in every aspect of its work. It administers justice in the name of the socialist State and in the interests of the entire Soviet people.

Fight Against Drought

(Continued from page 41)

being organized in 12 Regions, Territories and Republics, on the territory of which, work will be carried out in accordance with the plan of the Government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

The Soviet Government is taking measures to increase the training of the necessary skilled forces. In the Stalingrad and Kazan Agricultural Institutes new forest melioration departments are being organized. The Bryansk and Kiev Forestry Institutes are to have departments specializing in the teaching of the mechanization of forestry work; in a number of agricultural and forestry institutes, student bodies are being enlarged. A special course of lectures on the decision of the Government and the Communist Party is being instituted for the students of all agricultural and forestry higher educational institutions throughout the country.

Tree-planting groups are being organized on the collective and state farms; more than 7,000 such groups have already been organized in the Ukraine. During this year, some 72,000 group leaders will be trained at special courses, and about 7,200 agro-forest melioration workers will receive training at the regional agricultural schools.

The Soviet people have launched a great campaign against drought, and there is no doubt that together, Soviet science and socialist labor will defeat the age-old enemy of stable and bountiful harvests.

Schools In USSR Top Enrollment Figure of Prewar Years

By I. Kairov

President of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic

DESPITE the havoc wrought by the German-fascist invaders in destroying thousands of schools, libraries and children's institutions, the educational system of the Soviet Union is recovering and being rehabilitated at an amazing pace.

According to the figures of the Extraordinary State Commission for ascertaining the extent of war damage, at the beginning of 1941 there were 82,000 elementary and secondary schools with 15,000,000 pupils on territory of the Soviet Union which in that year was occupied by the Germans.

The German-fascist invaders destroyed and plundered these schools with all their property and equipment.

Millions of Soviet children had to suspend attending school, and after the expulsion of the invaders, resumed their education in buildings that were unsuited for the purpose, lacking the necessary equipment, books and other school materials.

Heroic efforts were made to cope with the ruin that had been wrought. Though in the fascist-plundered regions the people lacked housing, they put the building of schools first. In some of the most terribly devastated areas, families lived in caves and self-built huts for a time so that priority might be given to the building of educational facilities for their children.

By the time of the school year 1946-1947 the number of schools on the territory of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic had reached a total of 117,000, or 3,000 more than in the prewar years. The Byelorussian people rebuilt all the schools, scientific, cultural and art institutions that had been open before the war. In 1948-1949, the total number of schools in the USSR was 198,000 and attendance was 33,200,000*, a higher figure than that for the years before the war.

* This figure excludes enrollment in specialized secondary schools.



KINDERGARTEN. Miners' children of the Donbas coalfields in the Ukraine play outside their kindergarten building.

Teachers, educators and persons of prominence in the cultural life of countries throughout the world have visited the Soviet Union in considerable numbers. The evidence of their own eyes has convinced them of the broad scale of public education in the Soviet country and of the progressive, democratic nature of the training and education.

The desire for knowledge and education is exceptionally marked among the population of the USSR, since the very nature of Soviet society is such that it requires enormous numbers of highly educated personnel. This desire for an education is encouraged by an extensive system of public measures. Skilled workers, who are at the top of their own professions, strive to reach the levels of engineering personnel. An illustration of the foregoing is the fact that before the Second World War, every fourth person in the country was studying at college, attending school, or taking one or more of the innumerable courses that form a part of the close network of educational institutions in the USSR.

Soviet children begin school at the age of seven. For younger children there is a widespread public system of kindergartens, but attendance at these is optional.

In the rural districts, attendance at the four-year elementary schools is compulsory as a minimum for all children; in the towns and industrial setttlements, the seven-year school is compulsory. These compulsory minimums are generally exceeded in practice. In some of the Union Republics and Regions, attendance at the seven-year schools has been made compulsory for every child, no matter where he lives. In towns in these Republics and Regions, secondary education for all is becoming the rule. This year (1948-1949) 96.4 per cent of all children between the ages of 7 and 15, physically able to attend school, were registered as pupils in the Russian SFSR. A ve

small proportion of children who have not yet entered school will be registered later. We find that according to the statistics of the Russian SFSR, at the beginning of the school year in September, 1948, 91.3 per cent of children from the four-year schools entered the fifth class at secondary schools. The figures show, therefore, that more than 91 per cent of the children who finish the first four elementary grades continue their educations. A large proportion of the number who attend only the four-year school go in later years to schools for young workers of their town or country district; to art schools, physical culture or other schools.

The number of pupils who are accepted in special secondary schools (technical schools, for instance) is very large because there is great demand for young people with the qualifications acquired at these schools, and also because students may go to a university straight from schools of this type.

Salaries of secondary school teachers in the Soviet Union are equal to engineers' salaries. Their pensions are higher than those of most state employees.

The teaching profession is an honorable one in the Soviet Union. Its attraction for young people may be judged by the figures on enrollment in the teachers' colleges. The extensive system of these institutions cannot accommodate all who wish to enroll in them. A total of 58 per cent of those who sent applications to the pedagogical institutes of the Russian SFSR and 33 per cent of those who sent applications to pedagogical colleges were accepted in the autumn of 1948. Taking these figures as an illustration, can it be said that the teaching profession fails to attract our youth?

High awards are accorded to our teachers for special services. Some wear the medal inaugurated in honor of the great Russian educator, Ushinsky. A considerable number have been elected to office and entrusted by the people with the administration of the State. Among them are deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, as well as to those of the Union Republics, deputies to regional, city and district Soviets of Working Peoples' Deputies.

As regards the substance of its teaching ideas and educative purpose, the formation of the scientific outlook methods of education and training, the Soviet school is a new and advanced type of public school for general education. It ensures the rising generation a strictly scientific, comprehensive mental education, together with the development of moral, aesthetic and physical qualities.

Soviet education is many-sided, aimed at producing a well-rounded and informed cultural outlook as well as specialized skills.

The Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, comprising a number of institutes, has been formed by the Government for the study of the problems of education.



PRIMARY SCHOOL. These seven-year-olds are beginning their formal educations in a Soviet public school.



UNIVERSITY. Asta Uljas, a student at the Estonian State University at Tartu, with her physics teacher, Anatoli Mitt.

During the war the splendid moral qualities of the peoples of the Soviet socialist State were strikingly apparent. Young people, whose characters had to a large extent been formed by their education in Soviet schools, displayed valor and courage, proved clear-headed and staunch and noble in friendship, devoted to their country and in the execution of their duty to all freedom-loving mankind.

The school system of the Soviet Union, in its substance, its regime, its attitude of teacher to pupil, trains a new type of person, a builder of the socialist society.

Active Church Life Disproves "Persecution" Fables

By G. Karpov

The following is the second of a series of two articles on freedom of religion in the USSR and the relationship between the Soviet Government and the Russian Orthodox Church. The author is the Chairman of the Council for the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church; the Council functions under the direction of the Council of the Ministers of the USSR.

IN the war the USSR waged against Hitler Germany, the Russian Orthodox Church was at one with the entire Soviet people.

On the day of the treacherous attack upon the Soviet Union, the head of the Church, Metropolitan Sergius, the Patriarch Incumbent, addressed a message to the clergy and church members, calling upon them to defend their country.

The war against the fascists demonstrated to the clergy and to church members the grave danger which threatened the Russian Orthodox Church.

The German invaders hoped that they might make use of religious beliefs and church organizations to further their predatory and aggressive aims. But they could not conceal their real nature. They looted and wrecked churches, murdered priests who refused to comply with demands of the German-fascist command.



EASTER SERVICES IN MOSCOW. This scene in the Moscow Cathedral shows the congregation gathered in the background.

Throughout the war, the Patriarch Incumbent, Metropolitan Sergius of Moscow and Kolomna, Metropolitan Alexis of Leningrad and Novgorod (the present Patriarch), Metropolitan Nicholas of Kiev and Halich (at present Metropolitan of Krutitsk and Kolomna) and other leaders and clergymen of the Russian Orthodox Church appealed to the religious section of the population to fight and to work self-sacrificingly in defense of their country.

The clergy and parishioners contributed more than 400,000,000 rubles to the Defense Fund. (This included 8,000,000 rubles collected for a tank column.) The bulk of this sum went for the maintenance of hospitals, children's homes, homes for orphans and disabled veterans.

The patriotic spirit displayed during the Second World War was fully in line with the fundamental change in the attitude of the Russian Orthodox Church toward the Soviet power. For the Church had come to regard the Soviet system as one freely chosen and ardently supported by the people—and this change in attitude had been indicated long before the war.

During the Second World War a number of events took place which left their mark on the life of the Church and its status in the Soviet Union.

In 1943, Joseph Stalin, the head of the Soviet Government, received the leaders of the Russian Orthodox Church—Metropolitans Sergius, Alexis and Nicholas—at their request. The Metropolitans suggested to Stalin that it would be desirable to convene a Church Council for the election of a Patriarch; and Stalin responded favorably to their suggestion.

The Council of Bishops, held in Moscow on September 8, 1943, unanimously elected Metropolitan Sergius

who for 17 years had been the Patriarch Incumbent, as Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia.

On the day of his election, a Moscow reporter asked Metropolitan Sergius whether any changes in the policy of the Russian Orthodox Church were to be expected as the result of the convocation of the Council of Bishops. Metropolitan Sergius replied:

"If you mean changes in the relations between the Church and the State, I answer in one word: no. These relations have long been determined by the Soviet Government's decree on freedom of conscience and freedom of religious worship, and also by the Stalin Constitution of the USSR. Those two documents define with the utmost clarity the status and the rights of the Church, guaranteeing full freedom of religious worship and in no way hampering the religious life of religious persons or the life of the Church in general."

On May 15, 1944, at the age of 77, Patriarch Sergius died of a brain hemorrhage.

In order to elect a new Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, an Ecumenical Council of the Russian Orthodox Church was held in Moscow, opening on January 31, 1945, in the presence of 4 Metropolitans, 41 Archbishops and Bishops, 126 representatives of parish priests and the laity, and several guests of honor, including: Patriarch Christophoros of Alexandria, Egypt; Patriarch Alexander III of Antioch (Syria) and All the East; Kallistrat, Patriarch Catholicos of All Georgia; Metropolitan Hermanos, (from London), representing the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople; Archbishop Aphinagores, representing the Patriarch of Jerusalem; Metropolitan Joseph of Skoplje, representing the Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church; Bishop Joseph, representing the Romanian Orthodox Church, and other guests from abroad.

The Ecumenical Council unanimously elected Metropolitan Alexis of Leningrad and Novgorod, as Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia. This was the first time that a Patriarch had been elected in the presence of the leaders, or representatives of the leaders of nearly all the autocephalous churches of the world.

In their presence, the Council demonstrated the spiritual and material resources of the Russian Orthodox Church, dealing a heavy blow to the fabrications about "persecutions" against the Church in the Soviet Union, and strengthening the ties between the Moscow Patriarchate and all the autocephalous Orthodox Churches.



U. S. PRELATE VISITS. Archbishop Makarius of New York, left, is shown with Bishop Sergius of Rostov at a Moscow service.

The Patriarchs and representatives of foreign Orthodox Churches commented favorably about the Ecumenical Council; in their speeches and articles, both during their sojourn in the Soviet Union and after their return home they praised highly the activities of the Russian Church.

Many church representatives have visited Moscow and other cities of the Soviet Union in the past five years. We could cite hundreds of statements on the position of the Church in the Soviet Union, statements made at various times by leaders of the church and other official persons. We shall confine ourselves, however, only to a few such statements.

For example, in observations later made in England, Canada and the USA, Dr. Garbett, Archbishop of York, who visited Moscow in October, 1943, characterized as slanderous the allegations of reactionary and profascist groups in various countries concerning "repression" of religion in the Soviet Union. Speaking in the chapel of Yale University on April 21, 1944, the Archbishop stated that the Russian Orthodox Church was enjoying freedom such as it had not enjoyed for centuries.

In the *Britansky Soyuznik (British Ally)* of October 31, 1943, (No. 44), Dr. Garbett wrote in an article entitled: *What I Saw in the USSR*:

"There can be no doubt that services in churches are not in any way restricted. Orthodox clergymen told us so quite categorically."

Metropolitan Hermanos, who represented the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, on his way from Moscow to London, declared in Athens in an interview given a correspondent of the Greek newspaper *Embros:*

"All the representatives of Orthodox Churches expressed great joy at the benevolent attitude of the Soviet Government toward the Russian Orthodox Church. We were most impressed by the solicitude which the Soviet Government displayed in regard to the Orthodox Church."

In 1946, members of a delegation of the American Society for Russian Relief, held a press conference after their return to the USA from a visit to the USSR. They noted the full freedom of conscience in the Soviet Union. A Methodist minister from New York, Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, reported that he had had a number of conversations with Russian church leaders, and he stressed the existence of religious liberty in the Soviet Union. Mr. Louis Levine, chairman of the Jewish Council for Russian Relief, also emphasized the fact that he had found full freedom of religious worship in the Soviet Union.

Patriarch Nicodemus of Romania, who visited Moscow in the fall of 1946, said in a statement to representatives of the Romanian press, after his return to Bucharest:

"I have found that freedom of religion is guaranteed in the USSR, that the Orthodox Church enjoys the attention and support of the state authorities, thanks to the fact that the Orthodox clergy has entered into the rhythm of the new times."

In December, 1947, Metropolitan Ilya of Lebanon arrived in the Soviet Union from Beirut. He visited Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Tbilisi. In a statement to a TASS correspondent in Leningrad, the Metropolitan said:

"For 30 years, various papers abroad have been writing that there are no churches and no religion in Russia. When I was preparing for this trip it was even suggested to me that I should take along an icon, because, presumably, 'there are none in Russia,' as I was told. But I have found in Russia a Patriarch, Metropolitans, Bishops, a large clergy and numerous church members.

"I shall not forget a single day of those I have spent in Leningrad. I shall always remember the affection shown me by the religious people of Leningrad. When I return to my country I shall not only speak about Russia and testify to the truth as a pastor, but I shall publish a book, illustrated with numerous photographs, in which I shall relate how I have found here an epoch of a youthful, bright and healthy life. And I shall also relate that I have found here no struggle against religion. . . .

"I have seen with my own eyes the well-being of the Church and all its servants. . . . In Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev I took part in divine services. And everywhere they were attended by large numbers of worshippers."

In July, 1948, Church celebrations were held in Moscow on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of the autocephaly of the Russian Orthodox Church. The Patriarchs or the representatives of nearly all the Orthodox Churches, came to Moscow from all over the world to attend the celebrations. Only the Orthodox Churches of Cyprus and Jerusalem were absent. Representatives of the latter were not present because of the events then taking place in Palestine.

The fact that twice in three years the heads and representatives of nearly all the Orthodox Churches of the world and representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church from all parts of the vast Soviet Union gathered in Moscow for Church Councils is definite evidence of the freedom of conscience and the independent status of the Church in the Soviet Union.

Here is what the Romanian Patriarch, Justinian, wrote of the anniversary celebrations:

"We saw many churches in Moscow. We were all struck by the magnificence of the cathedral. The churches were crowded with people. This shows that there is real freedom of religion in the Soviet country."

Metropolitan Stefan of Sofia wrote of the celebrations:

"I must emphasize that in Moscow I became convinced of the absolute spiritual freedom guaranteed to each citizen by the Constitution. Both on weekdays and on holidays I saw throngs of people in the churches freely manifesting their religious sentiments. No one prevents the faithful from attending church. The malicious stories about 'persecutions' against religion in the Soviet Union are all lies and slander which deserve no attention whatever."

In September 1943 the Soviet Government created the Council for the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church.

The purpose of the Council is to maintain contact between the Government of the Soviet Union and the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia in regard to questions originating with the Patriarch or the Synod and which require the sanction of the Government.

The Council does not interfere in any matters of the inner life of the Church. It is not concerned with canonical, dogmatical, administrative or organizational aspects of the Church.

The Council ascertains that laws and government decisions concerning the Russian Orthodox Church are properly applied throughout the USSR. It assists Church groups in matters in which they have to enter into relations with government ministries.



IN CATHOLIC SEMINARY. Riga Seminary Dean Strod is shown with Professor Zondak.

Since the establishment of the Council, Church organizations have been granted the right to rent, build or acquire, as their property, buildings the Church requires for its purposes. They may also manufacture candles, vestments and the like.

The Church has its own schools: ecclesiastical academies in Moscow and Leningrad with five-year courses of study; and ten ecclesiastical seminaries.

The central Church body—the Moscow Patriarchate—publishes the monthly *Journal of the Moscow Patriarchate*, as well as church calendars, books, and pamphlets.

The Russian Orthodox Church maintains in the USSR 89 monasteries and convents. The 22,000 parishes existing in the Soviet Union fully meet the requirements of the members of the Church.

The Russian Orthodox Church is extending and consolidating its ties with all autocephalous Orthodox Churches throughout the world, ties which were disrupted by the Second World War. The Church is also taking steps to resume official Church ties with Russian Orthodox parishes abroad which for one reason or another have broken away from the central Church.

It should be noted that the Council for the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church, functioning under the Council of Ministers of the USSR, is concerned only with the affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church. But, in addition to the Orthodox religion there are also in the USSR many persons professing the Moslem, the Judaic, the Catholic, Protestant and other creeds. For the maintenance of contact with the leaders of these religions, the Soviet Government, in the summer of 1944, created a special Council for the Affairs of Religious Creeds, which functions under the direction of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The functions and rights of this Council are similar to those of the Council for the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church.

1948 Saw Budget Surplus

Hungary's Economy Gains Swiftly With Help From USSR

By M. Paromov
Soviet Economist

The following article is the fourth of a series on the assistance the Soviet Union is rendering Eastern European countries.

DEMOCRATIC Hungary, which saw her people's dreams come true with the liberation of the country by Soviet troops and the destruction of fascist dictatorships in the Second World War, is hewing out a new life.

One of the factors in Hungary's new life is the close and friendly relationship she has established with the Soviet Union. This has meant mutual trade, an easing of reparations, the complete maintenance of Hungary's sovereignty, and cultural ties.

When the fall of Hitler brought the collapse of his henchman, Szalasy, Hungarians set up a people's government composed of democrats who fought for national independence and the sovereignty of their country.

In the past three and one-half years the people of Hungary have put into effect the thorough-going democratic reforms of which they had dreamed for many years.

All citizens of Hungary, men and women, who have reached the age of 20 gain the right to elect and be elected to bodies of state authority. The people were given an opportunity to establish and extend their public organizations—trade unions, co-operatives, women's, youth and cultural societies. Public organizations were given premises for meetings, printeries and stocks of paper for the publication of newspapers and magazines, and so on.

Deep-going changes in the economic life have been effected. Dictated by the interests of the people, these ensure the advance of the national economy. The agrarian reform gave land-hungry and landless peasants 7,750,000 acres of land formerly owned by the landlords. Industrial establishments employing more than 100 workers, banks and transport enterprises have been nationalized. By the middle of 1948, 86 per cent of all the workers in the country were employed at state-owned industrial and transport enterprises. Nationalization has justified itself. State enterprises are now yielding 1,050,000,000 forints* of net profits. Planning has been introduced in the national economy.

In his report on the state budget for 1949 at the Hungarian National Assembly, Acting Finance Minister Erne Gero stated that Hungary completed the 1948 budget with an excess of 400,000,000 forints of revenue over expenditure. Comparing the financial position of Hungary with that of some Western countries, Gero stated that the Hungarian forint is today one of the most stable currencies in Europe.

The three-year plan for economic development is being successfully realized in Hungary. Key branches of industry have not only regained the prewar level of output but exceeded it. If we take 1938 production as 100, the coal industry has reached 117.4 per cent; the iron and steel industry, 121.3 per cent; the machine-building industry, 125.2 per cent; the power industry, 138.2 per cent.

The shoe industry is now producing 480,000 to 490,000 pairs annually instead of 390,000 pairs as in 1940.

As a result of the economic development, the well-being of the working people is rising constantly. Real wages of industrial workers increased by 43 per cent from October 1946 to July 1948. The living standard of the workers reached the prewar level in May, 1948, and exceeded it in such fields as heavy machinery, coal and textile.

Hungarian agriculture is also making progress. This is all the more important because in 1947 the country was hit by the severest drought in 120 years. The great aid the Soviet Union rendered Hungary enabled her swiftly to overcome the difficult aftermath of the crop failure. In 1948 the sown area was considerably greater than in 1947 both for grain and industrial crops. The area planted to sugar beet, for example, was 20 per cent greater than before the war.

The Hungarian people takes justified pride in its achievements. It fully supports the policy of its democratic Government, directed at consolidating the country's economy and strengthening friendship and co-operation with the Soviet Union and the other people's democracies.

The Soviet Union demonstrated its sincere and consistent friendship for Hungary during the preparation and conclusion of the peace treaty. The USSR resolutely opposed all attempts to impose on Hungary, as well as on the other former satellites of Germany, outside interference in their economic life under the guise of the treaty. It found such interference incompatible with their state sovereignty and national dignity.

Since the very end of the war, Hungary has been enjoying the unselfish assistance of the Soviet Union. As early as 1945 the Soviet Government extended the term for reparations deliveries by Hungary to eight years instead of the six years envisaged by the armistice. The Soviet Government agreed with the plan of reparations deliveries proposed by the Hungarian Government on May 28, 1946, which gave Hungary a number of concessions. In view of the difficulties Hungary experienced in her postwar economic restoration, the USSR agreed that in the first years Hungary should pay substantially less reparations than in subsequent years. The Soviet Union also relieved Hungary from paying a fine of 6,000,000 dollars for failing to meet the schedule of reparations deliveries.

Lastly, the Government of the USSR

* One dollar=11.82 forints.

reduced, as of July 1, 1948, the reparations payments of Hungary by 50 per cent, thereby rendering great help to the Hungarian people in the economic restoration of its country. At the end of July, 1948, a new Soviet-Hungarian treaty on reparations payments was signed which gave Hungary additional major concessions in the matter of reparations.

When the ratification of the Soviet-Hungarian Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was discussed in the National Assembly of Hungary, Deputy Marchan stated that during the first months after her liberation, Hungary appealed to all the Great Powers for help in restoring her war-devastated economy, but the Soviet Union was the only country to respond.

The Soviet Union was the first to conclude a postwar trade agreement with Hungary. Under this agreement the Soviet Union delivered to Hungary coke, iron ore, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, cotton, chemicals and other industrial raw materials urgently needed by Hungary to restore her industry. Altogether Hungary received from the Soviet Union in 1945, under this agreement, goods valued at 6,300,000 dollars.

Trade between the Soviet Union and Hungary is growing from year to year. The agreement on trade and payments signed in Moscow on July 15, 1947, fixed the annual trade turnover for the next year at 30,000,000 dollars.

The Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Hungary, signed in Moscow on February 18, 1948, promotes the solid rapprochement and close co-operation of the peoples of both countries on the basis of mutual respect for their independence and national sovereignty.

In his speech during the signing of the Soviet-Hungarian Treaty, Lajos Dinnyes, the Premier, stated that "the main principle of friendship and co-operation between the Soviet Union and Hungary is the guarantee of our freedom and independence."

The Soviet-Hungarian Treaty, which accords with the aims and principles of the United Nations, serves to consolidate peace and security in Europe.

Lauds New Soviet Life

Armenian Repatriate Tells Own Story

By A. K. Kazánjyan

I ARRIVED in Soviet Armenia from America exactly a year ago. I am working in the Dzerzhinski Machine Tool Building Plant where I am superintendent of the carpenter shop. As a rule, it fulfills its monthly quota by 120 to 150 per cent. My earnings are good, and quite sufficient for my family of four.

We live in a comfortable apartment of two rooms and kitchen in a new apartment house. We received this apartment on the day of our arrival. And I was told I could, if I wished, build my own house, for which the State would grant me a loan and provide a plot of land. I had been dreaming of building a house and gladly availed myself of the offer. In addition, I was provided with building material, and started erecting my house, which will be ready in the spring.

That is how I was received in my Soviet motherland. I saw so much good during the past year, that I should like to tell something about it.

In the Soviet Union, we were accorded rights which we could not even dream about abroad. In my first year in Soviet Armenia I received the great honor of being elected a member of the District Soviet. In this capacity I often meet my constituents and, in case of need, assist them through the District Soviet or other authorities.

Six weeks ago, Gegan Khachaturyan, one of my shop-mates, invited my family and myself to accompany him on a visit to his brother in the village. As I was able to take a few days leave from Erevan, I accepted the invitation.

As an Armenian, I had read about the old downtrodden, backward and poor Armenian village before the Revolution. I had also heard stories from those who had lived under the conditions of the old days. On the other hand, I had heard much good about the new Soviet times, about the villages, the fine farms and the socialist way of life in our new Armenia. Bu what I saw in Tsakhkashen surpasse my expectations. I saw the beautiful well-furnished houses and apartments i which the collective farmers live Their houses have electricity and ar equipped with radios. Armenian peas ant families use electric irons an electric utensils. Electricity is also use in collective farm production.

Our host, my friend's brother, is on of the foremost collective farmers. H and his family had 1,320 workdays (measure of labor in collective farms to their credit for the year. He showe us his barn, where we saw many sack of grain and flour, much butter an cheese and other products. Such is th socialist village! That is what Sovi power means for the Armenian farm ers. The working peasant of any oth country in the world may envy the life.

We are leading a cultured life. W often go to the opera. Recently o family went to hear the Armenian o era *Arshak II* and the Armenian ball *Gayane*. We often go to the movi

Wherever we are, we always fi surrounded with near and dear friend Workers, engineers, intellectua prominent statesmen and officials l in our apartment building.

Modesty and simplicity are char teristic of Soviet people. Hundreds men in our plant wear Orders a Medals of the USSR awarded th for their exploits in the Second Wo War. They are very energetic, but u assuming. I admire their modesty, co bined as it is with a high sense of d and enthusiasm. They are real her in the factory, just as they were at front.

I am happy to have been enabled join this heroic army of workers, add my efforts to theirs, to labor my country for the good of our spl did Soviet motherland.

Soviet Composers Succeed In Fresh Approach

By Tikhon Khrennikov

General Secretary of the Soviet Composers' Union

REPRESENTATIVES of the country's musical profession came from every corner of the USSR to attend the plenum of the administration of the Soviet Composers' Union, held during the last days of 1948.

It lasted seven days, during which new work in various genre, composed during the past year, was performed in the concert halls of the capital. Over 100 compositions, symphonies, cantatas, oratorios, choruses, songs and instrumental pieces were heard.

In the history of Soviet music, 1948 will go down as the year of radical reconstruction on the Soviet musical-creative front. Two documents of historic importance—the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party on Vano Muradeli's opera *The Great Friendship,* and the speech made by Andrei Zhdanov at the conference of representatives of Soviet music—not only helped us to expose and censure the anti-popular formalistic trend, but also organized for years to come a practical working program of creative music for Soviet musicians. The Communist Party and the Soviet public—the country as a whole, in fact—pointed out to the composers that their work could not develop successfully unless it maintained organic contact with national music, unless it upheld the best realistic traditions of the classic heritage and in particular the tradition of the Russian school of music.

At the first Congress of Soviet Composers, which took place—as is well known—in April, 1948, the composers acknowledged the justness of the criticism which the people had made and were unequivocal in their censure of backslidings to formalism, which is alien to Soviet art.

Let us review the results of Soviet composers' work during the past year. No doubt can be entertained that Soviet composers have been working intensively all this time, although more work has been done in certain genre than in others. New symphonies, oratorios, cantatas, concertos, chamber music, songs, and pieces for orchestras of national instruments were heard. Regrettably, however, very little has been done as yet in opera and ballet.

It is gladdening to review the many new and talented works written by young composers of the different nationalities of the USSR. One of the best works heard at the plenum was the *Cantata for My Country,* by the young Armenian, Aratiunyan. Profoundly patriotic in content, it carries the force of a life-affirming outlook, and gives a true portrayal of our life. The musical language of this piece is mel-

(Continued on page 63)



TATE ORCHESTRA AND CHOIR. This splendid musical organization performed for the plenum of the Soviet Composers' Union, with new works of Soviet composers.



BALLET. Dancers perform in the production of "The Little Humpbacked Horse." Based on an old Russian folk tale, it is currently playing at Moscow's Bolshoi Theater. The dancer in the foreground is Ludmilla Cherkasova. Moscow audiences of all ages are flocking to see this production.

The Season's Theater In Moscow



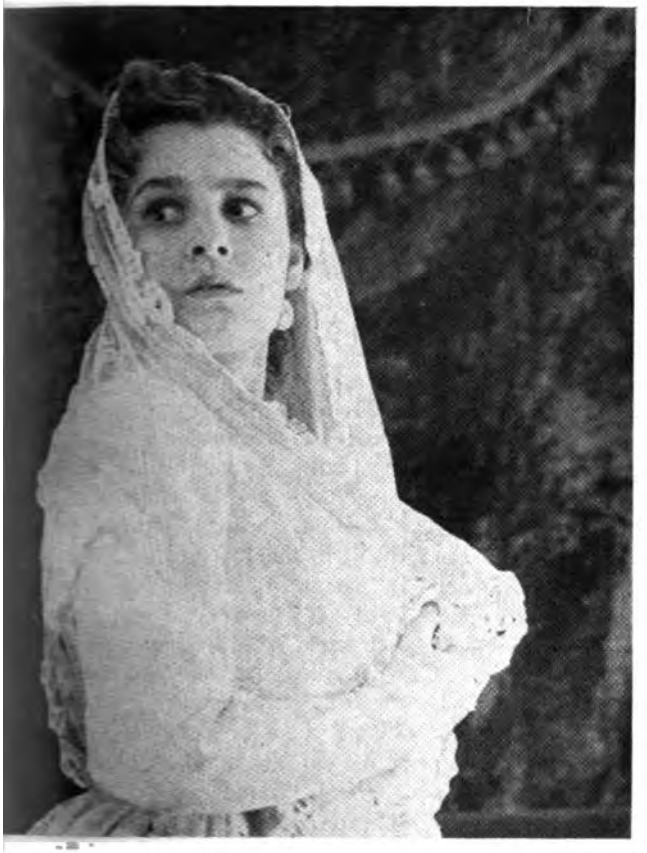
"CHARACTER OF A MUSCOVITE." A scene from the popular new play which deals with the new Soviet man, and how in his daily life he identifies his welfare with that of the entire Soviet people.



THE "TROJAK." A member of the USSR Folk-Dance Ensemble performs the Polish dance.



POPULAR SUCCESS. Another scene from "Character of a Muscovite" by Soviet dramatist Anatole Sofronov, now playing at Moscow's Mossoviet Theater. Soviet critics rate it highly.



ACTRESS. Constance Royek takes a leading role in Ostrovsky's "Dowerless Bride."



ACTOR. V. Zeldin as Aldemaro in "The Dancing Master" by Lope de Vega, at the Central Red Army Theater.



DRAMA. A scene from "Our Daily Bread," a play by the Soviet dramatist, Nikolai Virta, now playing at the world-renowned Moscow Art Theater. Moscow theaters are featuring many new plays by Soviet playwrights as well as the ever-popular world classics.

Social Themes and Comedy Tops On Moscow's Stages

By Nikolai Kalitin

WHEN the doors of Moscow's 37 theaters swing open at eight o'clock these winter evenings, their auditoriums are soon filled by thousands of spectators. For Moscow audiences are tempted this winter season with a rich and varied fare which appeals to every taste.

Opera, ballet, comedy, drama and even vaudeville are included on the bills. Russian and Western European classics, the work of Soviet playwrights, and plays by the foremost dramatists of Western Europe and of America are being produced on the boards of Moscow theaters.

An enumeration of the openings will indicate the wealth and variety of the Moscow productions.

The State Maly Theater is presenting *The Dowerless Bride* by Alexander Ostrovsky; there is the dramatization of Ivan Turgenev's novel *On the Eve* at the Vakhtangov Theater; Balzac's *Stepmother* is showing at the Maria Yermolova Theater, while another theater offers Schiller's *Love and Intrigue*. Smetana's ever-popular *Bartered Bride* continues at the Bolshoi, starring Leokadia Maslennikova and Pavel Chekin.

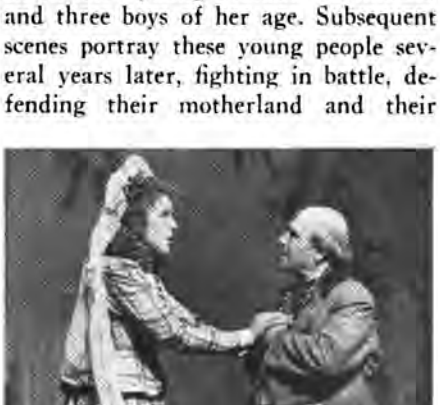
A new play by Anatoli Sofronov, *The Character of a Muscovite*, is doing so well it is being presented simultaneously at two theaters. This production deals with the development of the soul of the Soviet man.

Easily one of the best dramatic plays of the season, it is offered at both the Mossoviet and the Maly Theaters. It reveals one of the most characteristic features of Soviet man—the feeling for the new which is inherent in him. In describing the project of the workers of a certain Soviet plant to introduce a new, highly-productive machine, the author shows how closely fused are personal and social interests in the consciousness of the Soviet people, how deep-rooted in them is the habit of evaluating their work and the work of those around them . . . how this evaluation is made, first and foremost, from the point of view of their country's interests.

A new comedy by Konstantine Finn, *Not of This World*, is amusing crowds at the Moscow Drama Theater, while a war theme, *On the Other Side*, plays to full houses at the Soviet Army Theater. It is by A. Baryainov and describes the exploits of Soviet reconnaissance men.

A new ballet by the Soviet composer, A. Spadavekia, is at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Theater; the ballet is distinguished for its brilliant coloring, musical expressiveness and high cultural standards.

The opening scene of the ballet, entitled *On the Shore of Happiness*, is laid at the Pioneer Camp "Artek," a children's health resort on the shores of the Black Sea, where a firm friendship is formed by the ballet's main characters—young Natasha Katintseva and three boys of her age. Subsequent scenes portray these young people several years later, fighting in battle, defending their motherland and their lovely *Shore of Happiness*—sunny "Artek."



VAUDEVILLE TEAM. Vera Vasilieva and Vladimir Henkin appear in a Theater of Satire revival.

Magnificently produced by ballet-masters I. Kurilov and V. Burmeister, this ballet attests to the tremendous possibilities of the choreographic art, a medium through which is unfolded the rich, inner world of Soviet youth, its patriotism, strength of spirit, durability of comradeship and firmness of character. It is produced, in the main, with young actors—students of the theater. Particularly outstanding among them is Veronica Boft.

An entirely different life and atmosphere is found at the Vakhtangov Theater with its staging of *All My Sons*, by the progressive American writer, Arthur Miller. This play centers around the owner of an airplane parts plant, Joe Keller. During the war, Keller is responsible for the deaths of 21 pilots because he deliberately delivered defective plane motor parts to the American armed forces.

The most striking exposure of the disgusting nature of this capitalist businessman's social outlook is found not so much in the crime itself, as in Keller's not understanding his own guilt. He knows that every day hundreds of other manufacturers do what he has done—and get away with it—and their "respectability" remains intact. And it is not remorse or the pangs of conscience that impel Keller to commit suicide in the play's climax but rather his fear of revenge and the threatened break-up of his family after his favorite son, Chris, learns of his father's heinous deed.

In producing this play, the Vakhtangov created a vividly impressive drama which vehemently exposes fraud, hypocrisy and hatred of humanity.

Another absorbing play which has evoked great interest among theatergoers is from the well-known novel *Wind From the South* by the young Soviet writer, Elmar Green. The action takes place during the war, with

the principal character, Einer Patkyamiyami, a naive Finnish farm hand, weighed down by his eternal poverty and hard work for his master.

The war opens Einer's eyes to many things. The bracing "wind from the south," from the land of Soviets, where there is no exploitation, where all men are brothers, arouses Einer's consciousness.

The climax of the play is full of deep and symbolic meaning when boulders loosed by Einer go thundering down the abyss—symbolizing the power of the people.

There are a number of other hit productions in Moscow theaters this season. Among them is the dramatization of Gorky's *Mother* at the Moscow Drama Theater. Interestingly produced at the Konstantine Stanislavsky Theater is the play by Pavel Nilin about collective-farm life: *In the Silence of the Forests.* It is the first production of this theater, which was formed from a studio consisting of a group of talented young actors. Their first production has naturally aroused a lively interest.

Of the numerous plays for children, produced by both children's and "adult" theaters, first mention should be made of the fairy-tale ballet *Aistenok* at the Bolshoi Theater of the USSR, a revival of the *Snow Queen* (from Andersen) at the Moscow Theater of Drama and Comedy, and two plays at the Theater of the Young Spectator: *Little Red Riding Hood* and *Captain Gastello,* the latter being a dramatic narrative about the exploits of a Soviet pilot.

The Bolshoi plans to present new productions of four works this season. They include Rimsky-Korsakov's *Sadko,* Verdi's *Aida* and the ballets *The Bronze Horseman* by Gliere (after the poem by Pushkin) and *The Three Fat Men* by Oransky.

New openings are scheduled soon for a number of other capital theaters. Muscovites are looking forward to the production of Gogol's *The Inspector General* at the Maly, a new play by Nikolai Pogodin—*Indian Summer*—which will be produced at the Yermolova Theater, and stagings of new plays by Nikolai Virta, Vladimir Solovyev, Sergei Mikhalkov and other noted Soviet dramatists.

Music

(Continued from page 59)

odious and deeply national. It is an achievement not only for Armenian musical culture but for the whole of Soviet music.

Two exceptionally interesting symphonic pieces by a young Azerbaijanian composer, Amirov, are based on folk melodies. The symphonies by Bunin and Aleskerov should be mentioned among other young composers' works. The Russian scherzo by Muravlev, a composer whose creative gifts are just unfolding, is fresh and sincere.

The undoubted creative successes of the young composers give us a sense of confidence that the new generation will be able to take a worthy part in building our Soviet musical culture.

Some good works of a realistic trend were performed at the plenum by composers of the older generation. The symphonietta by Vineberg is striking evidence that the realistic path of development is a fruitful one. This composer, who was formerly strongly influenced by modernistic art, has created a vivid and vital piece on the theme of the free and happy life of the Jewish people in the country of socialism.

Here for the first time we heard the work of Estonian composer Virka, whose *Stalin Cantata* was impressive in its artistic unity, depth of thought, and mastery of choral writing.

Another undoubted success was the vocal cycle, *Negro Songs of Protest* by Leo Schwartz. Temperament and passion are felt in them. This cycle has its place among the progressive manifestations of musical composition. A strong impression was made by the *Monologue of Tanya* by the Ukrainian composer Dankevich. The subject is the heroic Soviet girl, Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, known to the partisans as Tanya. By simple musical means, the composer stirred his audience; the sincerity of his feeling gripped them.

Dmitri Shostakovich has been writing music for films. His music for the films, *The Young Guard* and *Michurin,* is very successful. *A Symphonic Dithyramb in Memory of Lenin,* by Aram Khachaturian, was also heard at the plenum.

Special mention must be made of the first important composition in the music of the Daghestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, a piano concerto by Hasanov, written in fiery language, closely akin to the musical imagery of the people.

In summing up the work accomplished by Soviet composers in the past year, we may speak with confidence of certain achievements.

And this year we are going to give special attention to new operas, ballets and program symphony music.

Economy in 1948

(Continued from page 57)

The patriotic movement for the mobilization of internal resources, for ensuring the profitable work of the enterprises and surpassing planned accumulations, which was initiated by Muscovites in 1948, yielded excellent results. Improving upon the annual plan for reducing the cost of industrial production, the workers of industry effected a saving of 6,000,000,000 rubles over and above plan.

While mobilizing all efforts for realization of the titanic program for a powerful advance in the productive forces of the land of socialism, the program mapped out by Stalin, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government have constantly taken steps to raise the living and cultural standards of the people. The purchasing power of the ruble has doubled as the result of the currency reform and the abolition of rationing, the expansion of trade and the consecutive price reductions. The year 1948 has witnessed a more than twofold increase in real wages and salaries as compared with 1947.

The remarkable achievements of the Soviet people in 1948 and during the past three years of the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan period reveal the tremendous overpowering strength of Lenin's ideas.

Great Lenin founded the Soviet State and set the country moving along the road to socialism, toward the flourishing of all the forces and talents of the people.

Great Stalin, the brilliant continuator of Lenin's cause, is leading the Soviet people along the Leninist course, to the victory of communism.

A Muscovite's Diary

A WOMAN'S road lies from the threshold to the stove."

I used to hear that quite often when I was a boy: it was one of the commonly-heard proverbs in the old Russia.

But I haven't heard it now for many, many a year.

I mention this because just here recently, Soviet women—and all the Soviet people—proudly celebrated the 30th anniversary of the 1st All-Russian Congress of Women Workers and Peasants, which was addressed by Lenin.

Soviet women have made giant strides since then—they've really kept step with and often paced the tumultuous growth of our Soviet land. For instance: in the 1st All-Union Congress of Soviets held in 1922, only 45 women took part; now there are many thousands of women deputies: 277 are deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (which is composed of 1,339 deputies in all), more than 1,700 are deputies to Supreme Soviets of Union and Autonomous Republics, and over 450,000 to local Soviets.

Before the Revolution there was not a woman judge in Russia. Now, 20 per cent of the judges of the Supreme Court and 35 per cent of the judges of people's courts (the basic courts of our country) are women. Elections of people's judges and people's assessors —or associate judges—are taking place throughout the Soviet Union now, and it's my guess that the percentage won't be lowered once all the votes are in.

Practically half of our professional workers—doctors, engineers, etc.—are women. A striking comparison: 50 years ago in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad), there were just 3 women engineers. Can you imagine that? In 1940, the last prewar year, there were 24,000.

About four thousand women are on the staffs of scientific institutions, and during the war years alone, about one thousand five hundred women received doctorates or master's degrees.

Yes, my friends, times have really changed.

Baby Elephant Born in Moscow Zoo

There's nothing my kids would rather do than go to the zoo. Without a doubt, that's true of children—and grown-ups—the world over.

The big attraction now at the Moscow Zoo is the four-months-old baby elephant: "Moskvich," or to my American friends: "Muscovite." And have our Moscow kids taken a shine to the new arrival!

"Moskvich" was born in the zoo. As you know, it's rare for an elephant to give birth in captivity, but all the animals in our zoo live in the most favorable conditions, so that not only the elephant, but also the hippopotamus, the lion and even the tiger have produced offspring. And, incidentally, as you may have heard, the animals in our Moscow Zoo—some of whom are traditional enemies—have been trained from birth to live and eat and play together. Of course, this camaraderie is not maintained when some of the more incorrigible of our animal friends approach adulthood.

Our zoo has long ceased to be only a spectacle, incidentally, although it is certainly still that. For it's the center of large-scale scientific and educational work carried on by some of our leading biologists. Lectures are given there every day on the origin of fauna, on the latest achievements in biology, and their application in agriculture, medicine, etc.

A child's capacity to ask "Why?" has no limits, and after feasting their eyes on the animals it's only natural for children to want to know more about them. With this in mind, special animal talks for kids have been arranged, and these have proved almost as popular as the animals themselves.

Pushkin Family Preserve Restored

Anger and sorrow tear at the heart anew when one is reminded—as we Soviet people are every day, in one way or another—of what the fascists wreaked upon our country. Not only did they slaughter millions of our people, and destroy tens of thousands of industrial plants—they also did not forget to violate any of our great historical heritages they managed to lay their brutish hands upon. I am thinking now of the ancient estate of Mikhailovskoye, where our great poet Pushkin lived and wrote—burned and looted by the Germans.

It is of some compensation, however, to know that the house itself has been restored now. It has been rebuilt on the basis of photographs, drawings, and literary sources, and is almost an exact reproduction of the original.

The cathedral in Sviatogorsky Monastery in which Pushkin is buried is also undergoing restoration. Scientific museum premises, a library and a lecture hall are being built on the estate. Architectural and building organizations of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR are working on the rehabilitation of the Pushkin places.

I'm sure that it will warm the heart of lovers of Pushkin everywhere to know that the old family preserve will be entirely restored in time for the 150th anniversary of the poet's birth on June 6.

New "Forest Protection" Stations Fight Drought

Doubtless my friends in America have read about the new all-out war that has recently been declared against drought in this country. Well, recently the papers here announced that on the front lines in the war against the crop-killer will be 570 "forest-protection," or forest-planting, stations. As you know, forests are a sworn enemy of droughts: for trees help the soil retain water, and act as a solid barrier against the sharp winds that carry the rich topsoil away.

On the basis of contracts with the collective farms, these stations will, at small cost, prepare the soil for the planting of the protective forest strips on the collective farms, help them tend to the plantings and build reservoirs. The forest-planting stations have been charged with the task of planting and sowing state forest shelter-belts, the afforestation of sandy regions and the ridges of gorges and ravines on river banks.

Soviet industry is arming the state

The "Muscovite" will be glad to have readers' suggestions as to subjects they would like to see covered in future "Diaries." Suggestions should be sent to "Muscovite," c/o USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

forest-planting stations with powerful S-80 tractors designed for reclamation work and deep plowing, medium caterpillar tractors for plowing, stubbling and cultivation of fallow land, and for forest planting with the aid of machinery. These stations will also apply small caterpillar tractors and small garden tractors with an assortment of various attachments.

Every forest station will be equipped with special machinery, including forest-planting machinery, forest seeders, plows for excavating tree seedlings, self-propelled sprinkling systems, tractor sprinklers and dusters. On top of all this, the forest stations will have various road and land reclamation machinery—ditchdiggers, scrapers, excavators, bulldozers, graders, and other types of machinery and equipment.

The powerful STZ-S-60 tractor with seven or eight forest planting machines hitched on, in the course of an eight-hour workday plants around 40 acres of forest strips. While the setting up of 10-odd acres of forest strips by hand takes 40 workdays, the same work can be carried out by machine in 3 days.

Brother drought, your days are numbered!

Festival Honors Latvian Works

Moscow had a Latvian flavor as the old year drew to an end, after a ten-day festival of Latvian literature in the Central Literary Club.

Latvian poetry in Russian translation was read by a number of prominent poets, while passages from the works of J. Rainis, Andrej Upits, Anna Sakse, and J. Sudrabkaln were given in Russian by T. Mansurova, People's Artist of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, M. Yanshin, also People's Artist of the RSFSR and others.

A big concert was held in honor of the Latvian guests, and in addition to a number of prominent Latvian artistes, the State Choir of the Latvian SSR, conducted by J. Ozolin, Honored Art Worker, was presented.

New Successes In Anesthesia

More than 100 major operations were conducted with local anesthesia in 1948, including removal of part of a lung and an operation on the heart, the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR was told at its meeting in Moscow last month.

The operations were reported by the Academy's Institute of Surgery and involved a new method.

The Academy of Medical Sciences was founded in 1945.

The December meeting drew the leading medical men of the Soviet Union, including many ranking academicians and the Minister of Public Health, E. Smirnov.

Polish Poet Paid Honor

A large and representative audience gathered in the huge Hall of Columns of Trade Union House in Moscow December 23 to honor the 150th anniversary of the birth of Adam Mickiewicz, the great Polish poet.

The affair was arranged by the Soviet Writers' Union, the Slav Committee of the USSR and the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Alexander Fadeyev, general secretary of the Soviet Writers' Union, extended greetings to the people of Poland and the Polish Ambassador to the USSR, M. Naczkowski, who declared that the observance was symbolic of the fruitful cultural co-operation between the countries. Naczkowski also wished long life and honor to the great friend of the Polish people and of all freedom-loving nations—Generalissimo Stalin.

Tribute Paid Bolshevik Writer

A group of 40 leading Soviet writers signed a tribute January 20 to the work of Alexander Serafimovich, talented Soviet writer and Bolshevik who died the day before.

Serafimovich, who joined the Communist Party in 1918, was born January 19, 1863 in the Don country, of Cossack stock. He was arrested by the tsarist police for his revolutionary writings while still in the university, and afterwards continued devoting himself to the delivery of his people from the yoke of capitalism.

During the Second World War, Serafimovich visited Soviet army units at the front despite his 80 years. He was a Stalin Prize winner and also received the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, and other honors. His work was praised by Leo Tolstoy, Gorky and others, as well as by V. I. Lenin in a personal letter.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

February 1 - February 13

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from February 1 to February 13. All time is Eastern Standard.

Half-hour daily morning programs of news and commentary from 7:45 A.M. to 8:15 A.M. on the following frequencies: 6.05, 7.36, 9.54, 9.56, 9.60, 11.72, 11.87, and 11.96 megacycles.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in two periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. and from 9:00 P.M. to 10:15 P.M.

Radio listeners may hear the 6:20-7:30 P.M. broadcast over these frequencies: 7.29, 7.36, 11.72, 11.88, 13.71, and 15.23 megacycles.

The 9:00 to 10:15 P.M. programs may be heard on 7.29, 7.36, 9.60, 9.72, 11.72, 11.87, 11.88, 13.71, and 15.23 megacycles.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Monday, February 7—programs for farmers.

Wednesdays, February 2 and 9—scientific and cultural programs; weekly sports review.

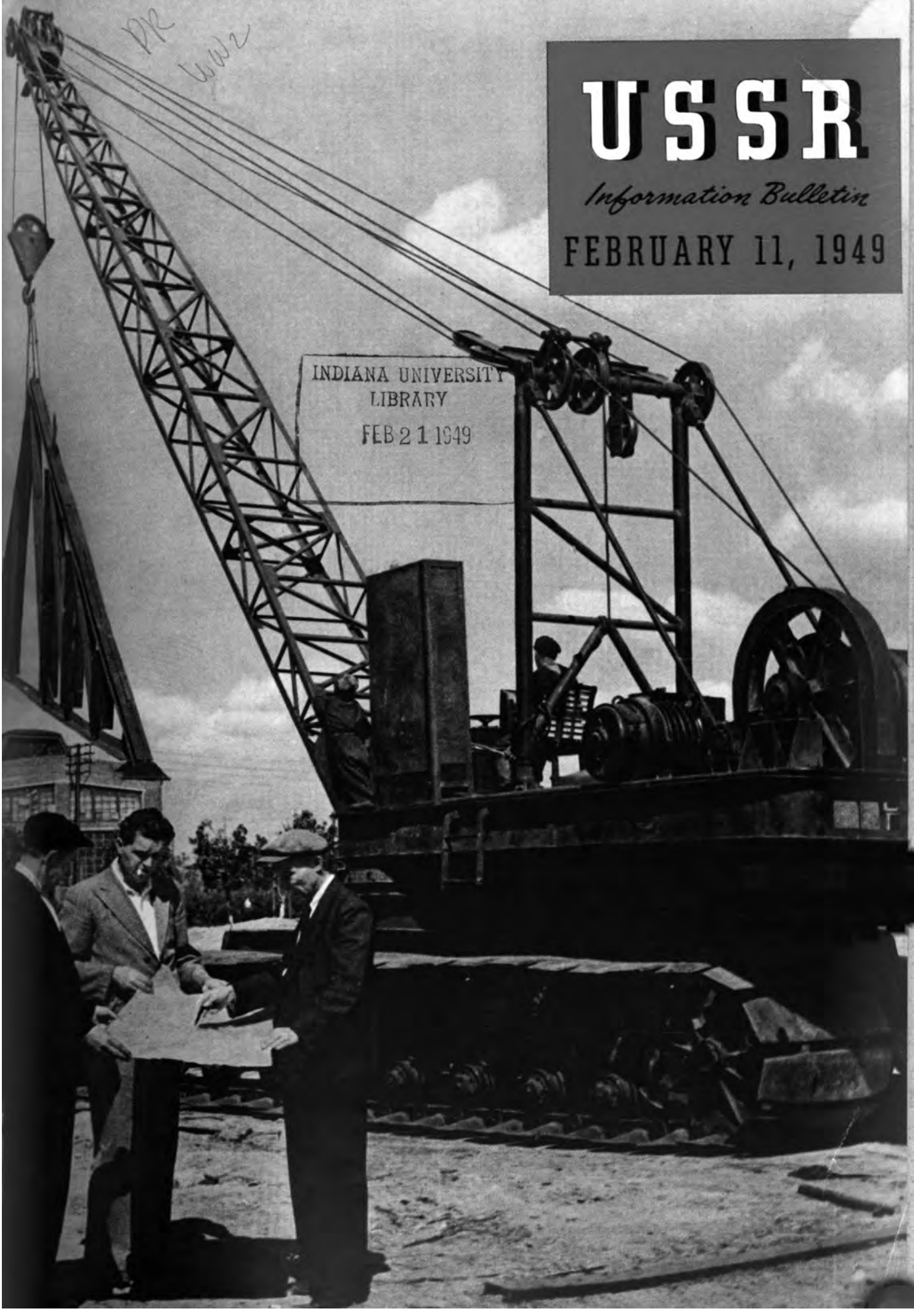
Thursdays, February 3 and 10—programs for youth; programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, February 4 and 11—trade union programs; also literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

On Saturdays there will be a weekly news review, sports talk and replies to letters from listeners; on Sundays, concerts and talks on literature.



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STALINGRAD STREET. The Hero City is rebuilding both its industries and residential sections. FRONT COVER. Caterpillar crane from plant at Ivanovo at work as engineers scan blueprint. BACK COVER. The timber industry is growing fast, aided by extensive mechanization.

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J. V. Stalin

Official Text of Stalin's Replies To INS Questions

On January 30, 1949, J. V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, answered four questions submitted on January 27 by Mr. Kingsbury Smith, general European director of International News Service. The official text of the questions and answers, translated from the Russian and released in Moscow, follows:

Question: Would the Government of the USSR be prepared to consider the issuance of a joint declaration with the Government of the United States of America, asserting that the respective Governments have no intention of resorting to war against one another?

Answer: The Soviet Government would be prepared to consider the issuance of such a declaration.

Question: Would the Government of the USSR be prepared to join with the Government of the United States of America in measures designed to implement this pact of peace, such as gradual disarmament?

Answer: Naturally, the Government of the USSR could co-operate with the Government of the United States of America in taking measures designed to implement this pact of peace and leading to gradual disarmament.

(Continued on next page)

Question: If the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, and France agreed to postpone the establishment of a separate Western German state, pending a meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers to consider the German problem as a whole, would the Government of the USSR be prepared to remove the restrictions which the Soviet authorities have imposed on communications between Berlin and the Western zones of Germany?

Answer: Provided the United States of America, Great Britain and France observe the conditions set forth in the third question, the Soviet Government sees no obstacles to lifting transport restrictions, on the understanding, however, that transport and trade restrictions introduced by the Three Powers should be lifted simultaneously.

Question: Would Your Excellency be prepared to confer with President Truman at a mutually suitable place to discuss the possibility of concluding such a pact of peace?

Answer: I have already stated before that there is no objection to a meeting.

SMITH subsequently sent the following telegram to Generalissimo Stalin:

"The official representative of the White House, Charles Ross, stated today that President Truman would be glad to have the opportunity to confer with you in Washington. Would Your Excellency be prepared to go to Washington for this purpose?

"If not, then where would you be prepared to meet the President?"

Generalissimo Stalin's reply, sent to Smith, said:

"Your telegram of February 1 received. I am grateful to President Truman for the invitation to come to Washington. For a long time it has been my wish to visit Washington, and at one time I mentioned this to President Roosevelt at Yalta, and to President Truman at Potsdam.

"Unfortunately, at present I am unable to realize this wish of mine, since doctors strongly object to my undertaking any prolonged journey, especially by sea or air.

"The Government of the Soviet Union would welcome the President's visit to the USSR. A conference could be arranged at the President's choice: in Moscow, Leningrad or Kaliningrad, Odessa or at Yalta, provided, of course, this does not go against the President's consideration of convenience.

"However, should this suggestion meet with objection a meeting could be arranged, at the President's discretion in Poland or Czechoslovakia."

Mutual Aid Council Formed In Eastern Europe

The following dispatch appeared January 25, 1949, in the Soviet press.

AN economic conference of representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia was held in Moscow in January.

The conference noted the substantial achievements made in developing economic relations among the aforementioned countries, which found expression, first and foremost, in a major increase in trade. The establishment of these economic relations and the implementation of the policy of economic co-operation enabled the countries of people's democracy and the USSR to accelerate recovery and the development of their national economies.

The conference established further that the Governments of the United States of America, Britain and some other countries of Western Europe are, to all intents and purposes, boycotting trade relations with the countries of people's democracy and the USSR because these countries do not consider it possible to submit to the dictates of the "Marshall Plan," inasmuch as this plan violates the sovereignty of the countries and the interests of their national economy.

Taking cognizance of this circumstance, the conference discussed the possibility of organizing broader economic co-operation among the countries of people's democracy and the USSR.

In order to effect broader economic co-operation among the countries of people's democracy and the USSR, the conference found that it would be necessary to establish a Council for Mutual Economic Assistance consisting of representatives of the participating countries, on the basis of equal representation, for the purpose of rendering each other technical assistance rendering mutual aid in supplies of raw materials, food, machinery, equipment, etc.

The conference decided that the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is an open organization which may be joined by other countries of Europe sharing the principles of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and wishing to participate in broad economic co-operation with the aforementioned countries.

The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance will make decisions only with the consent of the country concerned.

The Council will meet at periodical sessions, in turn, in the capitals of the member countries under the chairmanship of the representative of the country in whose capital the session is held.

USSR Exceeded 1948 State Plan; Living Standards Rose

The following statement has been issued by the Central Statistical Administration of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the fulfillment of the State Plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR in 1948:

THE development of industry, agriculture and transport, of capital construction, the development of trade, the increase in the material and cultural level of the life of the people in 1948, are characterized by the following data.

I

Fulfillment of the Industrial Production Plan

THE 1948 production plan for gross output was fulfilled by various ministries as follows:

Ministry	*Percentage of fulfillment of the State Plan for 1948*
Metallurgical Industry	111
Coal Industry	101
Oil Industry	108
Electric Power Stations	103
Chemical Industry	116
Electrical Industry	115
Communications Equipment Industry	106
Heavy Engineering	107
Automobile and Tractor Industry	115
Machine Tool Industry	108
Machine and Instrument-making Industry	109
Building and Road-building Machinery Industry	126
Transport Machinery Industry	113
Agricultural Machinery Industry	105
Building Materials Industry of the USSR	112
Timber and Paper Industry of the USSR	111
Light Industry of the USSR	106
Fishing Industry of the USSR	100
Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR	100
Food Industry of the USSR	108
Gustatory Products Industry of the USSR	104
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The 1948 plan for gross output was fulfilled by 106 per cent by the entire industry of the USSR. The plan for the first three years of the Five-Year Plan for gross output of industry of the USSR was fulfilled, in the course of 1946, 1947 and 1948 by 103 per cent.

In 1948 a considerable quantity of industrial output was produced over and above plan, including ferrous and nonferrous metals, coal, gasoline, electric power, diesel engines, oil motors, electric motors, ball bearings, metal-cutting machine tools, ore loading machines, turbo-drills, pumps, compressors, locomotives, passenger cars, electric saws, timber frames, trolley busses, omnibusses, excavators, motor rollers, concrete mixers, a number of agricultural machines, telegraph apparatus, radio transmitter equipment, automatic hosiery-knitting machines, caustic and calcinated soda, mineral fertilizers, paints and other chemical products, rubber, motor tires, paper, plywood, matches, slate, window glass, roofing, cotton, wool, linen and silk fabrics, vegetable oil and butter, alcohol and many other industrial products.

In the past year, new and highly efficient machines, de-



STEEL WORKERS. Producing above quota, these Ukrainians contributed to an over-all record 11 per cent above plan for the metallurgical industry.



ROTOR ASSEMBLER. A. Okunev did 7½ annual quotas in 2½ years.

vices, apparatus and instruments of new designs, as well as up-to-date technological and industrial processes were successfully mastered and applied in the national economy of the USSR.

Although the production plan for gross output of industry as a whole and for most of the important types of industrial products was overfulfilled, some ministries failed to fulfill the plan for certain important types of products.

The Ministry of the Metal Industry did not fulfill the year's plan for the output of steel cable; the Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry, for motor cars; the Ministry of Heavy Engineering, for steam turbines and metallurgical cranes; the Ministry of Transport Engineering, for diesel motors; the Ministry of the Machine Tool Industry, for certain types of lathes; the Ministry of Engineering and Instrument-making, for chemical equipment and textile machines; the Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry, for tractor-drawn sowing machines and cultivators; the Ministry of the Electrical Industry, for main-line electric locomotives and certain types of electric generators; the Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industry of the USSR, for wooden sleepers.

II
Growth of Industrial Output

PRODUCTION of the most important items of industrial output registered the following changes in 1948 as compared with 1947:

	1948 production in percentage of 1947 production
Pig Iron	122
Steel	128
Rolled Metal	128
Rails	134
Iron pipes	139
Copper	120
Zinc	136
Lead	102
Coal	114
Oil	113
Gasoline	112
Kerosene	117
Natural gas	110
Electric power	116
Main-line locomotives	153
Main-line freight cars	145
Trolley busses	174
Trucks	143
Motor cars	210
Motor busses	142
Ball bearings	128
Metallurgical equipment	194
Excavators	284
Steam turbines	117
Electric motors up to 100kw	159
Electric motors over 100kw	153
Metal-cutting tools	124
Special and combination metal-cutting machine tools	142
Water frames	205
Weaving looms	178
Tractors	204
Agricultural machines	199
Grain combines	5.1 times
Tractor-driven plows	224
Tractor-driven seeders	211
Tractor-driven cultivators	131
Complex threshing machines	267
Caustic soda	125
Calcinated soda	144
Mineral fertilizers (superphosphates, nitrates and potash)	143
Synthetic rubber	179
Synthetic paint	135
Motor tires	138
Timber	133
Paper	120
Cement	137
Slate	135
Window glass	120
Roofing felt	119
Brick	156
Cotton textiles	124
Woolen textiles	128
Leather footwear	123
Rubber footwear	137
Stockings and socks	144
Meat	125
Fish	102
Butter	137
Vegetable oils	133
Sugar	170
Soap	145
Alcohol	150

Gross production of the entire industry of the USSR increased in 1948 in comparison with 1947 by 27 per cent and exceeded the level of the prewar year of 1940 by 1 per cent.

The 1948 State Plan for supplies was fulfilled, and considerably better supply of raw materials, fuel, electric power and equipment for the national economy was ensured.

In 1948 many industries fulfilled and overfulfilled the average progressive quotas for utilization of equipment, raw materials, fuel and materials envisaged by the State Plan. In a number of industries the quotas of utilization of equipment in 1948 exceeded those of the prewar year of 1940.

At enterprises of the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry, efficiency of blast furnaces increased 13 per cent in comparison with 1940, and production of steel per square meter of area of open hearth furnaces grew 12 per cent as compared with the prewar figure. At enterprises of the Ministry of the Oil Industry, the rate of drilling oil wells increased 28 per cent in comparison with 1940. Efficiency of the cement plants of the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry also improved. Expenditure of fuel per kilowatt-hour of electric power produced at district electric stations of the Ministry of Power Stations was reduced by 5 per cent in comparison with 1940.

At the same time, a number of branches of industry d

not fully utilize existing capacity. The coal industry did not reach the quotas of utilization of coal-cutting machines stipulated by the State Plan. The oil industry did not reach the speed of prospecting-drilling stipulated in the year's Plan. The textile industry did not fulfill the Plan for productivity of the main equipment.

In 1948 a new, patriotic movement for mobilization of the internal resources, for profitable working of enterprises and for above-plan accumulations developed extensively. The 1948 net above-plan savings from reduction of production costs in industrial output amounted to more than 6,000,000,000 rubles.

III

Advance of Agriculture

In 1948 new, outstanding achievements were attained in agriculture on the basis of realization of the decisions of the February plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks). Despite unfavorable meteorological conditions in the majority of the Volga regions, the gross grain harvest returns throughout the USSR amounted as a whole to more than 7,000,000,000 poods* and consequently practically reached the prewar level of 1940, while the average grain harvest yields per hectare** exceeded the prewar level. The increase of the area sown to 1948 crops amounted to 13,800,000 hectares in comparison with 1947, of which the area sown to grain crops amounted to 10,000,000 hectares.

The State Plan for autumn sowings for the 1949 harvest has been exceeded. In 1948 the area sown to winter crops to be harvested this year was practically 3,000,000 hectares more than in 1947. Autumn plowing for 1948 amounted to 17,000,000 hectares more than in 1947.

In 1948 work performed on the land of collective farms by the machine-and-tractor stations was 23 per cent greater than the 1947 figure. Productivity per tractor increased in comparison with 1947 and was 13 per cent more than that of 1940. In 1948, development of socialized stock-breeding in collective farms was accelerated, the number of cattle was considerably increased and productivity in stock-breeding rose considerably. By January 1, 1949, the number of cattle on collective farms increased in comparison with January 1, 1948, as follows: horned cattle by 23 per cent, pigs by 75 per cent, sheep and goats by 16 per cent, and horses by 15 per cent. The number of cattle constituting the personal property of collective farmers, workers and employees likewise increased.

In preparing to carry out the huge volume of work necessary to introduce the grass-and-crop rotation system in agriculture and to fulfill the decree of the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks),* collective and state farms and forestries of the steppe and forest-and-steppe zone of the European part of the USSR carried out a considerable amount of work in the autumn of 1948 in planting forest shelter-belts, preparing the soil for planting forest shelter-belts in 1949, collecting seeds of species of trees and bushes, instituting forest nurseries and introducing the grass-and-crop rotation system.

During 1948 a total area of 199,000 hectares was planted to forest shelter-belts, an area of 270,000 hectares of soil was prepared for the 1949 planting of trees, 1,869,000,000 seedlings were grown in forestry nurseries and more than 2,800 ponds and reservoirs were constructed by collective farms of the steppe and forest-and-steppe regions of the European part of the USSR.

The supply of agriculture with fuel, mineral fertilizers and machines considerably increased. During the past year three times as many tractors, twice as many automobiles and twice as many agricultural machines were received from the State to service agriculture, as in the prewar year of 1940.

IV

Growth of Freight Turnover in Railway, Motor and Water Transport

The 1948 freight turnover of railway transport increased by 27 per cent compared to that of 1947 and surpassed the prewar level of 1940. The 1948 average daily carloadings increased by 19.3 per cent over 1947.

The average daily loadings of iron and steel as compared with 1947 increased by 23 per cent, ore by 19 per cent, coke by 17 per cent, oil by 16 per cent, coal by 7 per cent, grain by 31 per cent, flour by 59 per cent, salt by 14 per cent, timber by 36 per cent, cement by 33 per cent. The total plan of average loadings on the railways in 1948 was fulfilled by 104 per cent.

While the work of the railways improved in 1948, the railways have not utilized all existing internal reserves.

* One pood = 36.113 pounds.
** One hectare = 2.471 acres.



TRUCKS. Chassis for mobile cranes on assembly line at the Dniepropetrovsk Auto Works. This field also topped its quota.

* See USSR Information Bulletin, Vol. VIII, No. 21, November 3, 1948, page 673, for a brief summary of this decree on measures designed to prevent drought and erosion.

The average time of turnaround of a freight car in 1948 was higher than the stipulated quota, mainly because of prolonged delay in loading and unloading cars. The amount of cargo carried by inland waterways expanded by 29 per cent in 1948 over 1947. The annual river freight transport plan was exceeded by 6 per cent by the inland waterways system. In 1948 the merchant marine transported 11 per cent more cargo than in 1947; the merchant marine fulfilled its annual freight transport plan by 100 per cent. Motor transport freight traffic for 1948 increased by 23 per cent against the 1947 figure and exceeded the prewar level of 1940 by practically 50 per cent.

V

Growth of Capital Construction in the National Economy

THE volume of all capital construction in 1948 amounted to 123 per cent of the 1947 figure; in the coal mining industry 129 per cent, in the metallurgical industry 131 per cent, in electric power stations 120 per cent, in machine-building industry 115 per cent, in the light and food industries 132 per cent, in transport 111 per cent and in housing construction 136 per cent.

During the course of 1946, 1947 and 1948 approximately 4,000 state industrial enterprises were built or restored and put into commission. During 1948 the ministries and departments carried out work in concentrating material and financial resources as well as labor force. However, some constructions were not put into operation at the date stipulated by the State Plan. During the three years of the postwar Five-Year Plan, total housing space of approximately 51,000,000 square meters* was built or restored in towns and workers' settlements by state enterprises, institutions and local Soviets, as well as by the population itself with the aid of state credits.

In rural localities during 1946, 1947, and 1948 there were built and restored more than 1,600,000 dwelling houses.

VI

Development of Trade Turnover

ON the basis of the expansion of Soviet trade after the abolition of rationing, in retail state and co-operative trade in 1948, sales of foodstuffs and manufactured goods considerably increased over those of 1947. Bread sales increased by 56 per cent, those of sugar doubled, of confectionary increased by 45 per cent, of cotton textiles by 56 per cent, of silk fabrics by 29 per cent and of footwear by 45 per cent.

During 1948 the trading network was considerably expanded. During the past year state and co-operative trading organizations opened 35,000 new shops, stands and booths. The amount of agricultural products sold at collective-farm markets considerably increased against the 1947 figure, and far exceeded the prewar level. Sales of meat, dairy products and vegetables especially increased.

During the two years which have passed since the government decision to expand co-operative trade in towns and cities, prices at co-operative markets fell to a third, while prices at collective-farm markets for the corresponding period fell to less than a quarter.

* One square meter = 10.764 square feet.

VII

Increase of Purchasing Power of the Ruble and of Real Wages

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the carrying through at the end of 1947 of the currency reform and the abolition of rationing of foodstuffs and manufactured goods, high commercial prices were eliminated and uniform reduced state retail prices on foodstuffs and manufactured goods were introduced. Due to the general rise in the national economy of the USSR and the growth in output of consumer goods, in April, 1948 a second stage in the lowering of state retail prices on a number of goods was effected and, at the end of 1948, prices of certain goods were further reduced.

As a result of the reduction of state retail prices on foodstuffs and manufactured goods, which entailed lowering of prices in co-operative trade and at collective-farm markets, the purchasing power of the ruble doubled. Consequently, and also in connection with the growth of wages, real wages of workers and employees more than doubled in 1948 in comparison with real wages of 1947.

VIII

Increase in Number of Manual and Office Workers and Growth of Productivity of Labor

DURING the course of 1948 the number of workers and employees engaged in the national economy of the USSR increased by 2,000,000 in comparison with 1947, thus surpassing the prewar level of 1940 by 10 per cent. The majority of the branches of industry fulfilled the task set by the State Plan for 1948, of raising the productivity of labor. Productivity of labor of workers engaged in industry increased by 15 per cent over that of 1947 and exceeded the prewar level. Total wages paid to workers and employees increased by 10 per cent in 1948 as compared with 1947, of which total wages of workers engaged in industry increased by 15 per cent and of those on construction jobs by 24 per cent.

Trade, railway and factory vocational schools graduated and placed in industry, construction and on transport 1,000,000 young skilled workers in 1948. By individual and group apprenticeship and training in courses, 2,300,000 new, skilled workers were trained, while advanced training was given to 3,800,000 workers in production.

IX

Cultural Construction, Health Protection and Town Improvement

THE YEAR 1948 is characterized by a further development in cultural construction and a rise in the cultural standards of the working people. Enrollment at elementary and secondary schools increased by over 2,000,000 as against 1947. The number of students in higher educational establishments totals 734,000—26 per cent higher than the 1940 figure. An additional 270,000 are studying at higher educational institutions by correspondence. In 1948 122,000 students were graduated from higher educational establishments, 20,000 more than the number graduated in the prewar year of 1940. The number of students at technical and other secondary specialized schools reached 1,094,000

which exceeds the 1940 student body by 33 per cent. In 1948 252,000 students were graduated from technical and other secondary specialized schools, which is 44,000 more than the number graduated in 1940. The total number of specialists who were graduated from higher educational establishments and technical schools and went to work in the national economy, was 55 per cent more in 1948 than in the prewar year of 1940.

The network of medical institutions, sanatoriums and rest homes expanded during the course of 1948. The number of hospital beds increased by 27,000 as compared with the figure for 1940, while accomodations at sanatoriums and rest homes increased by 28,000 places. The number of doctors in 1948 was 24,000 more than the 1947 figure.

During the three years of the postwar Five-Year Plan, water mains have been restored or rebuilt in 151 towns, cities and workers' settlements; streetcar lines have been laid in 15 towns; trolley busses have been introduced in 5 towns; 195,000 apartments have been supplied with gas, and much has been done to lay out parks, boulevards, gardens and squares in urban areas.

X

Rehabilitation of the Economy in War-Ravaged Areas

DURING 1948 in war-ravaged areas, capital construction was carried out to a sum of 20,000,000,000 rubles, exclusive of noncentralized capital investments. Gross output of the industry of the war-ravaged areas increased in 1948 as compared with 1947 by 41 per cent, of which pig iron increased by 41 per cent, steel by 66 per cent, rolled metal by 65 per cent, electric power by 31 per cent, cement by 49 per cent, sugar by 75 per cent, while in the Donbas, coal mining went up by 21 per cent.

During 1948 a total housing space of approximately 8,000,000 square meters was built or restored in towns and cities, and more than 300,000 houses were erected in rural localities of war-ravaged areas.

XI

The Increase of Industrial Production of the Union Republics

THE following data characterize the change in 1948, in comparison with 1947, of the gross industrial output of the Union Republics:

	1948 production in percentage of 1947 production
Russian SFSR	126
Ukrainian SSR	143
Byelorussian SSR	144
Uzbek SSR	113
Kazakh SSR	110
Georgian SSR	116
Azerbaijan SSR	113
Lithuanian SSR	134
Moldavian SSR	138
Latvian SSR	141
Kirghiz SSR	115
Tajik SSR	120
Armenian SSR	122
Turkmen SSR	95
Estonian SSR	135
Karelo-Finnish SSR	141



BUILDING. Capital construction of vast scope was conducted during 1948. Work on a tunnel for water supplying the reconstructed Azovstal Steel Plant.

Industrial output in 1948 expanded in all the Union Republics, with the exception of the Turkmen SSR, whose key industrial center of Ashkhabad suffered in the autumn of 1948 from an earthquake.

DURING 1948—the third and decisive year of the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan—the prewar level of development of the national economy of the USSR was reached and surpassed. The currency reform and the abolition of rationing effected at the end of 1947 created favorable conditions for accelerating a further rise in the whole of the national economy of the USSR. Due to the powerful nationwide socialist competition for the early fulfillment of the postwar Five-Year Plan, the 1948 State Plan was successfully fulfilled and the necessary conditions have been created for a further development of the national economy of the USSR and for raising the living standards and cultural level of the people.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR.

Thorough Checking Fruitful

Planning in USSR Co-ordinates Entire State Economy

By Ivan Evenko

THE planned nature of the Soviet economy is its cardinal feature. The entire national economy of the country is developing in accordance with a single state plan.

Socialist planning is the law that guides the development of the Soviet economy, and builds the socialist State.

In order to understand why economic planning in the USSR has assumed the force of law, one must bear in mind the fact that in the Soviet Union the land and its mineral wealth; the forests; waters; industrial enterprises; large agricultural enterprises operated by the State (state farms and machine-and-tractor stations); railways and other means of transport and communications —in other words, the overwhelming mass of the basic means of production, as well as the banks, public utilities and the bulk of housing in towns and industrial centers, all belong to the State and are the property of the entire Soviet people and not of private individuals or corporations.

In agriculture the bulk of the means of production belongs to collective farms.

Only an insignificant sector of Soviet production is in the hands of peasants who are not members of collective farms, or artisans and handicraftsmen who are not members of producers' cooperatives. (The Constitution of the USSR permits only that private economy which is based on one's own labor; the exploitation of the labor of others is unlawful.)

In the USSR the entire national economy constitutes a single gigantic economic body. Thus, before the Second World War, there were more than 100 branches of Soviet state industry, consisting of more than 85,000 large-scale enterprises. In agriculture there were more than 240,000 collective farms, 4,000 state farms and more than 7,000 machine-and-tractor stations.

It is not difficult to understand why



PLANNING HEAD. Nikolai A. Voznessensky is Chairman of the State Planning Commission.

planning is a prerequisite for the coordination of the activity of this tremendous production machinery. Indeed, planned work follows from the very nature of public ownership of the means of production in the socialist State.

The organization of socialist planning is a highly important function of the Soviet State. The preparing of plans, and the guidance and the control of their fulfillment, are effected by planning agencies of the State. In the USSR, plans are not prognostications, or summaries of economic analyses; in the Soviet Union, plans are State decisions which have the force of law and which are binding on all persons and all organizations concerned.

Production in the USSR is organized in conformity with public consumption. The systematic improvement of the material well-being of the working people and the continual increase of their requirements are a source for ever-expanding production, and preclude the possibility of crises and unemployment.

The distribution of output is planned in the same way that production is planned; the necessary articles and commodities are delivered from one branch of the national economy to another, from one enterprise to another, in accordance with the plan. Consumer goods produced in conformity with the population's demands are shipped to state and co-operative stores for sale. The number of these stores is increasing rapidly, adding to the living standards of the population.

How, then, is national economic planning organized? What are its main principles?

The general direction of planning is shaped by the highest state authority in the country: the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The Supreme Soviet approves the laws on country-wide economic plans, all carefully prepared and checked by competent authorities.

The highest executive and administrative state body in the country—the Council of Ministers of the USSR—elaborates the national economic plans, takes measures to implement these plans and the state budget, and to consolidate the credit and monetary system. The Council of Ministers coordinates and directs the work of the ministries, and of the departments in charge of the various branches of economy, science and culture.

The State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers (*Gosplan*) is the central body in charge of methodological and organizational guidance of socialist planning. The functions of *Gosplan* include the compilation of state economic plans in all spheres of economy, culture and science, as well as the elaboration—on the Government's instructions, or on its own initiative—of separate problems of socialist economy.

Gosplan co-ordinates the development of the separate branches of production and capital construction; guarantees the availability of the ma

terials necessary for the realization of the plan; and it plans for the progress of science and engineering in conformity with its analysis of the outlook for the country's progress as a whole. It checks on the fulfillment of the state economic plans and directs the work of socialist accounting throughout, and, also in the field of plan fulfillment, it directs the activities of the Central Statistical Administration, which operates under the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

In its activities, *Gosplan* relies on departmental planning agencies (planning sections of ministries and departments), and territorial planning agencies (planning commissions in Republics, Territories, Regions and towns). *Gosplan* has its own representatives in every Republic, Territory and Region. Working in conjunction with the planning agencies of the ministries and departments are planning sections at industrial enterprises. Republican and regional planning agencies have their own district planning commissions under their jurisdiction.

The preparing of national economic plans is accomplished by two groups. One of these is composed of the ministries and departments; the other group is composed of the planning agencies of the various Republics and the representatives of *Gosplan* who co-ordinate the plans of the separate branches of the economy and compile a general plan for each Republic, Territory and Region.

The work of compiling the state plan for the development of the national economy proceeds in several stages. At first the Government of the USSR establishes the main economic-political objects of the plan and defines the bounds within which the plan is to be prepared. The ministries and planning committees of the Republics in turn inform the individual enterprises and local bodies of the decisions of the Soviet Government, and set the date that their draft plans are to be submitted for final approval.

Next comes the preparing of the plans by industrial establishments, institutions, collective farms, state farms, etc.

At each industrial establishment the plan is prepared by management with the active participation of the workers and engineering personnel.

This plan consists of the following sections: industrial program of output; schedule for the work of the various departments; technical standards for the utilization of equipment, raw materials, fuel, supplies and electric power; launching of new types of output; organization of labor; materials needed to fulfill the plan; estimate of production expenditures and calculation of costs; financial plan; and lastly, a plan for the disposal of finished output.

Approximately the same elements are included in the plan of a state farm or collective farm.

Draft plans of industrial enterprises, and state farms, are examined and approved by the respective ministries. Each collective farm's plan is examined by the agricultural department of the local Soviet and is approved at a general membership meeting of the farm.

Lastly, on the basis of the plans of the ministries and departments, *Gosplan* compiles a single economic plan for the country as a whole. The main task of *Gosplan* is to ensure the proper correlation in the development of the many branches and to prevent any disproportions in the national economy. For this purpose the balance sheet method is used. The balance sheets of material and money resources which *Gosplan* compiles make it possible to compare production and consumption, i.e., make it possible to establish the proportions between the demand and supply of goods for the various sectors of the national economy and for the entire population.

Each Republic submits a draft plan for the development of the economy under its jurisdiction to *Gosplan*, and





PRODUCTION. In the integrated Soviet economy, both industrial and agricultural production are conducted according to plan.



CONSUMPTION. The trade network and a constantly increasing supply of goods to consumers are also organized according to plan.

Gosplan in turn co-ordinates and incorporates the plans of all of the Republics into a single state plan. The plans of some Republics provide for the comprehensive development of various economic areas—the Urals, Siberia, the Far East, etc.

Socialist planning is based on the latest achievements of science and engineering. And a ramified network of scientific-research institutions participates in planning.

More than 100,000 persons are engaged in scientific endeavor in the Soviet Union. Elaboration of major economic problems is done with the active assistance of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the academies of sciences of the constituent Republics and almost 300 institutes which operate under their direction. More than 900 scientific-research institutes under the jurisdiction of the various ministries participate in the study of technical and economic problems; their findings are also reflected in the plan.

Gosplan submits the resultant single state plan to the Council of Ministers for approval. If the plan is a long-range one—(long-range plans, as a rule, are prepared for five-year periods) the Council of Ministers in turn must submit it for approval to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR—the country's highest legislative body.

Socialist planning is the highest form of scientific guidance of a country's national economy. The state plan defines and directs the comprehensive development of the socialist economy in the interests of augmenting the public wealth and raising the material and cultural standards of the people, as well as in the interests of consolidating the country's independence and strengthening its capacity for defense.

An index of the great advantage of a planned economy is the high rate of production increase registered in the Soviet Union both during the prewar Five-Year Plan periods and during the period of the Second World War.

At present the Soviet people are successfully realizing the sweeping postwar Five-Year Plan (1946-1950) for the restoration and development of their national economy.*

*A report on the results of the 1948 Plan appears elsewhere in this issue of the *Information Bulletin*.

Details Ready October 1

Long-Range Building Plan Ordered for Moscow

Plans for the reconstruction of Moscow on a general city plan were prepared long before the Second World War. They entailed a thorough rebuilding of the huge city, including replanning entire thoroughfares, with their squares, residential blocks and public buildings. The old, narrow twisting streets are being replaced with wide, asphalted highways.

The reconstruction of Moscow, now partially completed, is city planning on a scale unprecedented among the world's great cities.

The text of a decision calling for expansion and continuation of the plan follows:

THE Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) note that since the adoption of the 10-year plan for the reconstruction of Moscow for the period of 1936 to 1945, much work has been done in the way of reconstruction and development of the municipal economy and replanning of the main streets and squares of the capital of the USSR. The program of the 10-year-plan in the development of the gas supply system, construction of the subway and bridges has been overfulfilled. Considering that the principal branches of Moscow's municipal economy have been restored to the prewar level, those essential conditions have been created which are necessary for the fulfillment of assignments in the general plan for development of the water supply, sewerage, city transport, construction of river embankments and improved roadways, schools and other cultural and public institutions.



MOSCOW STREET. This is Tchaikovsky Street, a section of the Sadovaya Circle.

Taking into consideration the fact that major assignments of the 10-year plan for the reconstruction of the municipal economy of Moscow will be completed in the next three or four years and that further reconstruction of the capital must proceed on the basis of a scientifically elaborated plan reflecting the new, powerful upsurge of the national economy, science and culture of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU(B) have resolved:

1. To acknowledge the necessity of drawing up a new general plan for the reconstruction of Moscow, calculated over a longer period of time—20 to 25 years.

2. To authorize the Executive Committee of the Moscow Soviet, and the Moscow Committee of the CPSU(B) to begin work on the elaboration of a new general plan for the reconstruction of Moscow.

3. To instruct the Executive Committee of the Moscow Soviet, and the Moscow Committee of the CPSU(B) to submit for approval of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Central Committee of the CPSU(B), directives on the elaboration of a general 20- to 25-year plan for the reconstruction of Moscow, by October 1, 1949

Nazis Routed 6 Years Ago

Stalingrad Victory Assured World Germany's Defeat Certain

By Colonel N. Nikiforov, B.S. (Mil.)

THE Battle of Stalingrad, which ended February 2, 1943 with the total capitulation of the surrounded German armies, marked the beginning of the general winter offensive of the Soviet Army on all sectors from Leningrad to the Caucasus. It also opened the way for British and American troops to success in the battle of North Africa, which led to the collapse of fascist Italy.

Historically, the Battle of Stalingrad changed the course of the war. The German armies, faced by mounting Soviet military might, went on the defensive.

For five months the world's attention had been riveted on the battle. The rout, encirclement and annihilation of Hitler's picked armies at Stalingrad made the final outcome of the war crystal-clear.

As Joseph Stalin said: "Stalingrad marked the beginning of the decline of the German-fascist Army. It is common knowledge that the Germans never recovered from the Stalingrad slaughter."

Lest the details are not fresh, let's sketch them briefly. In the summer of 1942 the Germans hurled 11 divisions of their best troops against Stalingrad. By mid-September the Nazis were inside the city and fighting began for every house, for every floor and staircase.

The Germans augmented their forces to 25 to 30 divisions, lost upward of 1,500 tanks, but were unable to count any decisive successes.

General Rodimtsev's division dislodged the Germans from the center of the city as the defenders fought against great odds, inspired by the slogan: "There is no land for us beyond the Volga."

Then, on November 19, 1942, the Soviet Army launched its counter-offensive on two sectors, northwest and south of Stalingrad. It was heralded by the roar of thousands of Soviet guns.



FIGHTING AMID RUINS. Each house was a fortress in Stalingrad. Here is the Red October Steel Plant's skeleton during the battle.

Soviet arms were crowned with success that day, for after fierce fighting, the hitlerite lines were breached, and Soviet tanks and mechanized formations sped to the rear of the main German formations.

In five days the Soviet attack had encircled 22 picked German divisions with their auxiliaries, amounting to more than 330,000 men. Then followed a series of crushing blows, narrowing the ring while repulsing Nazi efforts to rescue the surrounded armies.

Finally Field Marshal von Paulus capitulated with his remaining forces, consisting of 91,000 men. With von Paulus, the Soviet Army captured 24 German generals and 2,500 other officers. And as the smoke of battle died away, the bodies of 147,000 dead German officers and men were buried in Stalingrad.

The Battle of Stalingrad vividly demonstrated the unsurpassed military art of the leaders of the Soviet Army and particularly that of its Supreme Commander, J. V. Stalin, who formulated the Stalingrad strategy. It demonstrated the high fighting quality of Soviet troops and the remarkable patriotism of the Soviet people.

Stalingrad opened the great drive which ended only with the capitulation of Berlin. For the peoples of the world, it was the great turning-point in the war against fascism. From the military standpoint, this victory of six years ago and those that followed at Korsun-Shevchenko, in Byelorussia, at Jassy, Kishenev and at Budapest—on the Vistula, at Berlin and other places—provided living proof that the Soviet military science created by Stalin is superior to German military science. These victories also proved that the fighting quality of Soviet troops is unequaled and that Soviet military equipment is unexcelled.

Reconstruction Miracle Is Wrought By Razed Stalingrad

By Nikolai Blazhenov
Deputy Chairman of the Stalingrad City Soviet of Working People's Deputies

THE rehabilitation of Stalingrad began about six years ago, with the end of the Battle of Stalingrad.

The men and women who heroically fought in defense of their city are now working selflessly on building sites and in factories. Stalingrad is again making an all-out struggle, but this time Stalingrad's struggle is to complete its five-year plan ahead of schedule.

We had to start everything anew, and it was difficult. All of our industrial enterprises, our schools, theaters, apartment houses, were razed during the fighting. The damage which resulted from the Battle of Stalingrad has been estimated at 9,000,000,000 rubles.

But assistance came from the whole country, from the entire Soviet people. Battles still raged nearby when the builders arrived and began work in the ruins of the city. Trainloads of building materials, equipment and food arrived continuously. Eminent Soviet architects and engineers, headed by Karo Alabyan, vice-president of the Academy of Architecture of the USSR, began planning the city's general rehabilitation and reconstruction immediately after the victory of Stalingrad. The revival of Stalingrad is proceeding in accordance with this plan, which was approved by the Soviet Government.

Almost 2,000,000,000 rubles have already been spent on the restoration of Stalingrad.

Nearly 1,000,000 rubles are being spent daily. The Building Materials Industry is steadily expanding its plants in the suburbs of Stalingrad. This has made possible a systematic increase in the scope of work.

A tremendous amount of work has been accomplished in the course of these six years. Thanks to the strenuous and tireless efforts of the Soviet people, Stalingrad has again become an important industrial and cultural center. All of the industrial enterprises which operated before are again in operation. In the course of the past year, the tractor plant has more than doubled its output, and has exceeded the prewar level. We Stalingraders are proud of our industry's achievements. For we know how essential these new thousands of tractors are for the accomplishment of the great new anti-drought program of transforming nature in the steppe and forest-and-steppe regions of our country. Stalingrad Region is located in the first line of defense of the war against drought, and in the near future will become the "green shield" which will protect the Russian steppe-lands from the dry winds—the deadly enemy of all vegetation. Six of the eight state shelter-belts will pass through Stalingrad Region. These forests will change nature and improve the climate of the city of Stalingrad and of Stalingrad Region.

As in prewar years, the demand for the output of Stalingrad's iron-and steel works is great. All of the open hearth furnaces and the majority of the Red October Steel Plant's rolling mills destroyed by the enemy, have been restored. The output of the shipbuilding yard now exceeds prewar output.

Last year Stalingrad factories began the mass production of items which had not been produced in the city before: complex drilling machinery, various types of equipment for the oil industry, and medical instruments.

The fact that gross output in 194 rose by 54 per cent as compared with that of 1947 is evidence of the tempo of industrial development in Stalingrad. The rehabilitation of Stalingrad's industry is now drawing to a close. And the rebuilt mills and factories are improved in every respect over their prewar counterparts. Labor protection and safety measures have been vastly extended and improved. Workers' clubs, theaters, school buil



STALINGRAD STREET. Great building activity has marked this Hero City. Reconstruction was directed from the building at the right.

ings, hospitals, kindergartens and nurseries have been built in factory areas. Numerous libraries have been opened.

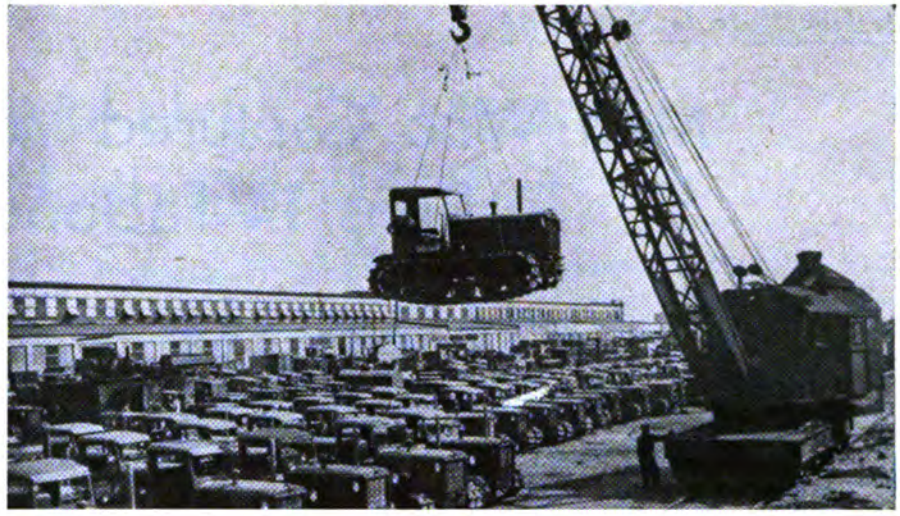
Six years ago, Stalingraders returned to their ruined city and lived in crowded mud huts or tents. Now nothing remains of those "tent settlements," as they were called. Approximately 10,764,000 square feet of housing has been provided for Stalingraders. Two settlements of apartment houses have been built for the workers of the tractor plant. The workers of the Barricades Machine-Building Plant have 350 individual houses, in addition to 23 apartment houses. Each has its flower and vegetable garden. Late last year, many of the workers of the Red October Plant moved into houses, each of which contains 8 to 12 apartments. A total of 37 similar houses is now under construction, and will be completed in the near future.

During the course of the past year, Stalingraders planted about 200,000 trees and shrubs. About 1,000 large trees and shrubs were planted in the center of the city.

The rehabilitation of Stalingrad's main streets began much later than that of the industrial districts. Here, progress has not been so rapid. Schools and theaters on a number of streets, however, are nearly complete. Work is nearly complete on the central department store, in the basement of which Field Marshal von Paulus and his staff were taken prisoner. This year, work will begin on the construction of Stalin Street, which will run through the center of the city. This street will be 295 feet wide. The construction of new buildings will begin on Fallen Soldiers' Square. Construction workers will also begin work on Heroes' Avenue, and Victory Park.

The entire center of the city will form a monumental architectural ensemble, where the heroic history of Stalingrad will be commemorated in granite, marble and bronze.

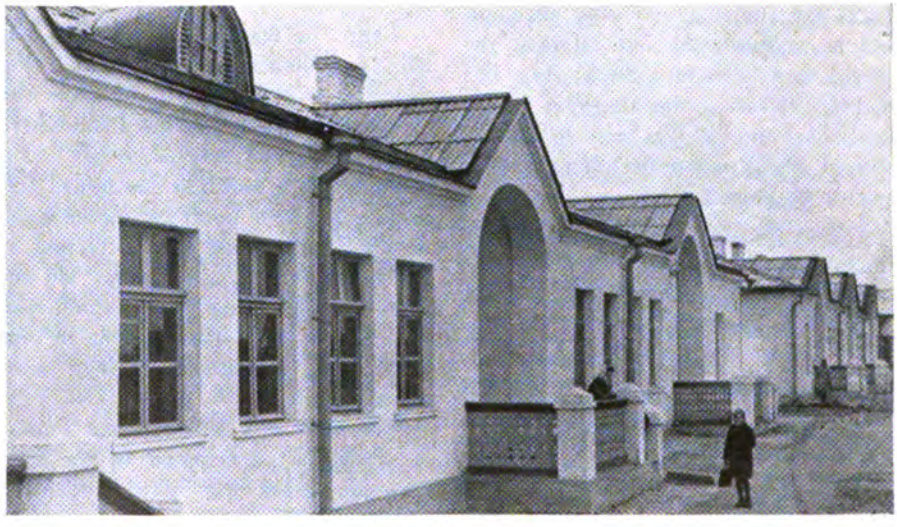
If a visitor who saw Stalingrad in the spring of 1943 were to return to the city today, he would find it difficult to recognize the war-torn city he saw before. The terrible scars inflicted on the proud face of Stalingrad are rapidly disappearing. A new Stalingrad, more beautiful by far than the old, is growing from the ruins.



TRACTOR PLANT. Rebuilt since Stalingrad's liberation, this plant has moved swiftly to exceed its prewar production record.



TRADE SCHOOL CLASS. Young people who will enter Stalingrad's industries become skilled workers in these trade and factory schools.



WORKERS' HOUSES. Employees of the rebuilt Red October Steel Plant in Stalingrad live in these new houses. Both the factory and their prewar dwellings were razed by the Germans.

Man Who Captured Von Paulus Runs 14 Factories

By Eugene Mar

LEONID VINOKUR, who at Stalingrad captured German Field Marshal von Paulus, is today director of a local-industry trust at Moscow, responsible for the operation of 14 industrial enterprises of the capital which employ thousands of workers.

Vinokur's life history is a Soviet success story. A hero in war, a successful administrator of industry in peace, he is the son of a poor Jewish millworker of Odessa. In the tsarist days of his childhood he knew the bitterness, not only of the miserable life of the pre-Revolutionary working class family, but of the doubly hard life of the Jew before the Revolution.

He could not enter the schools. His family could live only in certain places, and could travel only to certain places. Their opportunities for employment were very limited. There was always the fear of the pogrom.

But when Leonid was nine, the Revolution occurred, opening to him, as to millions, the door to equality and the road to opportunity.

He went to school, for no one now was allowed to bar his way to knowledge. He traveled, not only throughout his native land, but all over the world, as a sailor on a Soviet ship. His abilities attracted the attention of his superiors, and he was sent to an advanced school, where his administrative talents developed.

Before the war, he was assistant director of a Moscow local-industry trust. When the USSR was invaded by Hitler's troops, he left for the front.

He fought bravely, for he knew that he defended the first country in the world to secure real and absolute equality and freedom to his people. And with him against the common enemy stood Russians and Ukrainians, Byelorussians and Uzbeks, and all the other peoples of the USSR. Each fought for his freedom and his home, and in doing so fought for the freedom and the homes of all.



CAPTOR OF VON PAULUS. Leonid Vinokur (right), former colonel in the Soviet Army, is now director of a local-industry trust in Moscow. He is shown with an aide.

Vinokur fought before Moscow and at Orel, and was wounded at Staraya Russa. His aide-de-camp, a Russian worker, carried the wounded officer from the field at the risk of his own life. After his discharge from the hospital, Vinokur, then a lieutenant colonel, was sent to Stalingrad.

There, he was ordered, with a machine-gun detachment, to blockade the department store building where the Germans had their command and where von Paulus was reported to be.

Though the building was mined and heavily guarded by crack gunners, he deployed his gunners to surround it and presented his ultimatum. He entered the building and found von Paulus, who was turned over to representatives of the Soviet high command.

The man who captured von Paulus subsequently participated in the capture of Berlin. For his distinguished service, he was decorated with the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Red Star, Orders of the Patriotic War, and several medals.

After his demobilization in 1946, he returned to Moscow, and became director of the trust he now heads.

His family consists of his wife, Sophia, and his daughters, May and Elena. May is a fourth-year student at an electrical engineering institute and Elena is in her third year as a law student at Moscow University. The granddaughters of the poor Odessa millworker, Abraham Vinokur, face a happy future.

Colonel Vinokur went recently to Stalingrad, where new buildings have made the city on the Volga very different from the smoking ruin of the town he saw during the war. He was shown a memorial plate commemorating his capture of von Paulus, and he spoke before a meeting of workers of the Stalingrad tractor plant, which also was razed during the battle, and which is now again producing tractors.

"We are a country of builders," he told me. "All of us together, in equality and for ourselves. Let all those who do not close their eyes and ears to truth know the facts about Soviet life, and about the life of the Jews in the land of the Soviets."

Issued By The Foreign Ministry

Official Text of USSR Statement On North Atlantic Pact

The following statement was issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR on January 29.

ON January 14 the State Department of the United States of America published a lengthy statement under the resounding title: "Building the Peace. Collective Security in the North Atlantic Area."

That official document presents an outline of the United States' position in regard to the so-called "North Atlantic Pact," concerning which the Government of the United States of America, together with Canada, has been conducting negotiations since last summer with the Governments of Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg.

While last year ruling circles of the five aforementioned West European Powers had on the pretext of collective defense, under the patronage of the United States, created a military political alliance, this year a far-reaching Anglo-American plan for establishing a "North Atlantic Alliance" is being carried out with the participation of the same European countries and Canada, directly headed by the United States of America.

In his statement of January 20, President Truman declared that the draft of the North Atlantic Pact, the officially proclaimed purpose of which is the desire to strengthen security in the North Atlantic area, would soon be submitted to the Senate for consideration.

I

Western Union—Weapon of the Aggressive Anglo-American Bloc in Europe

IN March, 1948, a Treaty of Mutual Assistance and Collective Defense was concluded in Brussels between Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg, which laid the foundation of the separate group of certain West European States, known as the "Western Union."

It was envisaged that certain other European countries, willing to adjust their policy to the aims of the above group headed by Great Britain, would be included in the Western Union. It is likewise known that the founders of the Western Union had from the very outset precluded the possibility of the participation in that alliance of all the countries of people's democracy and of the Soviet Union and have thus disclosed that the Western Union has not been formed with a view to uniting the peace-loving European countries nor in the interests of assuring a durable peace in Europe generally, but with other ends in view which have nothing in common with concern for strengthening peace and international security.

It is not fortuitous that statesmen of the member countries of that group, beginning with the British Foreign Secretary, Bevin, have been obliged to declare openly that the establishment of the Western Union signifies an important change in the policy of these countries. This could not be concealed when the backstage preparations of that group had been completed.

It is easy to see that the establishment of this alliance means that the Governments of Great Britain, France and the other participant countries have finally abandoned the policy that was pursued by the democratic states which were members of the anti-Hitler coalition during the Second World War, and which aimed at consolidating the forces of all peace-loving states in order to do away with Hitler aggression and fascism and to prevent a resurgence of aggressive forces after the termination of the war.

The establishment of the Western Union signifies, in the first place, a complete change in the policy of Great Britain and France in regard to the German problem, and demonstrates a renunciation by the Governments of those countries of the democratic and anti-aggressive policy in regard to Germany which was adopted by the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences of the anti-Hitler coalition powers.

During the Second World War, the allies in the anti-Hitler coalition were united not only by the will to win victory in the war of liberation against Hitler Germany and fascism. They were also united by the will to prevent, in future as well, the German aggression that has unleashed two world wars within the past decades. These noble aspirations found their expression in the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences.

The Treaties of Friendship and Mutual Assistance, concluded by the Soviet Union with Britain in 1942 and with France in 1944 for terms of 20 years, express the same policy aimed at preventing a resurgence of aggressive Germany. It is perfectly clear that the policy which found its expression in these and other similar treaties conformed both to the interests of the signatories and to the interests of all peace-loving nations of Europe.

The Soviet Union, now as before, strictly abides by this policy—a policy in full conformity with the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences of the heads of the Governments of the USSR, the United States and Great Britain and of France which endorsed these decisions, a policy directed towards ensuring a durable peace in Europe and preventing fresh aggression on the part of the state which had been the chief culprit in unleashing two world wars.

The formation of the Western Union means that Great Britain and France have renounced the above anti-aggressive policy adopted at the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences, and that these Powers have embarked upon a new policy, highly dangerous for the peace-loving nations, with the purpose of establishing their domination over other nations in Europe, not stopping at employing for these ends yesterday's ag-

gressor, which has since the termination of the war become dependent on them. Nothing else could explain why, though the Brussels Pact mentions in passing a desire to prevent a resurgence of an aggressive policy on Germany's part, the Governments of Great Britain and France at the present time, together with the Government of the United States, strive to enlist and utilize for their ends Western Germany, where old pro-Nazi and militaristic elements of German reaction are more and more deeply entrenching themselves in all sections of the administrative machinery—with the help of the Anglo-American occupation authorities in the first place. The fact that this turn in policy of the West European States has met with support and encouragement from the ruling circles of the United States considerably aggravates the danger of the political developments that have taken place in the aforementioned European countries which have abandoned the policy of peace and taken the path of preparing fresh aggression in Europe.

As distinct from all treaties of mutual assistance concluded by the Soviet Union with other European States, including Britain and France—treaties which are aimed at preventing the possibility of fresh aggression on Germany's part and thereby promoting peace in Europe—the military alliance of the five Western States has been set up having in mind not so much Germany as with a view to employing the group of Western Powers they have formed against states which were their allies in the Second World War. Aggressive statements are frankly made by a number of statesmen of the Western countries as well as in the Anglo-American and French press to the effect that the Western Union has been established against the USSR and the states of people's democracy, nothwithstanding the fact that the peaceful policies of these countries are an indisputable and universally known fact. It is indisputable, then, that no matter how hard they may try to conceal the true aims of the Brussels Treaty, the establishment of the Western Union has nothing in common with concern for the defense of these States.

Furthermore, it has by now been made sufficiently clear that on the pretext of preventing a situation that would endanger the so-called "economic stability" of the signatories of that Pact, they are preparing to employ military measures and every kind of repression against the working class and the growing democratic forces within those states, as well as against the mounting liberation movement of the peoples in the colonies and dependent countries.

It is not accidental that the Brussels Pact represents an alliance of colonial Powers which, for the sake of preserving their age-long privileges in the colonies, want to employ the newly initiated military-political grouping in order to suppress the national liberation movement in these colonies. All this lays particular emphasis on the anti-democratic and reactionary aggressive nature of the Western Union.

The alliance of the five West European States represents a military-political supplement to the economic association of European countries that has been set up to carry through the "Marshall plan" in Europe. Both these groupings of European countries are steered by the ruling circles of the Anglo-American bloc, which is anything but concerned with the attainment of the genuine national state or, at least, economic goals of any of the countries participating in the above groupings—a bloc whose purpose is to bolster up and further expand its own strategic military and economic positions.

And just as the "Marshall plan" is not aimed at a genuine economic revival of the European states, but serves as a means of adjusting the policy and economy of the "Marshallized" countries to the narrow, self-seeking and strategic-military plans for Anglo-American domination of Europe, so has the new group been formed not with a view to mutual assistance and collective defense of the countries participating in the Western Union—because, were the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements observed, these countries would be threatened by no aggression whatever—but with a view to bolstering and further expanding the domineering influence of the Anglo-American ruling circles in Europe, and to subjugating to their narrow interests the external and internal policies of the respective European States. The incompatibility of such political plans of the Anglo-American bloc with concern for peace and with the realization of the principles of democracy in the European countries is perfectly clear.

Hardly had the Western Union come into being last March, when the ruling circles of the United States promptly declared that this Union would be given every support.

Such a statement was perfectly natural, for those circles have every reason to believe that the new grouping will be entirely dependent on Anglo-American plans of every sort. But to meet all contingencies, special American observers, whose role is quite understandable, were introduced into the Western Union.

It is now clear to all that the faster and farther the countries of the Western Union move along the path of opposing the countries of people's democracy and the Soviet Union—a path to which they are being persistently pushed by the policy of the Anglo-American bloc—the more the West European Powers will become politically and economically dependent on the ruling circles of the United States, who are not in the least bit concerned about the political and economic rebirth of the European states.

As a result—inevitable and already observed at every turn—will come an intensification of the contradictions both between the United States and the countries of the Western bloc, and among the West European groupings itself. It is on neither a sound nor firm basis of economic rebirth that the new West European grouping has been set—a grouping which is of auxiliary significance in a way, if one bears in mind the broader European grouping set up from among the "Marshallized" countries. Far from rendering the countries participating in the new grouping any substantial practical aid, the aforementioned group has in no way prevented the appearance of mounting economic difficulties in many West European States, nor has it prevented a tremendous growth of unemployment in some of them, and it has not helped to open hopeful prospects for the further economic progress. The aggressive purposes of this grouping are further reflected in the ever-increasing demands for greater armies and military expenditures, and this increasing undermines their chances for further

and stable economic advance. At the same time this situation leads to an intensification of grave political difficulties inside these states. And this at a time when the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy, which are taking only the first steps in their socialist development, are moving along the road of steady and rapid economic rehabilitation and advance, along the road of consolidating the democratic foundations and political unity of the nations that have emancipated themselves from reactionary, oppressive regimes.

The Western Union by now has launched quite a number of measures for giving itself structural shape. As far back as last spring, following the formation of the Consultative Council, a standing body of that Union comprising representatives of the five States was set up in London. They have likewise set up a Military Committee, and even a Western Union Defense Staff, comprising the Chiefs of Staff of the five States headed by the British Field Marshal Montgomery, although the founders of the Western Union cannot prove that there exists any danger of aggression for their states.

The haste displayed in carrying through all these organizational measures, including the institution of the Military Staff, in the conditions of the present peaceful situation, in no way testifies to a desire of the participants in the new grouping to ensure a durable peace in Europe. The hasty manner of carrying through all these measures rather shows that they pursue the aim of bringing political pressure to bear on certain European countries, including the Western part of Germany, and by means of this publicity hullabaloo around all these measures, to speed the enlistment of these countries into the Western group and at the same time to foment a sense of alarm, uncertainty and war hysteria in public circles of the European states—this being at the present time one of the chief tactical methods to promote the Anglo-American bloc's aggressive policy in Europe.

Apart from setting up this new group in Europe, the ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain have in the past two months been engaged in setting up a North Atlantic Alliance comprising the same five West European States, Canada, and the USA. The aims of the North Atlantic Alliance are much more far-reaching than those of the West European grouping, and it is quite easy to see that these aims are very closely interwoven with plans for the violent establishment of Anglo-American world supremacy under the aegis of the United States of America.

II

The North Atlantic Pact and Anglo-American Plans for World Domination

IF the institution of the Western Union conforms to the aims of the Anglo-American bloc in Europe, it is now already evident that the West-European grouping is but one, and not the main link in the system of measures contained in the plans for establishing Anglo-American world domination. While giving Great Britain the chief place in the Western Union, leading circles of the United States have every opportunity of influencing in the way they want the policy of the entire West European grouping.

Nor should it be forgotten that the Treaty signed in Rio de Janeiro by the countries of North and South America, which assures the influence of ruling circles of the United States in regard to the overwhelming majority of these States, entered into force at the end of last year.

The realization of the Western Union in Europe and the entering into force of the Inter-American Pact is regarded by the State Department in the aforementioned document as an important prerequisite for promoting the policy of the United States on a world-wide scale. And the North Atlantic Pact is advanced as the chief instrument of this policy, with groupings of the countries already created in Europe and in America becoming props of that Pact; from the very outset the ruling circles of the United States have taken over control of this entire business.

In its document entitled "Collective Security in the North Atlantic Area," the State Department of the United States attempts to present the North Atlantic Pact, which it had prepared, as a regional agreement on matters of security among the countries of the North Atlantic, thereby casting a veil over the true nature and real significance of that Pact. Everybody knows that the countries of the North Atlantic are not threatened by any aggression and this alone shows the inconsistency of the above-cited explanation of the need for such a Pact.

In an endeavor to disguise still more deeply the true nature and purpose of the North Atlantic Pact, the State Department was obliged to resort to ridiculous inventions about the Soviet Union's "obstruction" in the United Nations and to deliberately nebulous statements about the need "to meet a potential aggressor with overwhelming force," this allegedly being the duty of the special grouping of countries, with the United States at its head, which cannot wait until the United Nations organization will have become sufficiently strengthened.

The State Department was unable to conceal the hostile nature of the North Atlantic Pact in regard to the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy, and it resorted to all sorts of murky hints about a "potential aggressor." On the other hand, the State Department did not venture to proclaim openly the anti-Soviet aims of the new treaty which it had prepared, because the dissemination of slander about aggressiveness of the Soviet Union's policy ever more frequently, in the eyes of world public opinion, recoils against those who resort to such mean methods of political struggle.

The draft of the North Atlantic Pact and the circumstances which attended its preparation clearly revealed the drive for world domination of the Anglo-American bloc.

Although the North Atlantic Pact envisages the participation in it of the five European countries, Canada and the United States, as its nucleus, it is, however, clear to all that the leadership in this affair belongs to the ruling circles of the United States of America, who are now in a bloc with the ruling circles of Great Britain, as the strongest capitalist Power in Europe. This being so, the North Atlantic Pact actually becomes the chief instrument of the aggressive policy of the ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain "on both sides of the Atlantic," that is in both hemispheres, and thereby conforms to the aggressive drive for the establishment of Anglo-American world domination which, it will be remembered, was proclaimed as the

chief postwar task of the United States and Great Britain in Churchill's sensational speech in Fulton, delivered at an unusual gathering which took place under President Truman's chairmanship.

Apart from the United States, Canada and the five West European countries, with such a "North Atlantic" State as Luxemburg included among them, the draft of the North Atlantic Treaty provides for the inclusion in it of certain other states. No small amount of talk and comment is going on at present in this connection.

Some speak of inviting such countries as Sweden, Norway and Denmark to participate in this Treaty, and refer to the peculiar activity displayed in this affair by the Government of Norway. Some quarters suggest circumventing difficulties in this respect by means of instituting a special Scandinavian pact, which should not—according to these plans—prevent the Scandinavian countries from being brought into the orbit of the states actually guided by the "North Atlantic" grouping.

They claim that the possibility of Franco Spain, Portugal, Italy and even Turkey participating in the North Atlantic Pact is being discussed, and in doing so they evidently believe that this method will help in solving the tasks of the leading grouping of the so-called "North Atlantic." Alongside of this, the formation of a Mediterranean Union or East Mediterranean Pact as an auxiliary instrument of the "North Atlantic" grouping is being discussed.

Such plans for creating more and more separate groupings of states under the aegis of the United States and Great Britain still further stress the fact that the aims of the main imperialist grouping, which is now being knocked together on the basis of the North Atlantic Pact, are far from being of a regional nature, but embody the claims of certain powers to domination in all parts of the globe.

This is likewise testified to by the project for establishing a grouping of the countries of Southeastern Asia, the practical implementation of which project was commenced at the recent conference in Delhi, India, convened on the pretext of discussing the Indonesian question. But it is clear that the servile attitude alone of certain leading persons in the governments of these countries will not suffice for the peoples of Asia to consent to embark on the slippery track, on to which they are being persistently goaded by the Powers which have become entangled in colonial affairs, and by their wealthy patrons.

All this shows that in building up the North Atlantic Union, the ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain endeavor to drag into this affair, directly or otherwise, the greatest possible number of states and thus to take them in hand. With this end in view they resort to every sort of means permissible and impermissible. They resort to financial and other economic handouts. They promise to improve the economic position of countries which, however, under pressure of the "dollar policy", are getting increasingly involved in fresh economic difficulties. They frighten them with the non-existent menace of a "potential aggressor" and at the same time resort to gross means of pressure on the governments of small states.

In one respect, however, the situation should be considered as perfectly clear. Just as they had done when setting up the Western Union, the inspirers of the North Atlantic Pact have from the very outset precluded the possibility of the participation in that Pact of all the countries of people's democracy and of the Soviet Union, having given it to be understood that these States cannot become a party to the Treaty, and, moreover, that the North Atlantic Pact is levelled precisely against the USSR and the countries of new democracy.

It is seen from all the above that the aims of the North Atlantic Pact consist in the ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain holding the reins in regard to the greatest possible number of States, depriving them of the possibility of pursuing an independent, national foreign and internal policy, and employing these states as auxiliary weapons for the implementation of their aggressive plans directed toward establishing Anglo-American world domination. This being the case, the participation of the USSR and of the countries of new democracy in the North Atlantic Pact or in other similar alliances of states, is out of the question.

There may have been a time when certain men thought that in the postwar period they would succeed, by means of pressure and threats of every sort, in pushing the Soviet Union off the socialist road which it has chosen, since certain "wise men" calculated that—as a result of the grave military and economic trials of the Second World War—the Soviet Union would become so weakened as to be unable to cope independently with its domestic difficulties and would be bound to abandon its socialist position for the sake of obtaining economic support from the strong capitalist Powers. The absurdity of such calculations is evident to all of us; this, however, does not preclude the existence of short-sighted calculations of every kind and of plans hostile to our Soviet Motherland. In the aforementioned official document, the State Department was obliged to admit the failure of its attempts "during three years to secure an adjustment in Soviet policies." This was said by the State Department evidently in order to justify the present plans for the North Atlantic Alliance, since it is no longer possible to conceal the anti-Soviet nature of the "North Atlantic" grouping that is being set up.

It will be seen from the above that in point of fact the North Atlantic Pact represents the most far-reaching expression of the aggressive strivings of a narrow group of Powers, and first and foremost an expression of the strivings of the ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain, which would like, in one way or another, to adjust to these ends the policy of the Governments of other states that are submissive to or directly dependent on them. It is perfectly clear, too, that both the Western Union and the inter-American grouping of states, just like the pacts of the Mediterranean states, the Scandinavian countries, the countries of Southeastern Asia, etc., which are now being engineered, are closely bound up with the aims of the North Atlantic Pact, which serves as a guiding line in the Anglo-American plan for the establishment of domination in Western Europe, and in the North Atlantic, and in South America, and in the Mediterranean, and in Asia, and

in Africa, and everywhere their hands can reach.

One cannot help realizing, however, that it is one thing to be constructing all sorts of groupings and to be collecting signatures to more and more pacts, cooked up in the chancelleries of the American State Department and British Foreign Office, and an entirely different thing, of course, really to achieve the ends pursued by the inspirers of such groupings and pacts.

But the setting up of such groupings and the signing of pacts cannot, of course, eliminate the numerous contradictions and the friction actually existing among the countries participating in these pacts. The appearance of these pacts does not weaken the contradictions even among the chief partners within the Anglo-American bloc, because the aggressive aspirations of the two Powers clash with each other at every turn. It is even less possible then to reconcile, by signing various pacts, the conflicting interests of the big and small countries participating in these groups, under conditions when one of the partners or one group of states is eager to miss no opportunity of profiting at the expense of the other partner or at the expense of the other group of states, and is employing all means of pressure and economic influence toward this end.

Nor should one forget that not all countries will agree to join these groups, and not all of the states which have already joined them will unconditionally and in all cases submit to Anglo-American dictates.

Furthermore, can one ignore such an important fact as the tremendous upsurge of the national liberation movement which has started of late in the countries of the Orient among peoples which have only now obtained the opportunity of straightening their backs and standing erect?

Lastly, we must speak of the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy, which are carrying into life the true will of their peoples and the great principles of friendship and equality with regard to other nations.

The very fact of the existence of the Soviet State, with its growing might and international prestige, as well as the powerful support rendered it by the democratic forces in other countries, is an insuperable obstacle to all and every plan for establishing the world domination of any Powers; this has found its historical confirmation in the liquidation of the fascist states, which endeavored to carry through their fantastic plans of world domination, plans from which the present plans for establishing Anglo-American domination differ very little.

In view of all this, it is easy to understand the universally-known fact that of late the countries of the Anglo-American bloc, especially the United States of America, are so apt to be carried away by dreams of the unprecedented expansion of their armies, of the tremendous increase of their military budgets, of the further building of their network of air and naval bases in all parts of the globe, and by dreams of all sorts of other military plans, including monstrous plans for employing atom bombs for the same purposes.

In order to justify this unbridled aggressive policy, the ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain resort to every method of spreading fear and uncertainty among all sections of the public in Europe and America, depicting the unprecedented growth of democratic forces and of the national liberation movement in the postwar period as some kind of "dangerous aggression"; even among statesmen they encourage those who for all practical purposes are becoming active warmongers, despite the fact that the propaganda of war has been unanimously condemned by the United Nations; they increasingly incite their placemen and the press dependent on them against such peace-loving countries as the Soviet Union and the states of people's democracy and spread floods of lies and bellicose threats.

They need all this, because all too often they dare not undertake any real solution of the domestic problems that have matured in their own countries in keeping with the new historical situation. That is why they build their calculations for the future pre-eminently on these or other aggressive plans, even though they do understand that these are unrealizable except by violence, except by unleashing a new war.

The ruling circles of the United States, immediately after the termination of the Second World War, began establishing air and naval bases in both the Atlantic and in the Pacific as well as on many remote seas, including areas located thousands and thousands of kilometers from the United States' boundaries. Since that time the number of American war bases, far from being reduced, has been considerably multiplied, both in the Eastern and in the Western hemispheres, in the countries of Europe and in the countries of America, Asia and Africa. Entire states, especially from among those situated close to the boundaries of the USSR, have been prepared to provide convenient bridgeheads for the Anglo-American air forces and other facilities for attacking the USSR. The flow of various arms is being directed to such states, by means of ever new American credits being granted to them.

No reasonable person could claim that this was being done to provide for the defense of the United States. It is known, on the other hand, that no danger of aggression has existed for the United States since the Second World War which ended in the defeat of the aggressive Powers.

Furthermore, can it be considered accidental that after the termination of the Second World War the United States and Great Britain preserved their organization of the combined Chiefs of Staffs in Washington, which in a hush-hush manner continues its work, preparing its fresh plans of aggression? For if no such plans existed there would be no reason for preserving that Staff in Washington under present peace-time conditions, and no need for sending American, as well as British, troops to the territories of an increasing number of states.

American troops are now stationed not only in the countries of Europe and Asia by way of carrying out their postwar occupation tasks on former enemy territories. American troops still remain on the territories of a whole number of states which are members of the United Nations. It has become the custom in recent years with the ruling circles of the United States to assume the right of sending their troops to the territories of other states, Greece in Europe or China in Asia, for instance, on the pretext that this is es-

sential to the security of the United States.

It is perfectly clear that such a foreign policy has nothing in common with legitimate concern for defense of the United States, and that this policy is thoroughly permeated with the spirit of violence, with the spirit of aggression.

It is considered as universally recognized that certain circles in the United States are seeking to prepare both Western Germany and Japan as their weapons for the implementation of aggressive plans, and to make them accomplices in the aggression which is being prepared.

Nor is it accidental that the United States is resorting to every pretext in order to postpone the conclusion of the peace treaties both with Germany and with Japan. This is the natural consequence of the foreign policy of the ruling circles of the United States, a policy which is based at the present time on aggressive plans and is not aimed at strengthening universal peace.

The aggressive nature of United States policy in regard to the growing democratic forces and entire democratic countries is common knowledge. To this day the Greek people has been unable to get out of its present impasse, because reactionary forces alien to the people find a mighty support from without. No sooner had the peoples of Czechoslovakia last year curbed somewhat reactionary circles in their country and rendered support to the advanced democratic forces than the ruling circles of the United States and of the entire Anglo-American bloc raised a deafening clamor about the internal developments in Czechoslovakia, and various attempts were made to interfere with these domestic affairs.

In their relations with the Soviet Union, the ruling circles of the United States and of other countries of the Anglo-American bloc more and more vividly demonstrate their unwillingness to reckon with the agreements that only recently were unanimously accepted as the basis for carrying out the joint policy of the USSR, the United States and Great Britain in the postwar period.

On the Berlin question, for example the Soviet Government has once more graphically shown that at the present time the ruling circles of the United States and Britain do not consider themselves interested in agreement and co-operation with the USSR. Even when they speak about this, it all is reduced to talk about agreement and co-operation, and ends in a plain renunciation of former agreements and in direct sabotage of any real co-operation with the USSR. Things have gone so far that, in the field of trade with the Soviet Union, the United States is pursuing an intolerable policy of actual boycott, which exposes the inspirers of such a policy as adherents of the principle "all means are good in regard to the USSR," although such a policy damages first and foremost the prestige of the country that inspires it.

All these facts relating to the postwar foreign policy of the United States and Great Britain are evidence that at the present time the ruling circles of these Powers, far from pursuing a policy of establishing a lasting and universal peace, have, on the contrary, embarked on a policy which cannot be described otherwise than as a policy of aggression, a policy of unleashing another war.

The North Atlantic Pact, which conforms to the plans for the establishment by violence of Anglo-American world domination, and thereby to the aims of the policy of unleashing another war, is designed precisely as a means of achieving these objectives.

It is not only the ruling aggressive circles of the United States, and not only such British inspirers of the Pact as Churchill and Bevin, but a good many other warmongers of lesser caliber that stand in the background of this Pact. One should bear in mind, however, that the signing of these or any similar pacts does not serve as a guarantee and does not yet provide an opportunity for the realization of the aggressive aims set by the inspirers of such pacts.

One should recall in this connection the unanimous support given in democratic circles of all countries to the well-known statement of the head of the Soviet Government, J. V. Stalin, that "the horrors of the recent war are too fresh in the memory of the peoples, and the public forces in favor of peace are too strong for Churchill's pupils in aggression to be able to overpower them and turn them towards a new war."

III

The North Atlantic Alliance—A Factor Undermining the United Nations Organization

THE State Department's official statement attempts to establish that the grounds for the formation of the North Atlantic Alliance, as also the other groupings mentioned above, are striving to "strengthen the United Nations organization." Such a statement would be convincing only if it were possible to agree that the formation of the North Atlantic Alliance and other groupings and blocs in circumvention of, and behind the back of, the United Nations organization could serve to strengthen this organization. Such an assumption, however, it stands to reason, is utterly absurd.

In actual fact, the knocking together of the North Atlantic Alliance, heading a whole series of specific groupings of states in various parts of the globe, represents the final breaking away of the present policy of the United States and Great Britain from the policy unanimously conducted by the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, together with many other nations, when the United Nations organization was being created and its charter drawn up and endorsed.

It is a universally known fact that the United Nations organization did not discuss the formation of the North Atlantic Alliance, or of the Western Union, or of the Pan-American Pact. It is equally known that the question of the formation of a Mediterranean Union, or a Scandinavian grouping, or an alliance of countries of Southeastern Asia and other alliances of states in the process of organization, is at present proceeding without the participation of the United Nations organization and in outright circumvention of this organization.

The participants of these groups and, first of all, the ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain realize that it is not to their advantage to bring these questions up for discussion by the United Nations. Here they would probably be asked what are the real purposes and nature of these groups. This is in no way desired by the governments concerned which are directing the formation of all the alliances, blocs and groupings. They prefer to do this secretly, behind the

back of the United Nations organization. The ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain are actually confronting the United Nations organization with a *fait accompli* by forming these blocs and groupings.

All this, however, does not prevent them from claiming all the while that the North Atlantic Alliance, as well as the other blocs and groupings that they are forming, allegedly serves to strengthen the United Nations organization. However, no one now believes these words. Even those who make such statements do not attribute any significance to these words.

In actual fact the North Atlantic Alliance and its associated groupings of states, headed by the ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain, constitute a direct undermining of the United Nations organization. Today these groupings aim at undermining the authority of the United Nations organization, tomorrow they may bring about the destruction of this organization. Not for nothing have the foundations of this organization been systematically undermined in the last three years, which is especially reflected in the striving to do away with the principle of five-Power unanimity in settling all the major issues ensuring universal peace and international security, as laid down in the Charter.

In support of the position it has taken on the question of the North Atlantic Alliance the State Department refers to the United Nations Charter. These references, however, are not only far from convincing but are distinguished by their exceptional irresponsibility. The State Department refers to Article 52 of the United Nations Charter which speaks about the possible existence of regional pacts provided they are consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations organization. It goes without saying that this Article is necessary in the United Nations Charter. Facts, however, demonstrate that the North Atlantic Pact can in no way be considered as such a regional arrangement.

The political meaning of the North Atlantic Pact and its related arrangements has nothing in common whatever with what is stated in Article 52 of the United Nations Charter concerning the purposes and principles of regional arrangements.

The North Atlantic Pact cannot in general be referred to as a regional arrangement, as it embraces states in both hemispheres and pursues the aim not of settling various regional problems, but of determining the entire course of the foreign policy of such Powers as the United States and Great Britain, who continually interfere in the affairs of many other states and in every part of the globe at that. It can only be claimed in mockery that the North Atlantic Pact is a regional arrangement. He who respects Article 52 of the United Nations Charter will not take this view, as the North Atlantic Alliance was formed, not on the basis of Article 52, but as a direct violation of the Charter and the fundamental principles of the United Nations organization.

The State Department likewise refers to Article 51 of the United Nations Charter which speaks of "the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a member of the United Nations," and the Security Council is as yet unable to take due measures to maintain world peace.

The fact that such an Article is necessary in the United Nations Charter is very evident. On the other hand, however, it is equally obvious that the formation of the North Atlantic grouping can in no way find justification in Article 51.

This is evident first of all from the fact that neither the United States of America, nor Great Britain, nor any other of the countries of the North Atlantic, are menaced by any armed attack whatever. This alone suffices to prove the groundlessness of any references to Article 51 which aim at justifying the formation of the North Atlantic Alliance.

The North Atlantic grouping is being formed, not for purposes of self-defense and in general not for the tasks laid down in the aforementioned Article of the Charter. The North Atlantic Alliance headed by the United States would simply be of no use to anyone if there did not exist the striving forcibly to establish the domination of the United States and Great Britain over other countries, if there did not exist the striving to establish by force Anglo-American world domination. The North Atlantic Pact is by no means required for self-defense, but for the realization of the policy of aggression, for effecting the policy of unleashing a new war.

Consequently, the State Department's attempts to justify the formation of the North Atlantic Alliance by referring to Article 51 of the Charter are utterly groundless. These references can only delude the broad public, but cannot serve really to explain the motives for the formation of this new "North Atlantic" grouping and all kinds of related subsidiary unions and blocs.

This is how matters stand with the State Department's references to Articles 51 and 52 of the United Nations Charter.

If admittedly the State Department's references to the United Nations Charter are irrelevant, then it becomes necessary to refer to another explanation given of the motives behind the formation of the North Atlantic Alliance, likewise contained in the aforementioned document. In this connection the State Department's references to the so-called Vandenberg resolution, adopted by the American Senate, are deserving of especial attention.

Last summer, in fact, the United States Senate approved a resolution submitted by Vandenberg on the "new departure" in American foreign policy. The State Department's statement says that the aforementioned "resolution proposes that for the first time in the nation's history the United States associates itself in peacetime with countries outside the Western hemisphere in collective security arrangements designed to safeguard peace and to strengthen our security."

This statement of the State Department once again refutes its own assertion claiming that the North Atlantic grouping is of a regional nature. It at the same time demonstrates that since the end of the Second World War, changes have occurred in the foreign policy pursued by the ruling circles of the United States which lay bare the present frankly aggressive nature of this policy.

The said resolution gives a free hand to the United States Government in setting up any international alliances in peacetime and, on the pretext of ensuring security permits United States ruling circles to enter into any groupings and to embark on any adventures, which fully corresponds to the present-day aggressive tendencies of the United States ruling circles.

Adoption of this resolution by the

American Senate shows that not only have the United States ruling circles discarded all their main obligations toward the United Nations organization, but that they have also taken a new course in their foreign policy, which will be aimed hereafter at establishment by force of Anglo-American world domination. It follows from this, that the resolution adopted by the American Senate signifies that United States ruling circles favor a policy of aggression, a policy of unleashing a new war.

In view of this new orientation of the foreign policy of the United States and Great Britain it is no wonder that the spearhead of this policy is directed against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies. Inasmuch as the Soviet Union and the people's democracies are consistently defending the cause of world-wide peace and are waging a tireless struggle against all the instigators of a new war, we cannot expect a friendly attitude toward our country on the part of those foreign circles which instigate new aggression and which at the present moment are bending all their efforts to prepare a new war.

The Soviet Union is party to important agreements with the United States and Great Britain on joint policy, as regards both Germany in the West and Japan in the East—a policy which should serve as a good basis for the establishment of durable peace in the world on democratic principles. These agreements are now at every step trampled on by the ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain, since these circles are now adhering to a new course in foreign policy and do not wish to take into account the agreements signed by them. In violation of the letter and spirit of former agreements, the ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain are now forming the so-called "North Atlantic Alliance," not only without the participation of the USSR but even with the direct aim of using this grouping against the USSR and the people's democracies.

The Soviet Union is also a party to the 20-year Treaties of Friendship and Mutual Assistance with Great Britain and France which fully meet the interests of universal lasting peace and are particularly important for the consolidation of peace in Europe. The ruling circles of Great Britain and France, however, violate these treaties and ignore the obligations contained in them to support and consolidate peace in Europe jointly with the Soviet Union, which Great Britain and France had assumed. The Governments of Great Britain and France are taking part in setting up the North Atlantic grouping and, moreover, on the pretext of consolidating their security, they have set up the so-called "Western Union," not only without the participation of the USSR, but even with the direct aim of utilizing this new West European grouping against the Soviet Union.

The United States, Great Britain and France, together with the Soviet Union, were the principal countries which prepared the setting up of the United Nations organization. Together with the other United Nations it was unanimously agreed that these four States and China should strive for unanimity and co-operation within the United Nations organization and therefore the principle of the unanimity of the five great Powers in settling major issues of peace and international security was taken as the basis of the United Nations Charter. Almost on the day following the establishment of the United Nations organization, the undermining of it began. Although this was effected by other hands, everyone saw and knew that the undermining work was directed by the ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain.

To what was this due?

This was due to the fact that, as soon as the Second World War was over the ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain conceived the idea that it was precisely they who must play the leading role in the United Nations organization and not all the five Great Powers jointly. However, inasmuch as the Soviet Union demanded and demands strict adherence to the provision of the United Nations Charter on the necessity of concerted actions on the part of all five Great Powers, since only such concordant actions can actually guarantee universal peace and international security, the ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain intensified their attacks on the USSR and developed even more extensive activity with a view to undermining the United Nations organization.

However, all this proved insufficient.

Inasmuch as the Soviet Union and a number of other states do not agree to revision of the United Nations Charter, the ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain have apparently come to the conclusion that they will not succeed in fully adjusting the United Nations organization to their aggressive policy, although they are striving to achieve this. The United Nations Charter proved to be inconvenient for them and they failed to achieve results from their attacks on the USSR for its defense of the very principles on which the United Nations organization was established, since they could in no way shake the position of the Soviet Government which is defending the sacred cause of the consolidation of universal lasting peace and is consistently exposing each and every aggressor and warmonger.

Having become convinced of this, the ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain have apparently arrived at the conclusion that they must circumvent the United Nations organization. It was this policy that resulted in the establishment of the North Atlantic Alliance as well as the other groupings of Powers which have been and are being set up secretly behind the back of the United Nations organization. Thus we have every ground for asserting that the North Atlantic Alliance is a factor undermining the United Nations organization. One cannot ignore the fact that this reflects the persistent endeavor of the ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain to bring about the utter disintegration and collapse of the United Nations organization, which somewhat curbs them and prevents other states being involved in their aggressive policy, and which cannot become a dumb tool in the hands of the Anglo-American bloc in the implementation of their policy which is aimed at forcibly establishing Anglo-American world domination.

After this it is clear why the ruling circles of the United States, Great Britain and France, pursuing a policy of aggression and preparing a new war are now striving everywhere to pursue a policy of isolating the USSR although this policy constitutes a flagrant violation of the obligations assumed by them.

Consequently, the so-called "new departure" in the foreign policy of the ruling circles of these states consists in that they revert to the old anti-Soviet course of foreign policy based on the isolation of the USSR, which

they followed in the years preceding the Second World War and which almost led to the complete destruction of European civilization.

Carried away by their aggressive plans for world domination, the ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain failed to understand that the so-called "new departure" of their policy, running counter to their recent obligations towards the USSR and other members of the United Nations, far from being able to increase the consolidation of their political and economic positions, will be condemned by all peace-loving nations, will be condemned by all the champions of the consolidation of universal peace, who constitute the overwhelming majority in all countries.

Main Conclusions

FIRST CONCLUSION.—The Soviet Union is compelled to reckon with the fact that the ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain have adopted an openly aggressive political course, the final aim of which is to establish by force Anglo-American domination over the world, a course which is fully in accord with the policy of aggression, the policy of unleashing a new war pursued by them.

In view of this situation the Soviet Union has to wage an even more vigorous and more consistent struggle against each and every warmonger, against the policy of aggression and unleashing of a new war, for a world-wide, lasting, democratic peace.

In this struggle for the consolidation of universal peace and international security the Soviet Union regards as its allies all other peace-loving States and all those numberless supporters of universal democratic peace who voice the genuine sentiments and aspirations of the peoples who bore on their shoulders the unbelievable burden of the last World War and who with very justification reject each and every aggressor and instigator of a new war.

SECOND CONCLUSION.—Everyone sees that the United Nations organization is now being undermined, since this organization, at least to a certain extent, hampers and curbs the aggressive circles in their policy of aggression and unleashing of a new war.

In view of this situation the Soviet Union has to struggle, with even more firmness and persistence, against the undermining and destruction of the United Nations organization by aggressive elements and their accomplices, and must see to it that the United Nations organization does not connive with such elements as is often the case now, that it values its authority more highly when the matter consists in giving a rebuff to those pursuing a policy of aggression and unleashing of a new war.

Text of USSR Statement

Non-Aggression Pact Offered Norway

ON FEBRUARY 1, Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs Lange handed USSR Ambassador to Norway Afanassyev, the reply to the Soviet Government's statement of January 29. In its reply, the Norwegian Government presents its view in regard to that statement.

In its reply the Norwegian Government noted that the United Nations organization has not yet become sufficiently strong to maintain the peace and security of all countries and that the serious concern of the Norwegian people for ensuring its freedom has convinced the Norwegian Government that it is necessary to seek greater security through regional co-operation in the field of defense. The Norwegian Government further maintained that regional agreements of such a character are provided for in the United Nations Charter, when they are aimed at preventing aggression.

Having noted that certain recent attempts to consolidate Norway's security by means of establishing a northern defense alliance have not yielded positive results, the Norwegian Government declared that it would undertake a more thorough investigation concerning in what form and under what conditions Norway could take part in the regional security system embracing the countries of the Atlantic.

The Norwegian Government further, in its reply, begged the Soviet Government to believe that Norway will never assist in a policy pursuing aggressive aims and will never permit Norwegian territory to be utilized to promote such a policy. At the same time the Norwegian Government declared that it would not enter into any agreement with other countries obligating Norway to grant bases on Norwegian territory for the armed forces of foreign powers unless Norway is attacked or threatened with attack.

In conclusion, the Norwegian Government recalled that Norway and Russia have long been living in peace with each other as neighbor countries and expressed a desire to maintain friendly relations with all peace-loving nations.

On February 5, the USSR Ambassador to Norway, Afanassyev, visited Minister of Foreign Affairs Lange and, on instructions of the Soviet Government, made the following statement:

"The Soviet Government has studied the Norwegian Government's reply of February 1 to its statement regarding Norway's attitude toward the question of the Atlantic alliance.

"As is known, in the aforementioned statement the Soviet Government asked the Government of Norway to clarify the Norwegian Government's stand in regard to the question of the Atlantic pact, particularly in view of the common boundary between the USSR and Norway, and also asked to be notified whether or not the Norwegian Government undertakes any commitments under the Atlantic alliance regarding the establishment of air force or naval bases on Norwegian territory.

"The Norwegian Government's reply shows that at the present time it is considering the question of Norway's participation in the Atlantic alliance, believing that the United Nations organization has not yet become sufficiently strong to maintain the peace and security of all countries. The Norwegian Government further declares

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Statement By Ambassador Panyushkin

Unilateral Moves In Japan Held Evading FEC Policy

Following is the text of a statement made by Ambassador Alexander S. Panyushkin, in his capacity as Soviet representative to the Far Eastern Commission, on January 27.

STATEMENT OF THE SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE AT THE MEETING OF THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION ON JANUARY 27, 1949, IN RESPECT TO THE STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE ON ECONOMIC STABILIZATION IN JAPAN.

ON December 11, 1948, the United States representative handed to the Far Eastern Commission a document on the question of economic stabilization in Japan. It is pointed out in this document that the United States Government considers it a matter of urgency that the Supreme Commander, General MacArthur, require the Japanese Government immediately to put into effect a program for Japan's economic stabilization. On December 10, 1948, the United States Government issued an interim directive to the Supreme Commander on the question of stabilizing Japanese economy and on December 16, 1948 submitted the text of this directive to the Far Eastern Commission as a matter of information.

It is seen from the aforementioned document of December 11, 1948, as well as from the text of the directive, that the Supreme Commander is charged with the task of formulating and carrying out, together with the Japanese Government, measures dealing with the most important fields of Japanese economy. The program provides for the achievement of a balanced budget, changes in tax and credit policies, measures to achieve wage stability, measures in respect to price control, foreign trade and so on.

The list of measures provided for by the directive shows that the Supreme Commander is charged, together with the Japanese Government, with carrying out those measures which touch upon the vital interests of the Japanese people as well as the interests of member-governments of the Far Eastern Commission, which determines basic policies in respect to Japan.

It goes without saying that such important measures in the field of Japanese economy should be in accordance with the decisions adopted by the Far Eastern Commission on economic matters. I have in mind first of all FEC decisions on economic demilitarization of Japan; reduction of Japanese industrial war potential; resumption of peaceful economic activity; fiscal, monetary and banking policies; on international trade and financial relations, and others. The decisions of the Far Eastern Commission adopted in respect to these matters constitute an integral part of the regime of control over Japan, and deviation from these decisions means a change in the regime of control, which is beyond the authority of the Supreme Commander. The Supreme Commander may carry out measures of political and economic character only in conformity with the policies formulated by the Far Eastern Commission, as is provided for in the Terms of Reference of the Commission.

It is directly pointed out in the Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission, approved at the Moscow meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Three Powers in December, 1945, that directives dealing with fundamental changes in the "regime of control" may be issued only following consultation and following the attainment of agreement in the Far Eastern Commission. It follows from this that the issuance, in evasion of the Commission, of a directive to the Supreme Commander providing for changes in the regime of control in respect to the Japanese economy, constitutes a violation of the Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission and its authority.

It will be quite enough to compare the text of the directive with certain important policy decisions of the Commission in order to see that the measures provided for by the directive are in direct contradiction with the policies established by the Far Eastern Commission in respect to the economy of Japan. Thus, for example, there is pointed out in the directive (paragraph 1) the necessity of adoption by the Supreme Commander of "whatever measures" are necessary in order to achieve fiscal, monetary, price and wage stability, and the increase of exports. Meanwhile, in the Far Eastern Commission decision *Basic Post-Surrender Policy for Japan,* Part IV, there is directly pointed out the necessity of encouraging those forms of economic activity which are "deemed likely to strengthen the democratic forces in Japan and to prevent economic activity from being used in support of militaristic ends."

The very fact that in the directive not a single word is said in respect to the aforementioned task of carrying out measures capable of strengthening democratic forces in Japan, deserves very serious attention, especially because of the fact that large concerns which assisted, as is said in the FEC decisions of May 13, 1946, in Japanese aggression, still continue to exist and occupy a dominant position in the economy of Japan.

The fact that certain measures in the field of Japanese economy, pursued by General MacArthur until now, have not led to the necessary results, argues in favor of discussing the question of economic stabilization in the Far Eastern Commission. In particular, this refers to foreign trade. According to the statement of Japan

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Well-Developed, Able Citizens Are Goal of Soviet Schools

By Professor Eugene Medinsky

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The following article is the first of a series on the Soviet system of education by Professor Medinsky.

ARTICLE 121 of the Constitution of the USSR proclaims the right of all citizens of the Soviet Union to education. The aim of public education in the USSR is to prepare broadly-cultured, fully-developed builders of communist society.

Soviet pedagogy distinguishes five interrelated aspects of education: mental, moral, aesthetic, physical, and polytechnical education.

In the sphere of mental training, the Soviet school follows the precepts of Lenin and Stalin, who placed before Soviet youth the task of mastering the fundamentals of science and of the culture created in the process of the development of mankind. The Soviet school teaches the fundamentals of advanced science which does not fence itself off from the people, does not keep aloof from the people, but is prepared to serve the people, is prepared to transmit to the people all the achievements of science. The Soviet school strives to give its pupils a good and firm command of a systematic knowledge based on the latest achievements of science, and to teach them to apply this knowledge in life.

General education is closely related to polytechnical education, which in Soviet pedagogy implies the mastery of the scientific foundations of all fields of production (both agricultural and industrial), manual training and an understanding of the significance of technology and large-scale industry.

In the field of moral training the Soviet school's goal is to rear self-disciplined, steadfast, strong-willed, truthful, honest, industrious men and women with a clear consciousness of their social duty, devoted to the interests of the working people and capable of defending these interests.

The Soviet school teaches its pupils to appreciate the beautiful in nature and society, instills in them a love of art, develops their aesthetic tastes and emotions, and their artistic creative work abilities. Aesthetic training is carried out in the Soviet schools primarily in literature, drawing and singing classes, as well as through the medium of widely organized extracurricular activities (art circles, excursions to art galleries and museums, etc.).

Considerable attention is devoted to physical training, the principal means of which is a broad and correct utilization of sun, air and water, as well as of games, sports and gymnastics.

All these aspects of education are intimately related to one another, forming a harmonious, unified system.

The right of all citizens to education and the aims of Soviet education heretofore mentioned determine the principles on which public education in the Soviet Union is organized. These consist of the following:

1. The widespread development of a culture which is socialist in content and national in form for all the peoples of the USSR.
2. The complete equality of all citizens of the USSR in the sphere of education (as in all other spheres of life) regardless of race, nationality or sex.
3. Instruction in the native tongue.
4. A state system of schools and other educational institutions.
5. The complete separation of the schools and other educational institutions from the church—the absolutely secular character of schools.
6. General compulsory free education of children of both sexes in the seven-year school, and accessibility



MOSCOW GIRLS' SCHOOL. These elementary students, attentive and interested, are typical of pupils in city schools.

of the secondary and higher schools.

7. A single school system with consecutive succession of all its stages.

8. A close relationship between the schools and other educational institutions on the one hand, and social organizations and parents on the other.

We shall briefly explain these principles. The realization of the Leninist-Stalinist national policy of the equality of the peoples led to a virtual blossoming of the cultures of all the peoples of the USSR. Broad networks of schools were organized in all the Soviet Republics. Prior to the October Revolution there was not a single higher school, for example, throughout the vast territory of Central Asia; but in the present Soviet Socialist Republics of Turkmenia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kirghizia, and Kazakhstan there are now great numbers of schools. In 1946-1947 the Uzbek Republic, for instance, had 36 higher schools, including 2 universities, and there were 24 higher schools in the Kazakh SSR in 1946. Alphabets were created for several peoples of the eastern and northern parts of the USSR, peoples who, prior to the October Revolution had no written language. Now textbooks, newspapers and other literature are published in their native tongues. Considerable help was accorded to the various peoples of the USSR in developing their own national art, music and theater.

In the preschool institutions (kindergartens), and elementary schools, instruction is carried on entirely in the native language of each people, the Russian language being taught in the schools of the various Republics, starting from the second grade. In the higher schools of the Republics, the non-Russian students already have a good command of Russian, and some of the lecture courses are delivered in the native language, some in Russian. There are no restrictions whatsoever based upon race or nationality upon entering any institution of learning in the Soviet Union (including higher schools).

Boys and girls, young men and women have equal rights in the field of education. Coeducation is the rule in all the elementary schools and higher schools. In 1943, however, the secondary schools in the large cities were separated into boys' and girls' schools; this has been effected in 186 large cities. In all the other towns and in the rural districts coeducation remains in force. Thus, in the secondary schools there is both coeducation and separate instruction, the former being the case in two-thirds of the schools.

The school curriculums and programs of the boys' and girls' secondary schools are entirely alike with respect to the general subjects. The young men and women who are graduated from the coeducational and separate secondary schools, receive identical certificates of graduation which give them the right to enter any higher school.

Why, then, has separate instruction been introduced? Separate instruction improves the quality of the pedagogical work. Separate instruction makes it possible, in the first place, to take into account the specific differences in the physical development of boys and girls, which are most strongly felt in the secondary school period between the ages of 11 and 17. In this connection it permits, in the second place, differentiation between and better organization of the physical training of the sexes. In the third place it makes it possible to give boys and girls a slightly different preparation for the practical duties of life. In the girls' secondary schools, for example, pedagogy is a compulsory subject, because it is deemed necessary for future mothers.

Why, then, is separate instruction not the rule in the secondary schools of the smaller towns and the rural districts? The answer is quite simple: where there is only one secondary school (for example, in a village) or several (in small towns) separation into boys' and girls' schools is not expedient.

The school system in the USSR is a state system, and private schools are not permitted. This makes for unity in the aims and level of education, for correct planning of the network of schools for their material provision and stability, for unity of the curriculums and consecutiveness of the different stages of the educational system. The state system of schools excludes the element of chance in the organization of public education, keeps the population free dependence on private or organized charity, etc.



UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Students of the Estonian State University at Tartu are shown in the reading room.

The remaining principles are so self-evident that we shall limit ourselves to brief explanations.

The complete separation of the school from the church means not only that there are no general educational schools maintained by church organizations and sects, not only that religious instruction and the observation of religious rites in the schools are forbidden, but also that religious explanations of natural and social phenomena are inadmissible. The Soviet school is a secular school in the full sense of the word.

In the USSR the law provides for general, compulsory, free, seven-year education. This has already been enforced in the towns and workers' settlements, and it will be fully put into effect in the rural districts in the near future. The number of seven-year schools in the rural districts and the number of pupils enrolled in them are increasing with every year.

The principle of a single school system with consecutiveness of its individual levels means that each level of the school system in the USSR naturally follows from the preceding one. The elementary school has four grades; upon completion of these four grades children are accepted without examinations into the 5th grade of the seven-year school. Graduates of the seven-year school continue their education (upon desire) either in the 8th, 9th and 10th grades of the general secondary schools, or in secondary four-year specialized schools. Graduates of the ten-year secondary school, or the secondary specialized schools, can enter a higher school (graduates of the secondary professional schools must first work for three years at their specialty.

Public education in the USSR is effected on truly democratic principles. The various public organizations and enterprises (the Young Communist League, the trade unions, collective farms, etc.), take a keen interest in the needs and problems of education. The preschool institutions and the schools keep in close contact with the parents: there are courses of instruction for parents as well as individual consultations on the rearing of children; parents' meetings are organized; and each kindergarten and school has its parents' committee. Soviet pedagogy considers the role of the family in the rearing of children to be a most important one.



RESEARCH. Professor K. S. Kosntoyants (right) watches an assistant at a Moscow University laboratory.



PHYSICS LESSON. Latvian high school students at a lecture for twelfth-grade pupils.



GIRLS' EXAMINATION. A student in a girls' school at Voronezh explains a problem in a physics course.



HIGH SCHOOL CHEMISTRY. An instructor in a Soviet boys' school outlines the next problem to his chemistry class.

Kuznetsov Details Scheme

WFTU Is Told CIO And British Unions Seek Split In Labor

The following is the text of the speech made by the Soviet representative, Vassili Kuznetsov, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, at the session of the executive bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Paris:

AFTER the speeches made by (Arthur) Deakin and (James B.) Carey, the situation has become perfectly clear. The representatives of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress and the Congress of Industrial Organizations of the United States propose to abolish the WFTU. It follows from Deakin's and Carey's speeches that:

1. The representatives of the General Council of the TUC and CIO do not agree under any conditions to cooperate with the WFTU and the various national trade union centers.

2. They settled this question long before this meeting of the Executive Bureau.

3. The representatives of the TUC and CIO seek to shift on to the trade unions of the USSR, Italy, France, China, of the new democracies, etc., responsibility for the split.

In other words, a proposal has been submitted to us to destroy the world-wide trade union unity achieved through the efforts of organized labor of all countries, which constitutes one of the greatest victories of the working class. The working class has always aspired toward unity, regarding it as the main guarantee of democratic liberties, as an earnest of a durable peace and of better conditions of life. The working class has traversed a hard and long road of struggle and has made numerous sacrifices to reach this goal.

The workers' aspiration toward unity has always met with desperate opposition from the bourgeois trusts and monopolies, which derive their prosperity and power from exploiting



V. V. Kuznetsov

the working class and which are therefore anxious to split its ranks. The working class has paid a heavy price for lack of unity in its ranks, both nationally and internationally. The disintegration of the labor movement between the two world wars prevented the working masses from opposing by their united efforts the criminal designs of fascism. The working class and all working people generally had to pay a dear price for that. And it was at the price of immense sacrifices that fascism was crushed on the battlefield. The Soviet Union played a decisive role in defeating fascism.

The world-wide unity of the trade unions took shape and gained strength in bloody war against the bitter foes of mankind. The workers of Great Britain and the United States played no small part in this.

The creation of the WFTU in October, 1945, represented the greatest gain of the working class in its advance toward the goal of international trade union unity.

The workers of the world have charged the Federation with great tasks. They have entrusted the Federation with waging the struggle for the final elimination of fascism, with the struggle against war and its causes, with the struggle for establishment of a durable and lasting peace, with defending the interests of the working masses of the world, with organizing the common struggle of the trade unions of all countries against all encroachments upon the economic and social rights of the working masses and upon democratic liberties, with the struggle for a steady rise in living standards and improvement of working conditions of the workers.

For the first time in the history of the world labor movement, the working class succeeded in founding a universal trade union organization. To the working masses, the WFTU is an organization capable of energetically upholding the workers' rights, their democratic liberties, social progress and peace. The WFTU is dear to the heart of the workers and all of the working people. The Federation has accomplished no little good for the workers in the three years of its life.

The Federation has repeatedly raised its voice to protest against the persecution of democratic trade unions and their leaders in Greece, Iran, Franco Spain and in other countries. The Federation has assisted in setting up trade unions in countries where there were none before, has advanced the vital demands of the workers before the United Nations and has rendered aid to trade unions in a number of countries. The Federation could, however, have done still more if it had been not retarded but assisted by certain national trade union centers affiliated to it, and if it had worked to full capacity.

Seventy million organized factory and office workers and scientists and the producers of practically all the

benefits that contemporary society has at its disposal. They are the backbone of progressive mankind. And if this immense organization of working people develops its activity as it should, if it makes use of all its opportunities for protecting the interests of the working class, organizes as it should the struggle for higher living standards of the workers, for the principles proclaimed in the Federation's Charter, it will without doubt reach its goal.

The Federation has proved too formidable a force—though as yet only potentially—for the old world, for the exploiters. The imperialists regard the Federation as a real threat to their welfare; they regard the Federation as their dangerous enemy. This is why they exert every effort to retard the further consolidation of the Federation, calculating first and foremost on the contradictions within the WFTU.

As the Executive Committee of the Federation declared at its session in Rome last May, the free trade unions have been strangled in a number of countries, martial law has been proclaimed and true democratic trade unions driven underground. This has occurred in Spain, Greece, Iran, Brazil, Cuba, Chile, India and elsewhere. Of late we have been witnessing the persecution of strikers in the United States, France and Britain, and attempts to split the labor movement in many countries (France, Italy, in the countries of Latin America and so on). The leaders of the American Federation of Labor are particularly zealous in their attacks on the WFTU.

No one will be surprised when the enemies of the working class, the enemies of its unity—for instance, such as the reactionary leaders of the AFL—wage a subversive activity against the WFTU. But when the leaders of an organization which is one of the founders of the WFTU undermine it, this evokes deep alarm among the workers. The decision of the General Council of the British TUC of October 27, 1948, on suspension of WFTU activities, a decision supported by the CIO representative and (Evert) Kupers,* is bound to arrest the attention of all sincere champions of working class interests.

* Chairman of Dutch Federation of Trades Unions.

Lack of Foundation for the Stated Motives of the General Council of British Trades Union Congress

Let us briefly analyze the arguments advanced by the General Council of the TUC in its memorandum and in the speeches by representatives of the TUC and CIO at this session in favor of their splitting plan.

The TUC advances as its chief argument the refusal of the international trade secretariats to co-operate with the WFTU. It is worth recalling a piece of history. The Soviet trade unions have always maintained that industrial departments should be set up within the WFTU in agreement with the international trade secretariats and jointly with representatives of other trade union centers. The Soviet trade unions did a good deal to secure such agreement.

It will be remembered that the international trade secretariats were given every opportunity, at the conference of the Executive Bureau of the WFTU with the representatives of the international trade secretariats, to settle the question of their affiliation to the Federation and co-operation with it. The international industrial secretariats, however, turned down all proposals to that effect and declared that they refused to co-operate with the WFTU under any conditions whatever. Had there been good will and a true desire for unity on the part of the international trade secretariats, nothing could have prevented the negotiations from yielding positive results. The TUC in particular, whose representatives head the major part of the secretariats, could have greatly enhanced the chances of success in this respect.

It is not too late even now to settle this question of the industrial departments, if you believe this to be the condition for your further affiliation to the WFTU. It is well known, however, that neither you nor the leaders of the international trade secretariats want this. The leaders of the international trade secretariats, for instance, Chester (General Secretary of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Trade Secretariat and member of the General Council of the TUC), are circulating orders denying to trade unions of the new democracies and of all countries which are in disagreement with the policy pursued by the international trade secretariat, the right to participate in its conferences, although these trade unions are members of these organizations.

In November, 1948, Chester circulated a letter in which he declared, among other things:

"According to a unanimous decision, we should immediately see to it that our international begins functioning and, consequently, it was decided that I should call a conference of our international, to be held in London in early February of next year. At home I have consulted the British trade unions on this subject and they have also expressed the desire that our line of conduct be defined.

"Our friends," he wrote in his circular letter, "have discussed the composition of the conference and hold the view that an invitation to federations which share the principles of the Cominform, or to federations whose leaders are Communist Party members, would yield no major result. You will, of course, understand that it is perfectly clear that federations with such connections would remain loyal to the WFTU, and would not agree to participate in international organizations opposing the Cominform or WFTU activities.

"I have been authorized," Chester went on, "to inform you of the measures undertaken by us, to supply you with the documents circulated in this connection, but not to invite you to send representatives to the conference if you do not fully agree with the establishing of our international on the aforesaid basis. Following these instructions, I am herewith conveying to you the preliminary documents that have been circulated, and perhaps you will discuss whether or not you will participate in the conference, complying with the conditions I have mentioned above. I am afraid that circumstances are highly difficult both for you and for me," Chester concluded his letter.

How, then, can one set up industrial departments in these conditions and how can the WFTU be blamed? This is nothing but hypocrisy on the part of the international trade secretariats, but they have failed to mislead anybody. Paragraph 18 of the TUC memoran-

dum claims that the representatives of the General Council had never succeeded in securing a positive decision voluntarily and that they always were obliged to resort to ultimatums and threats of quitting the WFTU. This assertion does not hold water. Indeed, how can the WFTU or individual trade union centers be accused of lack of co-operative spirit, when every single decision of the Federation was passed unanimously and the representatives of the British TUC, together with the others, voted for those decisions?

Perhaps you mean to say that you were compelled to adopt decisions contrary to your will? You have repeatedly said, both now and prior to this session, that the Soviet trade unions dominate the WFTU. This is untrue. The Soviet trade unions never and nowhere made use of the fact that they have the largest membership.

The number of votes of which the Soviet trade unions disposed at sessions of the General Council and Congresses of the WFTU is in no way larger than the number of votes of which the British and American trade unions dispose, although their membership is less than half of the Soviet trade unions' membership. The Soviet trade unions have always displayed, just as they do now and are willing to display in the future, a desire to cooperate, and it is precisely owing to this that we were able to adopt unanimous decisions throughout three years.

Then, the representatives of the General Council of the TUC and the CIO claim that the WFTU is not efficient and advance this claim as an argument in favor of their proposal to abolish the WFTU. It goes without saying that the Federation could have done more if the representatives of the TUC and CIO had really endeavored to extend its activities. In fact, however, the representatives of the British trade unions have never displayed a desire to promote the activities of the Federation since its formation, but on the contrary, have sought to curb its activities.

They wanted to turn the London Conference of 1945 into a consultative and advisory one and proposed that no decision should be passed to set up the WFTU. As for the Paris Congress, they likewise proposed to consider it as a preliminary one and insisted that there should be a certain transitional period for settling all the organizational matters involved in the establishment of such a federation.

Throughout its existence the Federation has been obliged to persuade the representatives of the British trade unions to agree to this or the other measure and to find solutions acceptable to the British trade unions. Though officially agreeing with the decisions, the representatives of the British trade unions actually retarded implementation of the decisions.

Thus, the WFTU repeatedly passed a decision to strive for unification of the German trade unions in all four zones and for the establishment of a united, nationwide German trade union center. But the representatives of the General Council of the TUC and of the CIO actually sabotaged the above decision. They deliberately prevented its implementation and at the Executive Bureau's session in September, 1948, officially renounced this task.

Furthermore, the very first Congress of the WFTU, held in 1945, passed a resolution on rendering aid to the trade unions of Asia and Africa. May I mention in passing that the initiative in the above case did not belong to the Soviet trade unions. Nevertheless, throughout these three years, the representatives of the TUC and CIO have been sabotaging the convocation of a conference to discuss this problem, and in September, 1948, they officially renounced the above decision at the session of the Executive Bureau.

The leaders of the British and American trade unions voted in favor of striving for due representation of the WFTU at the United Nations, yet they did not demand that their Governments carry out this decision. It was by the votes of the British and American representatives that the majority of the proposals advanced by the WFTU were turned down in the United Nations. They thus rejected the Federation's proposals in regard to protection of Charter rights and liberties, equal pay for equal work, elimination of racial discrimination in wages.

Fearing to have their splitting tactics exposed for all the world to see, the leaders of the TUC and CIO have hindered convocation of the regular World Congress of Trade Unions. Yesterday Deakin once more declared that the representatives of the TUC were against convening the Congress as they feared that it would become a rostrum for "Communist propaganda."

Paragraph 20 of the TUC memorandum claims that the September session of 1948 demonstrated the lack of a basis for agreement in regard to the majority of problems. But it is only too well known to all those present that the September session was unable to pass any constructive decisions precisely because the representatives of the British trade unions and of the CIO filibustered discussion of all matters and practically wrecked the whole session.

Meanwhile, the General Council of the TUC presents matters as if the representatives of the General Council of the British TUC have done everything to solve the problems on the agenda, but that someone else prevented them from succeeding in this. You do everything in your power to disrupt WFTU activities, and then accuse the WFTU of inefficiency. Now we understand that your idea was thus to "substantiate" your latest proposal, which you presented to the Federation as "happy tidings"—your proposal to suspend the Federation's activities.

The problem of the so-called propaganda is dealt with at some length in the memorandum and in the speeches of the representatives of the TUC and CIO. Those speakers were dissatisfied with the Soviet press for criticizing them. But you are well aware that the British and American press pours buckets of filthy slander on the Soviet Union, on the Soviet trade unions and their leaders.

What kind of propaganda are you talking about? We may with good reason ask whether Deakin's speech in Margate, replete with vicious outbursts against the Federation, was propaganda. Was the article by O'Brien, member of the General Council of the TUC, which was filled with slander against the Soviet trade unions, a piece of propaganda, or was it not? In May 1948, he came out with a slanderous article replete with malignant attacks on the Soviet workers and Soviet trade unions, though he himself had never been in the Soviet Union; he based his article purely on hearsay.

There have been many other equal-

vicious attacks on the Soviet trade unions and our activities. We could have presented far more newspaper clippings to this effect than Deakin has. The British and American press is full of attacks on our trade unions. Yet they did not advance this fact as an argument for the suspension of WFTU activities. I would like to mention in this connection that we are not afraid of criticism and self-criticism, for we regard criticism as a means of improving our work. Soviet criticism is characterized by truthfulness.

Now that we have analyzed the arguments presented by the General Council of the TUC in its memorandum, we arrive at the conclusion that the arguments presented by the General Council to substantiate its proposal are fictitious and inconsistent. The memorandum seeks to veil the real situation in the WFTU. The memorandum presents a totally distorted interpretation of the attitudes of the individual national trade union centers and of the representatives of the TUC.

Why the General Council of the TUC Submitted Its Proposal

What are the true motives and what is behind the motives of the General Council? At any rate they are not the motives advanced in the documents submitted to us. The leaders of the General Council did not dare openly to tell their workers the truth. Toward the end of 1947 and early in 1948 the press carried reports about a plot against the WFTU. And now these reports have been clearly borne out by subsequent developments. May I remind you what was discussed then and what it was that our press and the foreign press warned labor public opinion about?

The fact was that the leaders of the General Council of the TUC had been given, behind the back of the working class, an order to destroy the WFTU. They were given that order, not by the workers, because the workers could never have given an order to kill their creation.

Men who have nothing to do with trade unions but exert quite a substantial influence upon government circles appraised the situation thus. They wanted the "Marshall Plan" to be used for a final splitting of the WFTU in a way that would be advantageous for the monopolists, thereby providing an opportunity for the merger of the CIO and AFL, such a merger being likewise politically profitable to them.

It was considered desirable for the General Council of the TUC to extend full support to that plan. Consequently, the representatives of the TUC on the WFTU were instructed to secure support for the "Marshall Plan" by the Executive Committee of the WFTU. Not discussion, mind you, but support for the "Marshall Plan."

It turned out that the CIO was preparing to go into battle on this issue as far back as November, 1947, provided it had the support of the representatives of the General Council, Arthur Deakin and Vincent Tewson. The TUC, however, was not too energetic in supporting Carey at that time. And for that they were duly reprimanded.

Furthermore, it turned out that had the TUC, CIO and AFL reached agreement on that point contrary to the "Communist majority" in the WFTU, the latter would not only have been "rendered utterly useless for the Russians," but the above three federations could have set up the nucleus of an international trade union organization that would not have been based on the socialist countries. The question was whether or not to bring pressure to bear on Arthur Deakin and Tewson, or in other words, whether or not they were to be given certain advice and were to have the substance of the problem explained to them. You may rest assured that the substance of the problem was duly explained to Deakin and Tewson, understanding was reached and the plan for splitting the WFTU was worked out and set going. This plan was realized as follows.

The first attack in regard to the "Marshall Plan" was launched against the WFTU in November, 1947. That attack failed. The second attack, in regard to the date for convening the Executive Bureau, was launched last February. It failed as well, but the splitters had set up a committee as the nucleus of a future international.

Next followed an attack on the WFTU in regard to policy and administration of the WFTU, at the session of the Executive Committee in Rome last May. The splitters' attack fell short of its objective and the WFTU carried on. A fresh attack followed last September at the session of the Executive Bureau, but the WFTU continued to carry on nevertheless.

Now the representatives of the General Council of the TUC and CIO want the national trade union centers affiliated to the Federation not only to suspend WFTU activities but to discontinue all international work altogether while Tewson sets up another international organization of trade unions which would be the obedient tool of American monopolists and their servitors in Britain. Irving Brown, (AFL representative in Europe), as its ideological leader, has formulated the principles for such an organization, and the British and American representatives agree with him. It is to be an organization unconditionally upholding capitalism, an organization whose aim shall be to oppose all progressive trade unions and primarily the Soviet trade unions, as well as those of the new democracies and of other countries that would deny support to capitalism.

Such we believe to be the underlying motives of the proposal to abolish the WFTU. These motives have nothing in common with those formulated in the documents submitted and the speeches we have heard here.

Observations in Regard to Speeches by Carey and Deakin

Carey says that the Soviet trade unions are subordinated to the Soviet State and the Cominform. This is a sheer lie. The Soviet trade unions are an important, influential organization in Soviet society, but the Government has never been in command of the trade unions.

In our country, government authority belongs to the working people. The Soviet Government is glad to help the trade unions and duly considers their opinion. There can be no such situation in our country as exists in certain other countries where the capitalists are in power and trade unions are disbanded and their activities limited. What, then, do you want? Do you want the Soviet Government to persecute and limit the activities of the trade

unions? Will that make you happy?

Carey does not like it that there are no strikes in the USSR. Yes, there are no strikes in the USSR and not because they are prohibited by law, for on the contrary, our law permits strikes. But there are no strikes. Why? Because we have no exploitation—and Carey should finally understand this. Everything produced by the effort of the workers goes only to the working people, to the commonweal.

You prefer capitalism to socialism. That is your business. But don't try to force us to retrace our footsteps to something that existed 30 years ago. Our working class will not reinstate the tsar, landlords and capitalists to please you.

Carey similarly misrepresents the Soviet trade unions' attitude toward the "Marshall Plan." Is it true that the Soviet trade unions are against countries assisting each other economically? No, this is untrue. The Soviet trade unions have always considered as a natural act the economic assistance of one country to another. However, the Soviet trade unions are of the opinion that economic aid of one country to others must be without conditions leading to the economic and political submission of the countries receiving this aid to those which render it.

Is it true that the Soviet trade unions refuse to discuss the "Marshall Plan?" No, this is untrue. Let Carey recall the course of negotiations in Moscow last February. As a result of negotiations with Carey, a document was evolved entitled *Declaration of the Soviet Unions on the Subject of the "Marshall Plan."* In that declaration the Soviet trade unions with the utmost clarity announced their attitude toward the "Marshall Plan," and there is no need for repeating that declaration since it is universally known to world opinion.

Neither during the negotiations nor in the declaration did the Soviet trade unions oppose discussion of the subject of the "Marshall Plan" in the WFTU. Quite to the contrary, it was the Soviet trade unions that suggested discussion of it in a democratic way in the Executive Committee, as a body with broader representation. Yet it was the representatives of the CIO and the TUC who refused to discuss the question in the WFTU.

It seems that Carey abides by the rule that if the facts are against him, all the worse for the facts. He alleged that the Communist press had demanded the banishing of the reformists from the WFTU. As far as the Soviet trade unions are concerned, we proclaimed our attitude toward the various political trends within the WFTU in our declaration on the "Marshall Plan," a copy of which was given to Carey.

Among other things, the declaration said: "The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions is and always has been of the opinion that any national trade union organization must have full rights and opportunity to obtain free discussion of any political matter in the WFTU."

Deakin says that countries which support the philosophical and political concepts of the Soviet Union cannot freely expound their views. Where does that opinion come from? And is it not the other way around? In no other country are the working people provided with such a complete opportunity of expounding their views as in the USSR. There is no freedom for exploiters in our country—that is true. But I believe that working people generally and the working class of the USSR do not suffer from this fact. And if Deakin is anxious to provide freedom for exploiters, we cannot give him support.

In the USSR freedom of speech and of the press have not only been proclaimed but ensured by the fact that the workers' organizations have newsprint, printing facilities and newspapers at their disposal. You need only to peruse our newspapers to see with your own eyes how sharply and freely we criticize our shortcomings.

Deakin voiced the opinion that a "Communist faction which acts on the instructions of the Cominform," has been set up inside the WFTU. There is nothing new in Deakin's accusing Communists and communism of all the evils of capitalist society. Is not this the reason which prompted the leaders of the TUC to deny the French miners support in their just struggle for improving their conditions of life?

In actual fact, however, there is not and has not been any faction inside the WFTU. The representatives of the TUC and the CIO are the ones who have been waging and who continue to wage separate actions against the WFTU. This is borne out by the creation of the trade union committee of 16 countries, by the official conferences between leaders of the TUC and CIO prior to the present session of the Executive Bureau of the WFTU.

Deakin declared that there existed a gap between "Communist" and "non-Communist" trade unions and that their fundamental differences could not be settled.

There is no such thing as "Communist" or "non-Communist" trade unions. Trade unions are nonpartisan organizations. Soviet trade unions believe that the co-operation of various political trends within a common international trade union organization is perfectly possible.

You consider this impossible, so what do you want? What is to be done if there are people on earth who differ from you in their beliefs? What is to be done if there do exist Communists and non-Communists with progressive ideas? Do you want to compel them to do their thinking as it pleases you or do you want to wipe them out? But what kind of democracy is this?

Indeed, the picture is perfectly clear. Had the representatives of the TUC and CIO really aspired to prevent the wrecking of the WFTU and their quitting it, we would have found a solution of all disputed matters. We have come to meet them halfway at times, even to the detriment of the Federation. We are willing to consider constructive proposals even now. It turns out, however, that what you want is to abolish the Federation. May I tell you plainly that you are setting yourselves an impossible task. This will not be.

In this connection I would like to recall a character in Russian literature. Saltykov-Shchedrin depicted a city mayor, an ignorant and silly man who thought that everything could exist only by his permission and order. And one day he was notified that such a thing as America existed. The mayor started pondering—how could America emerge without his permission? Consequently he issued an order—to close down America. At the last moment it dawned on him, however, that he had gone a little bit too far, and he added this to his order: "But it seems that this is something outside my power."

And I think that to abolish the WFTU is outside your power. Abolition of the WFTU does not conform either to the desire or will of the workers. They would never forgive us and would stigmatize the splitters. Kupers declared that the rank-and-file membership in Britain was for abolishing the WFTU. I doubt it. Perhaps they could show us a decision of the workers to this effect. From press reports, we know that certain trade union organizations oppose the decision of the General Council.

In its letter the General Council of the TUC suggests the institution of a trustee council that would take over all the funds of the Federation and would within 12 months or earlier decide whether or not the Federation should continue its existence. Clearly, before speaking about the procedure for abolishing the Federation, we must decide the problem of its existence, and this must be done by decision of the Congress of the WFTU.

It goes without saying that seven persons cannot make a decision on a matter of such great significance to the working class as the existence of the WFTU. And no amount of talk here about this will help, as this would be empty talk which would only demonstrate that the authors of such a proposal have departed a long way from the democratic principles underlying our organization.

Deakin's statement that 9 members of the Executive Bureau—of whom only 7 are present—can seal the fate of an organization to which the trade unions of 65 countries are affiliated, is so totalitarian that it needs no comment.

I would like to ask the following of those who propose to suspend the WFTU's activities without so much as consulting the Executive Committee, the General Council or the Congress: are such practices possible within British trade unions? Is it possible, for instance, for Deakin and Tewson, who are entrusted with the leadership of the trade unions, to decide to close down British trade unions, to put a padlock on the Transport House door and then wait 12 months or so, until a trustee council, also appointed by them, reconsiders the question?

How would the General Council of the TUC and the British Trades Union Congress react to such "democratic actions," if you please? I ask the representatives of the CIO whether seven men, no matter how highly placed these leaders might be, can close down the CIO by a hush-hush decision?

The Congress of the WFTU alone can pass a decision on such a matter as suspension of WFTU activities.

Proposals Submitted by the Soviet Delegation to the Executive Bureau of the WFTU

Can the Federation remain in the position to which it has been brought by the representatives of the British trade unions and the CIO? Of course not. We shall not be a party to the abolition of the WFTU. Millions of workers are expecting from the Federation great work, protection of their interests and assistance in their struggle.

The colonial workers, who are slaves to this day, and have been cheated by promises made to them that the Atlantic Charter would become a reality and that they would be provided with minimum decent conditions of life—they expect help in the struggle against inhuman exploitation. The Greek democratic trade unions, the trade unions of Iran, Jamaica, India and other countries, await help. The workers in these countries, confronting the passivity of the Colonial Department, headed by the American, Cope, will be inclined to think that not only do you oppose betterment of their conditions, but that the entire Federation does so as well.

The Federation's position must be clarified. We cannot restrict ourselves to discussion of the proposal submitted by the General Council of the TUC in the Executive Bureau in a hush-hush manner. We must submit it for discussion to the Executive Committee, the General Council and the Congress.

What is involved is the fate of the organization which, in the eyes of millions of workers, is the sole representative body capable of defending their interests. And we definitely cannot agree even to a temporary suspension of WFTU activities.

I second the motion of the General Secretary, Louis Saillant, for an urgent convocation of the Executive Committee. Should the representatives of the British trade unions and the CIO refuse to participate in further Federation activities, we will carry on without them.

An organization to which 65 countries are affiliated definitely cannot end its existence just because this is desired by the representatives of the CIO and of the General Council of the TUC. We certainly shall regret such a splitting act of the leaders of the British trade unions and of the CIO, which definitely damages the international trade union movement as well as damaging the interests of the workers of Britain and the United States.

We are of the opinion that, proceeding from the interests of the working class, all our difficulties can be solved. Whoever declares that disputable questions cannot be settled is against unity. If you maintain that there are no possibilities for co-operation, the responsibility for the split rests with you.

All our efforts to preserve unity have been of no avail, although even now we are willing to continue co-operating with you. But you emphatically reject co-operation. We believe that every measure must be taken to promote WFTU work, to promote the struggle for fulfillment of the noble tasks set for the WFTU at the Paris Congress and inscribed in the Federation's Charter. The Federation must, with still greater resolution and consistency, strive for higher living standards of the workers, for democratic liberties, for a lasting and durable peace among the nations.

Ministries Merge

By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Ministry of the Food Industry and the Ministry of the Gustatory Products Industry have been merged into the Ministry of the Food Industry of the USSR.

The purpose of the decree is to improve the administration of food industry enterprises, to increase the output of foodstuffs, to achieve better utilization of skilled personnel and to lower administrative costs.

Vassili Petrovich Zotov has been appointed Minister of the newly formed Ministry of the Food Industry of the USSR.



AMATEUR ARTIST. Sergei Silkin paints in oils in his spare time and is developing real talent.



NEEDLEWORKER. Sasha Kovalenko loves to embroider in her spare time.



DANCING AT HOME. Sergei and Sasha step to tunes from player he built himself.



INSTALLING METER. Sergei Silkin is shown at work in the electrical fitting shop where he learned his trade and has steadily advanced through the years while studying in night school and by correspondence.

Raised in Same Building

Lives of Two Young People Show Typical Pattern

By Irina Volk

WHEN March rolls around in Moscow, Sasha Kovalenko and Sergei Silkin will be 23 years old—and though launched on separate careers, still close friends and living with their parents in the same apartment house they knew in infancy.

These young people, born in 1926, played together as children in the pleasant green garden between two tall blocks of apartments on the Moscow street where their parents live.

The house-management committee in the building provided a children's room where they had many good times.

When Sasha and Sergei were 7, they entered school. They were both 15 in 1941, when they ran home with school certificates which marked the completion of their elementary schooling. This was the signal for a little party for the two, and their parents held it jointly. Their fathers, driver Stepan Kovalenko and electrician Georgi Silkin, decided that the two youngsters should go on with their schooling, complete the ten-year course and then enter institutes.

But fate intervened—10 days later the Nazis invaded their homeland and the lives of many people underwent a complete change. Georgi Silkin went to the front and the responsibility for a large family devolved upon Sergei.

This change in the family's circumstances wrought a change in the schoolboy: he grew steadier, older, and before long, he made a decision—to go to work. He went to the director of the Proletarian Toil Works, where his father had been employed for many years, and asked to be taken on.

The boy was employed as an apprentice in the electrical shop. In those war days, thousands of youngsters like Sergei went to the factories, asking to be taken on.

So Sergei Silkin was a worker now. Sasha's lot was different. Her family did not need her help, so she continued her education.



ON A SUNDAY WALK. Sasha Kovalenko and Sergei Silkin pause on the Moscow River embankment.

It began to look like the parting of the ways, but nothing could interfere with their plans.

The two friends often met outside the house when Sasha was starting out for the library and Sergei was on his way to work. She was nearing the end of her course. Sergei, by this time, had become an electrical fitter.

Sasha and Sergei often dropped in to see each other in the evenings. They did their homework together, for Sergei was studying, too, taking a correspondence course from the electrical engineering institute. He was then in his third year.

Sergei is keenest of all on mechanics and radio. Recently he made an electric phonograph.

The two friends have other hobbies, too. While Sergei was still in school he learned to paint in oil and still works at it. He paints a good deal from nature and also copies pictures.

Embroidered tablecloths and runners embellish Sasha Kovalenko's apartment; she is fond of needlework.

On Sundays Sasha and Sergei visit exhibitions and museums, and go to the theater or to a concert at night.

Sometimes they go for long walks through the city, along the embankment of the Moscow River.

It was on one of these walks that Sasha said thoughtfully: "You and I are lucky, Serezha. There was a long and terrible war, and it hindered us in many ways, and still you see all the young people like us looking forward confidently to life. You're a worker, and you are getting a university education and will soon be graduated. Then you'll be an engineer. You read a lot and go to the theaters and the museums. You dream of painting a marvelous picture some day, and that dream is perfectly possible, too. Soon I'll be a teacher and I'll try to teach children as thoroughly and attentively as I was taught. And I'll inculcate the same ardent love of our happy country as we—and all our friends—feel."

Soviet Estonia's Swift Recovery Sees Industry Thrive

By Arnold Veimer

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic

PILES of smashed brick and ashes, ravaging fires and blown-up power stations, factories and plants were left in the wake of the Nazi invaders as they fled from Soviet Estonia under the crushing blows of the Soviet Army four years ago. The cities of Narva, Otepya, Antsla, and Tyrva were razed. In Tallinn, capital of the Republic, 49 per cent of the city's housing was destroyed. Only the swift advance of the Soviet Army and the active struggle of the workers for their factories preserved Estonia's national economy from utter destruction.

As soon as the Nazis had been driven out, scientists, specialists and qualified workers from the largest industrial centers of the USSR came to the Republic to aid in restoring her national economy. Trainloads of grain, food products, as well as manufactured consumer goods, equipment for the Republic's factories and plants and machinery for its farms began arriving from other Soviet Republics.

Four years of intensive effort by the Estonian people, generously aided by the other fraternal Soviet Republics, and especially by the Russian people, have brought results unheard of in the history of Estonia.

These results are vividly shown in the restoration and development of industry. The aims of the Five-Year Plan, toward which Estonia began working in January, 1946, have been regularly overfulfilled every month and every year. The industrial output plan for 1946 was fulfilled by 106.2 per cent, for 1947 by 113.2 and for the first 8 months of 1948 by 109.2 per cent.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, reporting on the fulfillment of the State Plan for September and the third quarter of 1948, said Soviet Estonia has recovered and risen above its prewar economic level.

In September, the monthly plan for gross industrial production was surpassed by 25.2 per cent, while gross output increased by 33.3 per cent compared with that of September, 1947. This September, 1948, record was 12.5 per cent above the August, 1948, total, a remarkable record.



TALLINN, ESTONIAN CAPITAL. Photo shows the central district of the Baltic port city.

Estonian industry fulfilled its plan for the third quarter of 1948 by 117.1 per cent. Among the industries which have produced in large quantities above plan are those producing electric motors, flour, cement, silicate brick, window glass, veneer, paper, matches, furniture, woolen cloth, socks and stockings, knitted wear, leather shoes, butter and cigarettes.

An unprecedented rate of construction and development was attained in the shale and chemical industry. In the shale region, new cities and settlements are being built. In the new socialist cities of Akhtme, Kohtla-Yarve, Inkhvi, Kiviyly, 552,030 square feet of new housing floor space was constructed in 1948 for miners' families.

Other branches of industry have scored considerable successes. During the first eight months of 1948 electric power output increased by 13.5 per cent; production of electric motors by 106.5 per cent; textiles by 68.7 per cent; furniture by 27.7 per cent; timber by 66.6 per cent; footwear by 19.3 per cent, as compared with the same period of 1947.

Extensive work has been launched on the restoration of such big plants as the Dvigatel (Engine), the Volta and the Russian-Baltic Works, closed down since 1916, as well as on the construction of a number of new heavy-industry enterprises.

Estonian cities have undergone great changes during the postwar years. In Tallinn, new buildings such as the Estonia Theater, the House of the Academy of Sciences, the House of Scientists, two buildings of the Ministry of the Shale and Chemical Industry, schools, a building of the Ministry of Cinematography, and whole residential blocks, have been erected or are now

being built to replace the ruins of the war. New streets, squares, highways, boulevards, have been laid out. In the city of Narva, where only two inhabitants remained when it was liberated from the invaders, the population now runs into many thousands.

Extensive work has been carried out in the restoration of the university town of Tartu, the cities of Pyarnu, Vilyandi and others.

New busses, trucks and passenger cars are efficiently handling the transportation of passengers and freight. Railway freight car loadings increased last year by 46 per cent as compared with 1946, and trucking by 45 per cent.

Great changes have taken place during these years in the Republic's agriculture. As a result of the agrarian reform, all working peasants have received land. More than 27,000 peasant families have received land for the first time and additional land was given to 18,000 peasant farmholds. Altogether the peasants received from the State for their use about 1,235,000 acres of land. During the postwar years Estonian peasants have received from the Soviet State about 200,000,000 rubles of credits. The peasants were supplied with large quantities of mineral fertilizer, which played an important role in raising crop-yields on Estonia's emaciated soil. The peasants have received and are receiving substantial aid from the other Soviet Republics, which systematically supply Estonia's peasantry with manufactured consumer goods. In 1947, 60 per cent and in 1948, 186 per cent more goods were sold in the Estonian countryside than in 1946.



RECONSTRUCTION IN NARVA. An apartment building and watertower are shown undergoing reconstruction.

Relying upon the aid of the Republic's growing industry and the tremendous assistance of the industry of the other Soviet Republics, the Estonian peasants are successfully restoring their agriculture, which was ruined by the Nazi invaders. Despite the unfavorable climatic conditions the harvest in 1948 was considerably greater than in 1947. The area sown to crops in 1948 increased by 101,063 acres compared with 1947, and the entire acreage is benefitted by intensive mechanization.

Having observed the advantages of the socialist system of farming, the peasants are forming agricultural cooperatives (collective farms). At present there are about 200 collective farms in the Republic. The first collective farm harvest has fully provided the new collective farmers with food for the winter, with agricultural products, and has given them a cash income besides. The incomes of the collective farmers have proved considerably higher than those of peasants farming individually. The livestock, almost half of which was destroyed by the Nazis, has increased considerably in the postwar years. The number of horses has increased by 12.6 per cent; of cows by 14.7 per cent; of hogs by 18.3 per cent.

The Soviet system has created the conditions for the unlimited development of Estonian culture.

The Germans destroyed 119 schools, burned 400,000 volumes of books, looted 75 per cent of all school and laboratory equipment. During the postwar period all schools have been restored and a number of new ones have been built. This year Estonia's 1,126 primary and secondary schools have an enrollment of 156,000 children, which is 35,000 more than in 1939. Hundreds of libraries have been restored and built anew. By 1950 the Republic will have 900 libraries. All rest homes and nearly all sanatoriums have been restored.

Estonian national culture and art is rapidly blossoming. This is manifested by the appearance of a number of outstanding works of art by Estonian masters who have merited Stalin Prizes.

The Republic's theaters are showing *Life in the Citadel*, *Struggle Without Front Lines* and *Two Camps* by J. Jacobson, Stalin Prize Laureate. The first Estonian ballet, *Kalivipoeg* and the operas *Fire of Vengeance* by E. Kappa, and *Pyukhayarv* by G. Ernesaks are running with great success at the new opera-and-ballet theater.

The cinema, this great popular art, has become one of the most widely shown and most favored kinds of dramatic art among the working people of Estonia. In the postwar years the number of motion picture theaters has tripled as compared with 1939.

Estonia is one of the youngest Soviet Republics. The rejuvenation and upsurge of the Republic's national economy and the blooming of its socialist culture, are manifestations of the great advantages it has gained through the Soviet social and political system.



BAG-PIPER. P. Piilpärk plays a lively tune on an Estonian bag-pipe.

Norway

(Continued from page 87)

that the Atlantic alliance should be regarded as a regional agreement provided for in the United Nations Charter and aimed at preventing aggression.

"The Soviet Government does not share this opinion of the Norwegian Government concerning the aims and nature of the Atlantic alliance.

"Inasmuch as the Atlantic alliance is being formed by a certain group of great Powers and does not set as its purpose the uniting of all peace-loving states, but has as its aim to oppose one group of countries to other states, it is perfectly evident that the Atlantic alliance is a secluded grouping of states which in no way sets as its aim the strengthening of peace and international security.

"Far from promoting Norway's security, Norway's inclusion in the aforementioned grouping may, on the contrary, lead to Norway's becoming embroiled in the policy of a certain grouping of Powers which is pursuing far-flung aggressive aims.

"The Soviet Government cannot agree with the Norwegian Government's statement to the effect that the Atlantic alliance is being created in conformity with the purposes and Charter of the United Nations organization. It is known that the promoters of that alliance resort to such argumentation, but one cannot refute the fact that in reality the Atlantic alliance is being set up outside and in circumvention of the United Nations organization and serves to promote the aggressive policy of certain great Powers.

"In its reply the Norwegian Government gives assurances to the effect that Norway will never assist in a policy pursuing aggressive aims and will not permit Norwegian territory to be utilized to promote such a policy. The Soviet Government accepts, for information, this statement of the Government of Norway, but it considers this statement insufficient. The Soviet Government cannot gloss over the fact that the Norwegian Government has not given a clear answer to the Soviet Government's question as to whether or not Norway's entry into the Atlantic alliance will lead to her undertaking obligations in regard to the establishment of air force or naval bases on Norwegian territory. Meanwhile, it is known that embroilment of small countries into that alliance pursues precisely the aims of utilizing their territories for establishing such military bases, and in this case this is of special significance to the Soviet Union since Norway and the USSR are States with a common boundary.

"The Norwegian Government's reply says that Norway will enter into no agreement with other countries on granting them military bases on Norwegian territory unless Norway is attacked or threatened with attack.

"It follows from such a statement that it would be sufficient for any provocative rumors or hastily concocted frauds about Norway being threatened with attack to appear, for the Norwegian Government to grant Norway's territory for military bases and the armed forces of foreign Powers at any time, including the present peace time as well.

"The Norwegian Government's statement transparently hints that the threat of attack may emanate from the Soviet Union. Such a hint is totally groundless since the Norwegian Government has no reason or cause to doubt the Soviet Union's good neighborly intentions in regard to Norway, which preclude all and every possibility of attack.

"As the Norwegian Government is aware, the Soviet Union has always maintained a friendly attitude toward Norway, and in the years of the Second World War, made its contribution to the cause of liberating Norway from the fascist invaders. Furthermore, the Soviet Union's troops were withdrawn from Norway's territory voluntarily and even earlier than the Norwegian Government itself desired.

If the Norwegian Government does nevertheless, doubt the Soviet Government's good neighborly intentions in regard to Norway, the Soviet Government, in order to remove any doubt whatever concerning the intentions of the USSR, proposes to the Norwegian Government that it conclude with the USSR a pact on non-aggression and thus put an end to all doubts.

Japan

(Continued from page 88)

Foreign Minister Oya, Japan's debt in foreign trade constituted, by June of 1948, the sum of 790,000,000 dollars. It is clear that such a situation in respect to Japan's foreign trade cannot be considered as normal.

The inflation in Japan and the steady rise in prices of goods and, first of all, consumer goods, affecting primarily the economic welfare of large masses of Japanese people, are also indisputable facts. Even the United States Government was forced to recognize the existence of inflation. In the joint statement of the United States State and Army Departments of December 17, 1948, it is said that during the period between November, 1947, and November, 1948, the price of consumer goods and the amount of money in circulation increased by 60 per cent. This fact also shows that the measures pursued until now by General MacArthur in respect to the stabilization of the Japanese economy have not led to the necessary results.

Therefore, in drawing the attention of the Commission to the inadmissibility of a situation such as this in which, in evasion of the Commission, the United States Government unilaterally adopts important decisions in respect to the Japanese economy, the Soviet Delegation insists that the Commission should discuss the tasks set forth in the aforementioned directive to the Supreme Commander and should adopt its own decision on this matter.

In the course of discussing this question it would be necessary for the Commission to receive from the United States Government additional information on the extent of fulfillment of the policy decisions already adopted by the Far Eastern Commission in respect to economic matters: in particular, the policy decision of August 14, 1947, on *Reduction of Japanese Industrial War Potential*.

Boxing Championships of USSR Won in 5-Day Tourney

By G. Moroz
Master of Sports

THE boxing championships of the USSR for 1948 were decided in Moscow in an exciting five-day tournament in which 120 of the country's best boxers fought in 240 bouts.

Moscow's sensational Dynamo Athletic Club won the team championship. The country's heavyweight champion, S. Korolyov, retained his title as did I. Shcherbakov, the welterweight champion, and A. Greiner, who is ring-pin of the lightweights.

The USSR flyweight champion, L. Segalovich, was defeated by eighteen-year-old A. Bulakov.

Special prizes for displaying the best ring technique were awarded to Bulakov and Greiner along with a lightweight contender, S. Mulin.

In the Soviet Union, boxing champions win their laurels in the annual All-Union competitions and retain the title for one year—until the next championship meet, even though they should happen to lose a fight during that period.

The recent team championship event was held in the huge Moscow Circus building before a tremendous turnout. Tickets had to be ordered well in advance if one were to be sure of a seat. Fans unable to get tickets crowded around the building, hoping to buy one from latecomers. There were hundreds of them, all asking the same question: "Have you an extra ticket you would like to sell?" There were few, if any sales made, however.

Those who were unable to gain admission to the top-flight contests could see the second- and third-division clubs fight it out at the Dynamo Stadium's outdoor tennis court, just 30 minutes' ride away.

Inside the circus building the ring was bright under the floodlights and the colors of the contending clubs were prominently displayed under the cupola. A long table was placed for the judges' collegium facing the ring, while three other judges were seated on the other sides. The press box was nearby; and the photographers and movie cameramen worked away grinding out the pictorial story.



TITLE RETAINED. Sergei Shcherbakov, welterweight champion of the USSR, is known as "Little Dempsey" to fight fans.

The opening day of the bouts saw Heavyweight Champion Korolyov of the Trade Union team, receive the honor of raising the Soviet colors, that is always reserved for the titleholder.

The five-day contest saw a host of young, up-and-coming young boxers match skill and muscle with veterans. For instance, there was eighteen-year-old Dynamo Athletic Club star, A. Bulakov, who took the measure of the Flyweight Champion Segalovich of the Armed Forces team. They had met once before about six months ago on the 50th Anniversary of Russian boxing. Segalovich scored a victory then, finding weak spots in the youngster's defense.

Since then, however, Bulakov has made real progress in ring technique and what's more, has not forgotten the lesson Segalovich taught him in the first bout. This time Bulakov turned the tables on the champion and won handily on points. Bulakov joined the boxing section of the Dynamo club only 4 years ago. He has fought 49 ring battles since then and lost only 2 of them.

The three old champions who retained their titles were Korolyov, the heavyweight, S. Shcherbakov, a welterweight who is known to many of his supporters as "Little Dempsey," (both members of the Trade Union team) and the lightweight titleholder, Greiner, of the always potent Armed Forces team.

Korolyov knocked out three of his opponents during the matches, and won over a fourth on points. He "kayoed" V. Zavryukin (Armed Forces); D. Zinchnev (Spartak) and M. Linnamiagi (Dynamo) and went on to outpoint twenty-year-old A. Perov (Labor Reserves).

Shcherbakov turned in a similar record when he knocked out Chernyaev (Labor Reserves) and Murashkin (Armed Forces) each in one round, and finished off Obdirkin (Spartak) in the second round. V. Romanov of Dynamo made the best showing against Shcherbakov, finally bowing on points.

An interesting battle was fought between A. Greiner (Armed Forces), the lightweight champion, and E. Aristakisyan (Dynamo), with Greiner winning on points with his superior technique and tactics.

Greiner's other rivals, E. Raidve (Trade Union team), P. Kulikov (Spartak) and B. Kozlenko (Labor Reserves) were outfought and all three lost on points.

The champions in the other weight classes were offered stiff opposition and were forced to extend themselves to come out on top.

As a result of the keen competition, Dynamo and the Trade Union team each scored 31 points. The team championship was decided, however, by the 5 to 3 score Dynamo made in contests among the first division teams of the two clubs. So the Trade Union team took second place and Labor Reserves wound up in third.

A Muscovite's Diary

CAN YOU imagine a 4,500-ton building leaning at an angle considerably greater than that of the Leaning Tower of Pisa, a building which had shifted from its foundation and had sunk five feet beneath the earth's surface—being simultaneously straightened and placed back upon its foundation? This is the feat our Soviet engineers performed not long ago.

The "building" is the large grain elevator at Tartu in Soviet Estonia. It consists of 15 reinforced concrete towers. The German-fascists mined the elevator, but failed to destroy it. The exploding mines tipped it to a perilous angle, but left the towers virtually intact. A problem confronted the engineers: should they build a new elevator or attempt to straighten the old one? The second alternative, immensely more difficult, would save millions of man-hours and millions of rubles worth of materials which would go into the building of a new elevator. Our engineers chose the second alternative. Using riggings and four winches, the elevator was straightened and placed upon a specially-prepared concrete base. In the process of being straightened, however, the building shifted from its base and sank five feet into the earth. But with the aid of special devices and 30 powerful jacks, the elevator was simultaneously straightened and set into place—with an error in calculation of only 1.4 inches. The entire job took only 12 months.

More Rural Power Stations Going Up This Year

Speaking of engineers, I ran into an engineer-friend of mine on Gorky Street the other day—a hydraulic specialist. He was on a brief leave from his work of building hydroelectric-power stations down in the remote highlands of Soviet Georgia.

He was enthusiastic about the Ministry's plans—being carried out at this very moment—to build some 5,650 hydroelectric-power stations in the rural areas of the USSR this year. Last year, he said, the construction of 2,000 stations was completed—and last year's rate of construction was 10 times higher than prewar. The stations are being built on the banks of small rivers, near waterfalls, or in areas rich in fuel.

Gorky's "Mother" Adapted for Stage

My wife and I recently attended the premiere of the stage version of Gorky's powerful novel *The Mother*, now on the boards of the Moscow Theater of Drama. *The Mother* is the story of cowed and fearful Pelageya Vlasova and her son Pavel, who engages in revolutionary struggle against the tsarist regime . . . of how, under the influence of her son and his comrades, Pelageya slowly learns the need of building a new society—and takes Pavel's place when the tsarist police arrest him.



"THE MOTHER," ACT I. Scene from Gorky's play at the Theater of Drama in Moscow.

The adaption, of course, was a complex job, what with the novel's numerous characters and episodes. These problems were solved by concentrating on the central characters and episodes and eliminating the secondary. Neither the unfolding of the action nor the depth of Gorky's character-portrayals suffers, however. The adaptor, Nikolai Okhlopkov (who also adapted Fadeyev's *The Young Guard* for the stage), successfully carries over the fullness of Gorky's characterizations. And the action achieves an accumulative power that breaks forth into a smashing climax. I wish my readers could see *The Mother;* it's exciting theater.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

February 16 - February 28

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from February 16 to February 28. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in two periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. and from 8:30 P.M. to 10:15 P.M.

Radio listeners may hear the 6:20-7:30 P.M. broadcast over these frequencies: 7.29, 7.36, 11.72, 11.88, 13.71, and 15.23 megacycles.

The 8:30 to 10:15 P.M. programs may be heard on 7.29, 7.36, 9.60, 9.72, 11.72, 11.87, 11.88, 13.71, and 15.23 megacycles.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, February 21 and 28—programs for farmers.

Tuesday, February 22—program for youth and on life in Soviet Lithuania.

Wednesdays, February 16 and 23—scientific and cultural programs; weekly sports review.

Thursdays, February 17 and 24—Industrial and trade union programs; programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Friday, February 25—Portraits of Soviet people and literary-musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays and Sundays—concerts.

The "Muscovite" will be glad to have readers' suggestions as to subjects they would like to see covered in future "Diaries." Suggestions should be sent to "Muscovite," c/o USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

Famous Soviet Family Visits the Capital

Another famous mother and her family honored Moscow with their presence recently: milkmaid Yekaterina Dmitrievna Nartova and her husband Alexander and daughter Vera.

In our country anyone who sets a mark for the rest of us to aim at, no matter what his work, is likely to find himself famous, for we Soviet people honor those whose work increases our common riches.

Thus, I was interested to learn that Yekaterina Dmitrievna Nartova, a milkmaid whose work is the envy of every collective farm in the country, had come to visit Moscow with her family.

Shortly after arrival, Yekaterina went to the Kremlin, where Nikolai Shvernik, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, decorated her with the Order of Lenin, and conferred upon her the title: Hero of Socialist Labor.

Her achievement? During 1948 she obtained an average of 5,575 kilograms of milk (equal to approximately the same number of quarts) from each of eight cows during the year. The milk yielded by each cow contained 440 pounds of fat. Yekaterina is determined that this year each cow shall yield 6,500 kilograms.

Alexander and Vera both work on the same collective farm, and each has been awarded the Red Banner of Labor for proficiency in cattle raising. Father and daughter raise the cattle and mother milks them.

"City Farmers" Reap Big Vegetable Crop

All the farmers in our country, however, don't live on farms. Proof of that is the fact (just announced by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions) that 14,000,000 tons of vegetables were harvested last year by 19,000,000 city- and town-dwelling trade unionists. This harvest was reaped on both collective and individual plots of land. The AUCCTU expects to expand "city-farming" this year.

Scientists Invite Children to Their Meet

My nephew, aged 15, recently wrote from Leningrad that he had attended the recent sessions of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR there as the guest of no less a person that Sergei Vavilov, President of the Academy.

Since the lad's scientific attainments are hardly world-famous, I was interested to learn how this came about. It appears that 2,000 Leningrad school children of the senior classes, interested in science, petitioned Vavilov for permission to attend, and also asked that some of the scientists visit them and tell them how best to work to become scientists when they grow up.

It is typical of Soviet society that children's eagerness to learn is always encouraged. Seats were reserved at the sessions for the children, and Vavilov and several other leading scientists did arrange to speak to meetings of the youngsters.

Bismuth Used to Treat Tuberculosis

Our physicians have struck another powerful blow at TB. Research men who have been studying tuberculosis as it affects various organs have summarized the results of application of a method developed by Academician Alexei Speransky, who suggested injection into the blood of bismuth dioxide which is prepared in a physiological salt solution. This has been applied in cases of skin tuberculosis, pleuritis and peritonitis of tubercular origin. Results are excellent. Best results, however, are obtained in treatment of early forms of tubercular diseases. The method is simple and can be applied in general medical practice.

Soviet Television Outlook Bright

The Television Studio here in Moscow has completed the assembly of a new apparatus which is much superior to existing apparatus. Last year the radio industry started the mass production of portable television sets. The Five-Year Plan provides for television programs to be transmitted not only from Moscow and Leningrad, but from the other larger cities.

Television amateurs are operating at Palaces of Culture in scores of cities and towns. They study the theory and technique of television transmission, regularly attend lectures and reports on television and are given the opportunity of technical consultation and are provided with the necessary parts for making television sets.

Moscow Fashion Show Has 1,200 Models

My wife and I recently attended the All-Union fashion show here. Foremost Soviet designers displayed more than 1,200 models. We saw many new and distinctive styles with simple elegance as the dominant motif.

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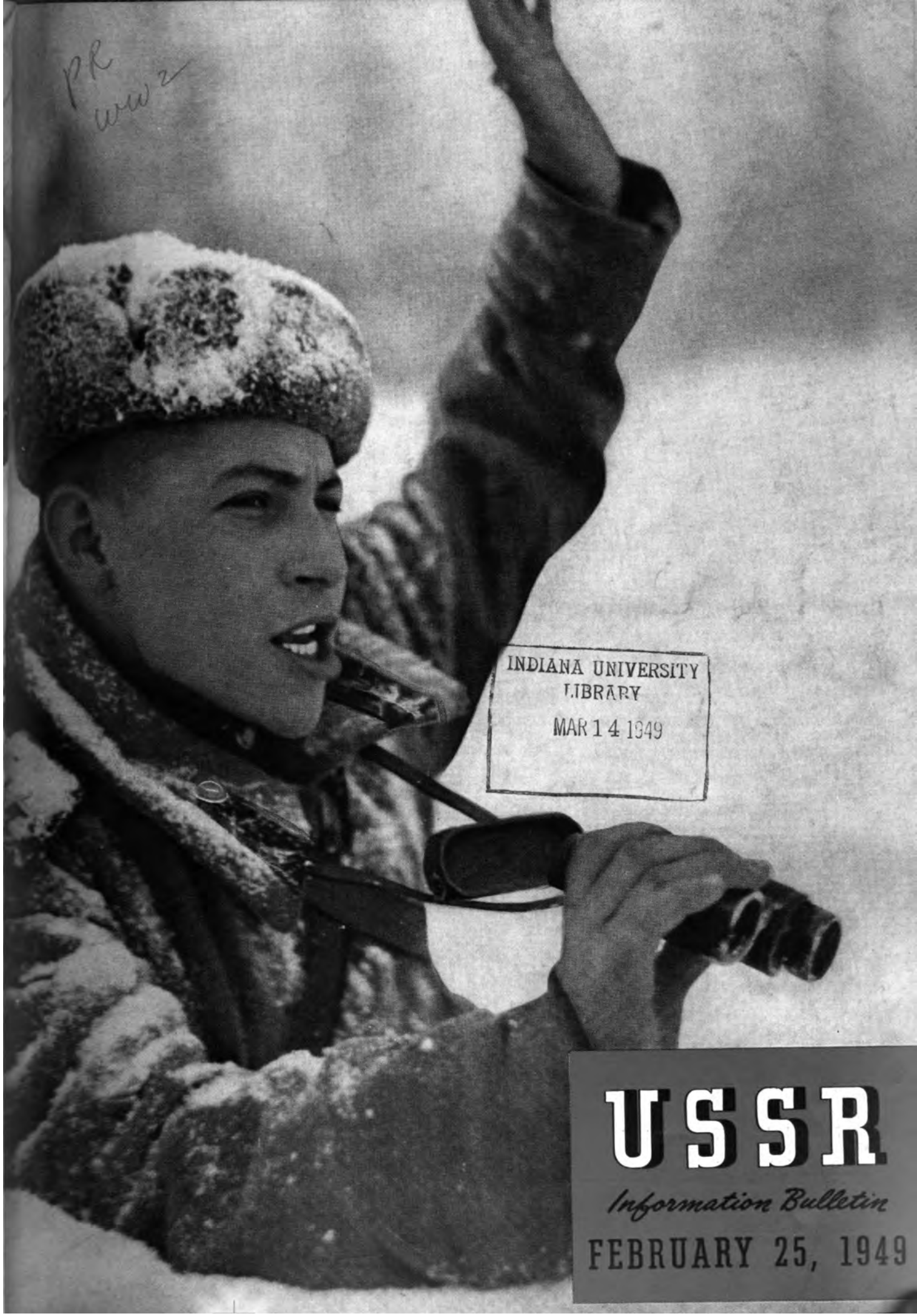
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VETERAN AT SCHOOL. This former soldier joined all Soviet citizens February 23 in the celebration of Army Day. FRONT COVER. A Soviet Army gun commander gives order to fire during training. BACK COVER. Road construction in Minsk, the capital of Byelorussia.

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ARMY MEN. Soviet soldiers in a peacetime parade in Moscow.

Army Day Marked February 23

Soviet Army Guards Peace, Liberates Oppressed

By A. Kovalevsky

THROUGHOUT their history, the armed forces of the Soviet State have acted as the vigilant guardian of the peaceful work of the Soviet people, and as an army of liberation, a friend of all the oppressed and enslaved.

This character of the Soviet armed forces is integral, formed by the character of the Soviet State itself. The Soviet Union, a socialist state, by its very nature can have no such aims as the seizure of alien territory and the subjugation of other peoples. The Soviet Union has, and has always had, the greatest respect for the rights and sovereignty of other peoples.

The Soviet Union is based on the sovereignty of working people and necessarily is the most resolute opponent of oppression, enslavement and aggression.

The perfidious attack of Hitler Germany and her accomplices on the Soviet Union in 1941 presented a deadly menace to the very existence of the socialist State. The USSR and its armed forces set themselves the goal of upholding the honor, freedom and independence of their State, of delivering the enslaved peoples from the fascist yoke and of saving their civilization from annihilation.

For the sake of these lofty and exalted aims the Soviet people and their fighting men waged for four years a war unparalleled for its ordeals and fierceness. Fighting for years virtually singlehanded against Hitler Germany, which relied on all the material and manpower resources of enslaved Western Europe, the Soviet Union and its armies withstood the fearful onslaught of the enemy, overpowered and finally crushed him in the gigantic battles on the Oder, in Eastern Prussia and at Berlin. By swift but shattering blows the Soviet Army in Korea and Manchuria defeated the main shock force of Japanese imperialism—the Kwantung Army. The Soviet Army ensured its country of safety from the threat of German invasion from the West and Japanese invasion from the East.

By crushing the military might of Hitler Germany and imperialist Japan, the Soviet armed forces brought liberation to the peoples of Europe and the Far East. In its struggle the Soviet Army was guided by the directive Joseph Stalin gave it in November, 1941. Stalin said at that time:

"We have not, and cannot have, any such war aims as that of imposing our will and our regime upon the Slavonic or other enslaved nations of Europe who are expecting our help. Our aim is to help these nations in the struggle for liberation they are waging against Hitler's tyranny, and then to leave it to them quite freely to arrange their lives on their lands as they think fit."

It is in keeping with this directive of Stalin's that Soviet troops, soon after the end of hostilities, left the foreign territories which they had had to enter to pursue the retreating hitlerite armies. The Soviet Government at once withdrew its troops from Norwegian, Danish and Iranian territory, from Czechoslovakia, Manchuria and Yugoslavia. After the signing of peace with Romania and Hungary, Soviet troops left those countries as well. At the end of the past year Soviet troops were withdrawn from Korea. Soviet troops remain only in Austria and Germany, with which countries the signing of peace is being delayed through no fault of the Soviet Union.

All these facts irrefutably prove that the Soviet Army is consistently and fully adhering to the principle of respecting the dignity, rights and independence of nations. That is why the peoples freed by the Soviet Army entertain such deep and sincere feelings of gratitude toward it.

The peoples of the Soviet Union are now absorbed in peaceful construction and are successfully realizing the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan. Industry and agriculture have regained the prewar level, an achievement of which countries like Britain cannot boast. The Soviet country is confidently forging ahead economically and culturally. The Soviet armed forces, threatening no one and encroaching on no one's freedom, stand guard against any disruption of this peaceful progress.

Equal Rights For Army Men Assured In Soviet Union

By Colonel P. Yakhlakov

THE soldiers and officers of the Soviet Army, the Army of the people, receive every care and attention the country can provide. They enjoyed this care and attention during the Second World War and they enjoy it now in the days of peaceful construction. At the factories and mills, on the collective and state farms, at the educational and scientific institutions, the demobilized soldiers were greeted as dear and close friends. They are guaranteed employment, they are assured the right to education, to rest and medical treatment and material benefits in case of sickness or invalidism.

In a number of capitalist countries the soldier is deprived of political rights. He has rigid orders to take no part in public life, political parties, meetings, demonstrations and the press. He has no right to elect or be elected to the bodies of state administration.

The Constitution of the USSR guarantees electoral rights to all citizens of the Soviet Union who have reached the age of 18 years, irrespective of race or nationality, sex, religion, education, domicile, social origin, property status or past activities.

Article 138 of the Constitution of the USSR reads:

"Citizens serving in the Armed Forces of the USSR have the right to elect and be elected on equal terms with all other citizens."

Servicemen of the armed forces of the USSR, from rank-and-file soldier to the marshal, are equal in their rights to elect to the supreme and local organs of state administration. The elections to the Supreme Soviet—the highest body of state power—held in 1946, were participated in by all the people of the country.

Among the deputies elected to the Supreme Soviet are generals and marshals of the Soviet Union: Voroshilov, Bulganin, Vassilevski, Konev, Govorov, Meretskov, Rokossovski, Malinovski, Tolbukhin, Timoshenko, and others. Alongside them the elected members of the Soviet parliament include Hero of the Soviet Union Sergeant Loginov, the famed scout, and the courageous pilots, Thrice Heroes of the Soviet Union Pokryshkin and Kozhedub.

The fact that so many army men—privates, NCOs, officers, generals and marshals—are deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, shows how boundless is the regard of the Soviet people for their heroic Army, how equal are the Soviet army men and how advanced their political activity. Forty-eight Heroes of the Soviet Union—the majority participants in the Second World War—are deputies to the Soviet of the Union, and 54 are deputies to the Soviet of Nationalities. These two bodies constitute the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Service men in the armed forces of the USSR are also represented in the highest bodies of state power in the Union Republics as well as in the regional, city and district Soviets of Working People's Deputies. In the Ukraine, for example, Colonel A. V. Chapayev, son of the famed hero of the Civil War of 1918-1921, was elected to the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR. Colonel Chapayev maintains close contact with his constituents and takes an active part in economic and cultural construction in the Republic.

Not a single significant event in the



DEPUTIES Lieutenant-General Stepan Mamulov, one of the many Army men elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, chats with Deputy Mikhail Chiaureli.

ocial and political life of the country omes to pass without the participation f Soviet army men. In the current lections to the People's Courts being eld throughout the country, men of the oviet Army and Navy are active participants.

For reasons of convenience, army nits have their own election precincts. broad network of information centers as been established where soldier-oters may acquaint themselves with he *Regulations on Election of People's Courts*. Here, too, they meet their nomees, listen to lectures and talks. Candidates to the People's Courts judges and assessors) are nominated y general meetings of servicemen in ie armed forces of the USSR. The oviet Army generally elects to offis of justice heroes of the Second Vorld War and model soldiers who ve distinguished themselves in the xecution of their duties and have been tive in political life. In the Byelossian Military District, for example, ie soldiers nominated Sergeant Ikhnov as their candidate for election as ople's assessor. He is an exacting and elf-disciplined NCO awarded seven corations for gallantry in action.

In the Leningrad Military District, nior Lieutenant Shabanov of the uards was nominated for election. as ople's assessor. The biography of this ing Soviet patriot is typical of those the majority of the nation's nomiees. When war broke out, he, still a dent, volunteered for front line vice. Shabanov traversed the paths battle from Leningrad to the Spree d fought in the Battle of Berlin.

Soviet army men are reliable defends of the interests and the security of e USSR. They are vigilantly guard- the peaceful work of their fathers d mothers, their brothers and sisters. And wherever they are—on the west- borders of the USSR or on the far w Kurile Islands—they are living life of their country, following with en attention the successes of socialist nstruction, corresponding with their mpatriots and helping the local popuon by delivering reports, lectures d organizing amateur concerts.

Soviet army men are equal citizens their country. They have unlimited portunities for study and for particiation in the administration of the ate.

Disabled Veteran Is Proud Of Machine Shop Job

By Ilya Rybakov

BEFORE the war, Salim Salayev, an Azerbaijan by nationality, worked as a mechanic at an oil field in Baku. He joined the Army at the outbreak of hostilities, and as a sergeant in an infantry division fought his way from the Caucasus to Hungary. Shortly before the victory he was badly wounded in one of the battles. A shell fragment smashed his knee joint and fractured the shin of his left leg in several places. In addition he was badly shellshocked. The surgeons could not save his leg.

In the hospital, Salayev thought of what he would do on returning to Baku. He was not worried by any question of unemployment; having grown up in Soviet times, such an idea never occurred to him.

But the more he thought of his prewar trade of mechanic, the more he came to feel that it would now be physically impossible to return to it.

When after his return to Baku, he first came into the office of the oil field, he was welcomed by everybody and no end of questions were put to him. At last he came into the manager's office.

"I understand everything, Salim," the manager at once began so as to avoid a conversation which would be painful to the invalid. "Choose any work and get on with it."

"What work?" asked Salayev. "I don't want to be a warehouseman. Before coming here I visited the District Department of Social Maintenance. There they offered to enroll me in courses for retraining war invalids, but I'm not attracted by the idea of becoming a bookkeeper, or a typewriter repair man, or a watchmaker. The best thing I could do, I think, would be to learn to operate a lathe and machine large parts. At such work I could now and again sit down and rest, which is very important for me."

The management of the oil field and the trade union agreed to help. Salayev, a skilled mechanic, who, before the war, used to train young oil workers, now himself went to learn a new trade from a turner, in a plant which is manufacturing equipment for oil fields. The plant is situated in the industrial settlement in which Salayev lives. There he found several other war invalids who have acquired a new trade. The former servicemen receive wages from the plant while learning.

Salayev's training progressed successfully. It did not take long before he was given independent work. Although the work was at first quite simple, it was, nevertheless, a source of untold joy to him. His duty was to remove a definite quantity of metal from a cumbersome steel casting and to prepare it for the next, more intricate operations on various machine tools. Having the cutter going automatically to the required position, he was able to sit down and rest.

The District Social Maintenance Department fixed a monthly state pension for Salayev which is brought to his home on certain days. The artificial limbs factory of the Ministry of Social Maintenance of the Azerbaijan SSR made two artificial legs for Salayev free of charge. Artificial limbs are repaired without charge, and footwear is sold to their users at reduced prices.

The medical department of the plant takes care of the health of partially disabled veterans and keeps them under constant observation. In case of need the doctor arranges with the management to transfer them to lighter work, to a job more suitable to their state of health. A card index of such persons employed in the plant is kept in the surgery, which enables the doctor always to have a complete knowledge of the state of health of each one. This medical card (the case history) is kept up to date not only through any special visits to the doctor, but chiefly by periodical medical examinations. Treatment is given in the district polyclinic (where a special department for war invalids has now been functioning for several years) and in various special medical institutions.

(Continued on page 133)

Disabled Get Special Care

Soviet Veterans, Back on Jobs, Set Pace in Peacetime

By Grigory Pakhomov

RAPID demobilization of the Soviet Army following the victories over Germany and Japan sent millions of soldiers back to farm and factory, while thousands and thousands of others, injured in combat, were given special consideration and rehabilitation training.

A little more than a month after V-E day, when German fascism was no longer a menace, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted a law demobilizing the first contingent of 13 senior age classes from the Army.

In the same year, after the termination of hostilities with Japan, the demobilization of the second contingent was ordered by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Subsequently, all other classes called up during the war were demobilized according to plan. It took the Soviet Union less than two years to restore its armed forces to the peace-time level.

Millions of Soviet fighting men were discharged with honor after defending their homeland from fascism. They returned to factories and mills, mines and construction sites, to state and collective farms, and joined the mighty army of builders intent upon healing the wounds of war and advancing the country under the post-war Stalin Five-Year Plan.

The Soviet Government exercised great care that the veterans should be given every opportunity to enter fruitful endeavor, to study, advance on the job and enjoy proper living conditions. It obliged heads of Soviets, state institutions, industrial establishments, collective and state farms to provide work for the demobilized veterans not less than one month after their arrival at their homes. It required them to take account of skills these veterans had gained in service, and in any case to place them at jobs not inferior to those they held prior to being called to the colors.

Millions of rubles of long-term credits were furnished the veterans, (on five to ten year loans) for building their own houses. They got timber without charge. In the Soviet Ukraine alone, veterans built 39,572 houses on state credits during 1947.

Collective farms helped former soldiers who had no cattle, to purchase livestock. In Novosibirsk Region alone, more than 9,000 families of demobilized men were furnished young stock on easy terms by the farms.

Those veterans who desired to continue studies interrupted by the war were given many privileges in enrollment. Those who had finished secondary school with excellent marks prior to the war were accepted into higher educational institutions without entrance examinations. Students who had interrupted their studies were readily re-admitted to continue work toward their degrees. Veterans who wer required to take examinations, an those who sought enrollment in school where the applications exceeded th vacancies in the student body, wer given priorities. In many higher edu cational establishments, special pre paratory courses were organized fo the veterans. And demobilized veteran were freed from paying tuition fees i the higher schools and provided wit state monetary grants and dormitor accommodations.

War veterans are found now i every factory and mill of the Sovie Union.

There are veterans in the mines an oil fields, behind the tractor whee in the collective farm team, in th university auditoriums and at construc tion sites and laboratories; in high gov ernment posts. Each found proper ap plication for his energy and abilit in the country which he is engage in upbuilding.



DISABLED VETERANS. These men are playing chess at the Lgov Sanatorium the Kursk Region.

A section of the Constitution of the USSR guarantees all citizens the right to maintenance in old age and in case of sickness or disability. This right is insured by the extensive development of social insurance of factory and office workers at state expense, free medical care and the provision of a wide network of health resorts for the workers.

Within this framework there are carried out measures reflecting the most elaborate concern for disabled war veterans and the invalids of labor, as well as for the families of those heroic Soviet soldiers who gave their lives for the honor, liberty and independence of their native land.

State appropriations for the maintenance of the working people are growing annually. Whereas 20,600,000,000 rubles was spent on the care of workers in 1947, this sum was raised to 22,600,000,000 rubles in 1948.

Perhaps a good example of this care of veterans is found in Soviet Georgia, which operates much the same as other republics in dealing with them. The following facts and figures are supplied by K. M. Targamadze, Minister of Social Maintenance of the Georgian SSR.

In the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, 206,338,000 rubles was expended in 1947 for war- and labor-invalids and the families of fallen soldiers, and families of soldiers serving in the armed forces today. This sum exceeded the 1946 outlay for this purpose by 26,000,000 rubles.

This state care for the veteran who is disabled, and of the labor invalid goes much further than mere payment of pensions and state allowances. Pensioners are regularly sent to the best sanatoriums and rest homes to regain their health. In 1946 nearly 1,200,000 rubles, in 1947 almost 3,500,000 rubles and in 1948 about 4,000,000 rubles were spent on provision of sanatorium and health resort cures for pensioners in the Georgian SSR alone.

Large sums are expended annually by the State in Georgia for teaching new trades, for raising the qualifications of war- and labor-invalids and their members of the families of fallen soldiers. More than 1,500 invalids were trained in 1947, and all have since been provided with employment in various fields of the national economy.



SEAMAN BACK ON JOB. Boris Sharonov returned to the shop he left to join the Soviet Navy. A foreman explains how a new tool works.

With the aid of local Soviet organizations, 237 new houses were built for families of soldiers who perished in the war, or for war invalids, in Georgia in 1947. Apartments for 12,000 additional families were repaired and long-term loans totaling 10,000,000 rubles were granted in this Republic.

Many families of disabled veterans and of soldiers who died on the field of battle are receiving food grants. In 1947 nearly 740 tons of grain was distributed among 31,000 families. As a result of cures received in the health resorts and sanatoriums and also on account of the specialized and highly trained medical attention they receive, the health of the invalid veterans is improving. Nearly 6,000 Georgian veterans with various degrees of disability have entirely recovered during the past two years. Whereas in 1946 a total of 57.2 per cent of the total number of war invalids were well enough to engage in work in factories and mills or on collective and state farms, in 1948, more than 82 per cent of those wounded at the front were engaged in such work for industries or in agricultural pursuits.

The retraining of the disabled veterans has brought real results. Many of them have become Stakhanovites. There is a disabled war veteran, Khoroshidov, who is now a notable welder in a Tbilisi plant, overfulfilling his plan of production by from 600 to 700 per cent. A number of other wounded veterans in the same plant are doing equally well.

A special training establishment having workshops in various cities and districts has been organized in Georgia by the Ministry of Social Maintenance. It recently trained 6,467 war- and labor-invalids for work in the national economy. These men took courses in bee-keeping, typing, bookkeeping and other trades and professions.

Similar courses have been operating in other regions and republics to care for and train disabled soldiers. The enterprises of this character in Georgia manufacture various types of consumer goods, including textiles, boots and shoes, and clothing. They fulfilled their annual plan by 100.4 per cent by November 10 and went on to produce with a view to manufacturing about 2,000,000 rubles worth of goods above their annual quota and to obtain 1,700,000 rubles in accumulations above plan.

Disarmament Resolution Offered Security Council by USSR

The following resolution was submitted by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the meeting of the UN Security Council at Lake Success on February 8, 1949:

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

HAVING STUDIED the General Assembly resolution of November 19, 1948, on *The Prohibition of the Atomic Weapon and Reduction by One-Third of the Armaments and Armed Forces of the Permanent Members of the Security Council,* and the discussion of this question at the third session of the General Assembly;

NOTES, firstly, the increasing activity developing among the aggressive circles of certain powers, and their policy of unleashing a new war, which is accompanied by an unjustified increase in armaments of all kinds, a gross inflation of military budgets and an ever-growing burden of taxation and other material hardships upon broad sections of the people in these states;

NOTES also the constant and ever-increasing propaganda for a new war, which is being encouraged by ruling sections of certain countries, despite the fact that such propaganda was justly censured in a General Assembly resolution as early as 1947 and is a direct weapon in the hands of the warmongers of all kinds who seek to promote fear, uncertainty and war hysteria among the people and in international public circles;

NOTES furthermore the recent establishment of a number of groups of states, led by the aggressive sections of certain great powers, who seek to impose their aggressive policy upon other countries, are increasing the manufacture of arms and, for this purpose, are setting up in all parts of the world naval and air bases for which no justification can possibly be provided by the defense requirements of these countries;

THE SECURITY COUNCIL NOTES, secondly, that up to the present time nothing has been done to implement the General Assembly's decision of January 24, 1946, on *The Establishment of a Commission to Deal with the Problems Raised by the Discovery of Atomic Energy,* and the decision of December 14, 1946, on *The Principles Governing the General Regulation and Reduction of Armaments,* thereby impairing the authority of the United Nations;

NOTES also that both the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments have failed to fulfill the tasks laid upon them, mainly because the governments of certain great powers have hitherto not striven for the adoption of decisions which would be acceptable to all peace-loving powers and would not infringe the national sovereignty of any of those powers;

THE SECURITY COUNCIL NOTES, thirdly, that the General Assembly decision of November 19, 1948, on *The Prohibition of the Atomic Weapon and the Reduction by One-third of the Armaments and Armed Forces of the Permanent Members of the Security Council* recommends that the Security Council pursue the study of the regulation and reduction of conventional armaments, but disregards the decision adopted by the General Assembly in 1946 on the necessity for prohibiting the atomic weapon, and the decision on the implementation of measures for a speedy reduction of armaments and armed forces adopted by the General Assembly at that time;

NOTES moreover, that the General Assembly resolution of November 19, 1948, points out the need for formulating proposals for the receipt, checking and publication of information on the numbers of the armed forces and the volume of armaments of the members of the United Nations, but passes over in silence the highly important question of furnishing information on atomic weapons to the Security Council; which is wholly inadmissible, particularly in view of the fact that the atomic weapon is an instrument, not of defense, but of aggression;

DECLARES in addition that an continuance of the study of the regulation and reduction of armaments and preparation of proposals for the collection of information on armed forces, must be subordinated to the task of elaborating and implementing concrete measures for the general regulation and reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons and other major types of weapons of mass destruction;

RECOGNIZING also that complete data on armed forces and armaments of all types, including atomic armaments, is essential for the preparation of measures designed to reduce and regulate armaments and armed forces; and

Acting in accordance with its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security and with the powers conferred on it by Article 26 of the Charter, and guided by the General Assembly's resolutions of November 19, 1948, and those of January 24 and December 14, 1946

RESOLVES

1. To instruct the Commission

Conventional Armaments, as a first step, to prepare a plan, to be submitted to the Security Council no later than June 1, 1949, for the reduction by one-third of armaments and armed forces of the five permanent members of the Security Council by March 1, 1950;

2. To instruct the Atomic Energy Commission to submit to the Security Council by June 1, 1949, both the draft of a convention on the prohibition of atomic weapons and the draft of a convention for the control of atomic energy, with the understanding that both conventions shall be concluded and come into force simultaneously;

Both of these conventions shall be based on a due consideration for the lawful interests of all member states of the United Nations and of the states upholding the high principles of the United Nations, but shall not be based on the interests of any group of states pursuing their own narrow concerns;

3. The Commission for Conventional Armaments and the Atomic Energy Commission shall be guided in their work by the principle that the prohibition of atomic weapons and the establishment of control over atomic energy must be an integral part of the general plan for the reduction by one-third of the armaments of the permanent members of the Security Council, and must be considered a first important step in that field;

4. To consider as essential the establishment within the framework of the Security Council of an international control body to supervise and control the implementation of the measures for the reduction of armaments and armed forces and the prohibition of atomic weapons;

5. To consider it as essential that the permanent members of the Security Council submit full data on their armed forces and armaments of all types, including atomic weapons, no later than March 31, 1949.

Soviet Delegate's Speech

UN Urged to Act on Disarmament, Atomic Weapon Ban

The following speech by J. A. Malik, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR, was delivered at the meeting of the Security Council at Lake Success February 10, 1949, during discussion on the Soviet proposal of February 8.

THE remarks which I intend to make concerning the substance of the matter under examination, are necessary because certain speakers, notably the representative of the United States, have attempted to put a wrong interpretation on some of the Soviet proposals.

The substance of the matter is that the Security Council has on its agenda the question of the General Assembly's resolution of November 19, 1948, concerning prohibition of the atomic weapon and concerning a reduction of armaments and armed forces by one-third of the permanent members of the Security Council.

Soviet representatives on all the UN bodies that have any bearing on this matter are doing everything in their power to have the General Assembly decision, adopted as far back as 1946, on the initiative of the USSR, providing for an all-round cut in armaments and armed forces and the banning of the atomic weapon put into practice. These efforts come up against the direct opposition of the delegations of the Anglo-American bloc, and especially of the delegations of the United States and Britain.

A danger has arisen now that this decision will not be carried out. In view of this the Soviet delegation, on behalf of the Soviet Government, submitted to the third session of the General Assembly in Paris last September a concerete proposal developing the aforementioned decision of the United Nations organization.

For about two months the Soviet Union's proposals were discussed by the General Assembly and its committees and sub-committees.

Under various pretexts four powers, and first and foremost the United States and Great Britain, refused to agree to a reduction of their armed forces and armaments and to the prohibition of the atomic weapon. They succeeded in getting the General Assembly to adopt the resolution they wanted, which does not contain any concrete proposals on reducing armaments and armed forces and outlawing the atomic weapon.

The aim the authors of this resolution had in mind was to divert the Security Council's attention toward an abstract study of the problem. They wanted thereby to create a situation in which the United States, Britain and the other countries of the American bloc would be able to continue their furious armaments drive, organizing all sorts of aggressive blocs and alliances, creating and inducing a state of tension and alarm in international relations, which is advantageous only to the warmongers and munition kings who make millions upon millions out of orders for munitions.

Of late the countries of the American bloc, and especially the USA, have been engaged in a big armaments drive, in a process of perfection and expansion of their armies which is unprece-

dented in peacetime conditions. They are unfoundedly increasing all types of armaments, expanding to tremendous size their military budgets, and further expanding their network of air and seabases in all parts of the world. All of this is done at the cost of a further increase in taxes and a deterioration of the material well-being of the broad masses of the population. This ever-increasing armaments drive and the militarization of a number of countries, primarily the United States, are borne out by statistics which have been published recently. President Truman's message to Congress on the Budget for the fiscal year of 1949-1950, published in the press of January 11, says, for example, that the direct expenditure of the United States Army, Navy and Air Force is to increase by more than 2,500,000,000 dollars as compared with the previous budget year and will be raised by 21.5 per cent, from 11,745,000,000 dollars to 14,268,000,000 dollars.

In addition to this direct military expenditure the Budget contains other military items, and the total military expenditure is officially estimated at 15,900,000,000 dollars, which amounts to almost 38 per cent of the Budget. This sum does not include the expenses of the Atomic Energy Commission, fixed at 725,000,000 dollars, nor does it include the 5,600,000,000-dollar allocations which, according to the message, are to go for "international and national defense activities."

Thus the military expenditure of the United States in the fiscal year 1949-1950 accounts for more than half of the country's Budget.

One of the military experts of the New York Times, writing on January 16 last, estimated America's military expenditure in 1949-1950 as rising from 23,000,000,000 dollars to 27,000,000,000 dollars, from 55 to 65 per cent of the total Budget. At the same time, approximately only one per cent of the Budget is to be spent on public education.

Even this, however, does not seem to satisfy the military leaders of the United States. According to the American press, the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States armed forces have requested the sum of 30,000,000,000 dollars for military expenditure in the fiscal year 1949-1950.

It is impossible not to note the fact that the President's message says that "defense expenditures to maintain the present program are expected to be higher in 1951."

It should also be mentioned that, according to the August, 1948, issue of the *Army Information Digest,* the official organ of the United States War Department, the total military budget for the previous fiscal year 1948-1949 was approved by Congress at the sum of 15,200,000,000 dollars, which is 36.1 per cent of the country's national Budget. This sum did not include additional military expenditure which came under the Budget of that same year, such as 500,000,000 dollars appropriated for the Atomic Energy Commission, 600,000,000 dollars for the purchase and stock-piling of strategic war materials, 400,000,000 dollars for military aid to Greece and Turkey, and other military expenditure.

These figures show that for two years now the United States has in peacetime been making huge military expenditures, not only considerably exceeding the expenditures of the first postwar years, but even approaching the war level.

Expansion of military budgets and the armaments race are taking place not only in the United States, but in a number of other countries.

According to the *United States News and World Report* of January 25, Britain increased her military budget from 18.4 per cent of the total Budget in 1948 to 20 per cent in 1949. According to the European press, France, in the grip of a severe inflation, is spending a quarter of her Budget this year on purely military ends. This runs into an astronomical figure, exceeding 350,000,000,000 francs, not counting indirect appropriations for military purposes which are covered by other items in the Budget.

The growth of military budgets is accompanied by an increase in the numerical strength of the armed forces. According to official data, taken from the report of the United States Secretary for Defense and the President's message to Congress on the Budget for 1949-1950, the United States forces increased in number from 1,380,000 officers and men at the beginning of 1947 to 1,604,000 on December 1, 1948. This is an increase of 16.1 per cent.

The President's message notes that the military forces recommended by the Budget for 1949-1950 are the greatest ever to be maintained by the USA in peacetime. Along with the increase in the numerical strength of the armed forces there is to be an increase in the number of trained reserves. The increase is 44.8 per cent from 655,000 on December 1, 1948, to 949,000 in 1949-1950.

The numerical strength of the US Air Force is increasing at a terrific rate. At the beginning of 1947, it consisted of roughly 15 air groups. On January 1, 1949, according to the journal *Air Force Times* of January 8, there were already 60 such groups.

In this way the numerical strength of America's ground and air forces alone increased by 20 per cent in the past two postwar years.

Secretary of the Air Force Symington demanded in his report that by September 1, 1949, the Air Force be increased to 70 air groups. In other words, he demands a further increase by almost 12 per cent in the air force during nine months of this year. The size of the personnel of the United States Air Force is to be correspondingly increased.

These facts, which are common knowledge, bring us evidence of the furious armaments drive in the United States, which cannot be justified by the argument that since the Second World War the United States has disbanded its war-time contingent.

Attempts have also been made to attribute this armaments drive to such considerations as defense. Actually no one takes such explanations seriously.

The instigators and propagandists of war are still at their old game.

The Soviet draft is based on the decisions of the General Assembly and proposes concrete measures and a precise, short-time schedule for their implementation. This draft provides that the Commission on Conventional Armaments should work out, as the first step, the plan for reducing by one third the arms and armed forces of five States, the permanent members

the Security Council, by March 1, 1950. It provides further that this plan should be submitted to the Security Council not later than June 1, 1949.

What could be clearer and more concrete than those proposals? If the US delegate should propose that the time should be cut still more, and that the Commission should submit this plan, say, by May 1, or April 1, the Soviet delegation would consider such a proposal.

The Soviet draft further provides that the Atomic Commission should submit to the Security Council by June 1, 1949, a draft convention on the prohibition of atomic weapons and a draft convention on atomic energy control, having in view that both conventions should be concluded and should come into effect simultaneously.

If the date is considered too far off in the opinion of some delegations, we could discuss the question of fixing a closer date.

A cause of considerable irritation for the US representative is the proposal that the five States that are permanent members of the Security Council should submit by March 31 information about their armed forces and armaments, including the atomic weapon. The American delegate tried to convince the Council that the General Assembly's resolution made no mention of the atomic weapon. This is not so.

The very name of the resolution speaks of the prohibition of the atomic weapon. Moreover, the General Assembly recommends that the Council should continue to study the problem of reducing armaments and armed forces.

In carrying out this recommendation the Security Council must be guided by the decisions taken by the Assembly earlier, providing for the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of the atomic weapon. These are the Assembly's resolutions of January and December, 1946.

Finally, not one of the most rabid opponents of the prohibition of the atomic weapon and reduction of armaments can or ever will prove that an arms cut can be effected without the atomic weapon being banned. Whoever talks of reducing conventional armaments and says nothing about outlawing the atomic weapon, is simply cheating.

The USA representative was clearly hammering at an open door when he claimed that the Soviet delegation was opposed to the gathering of information about the numerical strength of armed forces and armaments. This assertion of the American delegate also does not agree with the facts.

In its draft resolution submitted to the third session of the General Assembly in Paris, the Soviet delegation proposed that an international control authority should be set up within the framework of the Security Council to supervise and control the implementation of measures to reduce armaments and armed forces and prohibit the atomic weapon, and that this international control authority should receive full official information on the state of armaments and armed forces of the five permanent members of the Security Council, that is, the United States, Great Britain, the USSR, France and China. Such are the facts which are common knowledge and which the representative of the United States will not be able to conceal.

This proposal was also reflected in the resolution which the Soviet delegation in the Security Council moved at the Council's meeting on February 8.

The preamble to this resolution says "that complete data on armed forces and armaments of all types, including atomic armaments, is essential for the preparation of measures designed to reduce and regulate armaments and armed forces." Proceeding from this premise, Paragraph 5 of the draft resolution proposes that not later than March 31, 1949, "the permanent members of the Security Council submit full data on their armed forces and armaments of all types, including atomic weapons."

The question naturally arises, for what purpose this information is needed. This question is directly answered in the Soviet draft. It says that "continuance of the study of the regulation and reduction of armaments, and preparation of proposals for the collection of information on armed forces, must be subordinated to the task of elaborating and implementing concrete measures for the general regulation and reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons and other major types of weapons for mass destruction." Without such clear, concise aims the collection of data would be of a purely informative character.

For all of us, however, it is obvious that both the drafting of proposals concerning the collection of such information, and its collection, should be subjugated to the main and most important task—that of drafting and implementing concrete measures for the reduction and regulation of armaments and the prohibition of the atomic weapon in fulfillment of the recommendations of the General Assembly. Whoever may try to prove that for these purposes it is enough to collect the information about conventional armaments and conceal the information about the atomic weapon, will undoubtedly be obstructing both the reduction of armaments and armed forces and the prohibition of the atomic weapon.

Article 26 of the United Nations Charter makes the Security Council responsible for the formulation of plans to create the system for regulating armaments, and also charges the Council with submitting this plan to member states. This is a very serious obligation imposed on the Council by the Charter, and the Council has no right to evade it. What is more, the Assembly's resolution recommends that the Council continue its study of the problem of reducing armaments and armed forces.

The Council must not mechanically refer this resolution to the Committee on Conventional Armaments. It must discuss it, take into account the proposals which might be made in the debate and submitted by member-states in writing, and, having discussed both the question as a whole and these proposals, should submit all these, together with the General Assembly's resolution, to the Commission on Conventional Armaments and the Atomic Energy Commission: for these proposals might refer, and the Soviet resolution does refer, to the work of both Commissions, the Commission on Conventional Armaments and the Atomic Energy Commission.

The Soviet resolution is in full conformity with the decisions of the Assembly and the Security Council, and aims at promoting the realization of these highly important decisions of the United Nations organization.

Cites Record on U. S. Directive

Ambassador Panyushkin Points Out Violation of FEC Code

The following statement was made by Ambassador Alexander S. Panyushkin, in his capacity as Soviet representative to the Far Eastern Commission, at a meeting of that body on February 17, 1949.

In his reply of February 3, 1949, to the Soviet statement of January 27, 1949, the United States representative denies the fact that the interim directive of the United States Government of December 10, 1948, deals with the regime of control in Japan, established by the joint decisions of the Allies. At the same time he attempts to make it appear that this directive was issued by the United States Government on the basis of the Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission which allegedly allow the United States authorities ". . . to take unilateral actions on matters of urgency." While making such an unfounded statement the United States representative does not, however, give himself the trouble of producing any evidence, and at the same time silently by-passes the concrete facts, set forth in the aforementioned statement of the Soviet delegation of January 27, 1949, which very clearly show that the United States Government's directive of December 10, 1948 changes the regime of control in Japan established by the joint decisions of the Allies and that therefore its issuance in evasion of the Far Eastern Commission constitutes a violation of the Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission and of its authority.

It is known that the United States Government's interim directive of December 10, 1948, deals with vital branches of the Japanese economy in regard to which, as is noted in the Soviet statement of January 27, the Far Eastern Commission has already adopted relevant policy decisions. Besides this, the Soviet delegation in its statement of September 23, 1948, proposed that no limitations should be imposed upon the restoration and development of peaceful Japanese industry which seeks to satisfy the needs of the Japanese population, nor upon the development of exports in accordance with the needs of Japan's peaceful economy. The Soviet proposal also provided for the prohibition of the revival and creation of Japanese war industry and for the establishment, for a period of several years, of a control over the fulfillment of this decision, to be exercised by the powers most interested in preventing a new Japanese aggression. The United States representative, speaking on November 11, 1948, against these Soviet proposals, alleged that the acceptance of the Soviet resolution would serve no useful purpose since these proposals in substance repeated the long-established policy of the Far Eastern Commission and of the Allies. However, as is known, in issuing the interim directive of December 10, 1948, which allegedly dealt with the economic stabilization of Japan, the United States Government attempted unilaterally and in evasion of the Far Eastern Commission to force upon Japan its own economic program, which is in contradiction to the decisions adopted by the Far Eastern Commission.

How can one explain such inconsistency in the actions of the United States Government which quite recently, on November 11, 1948, in its statement against the Soviet proposals, alleged that these proposals were unnecessary because the Far Eastern Commission had already adopted decisions on economic questions, yet on December 10, exactly a month later, referring to the "urgency" of this question, issued, in evasion of the Far Eastern Commission, an interim directive regarding the very same questions? Such actions of the United State Government are explained by its in tention to subject Japanese econom to the interests of American monop listic groups at the expense of Japan economic independence.

As regards the attempt of the Unite States representative to use, in orde to justify the issuance of the interi directive, the argument that the Term of Reference of the Far Eastern Com mission allow the United States Gov ernment to take unilateral action o matters of urgency, it is necessary t point out that in this case the Unite States representative distorts the Term of Reference of the Far Eastern Com mission. Indeed, in paragraph 3, pa III, of the Terms of Reference the Far Eastern Commission it stated with absolute clarity that "T United States Government may iss interim directives to the Supreme Com mander pending action by the Commi sion whenever urgent matters ar not covered by policies already fo mulated by the Commission; provid that any directives dealing with fu damental changes in the Japanese co stitutional structure or in the regi of control, or dealing with a chan in the Japanese Government as whole, will be issued only follow consultation and following the attai ment of agreement in the Far East Commission."

As can be seen from this text of Terms of Reference of the Far East Commission, directives dealing w changes in the regime of control—a the United States Government's terim directive of December 10, 19 is such a directive—may be issued o following consultation and follow the attainment of agreement in the Eastern Commission.

In his statement, the United Sta representative also alleges that

United States Government's directive was issued with the purpose of creating an economic environment "in which genuine democratization can take place." However, the first action decided upon by the United States occupation authorities and the Japanese Government in fulfillment of this directive testifies to something quite different. Thus, for example, there has already been created by the direction of the United States authorities in Japan a Governmental Committee on the Revision of Labor Law which is preparing bills for the forthcoming session of the Diet—bills for the revision of the Labor Union Law and the Labor Relations Adjustment Law aimed at introducing compulsory arbitration for the "peaceful" settlement of labor disputes and for carrying out other measures, clearly directed toward the limitation of democratic rights of Japanese working people. At the same time, the Labor Department and the Economic Stabilization Board of Japan are preparing to establish strict control over the wages of workers and employees and to establish a maximum wage level, which will clearly lead to further deterioration of the already very low standard of living of the Japanese working people. It is also impossible not to mention the fact that the United States occupation authorities and the Japanese Government are preparing the so-called "rationalization" of Japanese enterprises, which, as is reported by the Japanese press, will be accompanied by mass discharges of workers and employees and will lead to a great increase in unemployment.

The statement of the Soviet delegation of January 27 pointed out the necessity of carrying out those measures which would lead toward the strengthening of democratic forces in Japan and toward the elimination of the still existing dominant position in the Japanese economy of large concerns which assisted in carrying out Japanese aggression. The United States representative passes this question in silence in his statement of February 3. This silence testifies to the fact that the United States Government is pursuing in Japan a policy of its own, directed toward the preservation and strengthening of large Japanese concerns which played a great part in the aggression carried out by the Japanese militarists. This is confirmed by the reports of the Japanese press to the effect that in Japan certain measures are being carried out which have as their aim the revision of the anti-trust law. This is also substantiated by the refusal of the United States Government to discuss, in the Far Eastern Commission, document FEC-230 regarding the elimination of excessive concentration of economic power in Japan.

In connection with the tendency of the United States Government to change the regime of control in Japan in order to create favorable conditions for subjecting the Japanese economy to the interests of American monopolies, it is impossible not to note the fact that the attempts of the Japanese Government to stimulate the development of the export industry by means of government subsidies have met with opposition on the part of the United States occupation authorities.

The *Nippon Times* of January 9, 1949, reports that the Chief of the Economic and Scientific Section of General MacArthur's headquarters has stated that it would be inappropriate for the Japanese Government to give subsidies for the development of the export industry, since this, allegedly, might be interpreted by foreign countries as an indication of Japan's intention "to restore social dumping." There is no need to prove that not all subsidies to the export industry will lead to social dumping, whereas the prohibition by United States authorities of governmental subsidies for the development of the export industry in Japan can be understood solely as an indication of intention to close the outlet of Japanese goods to the export market in order to create privileged conditions for American monopolies. It is not accidental, therefore, that as a result of such a policy of the United States authorities, Japan's foreign trade indebtedness by June, 1948, amounted to the huge sum of 790,000,000 dollars.

The actual plans, directed toward encroachment on the economic independence of Japan, are likewise confirmed by General MacArthur's circular of January 14, 1949, issued by him in accordance with the United States Government's interim directive of December 10, 1948. In this circular General MacArthur asked the Japanese Government to permit unlimited expansion of the sphere of action of foreigners in Japan, to permit free investments of foreign capital and to permit foreigners to purchase Japanese property, and this is at such a time, when the Japanese economy is greatly weakened. The circular likewise suggests that the Japanese Government revise existing legislation and remove existing restrictions in regard to foreign enterprises.

According to the *Nippon Times* report of January 18, 1949, the Japanese Government, in accordance with this circular of General MacArthur, is already preparing and will introduce an appropriate bill at the forthcoming session of the Japanese Diet.

Thus, as has already been emphasized in our statement of January 27, the United States Government's interim directive of December 10, 1948, is in contradiction with the Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission and the policy decisions adopted by the Allies, since it contemplates a change of the regime of control in Japan with the purpose of subjecting the Japanese economy to the interests of American monopolies at the expense of Japan's economic independence.

In this connection the Soviet delegation insists once again that the Commission discuss the problems set forth in the aforementioned directive and make its own decision on this question.

The Soviet delegation also considers it essential that the United States Government accelerate the provision of the Far Eastern Commission with comprehensive information concerning the fulfillment by General MacArthur of the policy decisions of the Far Eastern Commission on economic questions, particularly the decision of August 14, 1947, regarding the reduction of Japanese industrial war potential.

At the same time the Soviet delegation supports the proposals made by the representatives of other countries in respect to the necessity of accelerating the adoption by the Commission of decisions on the question of the levels of economic life in Japan, as well as on other questions connected with the rehabilitation of peaceful branches of the Japanese economy.

Zeal, Techniques Improved

Soviet Industry's Growth in 1948 Set All-Time Record

By B. Braginsky, M.S. (Economics)

THE past year was a year of truly record achievements in the economic development of the Soviet Union. The year 1948 surpassed all previous years in the rate of growth of industry. The official summary report of the Central Statistical Administration of the Council of Ministers of the USSR shows that industrial output increased in the USSR by 27 per cent in 1948. The average annual rate of growth of Soviet industry during 1928-1940 was 17 per cent.

The year 1948 was a year also of exceptional advancement of agriculture in the USSR. The area under crops increased by nearly 34,099,800 acres—the greatest annual increase ever attained in old Russia or the USSR. Concurrently, thanks to the use of advanced methods of cultivation and improved machinery and implements, considerably higher crop yields per acre were attained than in the best prewar years.

The gross grain harvest surpassed 7,000,000,000 poods* in 1948, and according to the postwar Five-Year Plan is to rise to 8,000,000,000 poods in 1950. The USSR now holds first place in the world for the production of food crops, and particularly of wheat.

Great, too, are the achievements of the Soviet State in the construction of new enterprises, railways and dwelling houses. The volume of capital construction in 1948 rose 23 per cent over the 1947 figure, a record increase for the postwar years. In 1948 considerably greater industrial facilities were built and put into operation than in 1946 and 1947. The economic power of the Soviet Union rests on the rapid growth of the industrial capacity in all branches of the national economy. During the three years of the postwar Five-Year Plan period some 4,000 industrial enterprises have been put into operation. The resources of the Soviet Union are growing rapidly and con-

* One pood=36.113 pounds.



BETTER MACHINES. This is a corner of the Novo-Kramatorsk Machine Building Works, which makes many types o equipment.

struction is being conducted on an ever-greater scale.

WHAT factors underlie this extraordinary growth of the economy in a country which some foreign experts believed would take decades merely to recover from the terrible devastation wrought by Hitler's armies on many of its richest industrial and agricultural regions?

There are several of these factors; their common bases are the enthusiasm of the people, and the vitality of the planned socialist economy of the USSR.

State production plans in the USSR are based, not on average output standards current in industry, but on progressive standards attained by advanced enterprises. The plan for 1948 was based on such progressive standards, yet this plan was overfulfilled by six per cent. The utilization of machinery and equipment improved considerably over prewar standards in the most important branches of the national economy—in the metallurgical, oil and chemical industries, at electric stations, in agriculture.

The Soviet people, the true masters of their country, are ardent in their efforts to heal the wounds of the war as rapidly as possible and to carry out the postwar Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. It is this endeavor, the enthusiasm of the masses expressed in the tremendous development of socialist competition for greater production among millions of Soviet people, which upset the old output standards. Thus, for instance, the workers of the coal industry of the USSR pledged to produce 2,800,000 tons of coal over and above their planned target. Actually they produced much above their pledge. The railwaymen, the metallurgical workers, the machine-building workers, the collective farmers—all overfulfilled their plans and produced considerable output above their targets. The great countrywide movement for industrial economy, for the utmost reduction of operating costs, for raising the productivity of labor, is going on simultaneously with the Soviet people's drive for the fulfillment of the Plan. The drive for economy and above-plan accumulations enhances industry's material resources and makes for the speedier fulfillment of the postwar Five-Year Plan. This movement has already produced splendid results. In 1948, upwards of 6,000,000,000 rubles of profits were obtained over and above planned targets, while the national payroll rose by 10 per cent.



BETTER WORK. This girl, employed in the Moscow Trekhgornaya Textile Mills, is one of thousands noted for production achievements.

THERE is not, nor can there be any unemployment in the Soviet Union. All able-bodied persons in the USSR are assured employment. Labor supply in the Soviet Union is planned and new workers come to industry primarily from among the youth trained in vocational and factory trade schools. During the past year the number of office and factory workers engaged in the national economy increased by 2,000,000, having surpassed the prewar 1940 level by 10 per cent. But the chief factor accounting for the enormous growth of output in industry and on construction sites in the USSR is the rise in the productivity of labor by the use of new technical equipment. The past year abounds in great achievements scored by Soviet engineering. This progress was made possible by the advancement of the powerful machine building industry of the USSR which had already long surpassed the prewar volume of production. There is now no machine which Soviet machine building plants can not manufacture. Soviet factories and plants are amply equipped with the most up-to-date machinery and tools. The restored plants produce more than they did before the war.

But it is not only the abundance of high-class machinery and equipment that determined the remarkable results of the past year. The great achievements of 1948 consist in the fact that thousands and thousands of new people, innovators of production and engineering, have come to the fore. Thus, for instance, but recently there were only a few collective farmers who raised crops of 10 to 20 tons of corn or 4 to 5 tons of wheat per hectare. Now their number has grown into thousands. Thousands of workers have already fulfilled their five-year plans in 3 years. And these are followed by millions of others who strive to attain the high level of the innovators of production. The strength of the USSR lies in its planned socialist economy, which is based on the public ownership of the means and implements of production. The strength of the USSR lies also in its people, who comprise a cohesive family of working people without exploiters or exploited.

The economic achievements of the past year are a vivid manifestation of the growing development of the economic and cultural forces of the socialist Soviet State.

Supply and Quality Increase

Food Output of Soviet Union Exceeded Plan in 1948

By V. Zotov
Minister of the Food Industry of the USSR

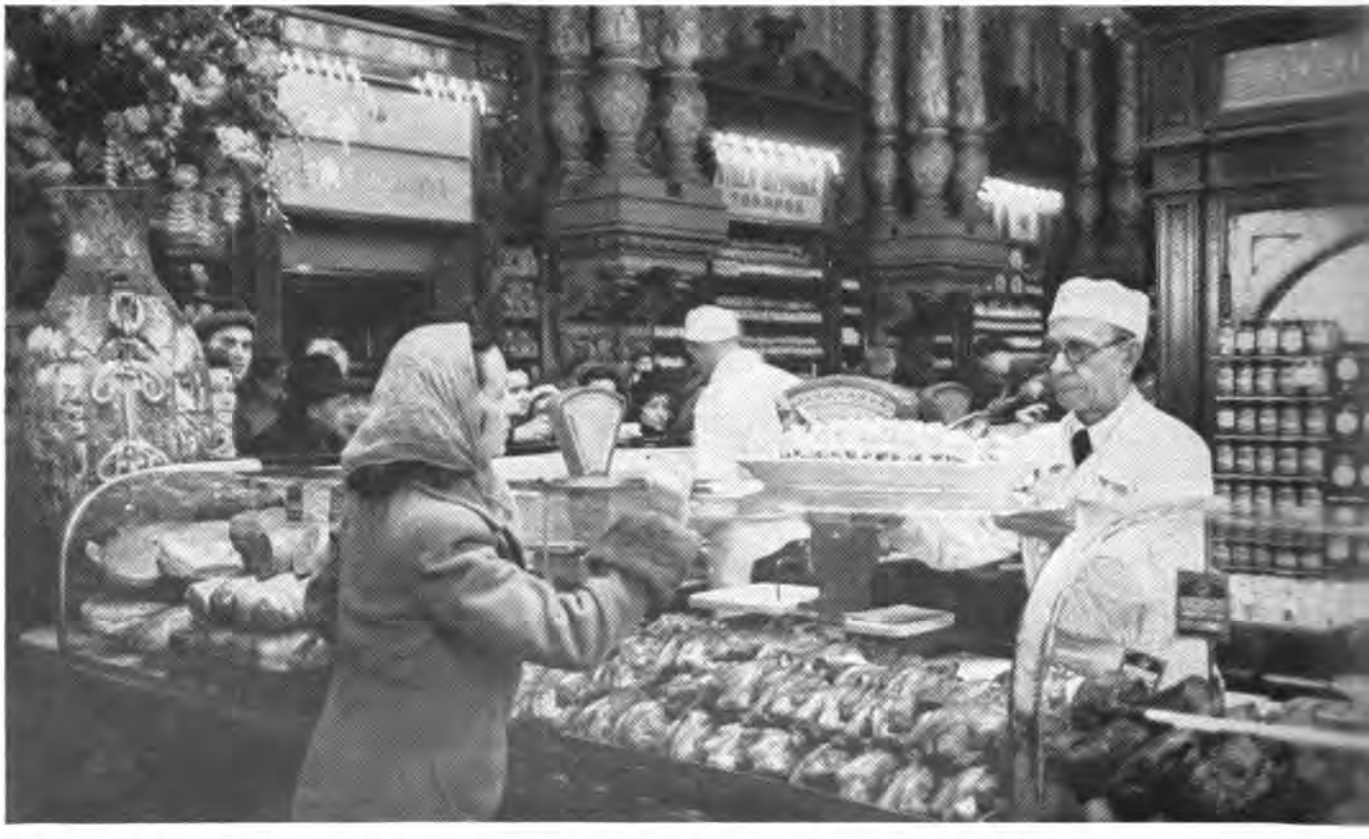
THE progress of Soviet heavy industry and the advancement of agriculture have furnished favorable conditions for the rapid growth of the food industry of the USSR. During the postwar period, the numerous branches of this industry have been uninterruptedly increasing production, improving the quality and broadening the assortment of their products. Surpassing the targets set by the postwar Five-Year Plan for the first two years, the Soviet food industry raised output by 22 per cent.

The pace and volume of production in the food industry have particularly increased in 1948—the third year of the postwar Five-Year Plan. The output in the enterprises of the food industry rose by 34 per cent during the year. The statement on the results of the realization of the State Plan for restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR in 1948, published by the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR, shows that the 1948 plan was fulfilled by the enterprises of the Ministry of the Food Industry to the extent of 108 per cent. As compared with the 1947 volume, the production of sugar rose by 70 per cent, and of vegetable oil by 33 per cent. There has been a very great increase in the output of bread, rolls, and confectionary products, margarine, canned goods and salt. The production of soap has increased by 45 per cent.

The tremendous progress made by the Soviet food industry is in accord with the emphasis placed upon increasing the supply and quality of consumer goods, and thus further improving the living standard of the people, by planning agencies of the Soviet State, by the Communist Party of the USSR, and by J. V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

During the past three years of the Five-Year Plan period, the Soviet State spent 2,400,000,000 rubles on the restoration of war-ruined food factories and construction of new ones.

The Soviet citizen, who has the highest living standard in Europe, naturally demands a rich variety and the best quality of products. In addi-



PLENTY OF EVERYTHING. In a Moscow delicatessen, customers make their selections from a bountiful supply o delicacies.

tion to increasing the output of foodstuffs this year, we have considerably broadened their assortment, raised the proportion of the superior varieties and improved the appearance of the goods.

For the convenience of the consumers we have considerably increased the proportion of ready-weighed packaged goods.

The Soviet food industry is now producing about 3,000 varieties of foodstuffs. The confectionary industry alone is producing about 1,460 different varieties; the bakeries are supplying approximately 300 varieties of bread, rolls, buns, etc.; and the canneries are supplying 35 varieties of tinned vegetables, 55 varieties of jam and jelly, 20 varieties of tinned fruit, a large assortment of juices, sauces, etc. Soviet food products can please the most fastidious palate. The Soviet consumer is safe from all sorts of misrepresentations, misleading advertisements and fraud. Socialist industry leaves no room for such practices.

The food factories are being regularly supplied with improved machinery and equipped with the latest technological methods. Modernized vacuum installations have enabled the canneries to produce highly concentrated tomato paste, for example, which preserves a large proportion of the tomatoes' natural vitamins. Mechanization of production has enabled the bakeries to produce 15 times as many small loaves as were baked in 1947.

The capacity of the bakeries has considerably surpassed the prewar level. They are equipped with improved dough-mixing and other machines and with the most up-to-date ovens. The entire production process has been mechanized in the bakeries of Moscow, Leningrad and other industrial centers.

The addition of new facilities in the butter and fat industry has enabled it to expand the processing of oil seeds and to increase the production of margarine. Technical re-equipment has also taken place in all the other branches of the food industry.

The output of all the food products will be substantially increased in 1949, while their assortment will be broadened still further and their quality improved.



FOOD FACTORY. Part of the sunny Mikoyan Factory, Leningrad.



CANNERY. Fish of high quality are canned at this Mariupol plant. Many varieties of tasty canned fish are sold in Soviet shops.



CANDY PLANT. Making sweets at the Red October Factory, Moscow. The production of confectionary has greatly increased.

Russian Academy of Science Started By Peter I

By Sergei Vavilov
President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

In the following article Academician Vavilov outlines the history and functions of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and of its predecessor, the Petersburg, or Russian, Academy.

In the seventeenth century the Russian State was confronted with the task of decisively increasing its industry, trade and military might. This demanded extensive and speedy assistance from technology and science. Tsar Peter I, therefore, persistently searched for the most effective and rapid method of propagating science in Russia. After many other means were tried, the foundation of a Russian Academy was chosen as this method.

Peter I was well acquainted with the statutes and the work of foreign academies, which were rarely the sources of scientific research. They were centers in which the results of scientific work, carried out in universities, private studies, laboratories and anatomical theaters, were summed up. The academies were not the creators, but only the spokesmen of the new, great natural science elaborated by Galileo, Descartes and Newton.

According to the plans of Peter I, the Petersburg Academy was to differ radically from its West-European predecessors. It could not become an institution which merely summed up the results of scientific work, carried out in other places, for the simple reason that there were practically no such other places in Russia. The Russian Academy, by the force of historical circumstances, had itself to become the source, the chief and almost the only source, of science in Russia. The ukase on the inauguration of the Academy of Sciences was made public on January 28, 1724.

According to modern concepts and in modern terminology, the Academy planned by Peter was to combine in itself the functions of a scientific research institution, a higher school, and an institution training postgraduate students.

Peter did not live to see the opening of the Academy, but the main principles of the *Statutes of the Academy*, as approved by him, were carried into effect.

The Academy became the chief source of the new Russian science. Almost all the scientific achievements attained in Russia in the eighteenth century issued directly or indirectly from the Petersburg Academy. The history of world culture knows no other example of such rapid and effective development of science as occurred in Russia during the first half of the eighteenth century, thanks to the Petersburg Academy. Soon after its foundation, this institution became the seat of the activities of a number of remarkable scholars, great sons of the Russian people—Lomonosov, Krashennikov, Trediakovsky.

From the very first years of its existence, the Academy became a real assistant of the State in questions of technology, the study of the country, its geography, population, and natural riches.

A great merit of the Academy of Sciences in the eighteenth century was its publications. The whole of old Russia acquired knowledge from books published by the Academy of Sciences.

For the first time, thanks to the geographical, historical and natural-scientific researches of the Academy, the country learned of its own riches. The most important scientific problems of that time were elaborated in a new way and with great success. A firm and concrete foundation was laid of the atomic theory of the structure of matter; the teachings on heat, and on capillary phenomena were developed. In Petersburg, Bernoulli wrote his *Hydrodynamics*. For the first time in the history of science, attempts to freeze mercury were successful. Lomonosov was the first to discover and prove by experiment the law of the conservation of matter during chemical transformations. He and his pupils began to develop physical chemistry as a special branch of science. Russian academic science took the lead in the sphere of the teachings on electricity and magnetism, and in particular, on atmospheric electricity. The designing and construction of new optical instruments developed on an extensive and original scale.

During the eighteenth century and at the beginning of the nineteenth, the Russian Academy was, in a word, a synonym for Russian science.

During the first quarter of the nineteenth century, however, the role of the Academy began to diminish and many of its functions began to pass to other scientific and educational institutions.

The center of Russian science clearly began to be shifted. In certain cases the Academy entered into disputes with other scientific centers, universities and scientific societies, which had been founded as the result of its own scientific and popularizing activities. As a result the caste isolation of the privileged Petersburg Academy began to manifest itself more and more clearly.

The process of renovating the Academy, the transition to new paths began only at the end of the nineteenth century.

The Academy began to lose its typical features of a privileged government organ, and during the period of the Revolution of 1905, in a number of cases, it openly opposed the Government.

Nevertheless, the years preceding the Great October Socialist Revolution were a time of general dissatisfaction with the work which proceeded in the Academy. Its members clearly under-

stood that the Academy was not helping its country successfully.

THE Great October Socialist Revolution marked the beginning of an absolutely new era for the whole of Russian science, which became one of the most important matters to the State and the whole people.

For the young Soviet Government, science became an imperative support. The new State had to be built on the scientific basis of the great social teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin. The success of Soviet science and technology, the growth of scientific cadres were a condition for the success of the planned industrialization of the country, the development of its agriculture and military might.

The Soviet Government immediately provided Russian scientists with previously absolutely unknown conditions and scope of scientific work. In the first years of the Revolution, scientific research was chiefly concentrated in special institutes controlled by the various people's commissariats and administrations. These institutes were furnished with a wealth of equipment such as was previously unknown, and soon grew into efficient sources of scientific progress. They became centers of attraction to young people being graduated from higher schools, the great majority of whom, in pre-Revolutionary times, would have gone to work either in industry or as teachers.

Despite the fact that the old Academy in the first months of Soviet power did not yet understand the entire extent and depth of the change that had taken place, and its importance for the further growth of science, the Soviet Government devoted special attention to the Academy. When Vladimir Lenin learned of the systematic study of the natural productive forces of Russia which had been begun in the Academy on the eve of the Revolution, he drew up his well-known plan of scientific-technical work in which he pointed out that the Supreme Council of the National Economy must immediately issue a number of instructions for work of an economic and technical nature to the Academy of Sciences.

During the difficult time of the Civil War [1918-1921] the Academy of Sciences organized a large expedition to explore the Kursk magnetic anomaly, the progress of which was followed with great attention by Lenin. The new current in the life of the Academy reached all branches of knowledge concentrated in it—mathematics, physics, chemistry, geology, astronomy, biology, linguistics. The Academy was undoubtedly necessary to the Soviet State, but no less necessary were other scientific institutions as well, which were beginning to deal with all branches of the country's life.

On July 27, 1925, the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR resolved: to recognize the Russian Academy of Sciences as the highest scientific institution of the USSR. This government decision singled out the Academy from among the steadily growing scientific forces of the country, and at the same time confronted it with new, great, and important tasks. The year of 1929, which, in Stalin's words became a "Year of Great Change" in all fields of socialist construction, was also a year of change in the history of the Academy.

During the new elections to the Academy, held on a scale previously unknown, new forces poured into it, it was reinforced by the new Soviet science and technology in the person of Soviet scientists and engineers who had displayed their knowledge and talents in the field of socialist construction.

The transfer of the Academy to Moscow meant a decisive change in its work, its size and its tasks. The growing attention of the Communist Party and the Government and their great assistance permitted the Academy to change profoundly and essentially within a short period of time.

The state nature of the Soviet Academy of Sciences expressed itself with particular clarity in the drawing up of the plans of scientific work, which the Academy submitted for approval to the Government, as well as the reports on its work. The plans of the Academy reflected the demands of industry and agriculture in the period of the Stalin Five-Year Plans. More and more every year, the Academy became the headquarters of a large scientific force which had grown up in the USSR following the establishment of Soviet power.

During the Second World War, the Academy of Sciences continued its work at full capacity, directing it mainly toward serving the needs of the front and of war industry.

Soviet scientists contributed an important share to the great victory of the Soviet Army over the enemy.

The postwar period and the reconstruction which began after the great victory demanded a new mobilization, a new concentration of the forces of science, and primarily of those of the Academy of Sciences. The program of action of Soviet scientists was outlined in the words of the leader of the Soviet people, Joseph Stalin, spoken at a pre-election meeting on February 9, 1946, calling upon scientists to surpass the scientific achievements of foreign countries in the near future.

The Soviet Academy has long ceased to be an isolated point, concentrating comprehensive and learned forces in one place. Through its numerous branches and bases, with the assistance of the new independent academies, prepared by it and opened in a number of the constituent Soviet Republics, the Academy exercises a direct influence upon the vast scientific-research association whose institutions are situated throughout the Soviet Union, from Sakhalin to the Transcaucasus and Central Asia. At the same time, the Academy maintains concrete, businesslike connections with the branch institutes and with industry. Thus, it indeed guides the work of all Soviet science and technology in many fields.

The history of the Soviet period of the Academy clearly indicates its further path. Together with the whole of the people, under the guidance of the Communist Party and the Government and of the brilliant scientist and teacher, Joseph Stalin, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR will progress further along the firm, straight road laid by the October Revolution. This road leads to a communist society with immensely broad culture and science, the property of the whole people and entirely at the service of the people.

Soviet News in Pictures



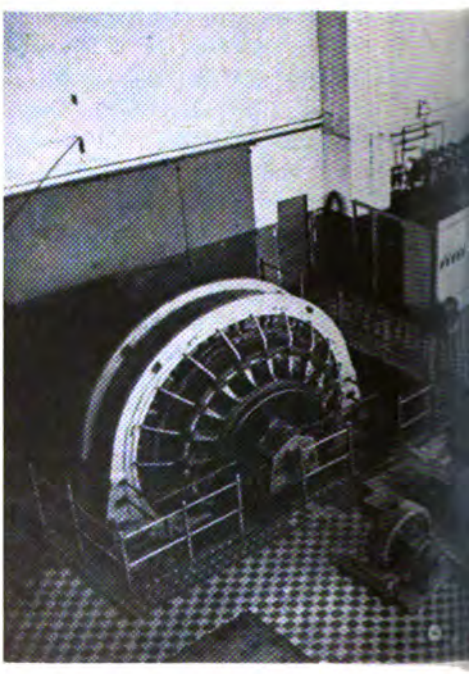
INTERNATIONAL BOUT. The Finnish lightweight Rinkinen, (right), lost on points to Aristagov in a match January 19.



OPERA IN MOSCOW. The concluding scene of Glinka's "Ruslan and Ludmila" a the part of Ludmila (center) and Ivan Petrov



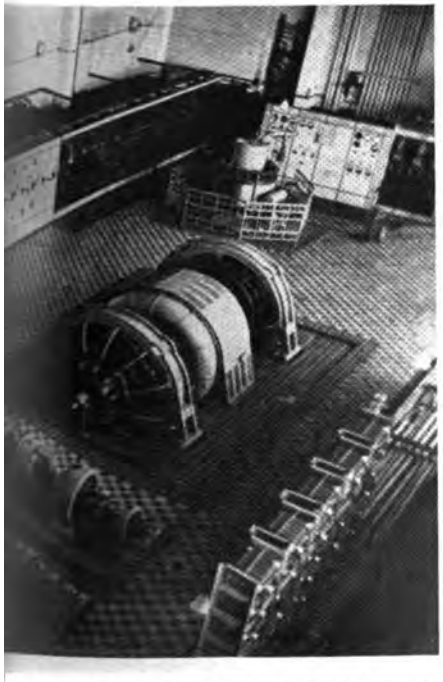
ICE BOATING. Here is one of the most popular winter sports. The scene is on the Gulf of Finland at near-dusk.



STEEL PLANT POWER STATION. In the Dzerzhinsky Iron and S



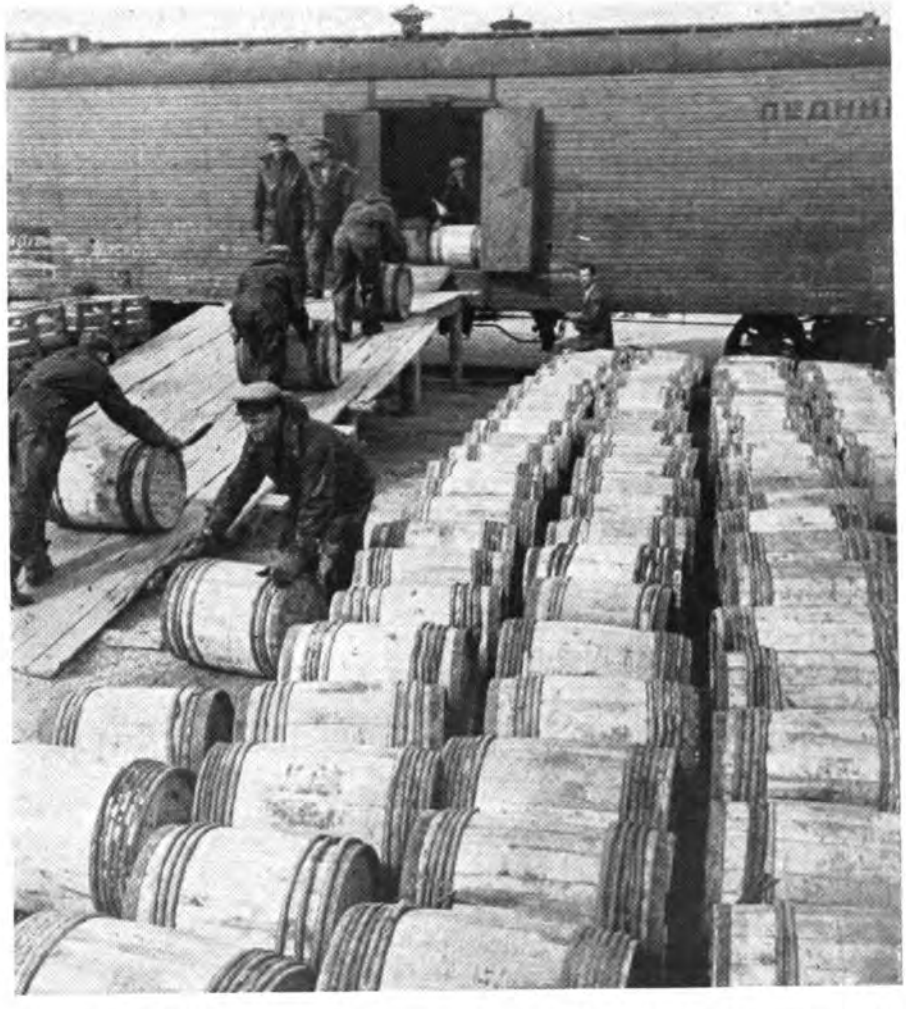
shoi Theater. Irina Maslennikova takes
slan.



this modern installation supplies the
at Dnieprodzerzhinsk.



NOMINEE. Candidate for re-election as People's Judge in Moscow, Vassili Reshetilov, greets workers who put him in nomination.



PROCESSED FISH. Kegs of fish being loaded into refrigerator cars at the Akhtarsk plant for shipment to the interior.

Two Million Enrolled in 1948

Preschool Education in USSR Leads Entire World

By Professor Eugene Medinsky
Member of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic

PUBLIC preschool training in the USSR, as carried out through the extensive network of kindergarten and children's play centers, is a product of the October Revolution of 1917. Pre-Revolutionary Russia had only 275 kindergartens. Those were in large cities, and were maintained primarily by private individuals. Except in rare cases, the kindergartens charged fees and were accessible only to children of the well-to-do.

After the triumph of the October Socialist Revolution the widespread organization of public preschool education was declared to be an affair of state importance. A large number of free kindergartens was opened, and pedagogical courses were organized to prepare teachers for preschool work. The network of kindergartens increased yearly. In 1948 the total number of kindergartens in the USSR (excluding children's play centers) was 27,000, while the number of children enrolled in them was 1,500,000. In addition, the temporary preschool institutions which function for two to four months during the summer (children's play centers), annually care for more than 2,000,000 children. In the number of children who receive public preschool education the USSR stands first in the world.

The parents themselves decide whether or not they wish to place a child in a kindergarten or children's play center. In the USSR great importance is attached to the rearing of children in the home. The kindergartens and schools devote great attention to work with parents—they organize for the parents courses, lectures, consultations, and exhibits on questions of rearing children.

The *Guide for Kindergarten Teachers* asserts that the correct training of children of preschool age demands "the co-ordination of the actions of the kindergarten workers and the family in regard to the child. . . . The kindergarten must adopt all the best features of home upbringing (tender and loving care, an attentive attitude, continual unconstrained social interrelationship), and, on the other hand, the best of what the child gets in the kindergarten must be complemented and supported by his home upbringing." Each kindergarten has a parents' committee which is elected for a term of one year by a general meeting of the parents whose children attend the given kindergarten.

Rules for Kindergartens in the RSFSR, officially approved in 1944, points out that "the kindergarten is the public institution of Soviet preschool training of children between the ages of three and seven, whose aim is to give them rounded development and training. At the same time the kindergarten makes it possible for the mother to work and encourages her activity in state, cultural, public and political life."

Kindergartens in the Soviet Union are organized by the boards of public education; by plants and factories; and by co-operatives and collective farms. Private persons are not permitted to open kindergartens, inasmuch as small private ventures of this kind, operated primarily as a source of private income, vary greatly in their standards and cannot guarantee proper training.

Regardless of the organization or institution which maintains it, the kindergarten is obliged to conform to the *Rules for Kindergartens* and to follow the methodological instructions of the Ministry of Education, which maintains a staff of inspectors of preschool institutions.

The children in the kindergartens are usually divided into three or four age groups: (the youngest group usually includes the three- and four-year-olds, the middle group includes the four- and five-year-olds, and the oldest group, the five- and six-year-olds).

A child may remain at the kinder-



SELF-HELP. Small boys are taught to dress themselves, hang up their own clothes.

garten from 9 to 12 hours daily, depending on the work and home conditions of the parents. Most of the children spend 9 to 10 hours at the kindergarten. Allowance is made for the parent who has an eight-hour workday and requires time to take the child to the kindergarten, to go to work, and then to return for the child after work. During the daily sojourn at the kindergarten the children are fed three times, and after lunch they take a nap for one and one-half hours.

Physical training in the kindergarten makes for correct development and strengthens the body. To this end the conditions and the regimen of the kindergarten are organized in conformance with the rules of hygiene: full and correct use is made of organized games in the sun, air and water; physical exercise is regularly taken; measures for the prevention of diseases are administered. The children are taught hygienic habits (to wash, brush their teeth, etc.). Twice a day they are taken for walks—weather permitting. During the two months of summer the city kindergartens move to suburban country homes.

The mental training of children in the kindergartens has as its goal the development of the sense organs and the mental faculties (memory, imagination, thought, speech). The children are taught to be observant and inquiring; their ideas of the surrounding life of nature and society are enriched; they are taught the correct use of their native languages; their speech is developed by means of story-telling, by talks, and the reading of fairy-tales, poems and stories. The children are taught to count, to add and subtract up to 10; they are taught the numbers, primary units of measure, the names of the days of the week, how to tell time by the clock. They learn how to tell stories and how to describe events.

In the sphere of moral training the Soviet kindergarten teaches the children to love their parents, to respect their elders, to conduct themselves properly among children and adults; it accustoms them to organized and orderly habits, and inculcates, by small tasks of self-help within the children's ability, the rudiments of habits of constructive work. Great stress is laid on developing truthfulness, modesty and conscientiousness. The kindergarten teaches love for country, and a respect for all peoples regardless of race or nationality.



GROUP PLAY. These tots are enjoying playing "Snowflakes" in a play house.



OUTDOOR PLAY. These kindergarteners enjoy watching fish in the aquarium.

Aesthetic training (drawing, modeling, singing, music, elocution, etc.) plays an important role in the work of the kindergartens.

The principal means of training in Soviet kindergartens is play. Studies and games are organized (didactic and active games with rules), and the children also invent games themselves (creative games). Excursions are made.

Studies and games in Soviet kindergartens are strictly consistent, systematic, and at the same time have great vitality, and take into account the specific characteristics of three- to six-year-old children. In the Soviet system of preschool training, there is no trace of the dryness, the abstractness, the cut-and-dried character, the "super-systematization," and tediousness which mark the Freebel method. The Soviet system rejects the rigid training of the sense organs (sight, hearing, etc.) which characterizes Montessori's system; by using pedagogical methods which utilize material from real life, the Soviet system successfully develops the children's sense organs.

The ministry of education of each Soviet republic devotes considerable attention to the preparation of preschool workers. The directors of the large kindergartens, and methodologists in preschool training, must have a higher pedagogical education. Kindergarten teachers must have a secondary pedagogical education. There are five higher pedagogical institutes in the RSFSR with preschool departments (in Moscow, Leningrad, Gorky, Kazan and Rostov-on-the-Don), and in addition, 52 preschool pedagogical schools (secondary pedagogical institutions); 21 pedagogical schools have preschool departments. The constituent republics, other than the RSFSR (the Ukraine, Georgia, Uzbekistan, etc.) also have their networks of higher and secondary pedagogical schools for training preschool workers.

In Moscow and in the capital of the various constituent republics there are central preschool methodological "consulting-rooms," where teachers and parents may go to get professional advice on rearing children. In addition there is a network of similar consulting-rooms (about 550 in the RSFSR alone) whose activities encompass the given Autonomous Republic, Region, city, or city district. The Ministry of Education publishes literature on preschool training, methodological circulars and a journal called *Preschool Training*. Moreover, republican and regional conferences on preschool training are held regularly.

Splitters' Plans Fail

WFTU Convenes Congress for June As World Labor Supports Unity

By D. Monin
*Foreign Editor of "Trud"**

THE session of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions which closed on February 1 in Paris will unquestionably play a tremendous role in the development of the international labor movement.

The principal significance of the session is that it determined the utter failure of the splitting plans of the right-wing leaders of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress and of the Congress of Industrial Organizations who tried to break international trade union unity.

(Arthur) Deakin, (James B.) Carey, (Evert) Kupers and company calculated that their departure from the meeting of the WFTU Executive Bureau on January 19, and the announcement of their withdrawal from the Federation would cause confusion in the camp of the majority, which favors a continuation and intensification of WFTU activities.

These calculations failed. The largest trade union organizations of Europe, Asia, Latin America, Africa and Australia were represented at the meetings of the Executive Committee.

Representatives of more than 60,000,000 trade union members of different countries went on record in favor of world trade union unity, in favor of furthering the activities of the WFTU. On behalf of these many millions of organized factory and office workers, the Executive Committee of the WFTU rejected the proposal for suspending the activities of the Federation.

The resolution, adopted by majority vote, and the appeal to the working people of the whole world, emphasize that any suspension of activities of the WFTU, even temporarily, would merely play into the hands of the enemies of the working class—the capitalist monopolies, the instigators of a new world shambles.

In the present international situation it is more than ever essential for the working class to consolidate the unity of its ranks. This eagerness of millions of working people for unity was expressed at the Paris session of the Executive Committee of the WFTU. The WFTU lives, and will live on in spite of the intrigues of agents of the capitalist monopolies in the labor movement.

The decisions of the Executive Committee expose the ridiculous allegations of the Deakins and the Careys that the WFTU is a communist organization. The WFTU embraces the trade unions of different political trends and leaves the door open for any trade union organization, including the disaffiliated General Council of the TUC, the CIO and the Dutch trade union center. The resolution of the Executive Committee makes it clear that the WFTU is true to the lofty aims and principles recorded in its constitution and that it abides by the decisions of the First World Congress of Trade Unions, held in 1945, and of the leading bodies of the WFTU; that it is determined to fight for better working conditions and a higher living standard for the working people, for peace and for democratic liberties.

With these aims in view the Executive Committee of the WFTU adopted a number of important decisions, defining the practical tasks of the Federation for the near future. Of particular significance is the decision to convene the Second World Congress of Trade Unions on June 27, 1949 with the agenda to include such important questions as the struggle of the trade unions for higher living standards and for the rights of the working people; for participation of the trade unions in the struggle for peace; and the activities of the trade unions in colonial countries, etc.

The spirit of loyalty to unity and democratic principles of the trade union movement permeates also all the other resolutions of the Executive Committee. Of special significance is the decision on the establishment of industrial departments in the WFTU.

Ever since its foundation, the Federation has sought to establish contact with the international industrial secretariats and to bring about their affiliation to the Federation as its industrial departments. This would have broadened trade union activities in specific crafts, would have made it possible to organize mutual aid during strikes, to fight against discrimination practiced in regard to certain categories of workers, for higher wages and so on. But the representatives of the British trade unions, who head most of the secretariats were not interested in agreement with the WFTU. They systematically sabotaged all efforts of the leading bodies of the WFTU to reach agreement with the secretariats. The Executive Committee of the WFTU has decided to establish industrial departments, regardless of whether the international secretariats will agree to join the WFTU.

The Executive Committee addressed a proposal to the international secretariats for the joint convocation of a conference of the craft trade unions for preparing regulations for the industrial departments of the WFTU. In the event of their refusal, the WFTU itself will set up industrial departments on the basis of broad democratic principles.

All other decisions of the Executive Committee—such as resolutions on the work of trade unions in Asia and Latin America, on new membership and so on, are also intended to further and intensify the work of the Federation.

* "Trud" is the organ of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

The attempt to split the world trade union movement has outraged democratic opinion throughout the world. Leading trade union organizations of different countries have replied to this attempt by expressing their loyalty to the WFTU and their readiness to strengthen its ranks. The Executive Committee has received scores of telegrams reflecting the true sentiment of the rank-and-file trade unionists who realize the necessity of preserving unity. This is evident from the telegrams and messages received from the trade unions of Eastern Europe, the Soviet occupation zone of Germany, Latin America, Japan, from colonial countries of Asia and Africa.

The growing dissatisfaction with the treacherous policy of the General Council of the TUC may be observed in Great Britain. The largest trades councils—the Trades Councils of London, Glasgow, Leeds and Coventry, the miners of Scotland and other trade union organizations are demanding that the splitting activities of Deakin be cut short and that a census of opinion be taken among rank-and-file trade unionists with regard to the WFTU.

International officers, or officers of major locals, of four CIO trade unions —the United Packinghouse Workers, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, the Fur and Leather Workers, and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, have come out against disaffiliation from the WFTU in advance of the meetings of CIO vice-presidents and of the CIO Executive Board, set for March 1 and 2 respectively, at which the matter is scheduled for consideration.

Lastly, evidence of growing confidence in the WFTU is contained in the decision of the Executive Committee to admit into the Federation a number of new trade union organizations of Chile, Southern Rhodesia, Malta, Siam, Tunisia and the Philippines with more than 500,000 members.

The WFTU is entering the highway of struggle—in the vanguard of the democratic forces—for peace and the happiness of all peoples, for the vital interests of the working class, for progress and democracy.

Graphic evidence of this is furnished by the results of the Paris session of the WFTU Executive Committee.

Finds Abundance in Stores

Ex-New Yorker Tells of Life in Soviet Armenia

By Sona Bnakuni-Kermonyan

A YEAR AGO I arrived from New York to live in my Soviet homeland. Upon our arrival in Erevan, the capital of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, our family was given an apartment in a handsome new house.

In a few months, however, we'll have to part with our kind neighbors, for although we have a comfortable flat in a new house, we have decided to avail ourselves of the privilege which is given all Armenian repatriates: an opportunity to build our own home on our native soil. The State granted us a loan and construction has begun.

No sooner had I arrived in Erevan than I received the position of teacher of English at a college—the State Institute of Foreign Languages; I teach second- and third-year students. What surprises me here are the high cultural standards of the student body, the broadness of the students' interests and outlook. Here, students have a broad knowledge of and a deep appreciation of literature. With the greatest interest they read and study the Russian and Soviet classics; they closely follow the latest works of Soviet writers and poets. Our college students too are very familiar with Shakespeare, from the Armenian and Russian versions. And at present, they are making the acquaintance of this great dramatist in the original.

There are quite a number of Armenian repatriates at the Institute and we all take lessons in Russian as we are eager to acquire perfect command of the Russian language as soon as possible, despite the fact that the Armenian tongue is generally used in conversation, and is the official language in the courts and schools, and in all republican governmental bodies.

The daily functions of our teachers' trade union organization here are directed toward a betterment of the living conditions of the membership. One of the ways in which the union shows solicitude for its members is by providing them with accommodations in rest homes and sanatoriums during vacation-time, or when a rest for reasons of health is necessary.

Armenian repatriates soon learned that they enjoyed all the great benefits and privileges of the Soviet trade unions that are given all workers in the USSR. They were also pleased to find many other benefits, not only through the trade unions, but simply because they now belonged to the family of Soviet citizens.

Soviet Armenia and its capital, Erevan, lead a full and varied cultural life. Some time ago I saw the opera *Traviata* at a local opera house. It was a very fine production. Plays and operas in other theaters in Erevan are produced on the same high artistic level. I was particularly impressed by the productions of the Sundukyan Theater—which has an especially fine company. Among their productions which I saw were *Young Guard, Deep are the Roots,* and *Hamlet.*

Construction work is proceeding on a very large scale in Erevan. In the one year that I've lived here I have witnessed many changes. The building of a large number of new buildings has been completed; new construction jobs have been started; new streets have been laid and old ones paved.

There is an abundance of goods and products in all the stores. Here one finds a wide choice of foodstuffs, confectionaries, various grades of butter. In the city's large department stores, as well as in other stores, one is impressed by the varieties of goods: ready-made garments, fancy footwear, household utensils. These bountiful displays are eloquent proof of the fact that only in the Soviet land has it been possible to restore normal life in such a short period of time after the devastation wrought by the war.

I am proud to be living in the Soviet Union, where I enjoy all the rights of a Soviet citizen. And I take the greatest pride in the work I do now for my Soviet homeland.

Democratic Soviet Trade Unions Are Open to Everybody

By J. Usherenko and G. Vovk

This is the first of several articles on the operation of a Soviet trade union in a typical shop. The next article will deal with the co-operation between the trade union committee and the membership.

ALL Soviet workers have the right to join the trade union of their factory, trade or profession. None is compelled to join. On joining, each member obliges himself to participate actively in the work of the organization and to exercise his right to elect the union's leading bodies.

In a rather small local factory in Kiev, an electro-mechanical plant which supplies equipment to the building trades, for example, there are 210 workers, of whom 197 belong to the union of the building materials industry.

An election by the usual secret ballot last August chose the local union's factory committee of seven members. Those chosen were Alexander Zakharenko, a mechanic; Yegor Grigoryev, a blacksmith; Igor Biely, engineer; Sergei Turuk, foundryman; Valentine Logvinenko, Maria Pogrebitskaya, the cashier and Alexander Kuznetsov, an electrician. Biely, Logvinenko and Pogrebitskaya were unanimously elected, while a few votes were cast against each of the others. Two holdover committeemen were defeated by the workers because their service had been found to be unsatisfactory.

This new committee met for the first time the following day and elected Zakharenko as chairman because of his reputation as an active public worker and as an energetic person. The other committeemen divided the duties, while 23 workers volunteered to take part in the work of five permanent shop commissions. Each was headed by one of the members of the trade union factory committee.

In an enterprise of this size, there are no paid, full-time trade union officials. Each of the members of the trade union factory committee, including the chairman, performs his union tasks in his spare time. None is paid for this extra union work.

Chairman Zakharenko recalled that "at the beginning it was rather difficult for me, for it was the first time I had been promoted to leading trade union work. I had to learn where to start, how to draw up a plan and a great many other things.

"On the third day after the election, I talked matters over with the members of the committee and decided to go to the higher trade union officials in order to get help and guidance. I was received very warmly by Nikolai Moiseyenko, chairman of the Ukrainian trade union committee, and afterward I had a long talk with Fyodor Sherstobinov, head of the cultural department, and Ivan Lepeshkov, head of the labor protection department. For more than two hours they acquainted me with the various decisions of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the Central Committee of our own union. They also instructed me on how to draw up a plan of work and how to attract the most active workers into trade union activities."

Now, after serving several months as chairman, Zakharenko has acquired a great deal of experience.

Asked how a local committee functions without a single full-time paid official when all its members combine their usual production jobs with trade union work, Zakharenko explained:

"The committee works smoothly and efficiently. During the luncheon interval, from 1 to 3 P.M. daily, workers are received by either the chairman or his assistant. And in the evenings, members of the committee take turns in the union's offices in the plant administration building. Each evening and during the dinner recess, the union offices are crowded with people. Whenever a union member comes to the committee, he finds the necessary information, advice or help.

"The trade union committee would be unable to do this work if it did not have the wholehearted support of the plant's active trade unionists."

New Soviet Shops Must Get Union's "O.K."

The weight given the work of the Soviet trade union is not too well understood abroad, and the following incident may help emphasize the point.

In Moscow last summer, a factory director telephoned the trade union office and said:

"Good morning, Comrade Podkopayev, the new shop is ready to start working. I would like you to inspect it with your labor safety inspector and give your consent to put it into operation."

The conversation was between Michael Zavrashnev, director of the Vladimir Ilyich Electrical Engineering Factory and Michael Podkopayev, chairman of the factory committee of the Electrician's Union.

Under Soviet law, not a single machine, shop or factory may start working until it is inspected and approved by a representative of the union. The trade union's technical inspector has a right to stop the start of operations of such machines, shops and entire factories if he finds that labor safety is not sufficiently guaranteed.

Siberia's Vast Riches Tapped For Soviet Industry

By A. Palladin

FAR beyond the mountain barrier of the Urals and more than 2,000 miles southeast of Moscow, lies Krasnoyarsk, capital city of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, which occupies one-tenth of the whole area of the USSR.

Krasnoyarsk Territory is in Siberia, a land which the Soviet people usually describe as one of unbounded space, of fabulous, inexhaustible natural wealth.

Before the Great October Revolution of 1917, Krasnoyarsk Territory, then known as Yenissei Province, was comparatively undeveloped and known as a place of exile and penal servitude.

It is symbolic, therefore, that one of the modern factories erected in Krasnoyarsk, the Voroshilov Plant which produces machine tools for the coal and oil industries, has its coal-cutting machine shop across the old highway of the tsarist days. On a wall of this shop is a memorial tablet with this inscription:

"On June 23, 1933, the Great Siberian Way to exile was intersected."

The splendid Voroshilov Machine-building Plant is but one of the industries of the city of Krasnoyarsk. There is the Pobezhimov Shipyard, producing launches, which finished its 1948 plan in ten months and effected an economy of more than 3,000,000 rubles in excess of plan. Other plants produce powerful cranes for ferrous metallurgy, excavators, self-propelled combines, the latest rollers, and machines for the timber industry. Krasnoyarsk is a modern industrial city.



BEARS ON DECK. Aboard the steamer Sergei Ordjonikidze on the Yenissei River, passengers spend idle hours watching the landscape.

The Krasnoyarsk Territory extends over almost 965,250 square miles. It is as large as all of Western Europe excluding the Balkan countries.

Its natural wealth includes more than 50 kinds of minerals. Geologists are still discovering new treasures.

There are gigantic deposits of coal, including brown coal, in many districts. Millions of tons of coal are extracted. There are gold, iron, copper, rare metals, rich deposits of manganese ore, quartz, bauxite, mineral colors and marble of different colors. Marble from the banks of the blue river Sarala is used in the decoration of the new stations of the Moscow Subway. The forests are justly called "the green ocean."

The famous Siberian larch, cedar, pine, birch and fir and spruce grow here.

The area covered by virgin forests is about 247,000,000 acres, according to the calculations of scientists. One-fifth of all the forests in the Soviet country are in Krasnoyarsk Territory, which has as much forest as the United States and 13 times more than France.

Timber-cutting is on a vast scale here. Up-to-date technical equipment is employed in the ancient taiga. All the laborious work is completely mechanized.

The trees are felled with electric saws, timber is transported by tractors, rafts are built by steam machinery and are towed in long strings by steamers. The forests of the Territory are at the same time the richest store of "soft gold," as valuable furs are familiarly called.

Valuable fur-bearing animals abound in the taiga: the sable, ermine, otter and squirrel. There are large herds of reindeer in the tundra. Snow-white Arctic and other breeds of fox are

hunted here. Many special farms and stock-breeding centers for beaver, mink and muskrat were organized during the past few years. Power resources in the Territory are extensive. The waters of the rapid Yenissei and of many other large rivers are the potential sources of millions of kilowatts of power.

The natural wealth of Krasnoyarsk Territory is fabulously great. But its great wealth is its people—the agriculturists, cattle-breeders, workers of the industrial enterprises, lumbermen, hunters, scientists and technicians. Outstanding production feats are as common among the people of Krasnoyarsk Territory as in other parts of the country.

Energetic and persistent in working for high aims, they are working the treasures of the Territory and making them serve the people.

Although Krasnoyarsk Territory is far from the Soviet capital, life is lived here as intensively as in the central districts of the country. The people of this Territory work with inspiration to multiply the wealth of their country and achieve as much as the people of Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, Tula and Stalingrad. The creative efforts of these patriots are directed toward the further strengthening of their socialist State.

During the years of the great Stalin Five-Year Plans the local people transformed the whole region. In the industrial districts there are highly-developed machine-building, coal, food, timber, shipbuilding, textile industries and nonferrous metallurgy. An extensive highly mechanized collective agriculture has been organized here, too.

Big industrial enterprises have been built on the banks of the Yenissei. The city of Krasnoyarsk has become the industrial center of Siberia. At the locomotive building works the workers started enthusiastic competition for the overfulfillment of the Five-Year Plan and for profit accumulations in excess of plan. The fitters Alexeyev and Babchinkov, for instance, fulfilled their five-year programs by October, 1948.

The miners work heroically. The foremost miner in the Territory, A. Smykov, Hero of Socialist Labor, a hewer, fulfilled his five-year program last August and undertook to fulfill one more five-year program by the end of 1950.



APARTMENTS IN SIBERIA. These flats are for workers in the Krasnoyarsk Harvester Combine Factory.



SIBERIAN FARMERS. During a rest period of the Stalin Collective Farm in the Khakass Autonomous Region, members listen to music.

The industries producing footwear, textiles and garments are developing at a swift tempo. The Kansk Textile Plant, the first to be built during the postwar period, is already producing millions of yards of textiles. In 1948 the various enterprises of the food industry surpassed their prewar level of production.

Industrial and transport workers in the Territory are overfulfilling the Five-Year Plan and are progressing successfully with their excess-plan accumulations. In only nine months of the past year Krasnoyarsk enterprises saved for the State 115,000,000 rubles above plan.

Thanks to the care that the Soviet Government and the Bolshevik Party have shown for the rise of Siberian agriculture, Siberia has been transformed into one of the large bases of grain in the country, with a high agrotechnical standard. The collective and state farms in Krasnoyarsk Territory, like other enterprises of Siberia, are now remarkable for the great scale of their production.

They are famous for their record-breaking harvests and for expert agricultural methods.

All the postwar years are marked by a phenomenal improvement in the agriculture of the Territory. Peasants of Krasnoyarsk Territory were first in Siberia to fulfill, ahead of schedule, the state plans for grain.

Last year's harvest exceeded the

1940 harvest. The State received 4,700,000 poods* of grain more than in 1947; almost 8,000,000 poods of grain were delivered to the State above plan.

In the Lenin's Bequest Collective Farm, Kansk District, the total crop yield per hectare** was 19 metric tons*** on an area of 1,800 hectares and of wheat in particular, 2 tons per hectare on an area of 907 hectares.

Hero of Socialist Labor N. Gorbach, chairman of the collective farm, gathered from 2.5 to 4.2 tons of wheat per hectare on an area of 300 hectares.

The brigade leader of the same collective farm, Stepan Vinokurov, a Hero of Socialist Labor, and his wife Ksenia, harvested a still higher crop. In Minussinsk District, combine-operator Fyodor Gladilin, reaped 732 hectares and threshed 1,108 tons of grain with his Stalinets combine.

For outstanding achievements in the development of agriculture, 130 of the best agriculturists in collective and state farms were awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and more than 2,000 persons received orders and medals. Many farmers were given awards for their achievements in cattle-breeding.

The people of Krasnoyarsk Territory are persevering in their work of transforming this stern country and making it the granary of Siberia.

The collective farmers are applying Michurin's scientific ideas and making experiments. At the Krasnoyarsk experimental station for growing fruit and berries, workers have succeeded in introducing and cultivating fruit trees in the orchards of the district—even in villages adjacent to the Arctic Circle. Minussinsk even has vineyards. About 3,500 hectares have been laid out in orchards and berry gardens and by the end of the Five-Year Plan this area will be extended to 5,000 hectares. Much is being done to improve the towns and villages; the number of schools and colleges, clubs, libraries, etc., is increasing year by year.

Far though it is from Moscow, Krasnoyarsk Territory, like other districts in the Soviet Union, is growing rapidly both economically and culturally.

* One pood=36.113 pounds.

** One hectare=2.471 acres.

*** One metric ton=2204 pounds.

Interview With Catholic Priest

Catholics in Soviet Lithuania Freely Practice Faith

An interview with Father Kasimir Kulakas, by Josas Bulota

Father Kasimir Kulakas, a Roman Catholic priest, was educated at Vilnius Theological Seminary; he studied at Rome from 1925 to 1927, and from 1927 to 1932 he was a professor at a theological seminary. In 1933 he was appointed a parish priest in Lentvar, Lithuania. At present he is the Dean of the Trakai diocese.

In the following article, Father Kulakas discusses freedom of religion in Lithuania.

"THE parishioners in my diocese," Father Kulakas said, "attend services in 11 Catholic churches. They enjoy to the full all the rights accorded them by the Constitution of the Lithuanian SSR and the Constitution of the USSR. The customary order of services is followed in the chapels, and every religious holiday is freely observed by the congregations. Take, for example, *Zholine,* a traditional local religious holiday which was celebrated in August in Trakai. It was attended by the clergy from other parishes and great numbers of persons from the church congregations. To church members it was an important occasion, and the celebrations were held in that spirit.

"Preparations for Christmas were made at all the chapels and the parish priests practiced the old custom of *kaledovanie*—visiting parishioners. The members of each family which attends our churches received the traditional Christmas wafer. Church choirs joyously sang Christmas carols. And Christmas celebrations were as impressive as always.

"In Soviet Lithuania—as throughout the USSR—the church is separate from the State, which does not interfere in church affairs. The higher clergy independently appoints priests to parishes, establishes the order of the services and conducts all other church affairs without interference.

"In the old days, when the rule of the landowning gentry—the *Pans*—prevailed in Poland, the Lithuanian and Byelorussian clergymen were persecuted in the Vilnius region, (a part of Poland from 1920 to 1939), and pressure was exerted to drive them into Pilsudski's nationalist organization. Where this proved unsuccessful, the priests were sent—on the instructions of the authorities of that time—to work in outlying parishes.

"In those days Lithuanian congregations in the Vilnius region could not understand the sermons, which were preached in Polish; the Lithuanian language was forbidden. Now the sermons are preached in the Lithuanian tongue.

"Religion is not taught in the schools, but priests may give religious teaching to children outside school. In my diocese, as in others, the priests visit the sick, officiate at weddings, and baptize children.

"The number of priests in my diocese, in proportion to the number of parishioners, is sufficient—they are no fewer than in pre-Soviet times. Some young priests who were graduated from the Kaunas Theological Seminary since the accession of Soviet power have joined us recently. Among them are Father Stasis, Prior of Valkiniks, and the Reverend Markievicius Alexandras, a Vicar.

"An impressive ceremony took place in Kaunas on October 31 of last year, when Bishop Paltarokas of Panevezys ordained 40 young priests. A total of 150 clerymen is studying at Kaunas Theological Seminary at present. Instruction is given by the old theologians Father A. Vaitiekaitis, Rector, Father P. Viantskus, and by Father A. Grigaitis and Father Sakalauskas, among others.

"The number of bishoprics in Lithuania has remained the same as in pre-Soviet days—there are six bishoprics, and two archbishoprics.

"Priests in Soviet Lithuania pay an income tax on the same conditions as the members of the professions, such as

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Brisk Romanian Trade with USSR Helps Country's Progress

By M. Paromov
Soviet Economist

The following article is one of a series on economic relations between the USSR and the new democracies of Eastern Europe. Those previously published dealt with Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

THANKS to the defeat of fascist Germany and the liberation of Romania by the Soviet Army, the Romanian people have been able to restore their independence and their sovereign rights. During the three and one-half years since the end of the war, Romania has achieved notable successes in consolidating her people's democracy. Fundamental social, political and economic changes have taken place in the country, changes which have laid a firm cornerstone for Romania's independence.

Romania has done away with monarchy for all time. All legislative and executive power in the State is vested in democratic organs which represent the interests and the will of the people at large. Under the new electoral law, suffrage is enjoyed by all citizens who have reached the age of 20 years, and any citizen who has reached the age of 23 may be elected to office. Civil servants and army people now take part in the elections; women vote on a par with men.

The Romanian people have established a new, democratic Constitution which consolidates the rights of the common man, won in the struggle against fascism. The Romanian people now enjoy unlimited freedom of speech and press, freedom of assembly and freedom of religion. All the nationalities inhabiting the Romanian Republic enjoy equal rights and receive education in their native language. In the districts where 30 per cent or more of the population belong to nationalities other than Romanian, representatives of these nationalities are specifically included in the administrative bodies and the courts.

In Romania all the basic means of production, and the banks, have become state property. The country has carried out an agrarian reform which took the land away from the big proprietors and gave it to the peasants who had little or no land.

Industry and agriculture in the People's Republic of Romania have made great advances.

In 1948, 2,462 tractors were in operation on the farm fields. The amount of land sown by machine was 2,066,534 acres, as compared to 271,810 acres in 1938. The area under wheat increased by 16 per cent as compared with the previous year. Romania reaped an abundant harvest which permitted her to restore her export of agricultural produce to a considerable degree.

The national economic plan for 1949 adopted by the National Assembly provides for a 40 per cent increase in the productivity of agriculture as against 1948, and a 12 per cent increase in the area planted to wheat.

In the field of industrial rehabilitation, Romania has likewise registered notable achievements. By July, 1947 the general index of production had risen to 48 per cent of the prewar level. By the end of that year it was 70 per cent, and by the end of the first quarter of 1948 the prewar level had been approached.

During the first six months of 1948, iron and steel production was more than double the figure for the same period of the preceding year.

Oil extraction increased by 5.4 per cent, and the output of oil products by 10.6 per cent.

The State Budget estimates for the 1947-1948 economic year were overfulfilled by 16 per cent, revenues being considerably in excess of expenditures.

The plan for 1949 provides for a substantial expansion of industry, particularly of heavy industry. The total sum of capital investments in 1949 will be 3.7 times more than in 1948 and will amount to 82,000,000,000 lei. The total value of industrial and agricultural output in 1949, according to plan, will be 40 per cent more than in 1948.

The stabilization of the lei, thanks to the monetary reform and the rise of industrial and agricultural output have brought about a sharp reduction in prices. Food prices dropped by from 30 to 50 per cent in 1948.

IN August, 1945, the Soviet Union resumed diplomatic relations with Romania, and in September, 1945, it concluded a number of economic agreements with it in which both countries acted on an equal footing. Since then relations between the two countries have been steadily growing closer. When Romania was gripped by a national calamity in 1945—a food crisis resulting from drought and a poor harvest—the USSR came to its assistance. It granted Romania a loan of 150,000 tons of wheat and 150,000 tons of maize.

In 1945 the Soviet Union turned over to Romania some of the naval and merchant vessels the USSR had captured during the war. This proved a substantial aid to the Romanian people in restoring their merchant marine.

In 1946 the USSR extended the term of Romania's reparation payments by two years—from six years to eight years. Then, on June 7, 1948, the Soviet Union reduced the remaining sum of reparations by 50 per cent. This act of friendship permitted Romania to increase her capital investments in the national economy and to expand her foreign trade.

Since September, 1947, Romanian export has been steadily on the upgrade. During the first half of 1948 it achieved a favorable trade balance, whereas in 1947 Romania was still importing twice as much as she exported. The number

of countries with which Romania has trade agreements is growing. Her trade relations with her neighbors, which are conducted under mutually advantageous conditions, are expanding.

Trade between the Soviet Union and Romania is developing on the principle of parity and mutual advantage. In return for oil products, building materials and other commodities, the Soviet Union supplies Romania with industrial raw material and equipment she needs for industrialization. Thanks to coke and pig iron imports from the USSR, the Romanian iron and steel industry has achieved a rapid revival. Soviet cotton has ensured capacity operation for the Romanian textile industry, which has turned out more than 32,500,000 yards of fabrics. From wool yarn bought in the USSR Romanian factories have manufactured more than 3,600,000 yards of cloth. The nature of the trade between the USSR and Romania is wholly determined by the tasks of postwar economic rehabilitation in the two countries.

On February 20, 1947, the USSR and Romania concluded a trade agreement to develop and consolidate further their economic ties.

The economic basis of the increasing trade turnover between the Soviet Union and Romania is not only the volume of the USSR market, but the readiness of the Soviet Union to supply Romania with the commodities she most needs. The Soviet Union granted Romania a loan of 10,000,000 dollars on favorable terms. The Soviet-Romanian trade agreements are revised and concretized annually. On February 4, 1948, a Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Romania was signed. This treaty has played a very important role in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Romania's national economy.

Agreements on trade turnover and payments for 1949, and on technical assistance to Romania, were signed on January 24, 1949. This marks a further development of Soviet-Romanian trade. During the current year the volume of trade between the two countries will be two and one-half times more than in 1948. The value of the commodities supplied by either side in 1949 will amount to about 465,000,000 rubles. The USSR will supply Romania with industrial equipment, motor vehicles, metals, iron ore, coke, cotton, seed and other commodities needed by the national economy of the country. In her turn, Romania will send oil products, lumber, locomotives, railway cars, barges, chemical goods, meat products, consumers' goods and other commodities to the USSR.

The foreign economic policy of the USSR, which pursues the aim of peaceful collaboration among nations, is in accord with the political and economic interests of Romania. The Romanian people have found the USSR a reliable friend. "The Romanian people will never forget," Prime Minister Petru Groza has said, "the magnanimity which has given us the opportunity after the crash, the frightful crash, to go forward along the path of rehabilitation, to go along the path of independence, along the path which has permitted the Romanian people to become the masters in their own country."

Soviet-Romanian ties are an expression of the friendship, co-operation and good neighborly relations between the USSR and Romania. The Soviet-Romanian treaties and agreements are in full accord with the national interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Romania, and fully answer the noble aims which each of these peoples sets itself in the struggle for the consolidation of peace.

Interview with Priest

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doctors, artists and lawyers. No one may tax a priest more than the law provides.

"The clergy can be prosecuted for anti-State activities under the laws that apply to all other citizens, but there has never been an instance in which a priest was prosecuted for his profession, nor for carrying out his duties as his calling requires. All the priests in my diocese conduct services and perform their other regular duties; no one persecutes them for so doing. This is the case in all Lithuania.

"Antireligious propaganda is not forbidden in Soviet Lithuania, nor is religious propaganda forbidden. Like all Catholic priests, I preach the word of God freely and without hindrance from the pulpit. If antireligious lectures are given in our city, any citizen does or does not attend as he sees fit—just as every citizen does or does not attend the services at any church according to the dictates of his judgment.

"Whenever I need to consult the Government on any question, I do so through the medium of the representative of the Council for Religious Affairs, which functions under the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR. I am always treated with consideration and 'met halfway.'

"On the basis of Article 124 of the Constitution of the USSR, perfect freedom for the practice of religious denominations exists in Soviet Lithuania, as it does elsewhere in the Soviet Union."

Veteran

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Thus, when Salayev again began to suffer from "phantom" pains, the polyclinic immediately sent him to the Azerbaijan Scientific-Research Institute of Orthopedics and Restorative Surgery. Salayev spent nearly two months in the Institute, where he was treated by surgeons and neuropathologists, among whom were professors well known in Azerbaijan. A number of physio-therapeutic methods of treatment were applied. The results were highly satisfactory.

During the summer the Institute sent Salayev for a month to Pyatigorsk, the famous health resort in the North Caucasus, where he received a sulphur baths cure. In Pyatigorsk he was accommodated in a sanatorium free of charge, and was also provided with a free round-trip railway ticket. He received his average earnings during the whole period of his illness, and his post in the plant was kept for him.

Much improved in health on his return, he began increasing the production of his machine to above his quota, gained a raise in pay classification, and is much admired and respected by his fellow-workers.

Jewish Pioneers Built City, New Life on Amur

By Y. Kiselov

In the Soviet Union, the vast expanses of which contain rich regions still comparatively unsettled and undeveloped economically, there are numerous communities of pioneering settlers who have built prosperous towns and farming villages in what only a few years ago was wilderness. The extensive aid given these settlers by the Government has been a great factor in their success.

Most famous of these pioneer communities is perhaps Komsomolsk-on-the-Amur, built and inhabited by pioneering young people; but there are many others. A farm community on the Amur River, settled by Jewish farmers, is described below.

IN THE summer of 1928 a ship plying the deep waters of the Amur, the greatest river of the Soviet Far East, approached the bank and moved near a solitary hut. The passengers, Soviet Jewish settlers, disembarked in this wild, uninhabited region. Rarely, and then only in summer, the herdsmen of a distant village visited this place. The settlers knew, however, that the Soviet Government would grant the required assistance. And they began work with great energy.

The settlers were granted large credits, cattle, implements and machines. When only a year had passed, on the picturesque bank of the Amur stood the rows of the first 50 large and comfortable houses, the office building, the cattle farm buildings, and the barns. At one of their meetings, the settlers named their village "Amurzet."

Settlers still come to Amurzet, and recently a new group of settlers arrived. They found Amurzet a prosperous village. The newcomers displayed an interest in everything. They visited the machine-and-tractor station, examined the 15 tractors and the combines, the trucks and the equipment of the repair shop.

"How much land has the collective farm?" asked Haim Friedel, a settler from the Ukraine.

"About 3,700 acres," answered Shlema Rozenstock, a member of the farm's managing board. "This year we sold the State about 722,000 pounds of grain alone.

"Instructors helped us master the agricultural machinery. Machine cultivation of the land and the rich variety of fertilizers helped us attain such high yields, that the Government awarded orders and medals to some of our members. We worked hard. Each of us has an annual record of at least four hundred workdays,* which guarantees him a prosperous life. In addition, we all have plots for personal use, which yield more than a family can use."

The new settlers, then, visited the nice high school which their children would attend. At the local radio relay center the mechanic told them that all the village houses have sets. The visit to the hospital and the public library particularly impressed the new settlers. In the evening they were invited to the Palace of Culture, where an amateur concert was to take place. In the vestibule, they made the acquaintance of some old settlers. One of the newcomers asked A. Friedman, one of the "old-timers":

"Have you been here long?"

"I arrived last year and am now working on the railway."

"Did you get as good a reception as we did?"

"Of course. Everybody is given a similar welcome, not you alone. I received an apartment at once. The team I work with are a friendly lot. They help me and show me every possible consideration.

"By the way," said Friedman, "if you want to know more about the life of the settlers, read this," and he handed them a copy of the local newspaper, pointing to a short report on the front page. The report read:

"The village of Nikolayevka is holding a party. A new group of settlers has arrived from the Ukraine. They were heartily welcomed and accommodated in comfortable, furnished apartments. After a few days' rest all were given work. T. Makarovsky, one of the new settlers, was elected chairman of the producers' co-operative. The majority of the new inhabitants work at the sawmill. They were given seeds and land for kitchen gardens."

After the concert the conversation continued. On his way to his new home, the settler Pevzner fired more questions at Rozenstock. All centered on the question, "How did the first settlers manage to attain such a cultured and prosperous life?"

"We alone could not have achieved anything," answered Rozenstock. "The State has helped us, and the other peoples of the Soviet Union extended their brotherly assistance. Here, we are riding on this truck. We have about 20 of them, and all are presents from our Russian brothers. You have seen our tractors; they, too, are presents from the Soviet people."

The next day the newcomers settled down to their new life. They received apartments in new houses; they were supplied with furniture, given food supplies, shown their kitchen gardens. Every one of the new settlers was given employment according to his desire, either in the repair shops, the power plant or in other places. Thus they quickly took root in the new community, met their neighbors and their co-workers. Meanwhile their children of school age began attending classes. This is how the population of Amurzet was swelled by another couple of dozen or so—how it and similar communities are expanding.

* The workday is a unit of farm labor, not an actual day's work.

Excerpt from "The Young Guard"

Vivid Novel of Soviet Partisans Is Tribute to Youth

By Alexander Fadeyev

The following is an excerpt from Soviet writer Alexander Fadeyev's novel, "The Young Guard."

The events described in Fadeyev's novel are based on fact. During the Nazi occupation of the Donets coal fields in the Ukraine, an underground Young Communist League organization called the "Young Guard" was formed in the small mining town of Krasnodon. The boys and girls—none of whom was over 19—who voluntarily joined the Young Guard blew up trains, killed German soldiers, sabotaged enemy communications. Those who were captured heroically withstood torture and the threat of the gallows rather than betray their comrades. And the proud title of Hero of the Soviet Union was conferred posthumously by the Soviet Government on the leaders of the Young Guard, among them Oleg Koshevoi, Ulyana Gromova, and Sergei Tulenin.



GIRL PARTISAN. Ulyana Gromova died at the Nazis' hands.



LEADER. Oleg Koshevoi, also killed by the Germans, led the Young Guard.

On November 6th, [1942] the eve of the celebration of the October Revolution, the staff of the Young Guard assembled in the Koshevoi home; the liaison members, Valya Bortz, Nina and Olya Ivantsova were there too. Oleg had decided to mark this day by enrolling Radik Yurkin in the Komsomol.*

Radik Yurkin was no longer the boy with the quiet, mild eyes who had once remarked to Zhora Arutiunyants: "After all, I'm used to getting to bed early."

Following his participation in the execution of Fomin, Radik had been included in Tulenin's active group and had taken part in the night raids on German trucks.

Now he sat there with a certain confidence, staring straight ahead with unblinking eyes at the window on the other side of the room, while Oleg made a short opening address.

Then Tulenin gave his opinion of Radik's character. Occasionally Radik's curiosity was aroused about the people present. And his steady gaze from beneath long lashes passed from one member of the staff to the other, seated around the big dinner table, which was laid as if guests were expected. But two girls, one fair, the other dark, smiled at him suddenly in such a friendly fashion—and they were both so nice-looking—that he felt a wave of unaccustomed embarrassment and turned his eyes away.

"Any questions you want to ask Radik Yurkin?" Oleg asked.

No one said anything.

"Let him tell us his biography," Vanya Turkenich suggested.

Radik Yurkin stood up and, staring out of the window, began to speak in the ringing voice in which he used to answer the teacher at school:

"I was born in the town of Krasnodon in 1928. I went to the Gorky School . . ."

Here the biography of Radik Yurkin ended, but feeling that it was really a bit too short, he added in a less confident tone: "But since the Germans came, I haven't been going to school . . ."

Another silence followed.

"Done any public work?" Vanya Zemnukhov asked.

"No, I haven't," Radik replied with a profound, childish sigh.

"Do you know the task of the Komsomol?" Vanya persisted, his gaze—hidden by horn-rimmed spectacles—fixed on the table.

"The task of the Komsomol is to fight the German-fascist invaders until there isn't one left," Radik said very distinctly.

"Well, now, I consider this young

*Young Communist League.

fellow has a proper understanding of politics," Turkenich said.

"It's settled, he should be accepted!" cried Lubka, who had been wishing with all her heart that things would go right with Radik.

"Yes, accept him, accept him!" the other members of the staff urged.

"Who's for accepting comrade Radik Yurkin as a member of the Komsomol?" Oleg asked with a broad smile, and raised his hand.

They all raised their hands.

"Moved unanimously," Oleg said, standing up. "Come over here."

"Turning a little pale, Radik went up to the table between Turkenich and Ulya Gromova, who were looking at him very gravely and moved apart to make way for him.

"Radik!" Oleg began solemnly. "I am empowered by the staff to present you with a temporary membership card of the Young Communist League. Keep it as safely as your honor. You can pay the dues to your group of five. And when the Red Army returns, the district committee of the Komsomol will exchange this temporary card for a permanent one."

They all congratulated Radik and shook hands with him.

Dusk was gathering thickly now. Granny Vera pulled down the blackout blinds and lit the tiny kerosene night light. Oleg went out to speak to Marina, who was keeping watch in the yard. Her figure detached itself from the wall, against which she had been scarcely visible.

"Not a soul about."

Uncle Kolya looked through the lattice, and after a quick glance about him, passed out an end of the wire to Oleg, who attached it to a long thin rod. This he hung on the cable of the telegraph pole in such a way that the two poles were indistinguishable in the gloom.

Only Uncle Kolya, with his steady, deftly-precise hands, was able noiselessly to tune in on the necessary wave length at once. They got it right in the middle of an ovation; the static prevented them from hearing what the voice was saying, but they could hear the name the voice pronounced. The roar of the ovation—like the sound that might burst from a sea shell—filled the room and did not die down for a long, long time. Sometimes exclamations could be distinguished. Then all was silent, and across that lull—broken now and again by the noises in the air—came a man's calm, quiet voice.

"Comrades!

"We are today celebrating the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Revolution in our country. Twenty-five years have elapsed since the Soviet system was established in our country. We are now on the threshold of the next, the 26th year of the existence of the Soviet system."

Since the year before, when Stalin's speech at the Red Army Parade in the Red Square in Moscow had been broadcast on November 7, they had not heard this voice. It was impossible not to recognize it. And still it was hard to believe, here deep in Nazi-occupied territory, that it could really be his. Elena Nikolaevna, leaning still further forward, said in a scarcely audible whisper:

"Can it really be he?"

"Yes . . . hush!" Oleg hissed, eyes flashing.

Turkenich, calm and serious, and Vanya, whose spectacles were very close to his notebook, were writing rapidly. It was not difficult to transcribe: the man spoke unhurriedly. Sometimes he paused for a moment or two and they could hear him pouring out a glass of water and putting the glass back in its place. Still, at first, all their spiritual forces went into the effort to miss nothing. Then they grew accustomed to the rhythm of his speech, and the consciousness of the unusual and almost impossible thing in which they were participating came over each of them. "Yes, this is Stalin . . . Stalin! And here am I in Krasnodon, listening, writing down what he is saying!"

So thought each of them.

No one who has not sat thus in an unheated room, lit by the smoky flicker of a kerosene wick, or in a dugout—and not only with the chill wild autumn weather outside, but having been humiliated, trampled, beggared—no one who has not tried with numb fingers to tune in on a hidden radio to the free wave length of his native land, can ever understand the feeling with which these people listened to that calm, unhurried speech.

All that lived unrealized in the patriotic feelings of these people, from the fourteen-year-old youth to the old woman—daughter of a village carpenter—all this returned to them now, clothed in the simple, direct truth of facts and figures, inspired by that eagle glance into the future.

It was these same simple folk, to whose lot such unthinkable suffering and torment had fallen, who were telling the world now in his voice:

"The hitlerite scoundrels . . . outrage and slaughter the civilian population of occupied territories of our country, men and women, children and old folk, our brothers and sisters... Only villains and scoundrels bereft of all honor, and fallen to the state of beasts, can permit themselves such outrages toward innocent, unarmed people . . .

"We know the men who are guilty of these outrages, the builders of 'the new order in Europe,' all those newly-baked governor-generals, or just ordinary governors, commandants and subcommandants. Their names are known to tens of thousands of tormented people. Let these butchers know that they will not escape the responsibility for their crimes or elude the avenging hand of the tormented nations . . ."

Thus vengeance was pronounced by the lips of the most humane of men.

The breathing of the vast world around their little town now trampled into the dirt by the boots of enemy soldiers, the mighty quivering of their native land, the vital throbbing of nocturnal Moscow, burst into that room and filled their hearts with the happiness of realization that they belonged to that world.

The roar of the ovation drowned the good wishes that culminated the speech.

"Glory to our men and women partisans!"

"Did you hear? He said that!" Oleg exclaimed, his eyes shining with happiness as he looked around at them all.

Uncle Kolya switched off the radio, and a silence fell. It had all only just been here, and now there was nothing. The lattice banged. The autumn gust whistled outside the windows. They were sitting alone in a dimly-lit room, and hundreds of kilometers of sorrow divided them from the world which had only now sounded in their ears.

Screen Version of "Young Guard" Based on Living Truth

By Evgeni Krieger

A HEROIC page in the history of the Second World War is revived in the screen version of Alexander Fadeyev's famous novel, *The Young Guard*, which recently began playing in Soviet theaters. It is the true story of the valiant struggle waged by an underground youth organization during the German occupation of the little Donets Basin (Ukraine) mining town of Krasnodon.

The success of the film—which has already been viewed by tens of millions—is evidence not only of the tremendous influence of art on life, but of a curious and extremely effective merging of art with life. For in the heroes of the novel and film, thousands of Soviet young people recognize themselves, their own thoughts and aspirations, their own hatred for the enemy, and their own constant readiness to rise to heroic heights in the name of their Soviet homeland.

The tremendous popularity of the film is undoubtedly due to its fidelity to life—its prime quality.

During the war a brief newspaper account of the hoisting of a red flag over the German headquarters-building in an occupied town in the Donbas came to Fadeyev's attention. The red flag of the Revolution flying over the headquarters of the hated enemy! This was a symbol of the gallant fight which was being waged by the Soviet people—a symbol, in particular, of the heroism by members of the Young Communist League.

As soon as the Donbas had been liberated, the distinguished writer went down to the mining town in order to collect material for a book describing the gallant exploits of the young patriots. His resolve to write a novel on this subject was strengthened by the knowledge that Krasnodon was but one of many Soviet cities, great and small, in which the youth—led by their older comrades—had waged a defiant and unending fight against the fascists.



YOUNG HEROES. Imprisoned by the Nazis, the young partisans remain brave and defiant though beaten and tortured.

The truth of the Krasnodon epic was confirmed by the experience of countless other Soviet towns.

Alexander Fadeyev spent much time studying the scene of his future novel. He sought out the relatives and close friends of the young patriots, talked with hundreds of surviving witnesses. Finally he came to the conclusion that here was an instance in which the writer could let the facts speak for themselves. So convinced was he of this that he went so far as to preserve the actual names of the members of the Young Guard underground organization—a practice rare in literature.

This authenticity in the depiction of events is even more keenly felt in the film than in the novel.

Harrowing scenes of the evacuation of the Soviet town in the early months of the war pass before the audience. We see factories and pit-head structures being dynamited to prevent their falling into enemy hands; we see partisan detachments and an underground resistance movement being organized by the secretary of the district Communist Party organization.

Then the Germans enter the town; and although at first they do not reveal their true faces, preferring to hide their bestial hatred for the Soviet people behind a mask of false courtesy, one senses that it has become hard for the townsfolk to breathe, that the air is poisoned by the breath of fascism, that ordinary life has ended for these people and a period of life-and-death struggle has been entered.

This is a feeling that was experienced by all Soviet people who found themselves on captured territory.

As the film unfolds, we see how everything honest and vital in Krasnodon unites to give organized resistance to the enemy. The invaders are made to feel the very ground burning beneath their feet. Partisans, led by



THE FIGHT. Oleg Koshevoi (played by V. Ivanov), leader of the Young Guard, and a Nazi soldier quartered at the Koshevoi home.

Valko, former director of a mine, blow up bridges used by the enemy, derail enemy munitions trains, engage German detachments in open battle. The Germans still have the whiphand but they are constantly conscious of being surrounded by enemies—invisible, but ominous.

In a modest house in the mining town, a group of Young Communists —yesterday's school children and today's soldiers of the Krasnodon underground movement—vow solemnly to dedicate their lives to the sacred struggle against the enemy. In Oleg Koshevoi, a modest, charming, good-natured youngster, we see the courageous, resolute, strong-fibered lad who is to lead the Young Guard organization.

The Young Guard goes to work. Leaflets calling upon the population to fight are pasted on the walls of houses. Fear and anger seize the occupationists when in broad daylight they see the red flag flying from the building of their heavily guarded headquarters. The young patriots execute a traitor who had sold himself to the Germans. Flames envelop the building of the German labor exchange and fire consumes the documents and papers prepared in conjunction with the future dispatch of peaceful citizens into German slavery.

All these scenes are all the more impressive because good direction has ensured absolute simplicity and naturalness in the young actors, and has rejected any trace of theatricality.

In general, there is very little "acting" in this film, in the accepted sense. The young patriots live their parts.

In order to achieve this naturalness in the portrayal of his young heroes, Sergei Gerasimov, the producer of the film and author of the scenario, took an unusual course. Instead of selecting experienced, celebrated actors to play the leading roles, he chose students of the Institute of Cinematography, young people who had not yet acquired any fixed style of acting. And he told them to "be yourselves."

And indeed, many of these young people grew quite naturally into the roles they were required to play.

V. Ivanov, for instance, who plays the role of Oleg Koshevoi, went to the front as a volunteer at the age of 16, fought for 3 years, and was Young Communist League organizer in his battalion.

S. Gurzo, who takes the part of Sergei Tulenin, also went off to war at 16 and took part in the capture of Budapest.

Nonna Morzyukova, who is cast in the role of Ulyana Gromova, went through the horrors of enemy occupation, and together with her mother fought in a partisan detachment in the Kuban.

Obviously these young actors need add nothing artificial to their parts. Their outlook on life, their hopes and aspirations differ in no way from those of the film's heroes.

Another element adding to the authenticity of the film was the shooting of most of the scenes in Krasnodon itself.

All the townsfolk came to the assistance of the actors and producers with reminiscences, eyewitness accounts and practical advice.

The scene showing how the young heroes—betrayed by a coward and traitor—were thrown by the Germans into a mine shaft, was filmed in Krasnodon. So faithfully was it reproduced that the inhabitants who watched the shooting of the scene wept bitterly.

Bloody, exhausted from torture, more dead than alive after the suffering they have endured, the young heroes are led to execution. But such is the power of the truth that burns in their hearts, so strong is their moral fiber and sense of duty, that they present to the enemy still only proud, defiant faces. At this very moment, the night sky is full of the hum of Soviet airplanes and the mounting din of the Soviet offensive is already audible. Retribution is near.

The value of this film lies in its faithful portrayal of the sterling qualities of Soviet people of all generations. Thousands upon thousands of young men and women see the feats of the Young Guard as their own exploits. The happiness won by their fathers in revolutionary struggle, in inspired labor—struggle and labor which have transformed one-sixth of the earth's surface—the striving toward a still brighter future: these are things Soviet youth will never relinquish.

For it was not only the cruelty of the Hitlerites, the death camps, the gallows of fascism, that evoked this wrath; it was primarily the very fact that the enemy dared to venture upon Soviet soil and disrupt the only way of life the Soviet people recognize. The joy, the beauty and the freedom contained in this Soviet way of life—these, no one can destroy.

The traditions of the Young Guard, the traditions of Krasnodon, live on in every one of the countless towns and settlements scattered over the length and breadth of the USSR.

USSR Has 40,000 on Teams In Ice Hockey Races

By G. Moroz
Master of Sports

Some 40,000 athletes are now engaging in ice hockey on teams competing for various championships throughout the USSR. All are amateurs who play the game in their spare time, for in the USSR there are no professional athletes.

While January also saw Soviet sportsmen active in ski meets and skating, the biggest event was the opening of the hockey season, with a double header at the Moscow Dynamo Stadium.

Thousands turned out to see the twin bill in which the teams were the Moscow Wings of the Soviets versus the Leningrad Dynamo in the first contest and Spartak versus Moscow Dynamo in the second.

There were thrills aplenty in the Moscow Dynamo-Spartak game, with Spartak setting a fast pace with the puck from the start. But even then Spartak failed to score in the first period because of the very alert Dynamo goalie.

Dynamo tallied in the second period and was soon tied by Spartak as the 20,000 fans cheered. Moscow Dynamo broke the tie and won the game in the third period with an attack which tore through the Spartak defense again and again. A perfect shot from the 20-meter (about 22 yards) line landed in the Spartak net and the game ended 3 to 2 in Dynamo's favor.

Judging from the great start, the 1948-1949 hockey season in the USSR promises to be extremely interesting from every angle.

The Army hockey team, last year's title holder, is leading the country so far, having captured four games in a row. The Air Force and Moscow Dynamo are trailing close behind.

All the Soviet hockey teams are furnished expert trainers and coaches, as well as medical supervision. They have no financial worries because their sports clubs take care of all costs.



HOCKEY SEASON OPENS. The Soviet Army team has just scored on the Dynamo Club of Riga.

Basketball

Speaking of excellent performances, our Moscow girls' basketball team put on one at the recent tournament at Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia.

The Moscow girls' quintette met two of the best European squads—the Spartans of Prague and the Budapest (Hungary) Kase dribblers.

Our girls employ the combination style when attacking and the player-for-player tactics (every man-get-a-man) on defense. The Muscovites downed the Kase team 41 to 30 and went on to defeat the Prague Sparta outfit by 42 to 20.

Boxing

A team of Finland's crack boxers, 16 strong (two in each of the eight weight classes) visited Soviet rings last month and were polished off 8 to 0 in each of two meetings with the Moscow Trade Unions Athletic Club squad and then went on to Leningrad, where they did somewhat better, bowing finally 6 to 2.

The Moscow meet was held in the big Circus arena. Here is a summary of the second Moscow matches: flyweights: L. Segalovich (USSR) knocked out Kvist (Finland) in the second round; bantamweights: E. Mesyan (USSR) outpointed A. Lemettyu (Finland); featherweights: I. Knyazev (USSR) outpointed Piispa (Finland); lightweights: Aristagov (USSR) outpointed Rinkinen (Finland); welterweights: S. Shcherbakov (USSR) knocked out P. Suominen in the first round; middleweights: V. Chudinov (USSR) won the decision over Nissinen (Finland); light heavyweights: R. Turiya (USSR) knocked out O. Renkke in the second round; heavyweights: Nikolai Korolyov (USSR) finished Vaelma (Finland) by the technical knockout route in 67 seconds.

A Muscovite's Diary

EVERY morning on my way to work, just before I turn the corner to go to the subway, I pass a five-story steel skeleton all bundled up in wooden scaffolding. In and about it are some three or four dozen pink-cheeked, warmly dressed young workers, making the frosty air ring as they wield their hammers and trowels.

This steel skeleton upon which they are putting "flesh" is one of 2,000 new apartment houses now going up in Moscow and its suburbs. Construction is rapidly going ahead aided by the relatively mild weather Moscow has had this winter. Last year, incidentally, more than 500 new apartment houses were completed in Moscow.

Hundreds of New Towns Dot Soviet Map

There is another and even more spectacular type of construction that never ceases in our country—the building of new towns and cities. Although I was well aware that new towns are constantly sprouting up throughout the land, I ran across the actual figures only the other day: 839 have been added to the map since our October Revolution. Now by "new" I don't mean reconstructed towns or renamed towns—of which there are an abundance—but brand-new towns arising where no one lived before, or where there were only the tiniest settlements. That's an overall average of 27 new towns a year since 1917!

Four hundred and seventy-five have been built during the past nine years—chiefly on the Volga steppe, in Western Siberia and in Central Asia. The movement of entire factories from west to east during the years of the Nazi invasion accounted for many of these.

Soviet Trains Conquer Snow Hazard

Reading of the cancellation of some American transcontinental trains during the recent heavy snows, I became interested in learning how our Soviet railways deal with the deep snowfalls which, of course, are a commonplace of our northern winters. I spoke to Engineer Lieutenant Colonel L. Volgin, who reported that not only do hundreds of Soviet locomotive engineers drive trains pulling the same weight summer and winter, but our trans-Siberian lines have been hauling the same weight winter and summer for many years now.

Volgin said Soviet lines are now well-equipped to fight snow-drifts; their equipment includes track-clearing machines, snow melters and their own weather stations.

Thousands and thousands of miles of track are protected against snow-drifts by large wooded areas, most of them planted in Soviet times. Drift fences have also been widely used. In addition, our engineers are given special training on how to work successfully, even in the most severe blizzards and snowfalls.

Engineer Initiates New Competition

As readers of the *Information Bulletin* know, our Soviet working people have been so successful in rebuilding our economy since the war, and in increasing production, that they are now devising ways and means, not to meet the goals of the Five-Year Plan, but to exceed them by far.

The coal mines of Moscow Region and some of the oil fields of Baku are already producing on the level which was originally planned for 1950. Now, in Baku, an engineer, Gul Bala Aliyev, has started a movement which encourages everyone to watch production costs as well as production output.

He persuaded the oilfield authorities to open a special account in which was noted the amount of every operational economy he effected. His account already totals 89,000 rubles, and many of his fellow-workers have followed his example.

The money thus saved, of course, increases the profit of the enterprise. Since these socialist profits above plan not only strengthen the economy of the enterprise and of the whole country, but provide additional funds for new housing, nurseries, vacation resorts, and the like, for the workers and employees of the enterprise. Aliyev's project will add a good many pleasant things to the lives of the oil workers of Baku.

Shchusev Visualizes Rebuilt Moscow

The government decision to prepare a new plan for the rebuilding of Moscow is very recent and the plan will not be ready before fall, but Academician Alexei Shchusev, a prominent architect, already has some ideas. He is a member of the Moscow Soviet of People's Deputies which, along with the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party, will draw up the plan.

Shchusev said: "How can one today visualize the future plan for the reconstruction of Moscow? In our opinion, work will be carried on simultaneously in two directions: the building of new districts in a 10-kilometer (6.21 miles) zone encircling Moscow and linked by thoroughfares radiating from the center of the city, and the reconstruction of the old city districts. In contrast to the usual blocks, which on the average occupy an area of 10 to 15 acres, in the new districts we are thinking of arranging blocks over an area of 50 to 75 acres with a lake and park in the center."

Armenian Academy Has 30 Institutes

Staffed by 9 holders of the degree of Doctor of Science and 167 who have won their master's degrees, the 5-year old Academy of Sciences of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic now has 30 institutes and scientific foundations, an Armenian friend tells me.

Research conducted there covers a range of more than 1,000 subjects, in many cases with results which have

The "Muscovite" will be glad to have readers' suggestions as to subjects they would like to see covered in future "Diaries." Suggestions should be sent to "Muscovite," c/o USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

proved most beneficial to the Armenian economy. Work is now going on in the field of history, linguistics, literature, art and archaeology.

Hoary Volumes Safely Stored

Another morsel from my Armenian contributors reports that more than 30,000 ancient manuscripts and books, some dating back to the thirteenth century, have been placed in the repository of the Academy of Sciences. These include the astronomical charts of the Azerbaijan scientist, Nassir Ed-Din, and a volume of quotations from the Koran, both from the thirteenth century.

Alma Ata Library Has Million Books

While on the subject of books, it is noteworthy that the Pushkin Public Library in Alma-Ata, capital of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, now has more than 1,100,000 volumes. The total includes 5,000 rare editions and unique Oriental manuscripts. During the year 1948 alone, the library indexed 60,000 new volumes for its shelves.

Airplanes Win War on Locusts

One of our accomplishments in 1948 was the victorious war on locusts in the dense growths of reeds and bogs in the Amu-Darya River delta in Central Asia.

The anti-locust campaign was initiated in 1945 and their nests have been destroyed by sprays loosed from airplanes. The last 100,000 acres infected with the locusts was cleared during 1948.

Eastern Art In Exhibition

Fine examples of the beautiful decorative arts of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic have been on display at the Museum of Oriental Culture here in Moscow.

The Uzbeks, whose ancient culture produced such world-famous artistic creations as the lovely, domed Tomb of Tamerlane and the Registan which it faces at Samarkand, suffered in their art as in all else during the long years of tsarist oppression, but now their splendid native handicraft flourishes again.

There were the Bukhara patterned fabrics, the famous velvets known as "bakhmal," embroidery in silk and gold thread, fine metal work, and the long-famed Uzbek ceramics.

My wife liked best a series of carved alabaster panels of the sort which once were made to decorate the palaces of



ALABASTER. A fine Uzbek carving.

the Emirs of Bukhara and which now the Uzbek craftsmen make to adorn the people's own theaters, clubs, palaces of culture, and schools.

My own favorite was a piece of embroidery from Nur-Ata, beautiful in design and execution. The design consisted of large raspberry-red circular forms arranged symmetrically on a pale buff background. Each circle had a slight but precisely calculated difference in outline, thus eliminating geometric monotony.

In distinction from the old days, when the names of the artist-craftsman remained unknown, the artists of Soviet Uzebekistan are widely known and honored. The same may be said of the co-operatives that produce work of superb finish. Fine craftsmanship now wins a just recognition.

Central Hot Water Piped to Apartments

My wife and I are glad to be among the apartment dwellers whose buildings have been added to the central hot water line serving the capital. Until now, our hot water came from our individual heater, which was a good deal more trouble.

Abundant hot water from the central system is supplied to more than 300 buildings now. Some 25 miles of hot water pipe were laid in 1948 and the capacity of the power stations is increasing yearly. New turbines will allow 500 more buildings to be put on the system during this year.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

March 1 - March 13

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from March 1 to March 13. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in two periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. and from 8:30 P.M. to 10:15 P.M.

Radio listeners may hear the 6:20-7:30 P.M. broadcast over these frequencies: 7.29, 7.36, 11.72, 11.88, 13.71, and 15.23 megacycles.

The 8:30 to 10:15 P.M. programs may be heard on 7.29, 7.36, 9.60, 9.72, 11.72, 11.87, 11.88, 13.71, and 15.23 megacycles.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Monday, March 7—programs for farmers.

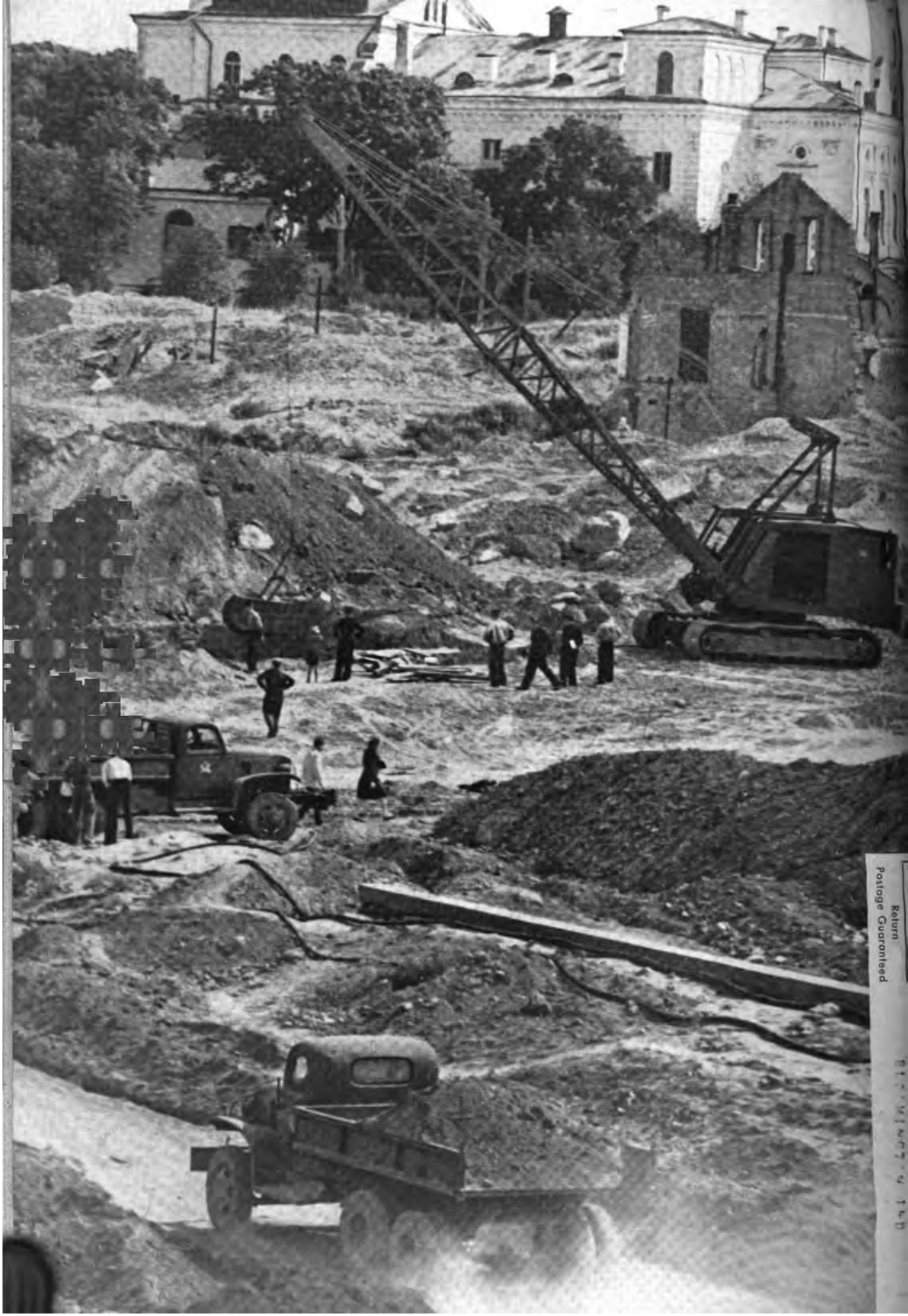
Tuesdays, March 1 and 8—program for youth.

Wednesdays, March 2 and 9—scientific and cultural programs; weekly sports review.

Thursdays, March 3 and 10—Industrial and trade union programs; programs in Russian for American Slavs.

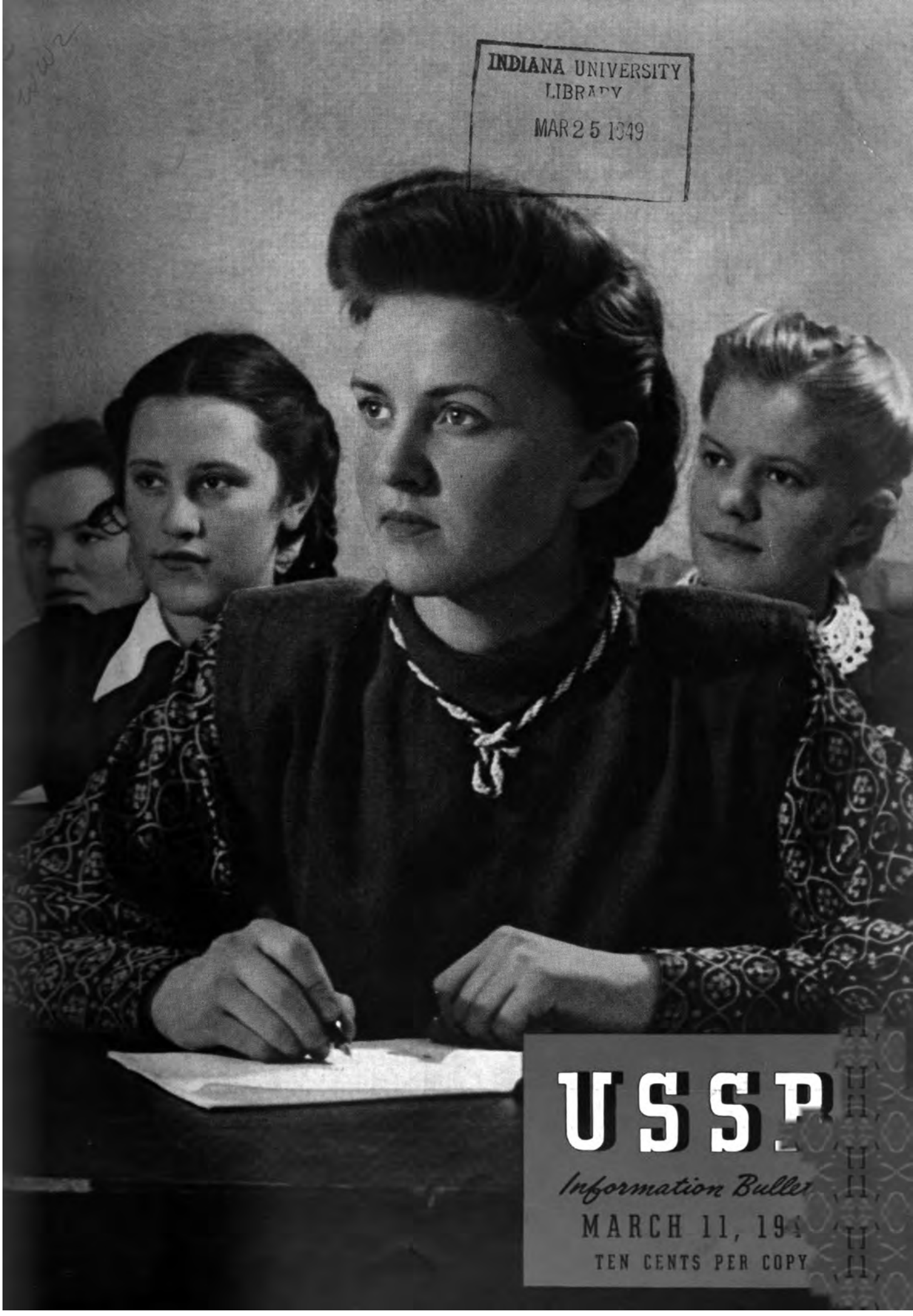
Fridays, March 4 and 11—Portraits of Soviet people and literary-musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays and Sundays—concerts.



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FRIENDS. These Leningrad Univeristy students, Taisia Kalashnikova, a Russian, and Anna Belayeva, a Kamchadal from the Okhotsk coast, symbolize the friendship of Soviet peoples. FRONT COVER. Eleonora Kalinina, a typical Moscow student, studies theatrical art. BACK COVER. Gulbagram Tarabayeva, first Kazakh woman doctor of medicine.

USSR

Information Bulletin

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Material in this bulletin may be quoted or reproduced.

New Retail Price Cuts Ordered For Soviet Consumers

The following is the text of the joint ecision of the Council of Ministers of e USSR and the Central Committee the Communist Party of the Soviet nion (Bolsheviks) on the new reduc-on of state retail prices of consumer oods as of March 1, 1949.

I

HIGH PRICES in commercial trade were abolished and uniform reduced state retail prices were introduced on consumer goods when the currency reform was carried through and the rationing system abolished at the end of 1947. That was the first stage in the reduction of prices of consumer goods. The reduction of prices at the first stage made consumer goods cheaper in state retail trade within a year by at least 57,000,000,000 rubles. That sum constituted a pure loss to the State Budget, which had to be covered, and indeed was covered subsequently, by the Government, owing to the rise of labor productivity, the increase in the production of mass consumption commodities, and the reduction of production costs. But at the same time, it constituted a pure gain for the population.

Matters could not stop at that, however. The reduction of commodity prices within the system of state retail trade was bound to cause, and did cause, a similar reduction of prices on the collective farm and co-operative markets. Since the share of collective farm and co-operative goods in the aggregate mass of commodities sold to the population during the year constitutes approximately 33 per cent, the result was that the reduction of commodity prices in collective farm and co-operative trade made these commodities cheaper by at least 29,000,000,000 rubles.

Consequently, the population has gained altogether approximately 86,000,000,000 rubles during the year as a result of the reduction of retail prices in all divisions of retail trade.

This means that as a result of the reduction of prices at the first stage, the purchasing capacity of the ruble has considerably increased, the value of the ruble as compared to the value of foreign currencies has improved, the wages of workers and intellectuals have appreciably increased, the expenditures of peasants on purchases of manufactured goods have considerably fallen.

II

IN CONNECTION with the further rise of the national economy of the USSR, the growth of production of mass consumption commodities and new achievements in the field of reducing production costs, it became possible in the latter half of 1948, to put into practice a new reduction of prices of mass consumption commodities. The Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) have resolved to carry into reality this new reduction of prices—which already was started in 1948—and to consummate it on March 1, 1949. This will be the second stage in the reduction of prices of mass consumption commodities.

The new reduction of prices, to the extent which is outlined in the present



OLLS. The price of bread is reduced 10 per cent. These ring-shaped rolls, called "baranka," shown here in a Leningrad bakery, are favorites with many Soviet housewives.

decision, will effect new, additional lessening of prices of mass consumption commodities within the state sector of retail trade by at least 48,000,000,000 rubles over a period of one year. This loss to the state Budget, which at the same time constitutes a pure gain for the population, must be covered and undoubtedly will be covered by the Government by means of a number of economic measures, in spite of the serious difficulties which will have to be overcome in doing so.

Considering the fact that the new reduction of prices in the state sector of retail trade will cause immediate and, in the main, equal, reduction of prices in the co-operative and collective-farm sector, it can be conceded that the population will additionally gain not less than 23,000,000,000 rubles as the result of the new reduction of prices of collective farm and co-operative produce.

Consequently, at this second stage, the population will gain altogether approximately 71,000,000,000 rubles in the course of one year as a result of the new reduction of prices in all divisions of retail trade.

This means that as a result of the new reduction of prices, the purchasing power of the ruble will again considerably rise and the value of the ruble will improve as compared with the value of foreign currencies, that real wages of workers and intellectuals will again considerably increase and peasants' expenditures on purchases of manufactured goods will again considerably decline.

THE Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) hereby decide:

A. To reduce as of March 1, 1949, the state retail prices of consumer goods, as follows:

Bread and flour by 10 per cent; cereals and macaroni by 10 per cent; forage grain, oilcakes, bran and combined fodder by 20 per cent; hay by 30 per cent; biscuits, gingerbread and cakes by 10 per cent; meat, sausages. and tinned foods by 10 per cent; fish and fish products by 10 per cent; cream butter and processed butter by 10 per cent; cheese and sheep's-milk cheese by 20 per cent; salt by 30 per cent; vodka by 28 per cent; liqueurs by 25 per cent; fortified grape wines, cognacs and fruit and berry wines by 15 per cent; tobacco goods by 10 per cent; perfumery by 20 per cent; coats, suits, dresses and other ready-made woolen clothes by 12 per cent; dresses, shirts, blouses and other ready-made silk goods by 15 per cent; woolen fabrics by 10 per cent; silk fabrics by 10 per cent; clothes tailor-made to order, by 20 per cent; cotton thread by 15 per cent; silk stockings and socks 15 per cent; footwear made of textile and combined materials by 15 per cent; headgear (hats and caps) by 15 per cent; textile haberdashery by 15 per cent; embroidered articles by 15 per cent; furs by 10 per cent; metal haberdashery and haberdashery manufactures of leather substitutes, by 10 per cent; articles from plastics and celluloid (kitchenware, household utensils, etc.) by 20 per cent; cutlery (knives, forks, spoons, etc.) by 10 per cent; household electrical appliances (electric kettles, electric stoves, electric irons, etc.) by 1[illegible] per cent; hardware by 20 per cent; saddlery by 20 per cent; cement by 3[illegible] per cent; motorcycles by 15 per cent; bicycles by 20 per cent; radio receivers by 20 per cent; television sets by 2[illegible] per cent; pianos, piano accordions and accordions by 20 per cent; phonographs by 30 per cent; phonograph records by 20 per cent; watches and clocks by 30 per cent, jewelry by 2[illegible] per cent, typewriters by 20 per cent; cameras and binoculars by 10 per cent.

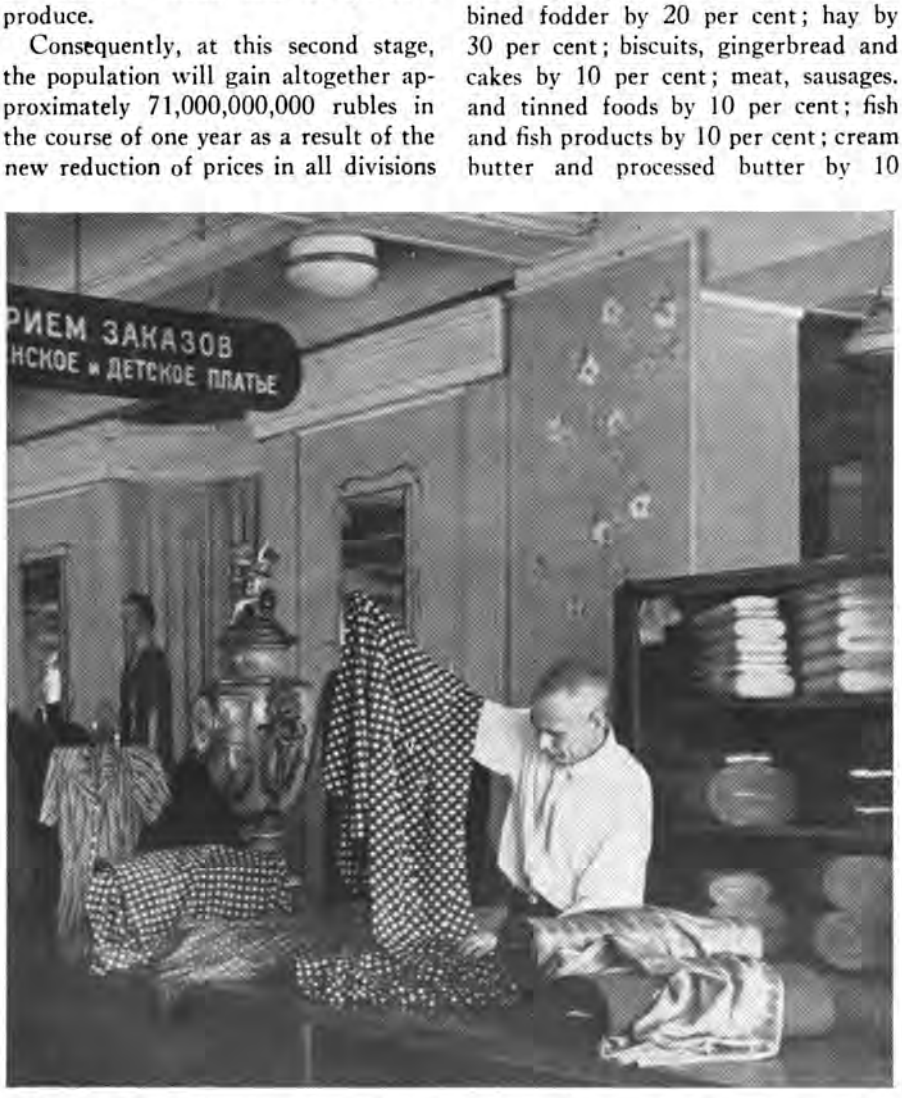
To reduce correspondingly the prices in restaurants, dining rooms, teahouses and other catering establishments.

B. To instruct the Ministry of Trade of the USSR to fix, in accordance with the present decision, new reduced state retail prices of food, fodder and manufactured goods enumerated in Paragraph "A" of the present decision.

(Signed)
Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR
J. STALIN

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks)
G. MALENKOV

February 28, 1949



DRY GOODS. The price of silk fabrics is now 10 per cent less. Scene in a Moscow department store.





VOMEN AT WORK. In industry and agriculture, the Soviet woman plays a proud part in production. A worker (left) at a Sverdlovsk Region aluminum plant. A woman farmer (right) harvesting flax in Smolensk Region.

nternational Women's Day—March 8

The Soviet Union Honors Women As Free Equals of Men

By Nadezhda Aralovets

THE centuries-old question of whether woman can occupy an equal sition with man in society is no longer matter for debate; Soviet society swers it with a clear affirmative not nfined to words, but embodied in life elf. The real emancipation of women id their transformation into an active cial factor has quickened the progress Soviet society. The splendid wartime cord of Soviet women in production id on the battlefronts is well known; they play no less a role in the work of peace.

The Constitution of the USSR gives women equal rights with men in every field of economic, state, cultural, social and political endeavor. These great rights of women are guaranteed by the socialist social system, by the full weight of the political and economic might of the Soviet State.

Women in the USSR take a prominent part in the country's administration. There are 277 women among the deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, or more than the total number of women members of other parliaments throughout the world. Women members totaling 1,738 have been elected to the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics and more than 500,000 to the local Soviets.

The next session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the highest body of state authority in the Soviet Union opened in Moscow on March 10. Attending these sessions as members of the Supreme Soviet are Taisia Shuvandina, a weaver; Hero of Socialist Labor Basti Bagirova, a collective farmer; Hero of Socialist Labor Praskovya Angelina, a tractor driver; Anna Antonova, a collective farm chairman; Aishe Gurgenidze, a factory director; Tatyana Fedorova, a subway engineer; Dr. Olga Mazurovskaya, a physician; Antonina Trifonova, a schoolteacher; Professor Olga Podvysotskaya, Corresponding Member of the Academy of

Article 122 of the Constitution of the USSR

Women in the USSR are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, government, cultural, political and other public activity.

The possibility of exercising these rights is ensured by women being accorded an equal right with men to work, payment for work, rest and leisure, social insurance and education, and by state protection of the interests of mother and child, state aid to mothers of large families and unmarried mothers, maternity leave with full pay, and the provision of a wide network of maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens.

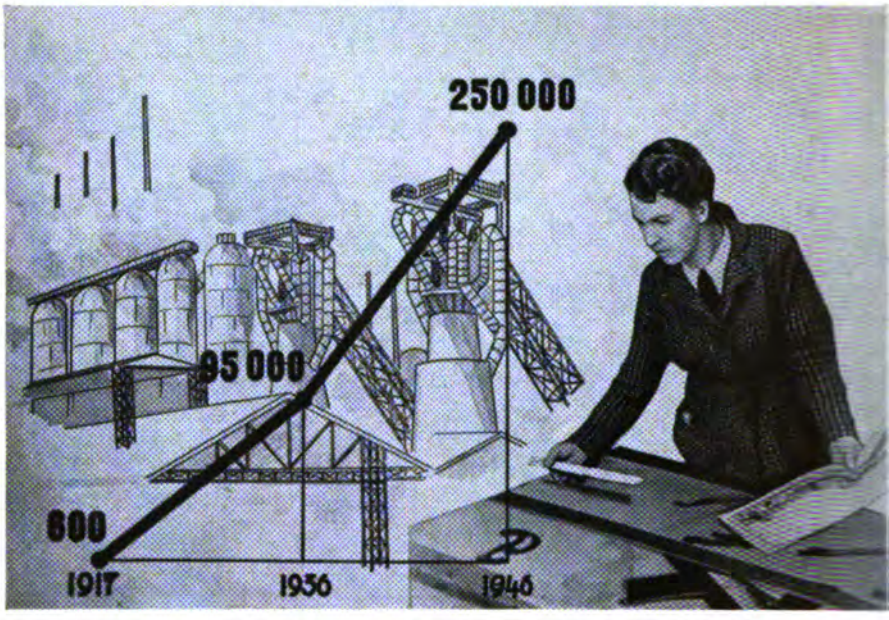
Medical Sciences of the USSR, and many other representatives of Soviet womanhood—all taking part in the discussion of questions relating to important state affairs and new legislation.

Women occupy high offices in the Soviet Government: Zoya Andreyeva is Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Chuvash Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic; Maria Kovrigina is Deputy Minister of Health of the USSR; Olga Lauristin is now Minister of Cinematography of the Estonian SSR; Nadezhda Grekova is Minister of the Food Industry of the Byelorussian SSR; and Bakhty Altybayeva, an engineer by profession, is Minister of Light Industry of the Turkmen SSR.

Thousands of women head local government bodies.

There are many women in the judiciary. Fourteen women have been elected to the Supreme Court of the USSR, and there are 40 women among the 75 members of the Supreme Court of the Russian SFSR. Fifty per cent of the members of the territorial and regional courts are women. Thousands of women have been elected judges of People's Courts.

Taking full advantage of their equal right to work, women have gained distinction in industry, agriculture, transport, in science and in the arts.



PROGRESS. Women engineers and technicians employed in Soviet industry, who numbered only 600 in 1917, now total more than 250,000.

In free labor for the benefit of their people the Soviet women see the lofty purpose and essence of their lives. Educated under the Soviet system, which has made of labor a matter of pride and heroism and has created all the necessary conditions for the development of every member of society, the Soviet woman does not restrict her interests to her family and home. Free labor for themselves, for the benefit of their own people, for Soviet society, inspired by the ideals of communism, encourages their initiative and prompts them to heroic effort for the good of their socialist motherland. The participation of women in production is a firm guarantee of their genuine equality in society. Equal pay for equal work is a law in the Soviet State applicable to all citizens, irrespective of sex.

Soviet women are constantly improving their skill. The advanced technique of the socialist economy and the unlimited possibilities for vocational and professional training have opened before the women the way to numerous occupations.

The Soviet woman is free to select her profession or trade, according to her inclination, and she has every opportunity for the application of her knowledge and skill in every field of endeavor. Women are employed not only in the textile, food and light industries, where their occupation has long been sanctioned by tradition, but also in the machine-building, automobile, machine-tool, power production and other industries requiring the most skilled labor.

Anna Kuznetsova, who now heads a team at the Moscow factory which produces the *Moskvich* (small passenger car) had no experience or training in production when she first came to work at the plant. She is now one of the most distinguished workers of socialist industry, having mastered to perfection all the production processes of the section in her charge. Constantly



TRADE UNIONIST. Nina Popova is Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.



MINISTER. Bakhty Altybayeva, daughter of a poor fisherman, is Minister of Light Industry of the Turkmen SSR.

improving the machine methods, the team headed by Kuznetsova as early as 1947 brought up its labor productivity to the level planned for 1950.

Nina Yefimova, another Moscow factory worker, became an expert turner and polisher. On her own initiative, Yefimova improved the cutter and this enabled her to raise output and the quality of the product. A technical conference of the plant personnel, convened to hear a report by Yefimova, approved her latest innovation, which received the same encouragement as her many earlier labor-saving suggestions.

Women are playing a prominent part in the nationwide effort to further the economic and cultural progress of the Soviet State. Among the recognized innovators in production are the weavers Maria Volkova, Zinaida Menshikova and Natalia Dubyaga, who are successfully operating many looms each; Polina Sukhoverkhova, a garment worker; Valentina Khrisanova, team leader in an electric-bulb factory; Klavdia Zenova, a rubber-shoe worker of the Krasny Bogatyr Factory.

More than 250,000 women are employed as specialists and executives in industry. The huge Trekhgornaya Textile Mills are directed by Anna Severyanova; Olga Orlova is director of the Samoilova Confectionary Factory of Leningrad; Yekaterina Goncharenko, a mining engineer, is assistant director of the Artem Coal Trust in the Donbas. About 50 per cent of all the railway specialists with college or specialized high school educations are women.

Soviet women are also employed in water and air transport. The Leningrader, Anna Shchetinina, the first woman in the world to become a deep-sea captain, has been captaining the *S.S. Mendeleyev* for 12 years. During the war Anna Shchetinina made 17 cruises, including 12 ocean trips which took her to the area of war operations. First-class pilot Valentina Stoyanovskaya spent a total of 6,726 hours in the air, covering more than 600,000 miles.

The collective-farm system has drawn Soviet village women into political and cultural activities and has opened before them vast possibilities for the application of their initiative, organizational abilities and talents.

Fifteen thousand women are employed as chairmen and assistant chairmen of collective farms. Hundreds of thousands are working as team or group leaders, farm managers, tractor drivers and combine operators.



LAWMAKERS. Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR N. Shilova, child-consultation expert; D. Garmash, a tractor driver; and A. Chekalina, director of a secondary school.

Anna Glashkina, a peasant woman, has for many years been in charge of the Victory Collective Farm in Tula Region. The Victory is a large and prosperous farm. It cultivates an area of about 2,500 acres, maintains five livestock farms, a poultry section, apiary, and a number of auxiliary establishments, and is well supplied with agricultural machines. For efficient management of the farm, Anna Glashkina was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

Under the collective-farm system peasant women have developed into remarkable agricultural experts. Alexandra Sergeyeva brought up the yield of spring wheat to 10.2 tons* per hectare,** which is a world record. Anna Yutkina, a Siberian peasant woman, beat the world record when she raised 133.1 tons of potatoes per hectare. The team headed by Yevdokia Baskakova, a collective farmer of Voronezh Region, brought the sugar beet yield up to the extremely high figure of 1052 centners*** per hectare. Ochaoy Umarova, a Tajik collective farmer, raised a crop of 7.1 tons of long-staple cotton per hectare—a record that has no precedent anywhere in the world!

The outstanding achievements of Soviet women in socialist agriculture are due to the high cultural level of the peasant women, who consult agronomists and are guided in their work by the principles of the progressive Michurin agronomy. Hundreds of peasant women have been honored with the title of Hero of Socialist Labor for their successes in agriculture.

Soviet women are also taking full advantage of their right to an education. Women comprise 50 per cent of college and university student bodies. There are 126,000 women physicians and tens of thousands of women scientific workers in the USSR. There are 4,000 women working in the scientific institutions of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR alone; they include 600 scientists with doctor's and master's degrees. There is one woman member of the Academy, Academician Lina Stern, and nine women are corresponding members of the Academy, among them the historian, Anna Pankratova, author of more than 180 scientific works. The roster of Stalin Laureates includes the names of 269 women, among them Professor Alexandra Novoselova; Doctor of Medical Sciences Maria Petrova; Yelizaveta Ushakova, member of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences; Pelageya Poluboyarinova-Kochina, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR;

* All references are to metric tons; one metric ton = 2204 pounds.

** One hectare = 2.471 acres.

*** This figure has been bettered in the USSR. See page 149 of this issue. One centner = 220.46 pounds.

Zinaida Semenova, a geologist; Tamara Yakovleva, an engineer; Alevtina Snetkova, a scientist, and many others.

Women comprised only four per cent of the educational workers in tsarist Russia, whereas among the 1,250,000 schoolteachers in the USSR there are about 800,000 women. Altogether, more than 2,000,000 women are employed in the public education services. More than 20,000 women are lecturers in the universities and colleges.

One of the most noteworthy achievements of Soviet society is the emancipation of the once veiled and rightless women of the East and their transformation into active builders of the new socialist life. Uzbek, Tajik, Turkmenian, Kazakh, Kirghiz women, and women of many other nationalities have advanced from their midst efficient workers, organizers, executives, stateswomen, scientists and artists.

In the Kirghiz SSR, women comprise one-third of the deputies of the local Soviets. Ninety women have been elected to the Supreme Soviet of the Kirghiz Republic. More than 400,000 women are employed in industry in the Uzbek SSR. At the Tashkent Textile Mills, 380 women workers have been promoted to leading positions: superintendents of shifts, sections, shops; foremen and team leaders. Two hundred women who were workers in these mills obtained college educations and became engineers.

Striking progress has been made in the matter of advancing the cultural level of the women in the national Republics. There were hardly any Kazakh women who could read and write before the Revolution, whereas at present there are more than 24,000 women teachers and lecturers in the public schools and colleges of Kazakhstan. More than 140 women are doing postgraduate work in the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR. Doctor's and master's degrees have been earned by 56 women.

Mothers and children feel the constant care and attention of the Soviet State. Mothers of large families and unmarried mothers receive state cash allowances. The allowances to mothers of large families and unmarried mothers totaled about 6,000,000,000 rubles in 1947 alone. D. M. Konysheva (Bashkirian ASSR), a mother of 13 children, has been receiving state allowances, totaling 67,000 rubles.

The extensive chain of child institutions enables millions of mothers to pursue gainful occupations, study and engage in public activities, without detriment to their families. The USSR state Budget contributed nearly 5,000,000,000 rubles toward the maintenance of child institutions in 1948 alone.

The Soviet mother does not have to worry over the fate of her children, for they have every opportunity for an education and professional training. There is the Lebedev family of Stalingrad, for example. Ivan Lebedev, a veteran worker, and his wife, Elena, have 10 children. All their children have college educations. One son, Mikhail, is a railway engineer; Alexei is an architect; Anani, a construction engineer; Vassili, a physician; Constantine, a designer; Alexander, Victor and Vladimir work as engineers in the Stalingrad Tractor Plant. Nadezhda, their daughter, is a designer, and her sister, Pauline, is a schoolteacher.

The work of its women is a source of the strength of the Soviet Union—the solid bulwark of peace and democracy.

Soviet women are marching in the vanguard of the struggle for the lofty aims of the international democratic movement of women. They have the merited respect of all progressive mankind, as the vanguard of the democratic working women of the whole world in the heroic struggle against a new war, in the struggle for a stable peace, for the victory of democracy.



WOMEN IN MEDICINE. Many Soviet physicians are women. Medical students listen to a lecture by Dr. Zinaida Ogloblina.

Head of Great Textile Plant Once Was Loom Hand

By M. Golovanov

THE popular name for the Dzerzhinsky Textile Mill in the Krasnaya Presnya District of Moscow is "Trekhgornaya Manufactura." It is one of the largest textile enterprises in the Soviet Union. It has now been producing fine and beautiful fabrics for many years. And Anna Severyanova, formerly a rank-and-file textile worker, is its director.

Severyanova is well-known among workers in the Soviet textile industry. She won her popularity as a result of the industry and zeal which enabled her to advance to the ranks of the best textile workers. Her keen mind, thirst for knowledge, many-sided interests and active public work enabled her to develop into an important leader.

In 1947 the factory and office workers of the Trekhgornaya Mill nominated her as candidate for deputy to the Krasnaya Presnya District Soviet of Working People's Deputies. Speaking at an election meeting, Severyanova outlined her biography. She was born in 1908 into the family of a conductor employed on the Briansk Railway. The family was large, and her father's wages were not enough to maintain it. Anna's elder sisters started working at an early age and were unable to acquire adequate education. Different was the fate of Anna. Under Soviet power, she was able to study, to finish school and to acquire a trade. She was employed as a rank-and-file worker in the textile mill for several years. Afterwards, she resumed her studies and, after her ability had won her many promotions, she was eventually appointed director of the Trekhgornaya Textile Mill. During the war, Severyanova defended her country on the Leningrad front. For her distinguished services, the Soviet Government awarded her the Order of Lenin and four medals.

Severyanova was duly elected as Deputy to the Krasnaya Presnya District Soviet. She has justified the high trust



INDUSTRIAL DIRECTOR. Anna Severyanova in a shop of the great mill she directs.

of her constituents. Time and again I heard from factory and office workers of Trekhgornaya about her exceptional thoughtfulness and concern for the interests of her constituents.

Those who have consulted Severyanova recently, constitute a cross-section of the plant's workers: Anna Ilyicheva, the oldest spinner, whose labor jubilee was recently celebrated in the mill; assistant foreman Vassili Ivaneyev, head of an industrious family; Yuri Zernov, a young worker in the calico print works; Maria Moiseyeva, a spinner who was one of the first in the Trekhgornaya Mill to fulfill his quota under the current Five-Year Plan. A few months ago a group of workers in the weaving mill asked their Deputy to assist in establishing a new sanatorium. Anna Severyanova supported the idea, and together with weaver Zinaida Menshikova, Deputy to the Moscow Soviet, helped in carrying it into effect. And now, a sanatorium of the Trekhgornaya Manufactura is being built in the Crimea, on the Black Sea Coast.

An old working woman of the mill, now on pension, Olympiada Kryuchkova, mother of the movie actor Nikolai Kryuchkov, told me of the changes that have taken place in the hamlet named after the 1905 Revolution in which she lives. Here have been built new dwelling houses, nurseries, schools, a club. Gas, telephones, and radios have been installed in the apartments of factory and office workers. And Anna Severyanova has done much to improve this workers' hamlet.

A few weeks ago I came to see the Trekhgornaya Mill once more. I arrived at 8 A.M. Trucks loaded with yarn kept driving into the wide asphalted yard. From the gates of the mill emerged one truck after another loaded with cloth.

In these early morning hours Severyanova was up to her neck in work. Telephones kept ringing, and the director spoke to suppliers of raw material and consumers of the mill's products; exactly and swiftly she issued orders. Shop superintendents, engineers, foremen, kept coming into her office. Severyanova spoke to each of them, to advise and help them where necessary, to support their initiative.

During the day Severyanova may be found in many shops of the mill. She comes up to the looms and watches the work. If something goes wrong she advises the weaver what to do and how to avoid mistakes. She gives necessary technical instructions to engineers, foremen or brigade leaders.

The workers of the mill love and respect their director and Deputy. Whenever she comes to the club, or to the dormitory where some of the young weavers live, she is surrounded by the working women and a heart-to-heart talk ensues.

"We are very pleased with our director and Deputy, Anna Severyanova," Vladimir Vorozhin, assistant foreman in the weaving shed, said to me. "She's a good and zealous manager. She takes a constant interest in every worker and guards the fame of the trade-mark of our mill."

Mechanic's Daughter Studies Hard, Becomes Top Engineer

By Maria Komkova
Deputy to the Moscow Soviet of Working People's Deputies

EVERY person has his own destiny, his own life. But there is something common to all Soviet people: the realization that whatever the path chosen one may calmly and confidently follow that path.

My father was a mechanic. He died in 1913, leaving my mother with a family of 11 children. I had been attending a trade school, with the objective of becoming a teacher in needlework. It was not an enviable prospect, but it seemed remarkable to me—particularly after father's death. For then my mother had to go to work as a seamstress, and I had to give up school in order to take care of my little brothers and sisters.

I remember how overcome by despair I became whenever I thought of the future, which seemed as gray and colorless as an impenetrable mist. Often I awakened at night—and the sight of my mother bent over her sewing with her emaciated face and thin hands, would completely drive sleep from me. I spent many sleepless nights, thinking. I felt sorry for my mother, for the children, for myself. But I saw no way out.

Most of my brothers and sisters died as a result of the miserable conditions in which we lived.

These conditions, which were the result of the old system, caused the same suffering and privations to many hundreds of families.

The Great October Socialist Revolution brought great changes—and I sensed at once that the Revolution meant the beginning of a new life for me. I was given employment, and at the same time I began to study. All was new, fascinating. Like a sponge I absorbed the new impressions, new thoughts, the new life. And this life vibrated with energy.

I combined my daily work with study at an engineering institute. I felt greatly indebted to my country for giving me this opportunity. And I put every ounce of energy into my studies, for I realized that the more knowledge I acquired the better I would be able to repay this debt.



MARIA KOMKOVA. The establishment of Soviet power gave her the opportunity to develop her abilities.

With my inadequate previous training I found my studies very hard at first. But the greater the hardships, the stronger grew my will to overcome them. And I received every assistance both from my fellow students and my teachers.

Finally I began to work in production as an engineer. I devoted myself heart and soul to my new profession.

After the Second World War I was commissioned to one of the most interesting enterprises of the capital, the Moscow tool-making plant.

Not for a single moment do I forget that I am obligated to my country for all that I have—and I always try to work so as to help to further my country's progress—interrupted as it was by the recent war—in engineering, labor and culture. Recently I was elected as a Deputy to the Moscow Soviet of Working People's Deputies, and I am trying to the best of my ability to justify this great confidence of the people.

One of my sisters is a physician, the second is a bookkeeper and the third is a student at an agricultural college. Our lives are secure and prosperous. We have more than the daughters of a poor mechanic could ever have imagined in their dreams. And there are millions like us; each shaping her life according to her individual inclinations—for we have the assistance of our entire country, of our free Soviet people, and our way of life is safeguarded by the inviolable law of the Stalin Constitution.

World Record Sugar Beet Grower Is Kirghiz Deputy

By Lev Khvat

THE former nomadic cattlemen of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic took up truck farming, horticulture and the cultivation of industrial crops in the years after the Great October Revolution.

Today these hardy farmers are not only successful, but even before the outbreak of the Second World War, had set world records in the yield of sugar beets.

In the Chu River valley, not far from a modern refinery constructed during the war, the world champion sugar beet grower lives on a collective farm. Her name is Surakan Kainazarova, and she is a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Kirghiz SSR.

Victoria Olshevskaya, a laboratory chemist in the Novo-Troitsk sugar refinery, invited me to visit her and meet Surakan Kainazarova.

As we walked along, Olshevskaya told me that 16 years ago sugar-beet cultivation was unknown in the Republic. As we got into an automobile for the trip to the collective farm, Olshevskaya said that these people had quickly followed the initiative of the Russian and Ukrainian growers to reach a yield of 500 centners* of beets per hectare.** The women farmers of Kirghizia were the first to reach yields previously unattained. As much as 500, 600, and even 800 centners per hectare has long ceased to be a limit for these excellent women farmers.

Record yields began to run into four figures and Kirghizia and the whole Soviet Union soon learned of the women beet growers. Kerimbyubu Shopokova, a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Sarygulova, Karalieva and many of their followers combined selfless labor with advanced agrotechnique.

It is not surprising, therefore, that in the current Five-Year Plan, Kirghizia will emerge as the 3rd largest sugar beet producer of the 16 constituent republics of the USSR.

We were joined on the trip by the director of the refinery and its chief agronomist.

Twenty minutes later the car was speeding along the narrow road between the plantings. Twilight was nearing, and the fields were empty save for the lone figure of a woman at the foot of a small hillock.

After a glance, the chief agronomist looked again and said "She looks like Surakan . . . Sure enough, it is!"

Upon hearing the approaching car the woman straightened up and revealed a tall, buxom figure. Wiping her moist brow with the palm of her hand, Kainazarova smiled: *"Salamat!***"*—she greeted us. *"Salamat!"* came the reply from our host. "How are things getting along, Surakan?"

"It will be good," she replied, and, taking the director by the hand, she led us to the plot cultivated by her team.

The previous autumn she had gathered a crop of 1,044 centners per hectare and many people decided that "surely that is the topmost limit." Kainazarova appeared to agree, but early last spring she sought out the chief agronomist.

"My neighbor wants to get 1,100," she told him. "Teach me, Mikhail, how to get 1,200."

When she said "neighbor," she meant Kerimbyubu Shopokova, her friend and competitor in sugar beet growing. It was a matter of honor to Surakan to hold her pre-eminence.

With the aid of the agronomist, she worked out a new agrotechnical program. This, of course, did not remain secret from her "neighbor." The labor competition between the two women began to reach new peaks.

On that July evening when we found Surakan on the farm, she listened with pride to the agronomist's appreciative remark: "The beets are coming up fine!"

"It will be as I said," exclaimed the woman, tucking a lock of loose black hair under her red scarf. Joking gayly, Surakan got into the car. We proceeded to the village. At her home, Surakan told us the latest domestic news: "My new house will be finished soon. It will be painted blue. In the fall, my daughter will go to Frunze to attend college and in two years more, my son will leave and then we old folks will remain alone."

Surakan has been a Deputy in the Republic's supreme legislative body for seven years.

Kainazarova promised that after the crop was harvested, she would let me know the outcome.

Some 10 weeks later I received a telegram from distant Kirghizia: Kainazarova's plot had yielded 1,212 centners of sugar beet per hectare, or the equal to 3 carloads of sugar.

*** *Salamat* is a form of greeting in the Kirghiz language.



SUCCESSFUL FARMER. Surakan Kainazarova, record crop-grower.

* One metric centner = 220.46 pounds.
** One hectare = 2.741 acres.

Orphaned Girl Won Her Way Up To Academy of Sciences

By P. Y. Poluboyarinova-Kochina
Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Stalin Prize Winner

When I recall the events of my life, I invariably think of Leningrad. Here I was born in 1899. My parents were poor, but they clung to the hope of giving me an education. "We'll economize on food, but we'll give our daughter an education!" my father used to say. And finally I entered secondary school. I was haunted by the fear of being expelled for nonpayment of the tuition fee. And after classes I gave lessons to the children of well-to-do families. The pay was miserly, but it helped.

In 1916 I was graduated from secondary school and entered the Bestuzhev Higher Women's Courses. That year my father died of tuberculosis and it became my responsibility to provide for my mother and small brothers. Friends advised me to give up my studies and find work or get married, but I firmly decided to go on with my education and become a mathematician. I continued to study and to work: I took home papers to recopy, did calculation work, and taught.

I could hardly have completed my education under the conditions of tsarist Russia, but with the establishment of the Soviet power, my life changed considerably.

The Women's Courses merged with Leningrad University. Education became free, and all students who did satisfactory work received monthly government stipends, and I was enabled to complete my studies.

In the University I became acquainted with Nikolai Kochin, a student who had been demobilized from the Red Army, and we married. For outstanding work in the field of aerodynamics, my husband was awarded the degree of Doctor of Sciences in mathematics. Later, he was elected to the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

I became a professor of mathematics in the Leningrad Institute of Railway Transport. I combined teaching with research. My works were published in scientific journals and received recognition from Soviet scientists.

Since 1935, when the Academy of Sciences of the USSR removed to Moscow from Leningrad, I have been living in the Soviet capital; but I still love the city of Lenin.

My scientific works have found wide application in the national economy. Scientists all over the world worked for years on the problem of the motion of subsoil waters. This difficult problem was first solved by Soviet scientists, including myself.

For this scientific work, published by the USSR Academy of Sciences, I was honored with the high title of Stalin Prize Laureate.

In 1946, upon nomination by the Scientific-Research Institute of Mechanics, I was elected a Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences—the first woman to be so honored for work in the field of mathematics.

In 1947 the working people of Moscow elected me as one of their deputies to the Moscow Soviet of Working People's Deputies.

We, Soviet scientists, constantly feel the solicitude of the Soviet Government and of its head, Joseph Stalin.

The appropriations for science, culture and education in the Soviet Union are growing from year to year. In 1948 alone the Government of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic appropriated 34,570,000,000 rubles for these purposes.

For my many years of pedagogical and scientific work, the Soviet Government has decorated me with the Order of the Red Banner of Labor and the medal: For Heroic Labor during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

Like all Soviet scientists I have but one aim, one desire: to devote all my efforts to the further development of advanced socialist science, to the building of communism in my country.



MATHEMATICIAN. Pelageya Poluboyarinova-Kochina became a leading mathematician in Soviet times.

Deputy Health Minister of USSR Is Woman Physician

By A. Lurie

In the USSR women enjoy unlimited opportunity to participate in state, public and political life. Many women hold high posts in governmental bodies as well as in scientific and cultural organizations. A splendid example is Dr. Maria Kovrigina, Deputy Minister of Health of the USSR.

Maria Kovrigina was born in the Urals in a peasant family. The days of the Civil War and foreign intervention—so filled with anxiety and alarm—left a deep impression on the sensitive child. Kovrigina will never forget the brutality of the whiteguard bands who plundered her native village and tortured her father because his sons were partisans. And the triumph of Soviet power opened wide the door to knowledge for the bright little girl.

In 1931 Maria Kovrigina graduated from the workers' school which she had been attending and entered medical school. She was a zealous student and received high marks. While in medical school, she became a member of the Communist Party. When she was graduated, it was suggested that she remain at the school and prepare for a professorship. But Kovrigina preferred to be a practicing physician and she became an interne at the Chelyabinsk City Hospital. Her unusual organizational ability soon attracted attention, and she was offered the post of Head of the Medical Institutions Bureau of the Regional Department of Health. And both at the Regional Health Department and at the hospital, Kovrigina distinguished herself.

In 1941, soon after the Nazi invasion, Kovrigina was elected to the post of vice-chairman of the Chelyabinsk Regional Executive Committee, which involved the supervision of health-protection measures. A particularly large share of work fell to her lot when she was put in charge of the evacuees.

In September, 1942, by decision of the Soviet Government, Maria Kovrigina was appointed Deputy Minister of Health of the USSR for matters of mother-and-child health. Ever since, Kovrigina has held this post.



DOCTOR. Maria Kovrigina is only one of the women holding high government posts in the USSR.

M. D. Kovrigina's field of activities is extremely wide. She supervises all children's and women's medical and disease-prevention institutions throughout the vast Soviet Union. The following figure is indicative of the scale of her work: by 1947, Soviet nurseries were equipped and staffed to care for 810,000 children.

The tireless solicitude of the Soviet Union for mothers and children never relaxes. Even during the most serious moments of the Second World War, this care did not abate. Of tremendous significance in this connection is the Edict of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, dated July 8, 1944, which considerably increased state aid to expectant mothers, mothers of large families and unmarried mothers. (Grants theretofore paid to mothers on the birth of the seventh child, began to be paid to mothers on the birth of the third child).

Since the war, the network of women's and children's medical and disease-prevention institutions has grown considerably, aid to mothers and children has been further increased, due in great part to the efforts of Maria Kovrigina.

Deputy Minister Kovrigina works in typical Bolshevik manner: she is very exacting, approaches all questions with a strict regard to principle, makes prompt and correct decisions; she has the faculty of selecting capable personnel; and she is adamant where carelessness or lack of discipline at work is concerned. This tall stately woman is profoundly respected by all.

Maria Kovrigina participated in the sessions of the World Congress of Democratic Women, which were held in 1945 in Paris and in December, 1948, in Budapest. In June and July of 1948 she participated in the conference of the World Health Organization, held in Geneva.

"There," relates Maria Kovrigina, "the Byelorussian delegate and I enthusiastically upheld the principles, disputed by Dr. Eliot, an American delegate, of free medical aid to children, expectant mothers and confined women, in all the countries in the world, following the example of the USSR. After two weeks of debating, we Soviet delegates succeeded in achieving the adoption of our proposal, although with slight amendments. The words 'free aid' were changed to 'moderate-priced aid.'"

There are many women in the USSR who, like Kovrigina, play an important role in the life of the country. Just as many thousands of other representatives of the new working intelligentsia who have been trained under the Soviet socialist system, she was trained by the Communist Party in the spirit of devotion to her people and to her country.

A typical Soviet woman, Maria Kovrigina is a person of staunch principles and inexhaustible energy.

Chuvash Teacher Finds Place Leading Her Republic

By L. Krasko



REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT. Once a poor village girl, Andreyeva now heads her Republic's Supreme Soviet.

On the upper part of the Volga, on the right bank of the stream between the tributaries Sura and Sviyaga, lies a vast territory, inhabited since ancient times by the Chuvashes—one of the peoples of the USSR.

In tsarist Russia the Chuvashes were considered "foreigners" and had no rights whatsoever. After the Socialist Revolution, the Chuvashes received national autonomy. The Chuvash Autonomous Region was created in 1920, and in 1925 was reorganized into the Chuvash Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, forming a part of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. It has a territory of almost 7,000 square miles and a population of about 1,000,000. Chuvashia has a rich industry and highly developed agriculture.

The Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Chuvash Republic is Zoya Ananyevna Andreyeva, 50, who has the deep affection and respect of her people.

Her childhood and youth were spent in the village of Oroushi, where her father worked as a physician's assistant. The young girl observed the hopeless poverty of the Chuvash peasants under the tsarist system, saw how oppressed and downtrodden they were. And she became fired with a burning desire to work for the welfare of her people.

Andreyeva began her career in the year of the Great October Socialist Revolution—in 1917 she became a teacher in her native village. At that time literate persons were a rarity among the Chuvashes. Under the Soviet power, however—like the other peoples of what had been tsarist Russia—the Chuvashes were given every opportunity for economic and cultural progress. The young teacher became one of the organizers of the new life in the village. Andreyeva gave especially great effort to her work among the Chuvash women, whose position at the time was exceedingly difficult.

In 1925 the peasants elected Zoya Andreyeva assistant chairman of the executive committee of the local Soviet of Working People's Deputies. This was her first government position, and she proved a capable leader.

Later, Zoya Andreyeva continued her education in Moscow. In 1933 she returned to Chuvashia and soon after was appointed People's Commissar (Minister) of Social Welfare. She was the first woman minister in Chuvashia.

In her capacity as minister, Andreyeva did much to improve the material well-being and living conditions of invalids, aged people and other groups who receive government pensions.

In 1938, Andreyeva was elected Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of Chuvashia, which in turn elected her Chairman of its Presidium. Andreyeva was also elected Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR and to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. In the elections held after the Second World War, the people once more expressed their great trust in Andreyeva—electing her as their Deputy to the Supreme Soviets of the Chuvash Republic, the RSFSR and the USSR. At the first session of the Supreme Soviet of the Chuvash Autonomous Republic, Andreyeva was again elected Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, headed by Andreyeva, directs the political, economic and cultural life of the Republic.

Andreyeva has intimate knowledge of the life of the towns and villages of her Republic; and the leaders of the local government bodies pay careful attention to her advice.

In a recent article in the newspaper *Red Chuvashia,* Andreyeva described socialist construction in Chuvashia. Under the Stalin Five-Year Plans, new branches of industry have appeared: metal-working, timber, chemical and others. The number of workers (as distinct from peasants) in the Republic has increased almost 40 times. In 20 years' time the state Budget of the Chuvash Republic has increased 50 times; 70 to 80 per cent of the Budget goes to satisfy the cultural needs of the people. Modest, simple persons, tireless in labor, have risen from the people and become the pride and glory of the Republic. Such a person is Andreyeva.

Her government activity is broad and varied. Recently, on her initiative, the Supreme Soviet of the Republic discussed the fulfillment of the Republic's postwar five-year plan and pointed out ways of further increasing the tempo of work in all branches of the economy and culture.

Andreyeva has close contacts with the workers, peasants and intellectuals of Chuvashia. She carries on an extensive correspondence with the working people, and often visits the various districts of the Republic.

Work in the Supreme Soviet demands considerable energy, but Andreyeva organizes her workday so that time is left for reading and for home duties. Her hours of leisure are spent with her family. As in her youth, she still thirsts for knowledge and reads many books on history and philosophy, as well as the latest works of fiction.

Mongolian Actress Also Stars In Political Field

THE USSR, a country of many great theaters and opera houses, knows many women who are leading figures of the stage, but none whose life story is more typical of Soviet times than that of Klavdia Yazykova-Gomboeva, daughter of the once poverty-stricken and illiterate Buryat-Mongolian people.

Klavdia Yazykova-Gomboeva, Honored Actress of the Buryat-Mongolian Republic and soloist of the State Theater of Musical Drama at Ulan-Ude, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, would before the Revolution have been doomed to the then miserable life common to her people, who had no schools, no theater, no means of developing their native talents and culture.

Before the inauguration of Soviet power, the Buryat-Mongolian people knew nothing about histrionic art and had no national theater of their own. Literacy among the Buryat-Mongols did not exceed three to four per cent. Like many of the oppressed peoples of the eastern and northern outposts of the tsarist empire, this people was facing gradual extinction.

But Klavdia was born in Soviet times, on a collective farm of Kholinsk District. For her generation there were schools and facilities through which talent might reveal itself and be encouraged.

In the 25 years that Buryat-Mongolia has been a Soviet republic, it has changed into a prospering country in which the entire population is literate. This Autonomous Republic now has a State Theater of Musical Drama, a Russian Drama Theater, a Philharmonic Society, two state-farm theaters and a children's theater. Amateur performers, displaying the diverse talents of the people, are united in numerous groups known as self-entertainment circles.

More than 250,000 spectators visit the Buryat-Mongolian theaters each year, drawn by a widely varied list of attractions, including Shakespeare and Schiller as well as plays by Soviet authors.

Loving music and the stage from childhood, she became a leader of an amateur singing group while still in high school. Later, while working in a library at Kholinsk, she continued this activity. Through it, her ability as a singer and actress was discovered in 1938 by a committee from Ulan-Ude, the republican capital, which was seeking local talent for a review of national amateur art to be held in Moscow.

Struck by her talent, the committee members offered to arrange for her to study in a theatrical school at Ulan-Ude.

She smiles now as she remembers that at first she flatly refused.

"I was only a village girl, afraid of the big towns," she says. "I had married, and I loved my household, the library, and the village.

"My husband, who was vice-chairman of the District Soviet, had more regard for my development than I had myself. He tried to persuade me to go.



ACTRESS. Klavdia Yazykova-Gomboeva is one of the millions of Eastern women who have advanced during Soviet times.

I was foolish, and actually accused him of loving another, of wanting to send me away. Through it all he was patient, and finally made me see that the development of my talent, in which he had faith, would make me happy.

"Of course, I know now that he was right."

At Ulan-Ude, in addition to studying, she sang in the chorus of the Philharmonic Society, and after a time was invited to become a soloist at the Theater of Musical Drama. She took the principal roles in two national operas, *Enkhe Bulat Bator* and *Bair,* and in the musical drama *Happiness,* and also in Tchaikovsky's *Eugene Onegin,* Dargomyshski's *Mermaid,* and Gounod's *Faust.* For her rendition of the part of Tatyana in *Eugene Onegin* she was awarded the title of Honored Actress of the Republic.

During the war years, she sang to the wounded in hospitals, gave concerts in the Soviet Far East to seamen of the Pacific Fleet, and made a foreign tour, traveling through the Mongolian People's Republic to sing to large audiences everywhere.

She had become a beloved figure among her people by 1946, when they expressed their confidence in her by electing her to represent them in the Soviet parliament, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. And so the young country girl who had been afraid to leave her village took her place among the legislators of her country.

Today she is studying again, in addition to fulfilling her legislative duties. She attends the Moscow Conservatory to perfect her art, and goes every evening to hear the great artists of the Moscow opera and musical theaters.

Her personal and family life has been enriched as her outlook broadened. Her family joins her whole people in their pride in her. To her 17-month-old son, Oleg, she sings not only the songs of her village, but the music of the other Soviet peoples who form the great fraternal family in which oppression is unknown.

Moscow Teacher Given High Award For Services To Nation

By Ivan Umansky

More than 7,000 schoolteachers were recently awarded orders and medals by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in recognition of long service and fine work.

Among those awarded the Order of Lenin was Maria Alexeyeva, who has the title of Honored Teacher of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. Maria Alexeyeva teaches in Moscow, but her name is known throughout the USSR.

The other day I visited Moscow Girls' School 240 to make her acquaintance. In the spacious lobby of the school I found a tall, erect woman with silvery hair. She was surrounded by a group of schoolgirls. The respect with which they regarded her left no doubt that it was Maria Alexeyeva.

When I asked her to tell me something of her life and work, the first thing she did was to show me around the large, bright school building. She spoke of the good work of her colleagues, dwelling with admiration on the teaching of Alexandra Brykova, also an Honored Teacher and recipient of an order for her fine work. It was only with difficulty that I succeeded in persuading Maria Alexeyeva to talk about herself.

"It was 33 years ago, and I was no more than 16, when I began teaching in the village school of Noviki, in Ryazan Province. I remember how I used to stand in the crowded school building and watch the children in their homespun clothes and straw shoes. How few managed to finish school! Conditions were hard. This, of course, was long before the Revolution.

"Things are so much different now. Look at our huge, bright school building, a virtual palace. Look how cheerful the children are, how well-dressed. They all have the full opportunity to study and not only to be graduated from high school but to obtain a university education as well. It is the Soviet system that has given them this opportunity. It is a right recorded in the Soviet Constitution.

"Their parents have no dread of unemployment. They are provided with work—for the right to work is also guaranteed by the Constitution."

You could see that Maria Alexeyeva was deeply stirred when she spoke of these great rights. She herself had had the opportunity to be graduated from the university only after the advent of the Soviet system.

For more than 30 years now, Maria Alexeyeva has been pursuing her calling of schoolteacher—imparting the best of her knowledge to the younger generation, fostering in the youth a sense of high morality and will power. She teaches her pupils to analyze the phenomena of social life, helping them to become broadly educated persons.

"As far as teaching is concerned I, of course, have no 'secrets,'" Maria Alexeyeva said with a smile. "What makes good teaching and what I base my method on is a correct, rational approach to the children, a correct estimate of the weak and strong points in each child, taking into consideration the pupil's individuality, his interest in the various subjects, together with a strict demand that each learn his lessons to perfection."



HONORED TEACHER. Maria Alexeyeva is typical of the best Soviet educators.

Nor is this all. Maria Alexeyeva fosters among her pupils and teachers the feeling of good fellowship, the desire to give the utmost assistance to one another. It is this collective, cooperative spirit that lies at the bottom of the victory of socialism, that has helped the Soviet people to achieve glorious successes under the leadership of the Communist Party. Maria Alexeyeva does her best to impress this fact upon each teacher and each student.

This is the way Maria Alexeyeva molds young minds, teaches her pupils to be devoted Soviet citizens. And one may meet her former students in the most remote corners of the Soviet Union. They are schoolteachers, engineers, actors, musicians, famous Stakhanovite workers. Many of them visit their old schoolteacher.

A distinguished teacher and public worker, Maria Alexeyeva was elected by the citizens of her district to the Moscow Regional Soviet of Working People's Deputies in 1947.

In recognition of her services to the country, the Soviet Government has conferred upon her the title of Honored Teacher of the RSFSR, and decorated her with the Order of Lenin, and the Order of the Red Star as well as awarding her the medals: For Labor Valor, and For Heroic Labor during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

The successes scored in her work are a source of delight to Maria Alexeyeva—for she realizes that her accomplishments bring great benefit to the Soviet land.

Motherhood is highly honored in the USSR, and the woman who has spent her life in rearing good and useful citizens is considered as much a heroine as her sister who has made her contribution to society in the fields of the arts, industry, agriculture, or science.

Such a mother is Natalia Novichkova, whose 10 children are a credit to their upbringing, and who proudly wears the Order of Mother Heroine with which the Government has decorated her.

In this article, Mother Heroine Novichkova tells of the warm family life which it has been her "career" to establish, and the success of which has brought her such signal honor.



THREE GENERATIONS. Natalia Novichkova with her daughter and granddaughter.

Women in the Family

Motherhood in Soviet Union Is Signally Honored

By Natalia Novichkova
Mother Heroine

THERE is no greater happiness for a mother than to be surrounded by her loving children and to see each child find his successful place in life.

I have a large family. Altogether, 25 of us gather around the table during family celebrations: the oldest member of the family, great-grandmother Agafya Pankratyevna; my husband Matvei and I; our 10 children; our sons-in-law and daughter-in-law, and our grandchildren. We celebrate the birthdays of all the 25 members of the Novichkov family; all the wedding anniversaries; and the receipt of a diploma or government decoration is always an occasion for a family gathering. Looking at the happy faces around me I always think that only in our Soviet country could my husband and I raise such a large, friendly family—for only our State displays so much solicitude for the growing generation that a mother can rest assured concerning the futures of her children.

I need not recount all the anxieties and concerns involved in the rearing of my children. Every mother knows them. All the greater is my happiness in the realization that I have raised useful citizens of our country.

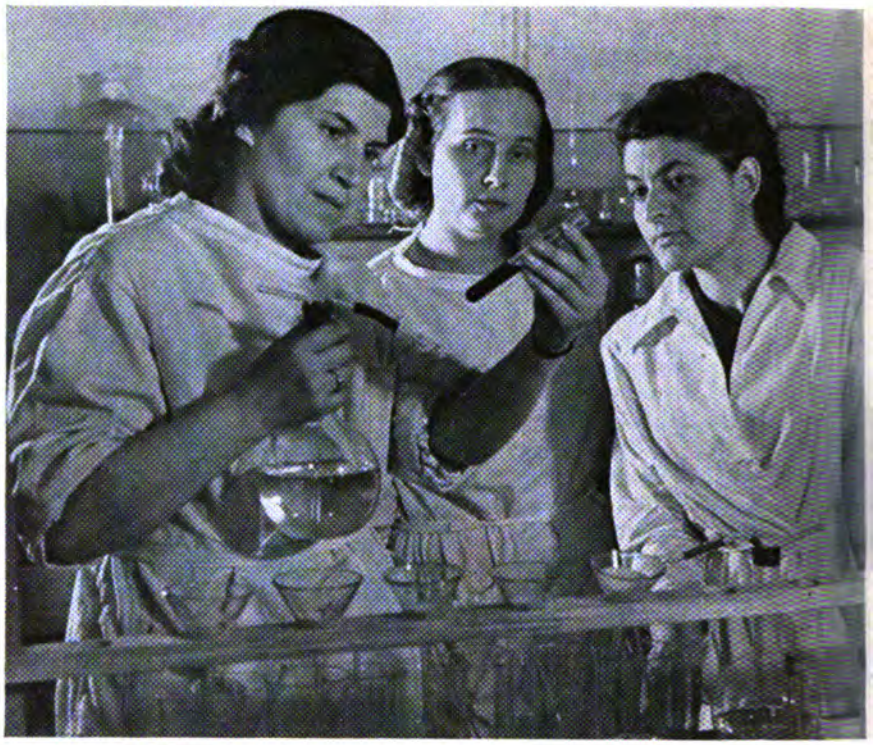
The Soviet Government helped me to cope with my difficult task. I received allowances from the State. And the teachers were always very attentive and helpful.

My children have all become very successful. Nikolai was attracted to music. He entered the Lunacharsky Institute of Theatrical Art, and since graduation he has been employed in one of the outstanding theaters in Moscow. Vassili manages a large tailoring establishment in the capital. Maria and Alexendra are working as bookkeepers. Stepan is a pilot and Alexei an artillery man. Sergei is a furrier: he is superintendent of a fur shop maintained by a local enterprise. Victor and Vladimir are attending a technical school to learn garment cutting, and 13-year-old Anatole, the youngest, is in the fifth grade of high school.

Some of my children were already grown up and others were quite young when the war against fascist Germany broke out. My older sons decided to volunteer, while the youngest children realized the seriousness of the situation and tried to help me in every way. I spent many sleepless nights thinking of my children. I had no doubt that they would be courageous soldiers and would not blemish the honor of my family. My conviction was justified. My Stepan became a fighter pilot, Alexei was sent to a trench mortar school and Sergei attended an aviation engineering school. They all walked over the hard roads of war and came back to me. Stepan came back with the highest honors. His exploits in battle became a legend among the soldiers. In appreciation of his fighting services, the Government conferred upon my son the proud title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

And I shall never forget that eventful day the country awarded me the Order of Mother Heroine for having brought into life and having reared 10 children. On that day I realized as never before all that our native country is doing for Soviet mothers.

Soviet Women Found Active In Many Fields



SCIENTISTS. A popular field for Soviet women is the laboratory. Here are three in the laboratory of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences.



PEASANT. Anna Batrak is a worker on a Ukrainian collective farm.



SINGER. Vera A. Davydova at home with her son, Ramaz, 16.



PIANO TEACHER. Eugenia Yermenenko returned to a Moscow music school t teach after her graduation and is an accomplished pianist.



CANNERY WORKERS. These girls work in a factory on the Azov Sea and hold the day's prize catch.



BALLOT. The franchise is exercised by Nina Lobkovskaya, a student who served as a sniper during the war.



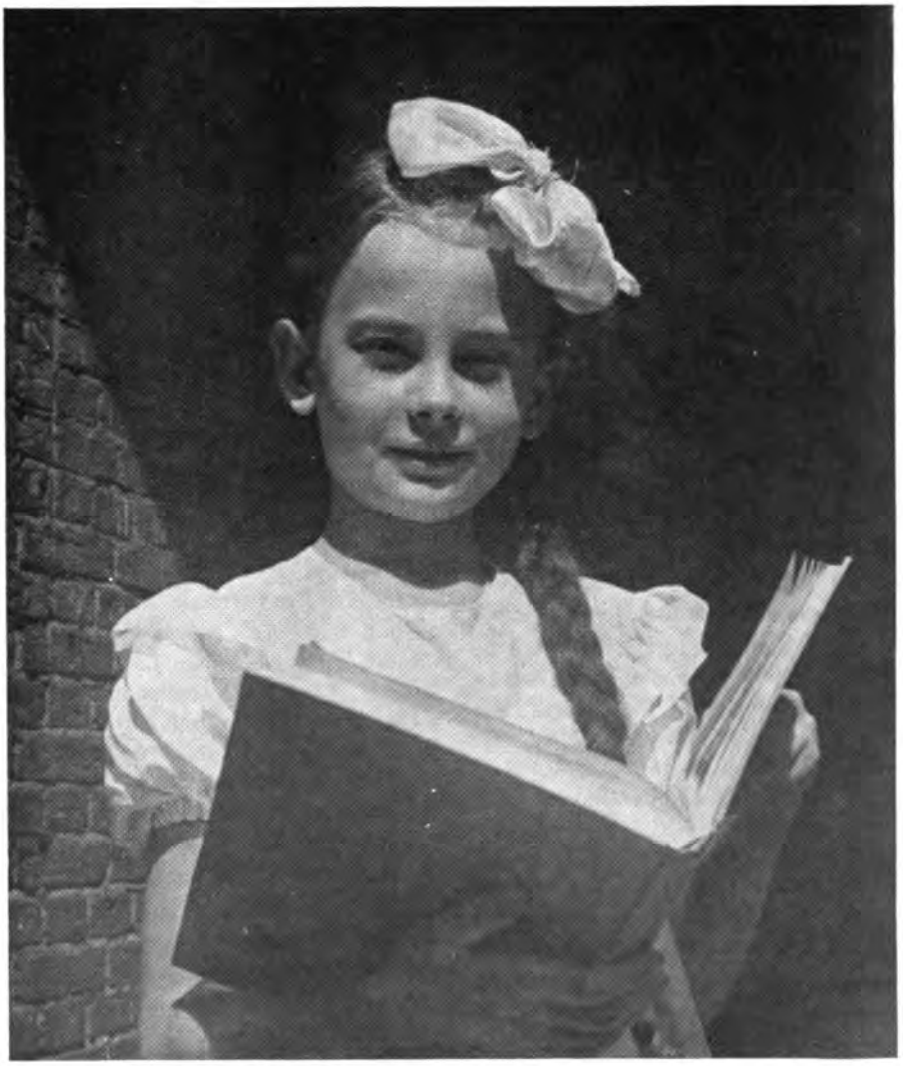
SCULPTRESS. Tatiana Betman is a student in the Moscow Institute of Applied and Decorative Art.



TRACK STAR. Yevgenia Sechenova is a crack sprinter and has held the European championship.



FACTORY WORKER. This girl assembles cardboard cartons.



WOMAN OF TOMORROW. Pretty Irina Kristi finished third grade in a Moscow girls' school, and holds a book awarded her for excellent marks.

Soviet Union Urges Atomic Control With A-Bomb Outlawed

J. A. Malik, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR, made the following address before the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission at Lake Success, February 25, 1949:

AFTER 10 months' interruption, the Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations organization has resumed its meetings. In May of last year, upon the insistence of the representatives of the countries constituting the Anglo-American bloc, the Commission interrupted its work. This occurred after almost two years of fruitless efforts to reach practical results in the implementation of the tasks given the Commission by the United Nations.

As is known, in its resolution dated January 24, 1946 which was entitled *Establishment of a Commission to Deal With the Problems Raised by the Discovery of Atomic Energy,* the General Assembly entrusted this Commission with the task of elaborating concrete proposals in regard to the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and all other major types of armaments which might be utilized for mass destruction, as well as with the task of elaborating plans for control over atomic energy within a framework which would ensure that it would be utilized for peaceful purposes only.

These two basic tasks laid upon the Commission were further confirmed in another resolution of the General Assembly dated December 14, 1946. That resolution was entitled *Principles Governing the General Regulation and Reduction of Armaments.*

In this resolution, the General Assembly urges the speediest possible implementation of the tasks of the Atomic Energy Commission, which were expressed in the resolution of the General Assembly dated January 24, 1946. The resolution also provides for the prohibition of the utilization of atomic energy for military purposes and again confirms the necessity of the elimination from national armaments of atomic and all other major weapons which might be utilized, at the present time or in the future, for the purposes of mass destruction.

Thus, in the two resolutions to which I have referred, the will of the General Assembly and the tasks entrusted to the Atomic Energy Commission have been expressed with the utmost clarity. These tasks of the Atomic Energy Commission are to elaborate concrete proposals for the prohibition of atomic weapons as weapons of aggression and mass destruction and the elaboration of proposals for the establishment of an international control over atomic energy.

In spite of the fact that it has existed for more than three years, the Atomic Energy Commission has not fulfilled either of these tasks. The work of the Commission has been fruitless.

This is explained primarily by the fact that the governments of certain great powers, and first of all, the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom, have not sought to have decisions adopted which might be acceptable to all the peace-loving nations and which would not, at the same time, interfere with the national sovereignty of any one of those nations.

The second main reason for the failure of the work of the Atomic Energy Commission is to be found in the fact that the Government of the United States stubbornly refuses to give its agreement in regard to the prohibition of atomic weapons and, therefore, also refuses to have any conventions concluded on the prohibition of that weapon.

In the light of the three-year experience of the Atomic Energy Commission, there is every reason to affirm that the so-called Baruch Plan, or the American Plan of Control Over Atomic Energy, was especially drafted in such a way and submitted in such a form solely for the purpose of making sure that there would be no agreement

Text of the Soviet Draft Resolution

THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION,

Having acquainted itself with the resolution of the General Assembly of November 4, 1948, *The Reports of the Atomic Energy Commission,* and with the development of the discussion on the question of the Atomic Energy Commission's work at the Third Session of the General Assembly, and acting on the basis of the terms of reference given to this Commission by a decision of the General Assembly dated January 24, 1946 on *Establishment of a Commission to Deal with the Problems Raised by the Discovery of Atomic Energy,* and in conformity with the resolution of the General Assembly of December 14, 1946 *Principles Governing the General Regulation and Reduction of Armaments,*

RESOLVES:

1. To start immediately working out a draft convention on the prohibition of atomic weapons and a draft convention on the control of atomic energy on the assumption that both conventions are to be concluded and implemented simultaneously.

2. To submit to the Security Council the draft conventions mentioned in Paragraph 1 by June 1, 1949.

on the part of a number of countries—first of all, on the part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—and thereby to create a pretext for not allowing the prohibition of atomic weapons and for undermining the establishment of strict international control over atomic energy.

The experience of the Atomic Energy Commission, the position of the delegation of the United States in that Commission and other organs of the United Nations and the objective appraisal given in respect to the governing circles of the United States and their position on the question of control over atomic energy and the prohibition of atomic weapons by progressive international, scientific and political circles fully confirms this conclusion to which I have referred. From the first meeting of the Atomic Energy Commission in June 1946 until the very last, in May, 1948, the position of the United States delegation was characterized by a striking feature. This feature was the sole desire and drive to force upon the world the monopolistic control of the United States in the field of atomic energy, and to leave aside completely the problem of the implementation of a measure which would exclude the utilization of atomic weapons at the will of the United States.

This same position was confirmed by the delegation of the United States during the Paris session of the General Assembly when, at the 162nd meeting of the First Committee, on October 18, 1948, Mr. Austin, the alternate of the head of the delegation of the United States, stated that the United States did not intend to reject atomic weapons until it felt that the system of control had become sufficiently effective.

That is the reason that the two years' work of the Atomic Energy Commission is without any result whatsoever.

Obviously, it is impossible to agree with such a one-sided conception or such a one-sided approach to the questions of the prohibition of atomic weapons and the establishment of control over atomic energy. In leading the work of the Atomic Energy Commission into an impasse by means of this position, the delegation of the United States, with the support of the Anglo-American bloc, succeeded, in the course of May of last year, in bringing about the suspension of the work of the Commission. As can now be seen clearly from the position of the United States at the Paris session of the General Assembly, the Government of the United States came to that session with the very firm intention that the work of the Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations should not be resumed. For the ruling circles of the United States—which had adopted an aggressive policy, including the armaments race and the stockpiling and improvement of atomic weapons—even this weak Commission of the United Nations had become an obstacle.

In accordance with this position of the United States of America, the first draft resolution submitted by the Anglo-American bloc at the meeting of the General Assembly did not provide for a resumption of the work of the Atomic Energy Commission. That resolution reflected the intention of the United States to ensure at any cost that the General Assembly would approve the American plan of control, which was based on the so-called Baruch Plan. Nevertheless, to its great surprise, the delegation of the United States met with a powerful reaction in the General Assembly on the part of the majority of the delegations who demanded decisively that the work of the Atomic Energy Commission should be resumed with the purpose of fulfilling the tasks placed before that body by the United Nations organization. The Anglo-American bloc, therefore, has been forced to change the text of its draft resolution four times, thereby making some apparent "concessions," but this bloc was concerned only with the problem of mustering the greatest possible majority in favor of the United States plan. Finally, the delegation of the United States was forced to agree with the demand of the General Assembly to the effect that the work of the Atomic Energy Commission should be resumed, but it still applied every effort in an attempt to ensure that the Commission's functions would be restricted and confined. That is how the resolution of the General Assembly dated November 4, 1948, was born—this resolution which we are now discussing and which can not serve as the basis for the work of this Commission.

In his statement in the course of the first meeting of the Atomic Energy Commission which took place after the Paris session of the General Assembly—that of February 18, 1949—the representative of the United States spoke in detail to the effect that the aforementioned resolution, which was forced upon the Assembly by the Anglo-American bloc, was adopted by the majority of the Assembly. Representatives of the United States have adopted the habit of beginning and ending their remarks with the mechanical counting of the votes which have been secured. All of this is done in order to divert attention from the substance of the question, and from the will and desires of the peoples of the world.

The crux of the problem actually is that the peoples of the whole world are showing serious concern at the fact that, because of the position adopted by the United States, the work of the Atomic Energy Commission has been fruitless. This has been reflected, in particular, in the demand that the work of the Commission should be resumed and should continue in spite of the stubborn opposition of the delegation of the United States, and this demand includes not only a resumption of the meetings of the Atomic Energy Commission but also the provision that the Atomic Energy Commission should continue its work in order fully to implement the tasks which have been placed before it by the General Assembly and to achieve concrete results in elaborating practical measures for the prohibition of the atomic weapon and the establishment of a strict international control over atomic energy.

That is the substance of the matter. It is what is required by the peoples of the world, whose consciences cannot compromise with the barbarous intentions of those who are preparing to apply such weapons of aggression and mass destruction as the atomic weapon, and who refuse to prohibit this weapon.

In accordance with this, the Commission must draw up a plan of work; it must take up the basic and important questions and not deal with secondary and trivial questions. Such important questions are, first of all, the question of the prohibition of atomic weapons,

(Continued on page 171)

Asks World Unions To Investigate

Probe of 'Forced Labor' Sought By Soviet Resolution

The following draft resolution calling for a survey of forced labor and measures for its abolition was presented February 28, 1949 at a meeting of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations by the Soviet representative, Semyen K. Tsarapkin.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL recognizes the great importance of the question of "forced labor," which is under discussion by the Council, and considers the material so far submitted by the originators of this question to be wholly inadequate, in many respects lacking in objectivity and truth, and grossly libelous and defamatory of the Soviet Union.

THE COUNCIL NOTES, on the one hand, that the discussion on this question has revealed a divergence of views on whether labor is free or forced in those countries where there is ownership of the land by rich landowners, where there is private capitalist ownership of factories, plants, mines, banks, railways and all other means of production, and where the fruits of the labor of workers and office workers are thereby appropriated by the rich—the great capitalists, millionaires and multi-millionaires who control the capitalist monopolies while the workers and office workers are in complete economic dependence upon them.

In these conditions, workers and office workers are compelled to work not for themselves but for others, are compelled to do work which is not of their choosing but which they have been obliged to accept in order to avoid starvation. Because of these circumstances, workers and office workers in these countries are constantly threatened with losing their jobs, and, in order to retain the means of existence, are frequently compelled to agree to lower wages, bad working conditions and cruel exploitation. In present-day conditions, moreover, workers and office workers are in many cases compelled to take into account the fact that their material standard of living is being reduced by increases in the prices of prime necessities, in taxation, rent, and the like. Particular attention has been given to the fact that even at the present time, when there is no economic crisis, millions of unemployed and semi-unemployed persons in these countries are unable to work and provide themselves and their families with even the most essential means of existence, while recently the number of unemployed and semi-unemployed persons has been steadily increasing.

Thrown out of employment and brought face to face with death by starvation, unemployed workers and office workers are compelled to seek any kind of work: this circumstance is being exploited by the capitalists in order to worsen the conditions of those workers and office workers who are employed.

Attention has also been drawn to the fact that at the present stage of the development of civilization it is inadmissible to retain slave and semi-slave working conditions and a beggarly existence for workers in colonies and dependent territories; attention has been drawn as well to the disfranchisement and absence of other elementary rights of the workers and the whole local populations in those territories. It has been pointed out, moreover, that in many countries where private capitalist ownership prevails, not to mention colonies and dependent territories, there is no system of state unemployment insurance, and no insurance and material assistance against sickness, disablement and old age; the result is that many millions of working people are always deprived of the necessary means of existence and must constantly be haunted by the fear of unemployment, poverty and hunger.

THE COUNCIL NOTES, on the other hand, that the discussion has revealed a divergence of views on whether labor is free in a country such as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, where the land has been taken away from the landowners and given to the peasants, where factories, plants, mines, banks, railways belong to the people as a whole, where the fruits of labor belong to the workers themselves and are not appropriated by capitalist owners, because there are no capitalists in the Soviet Union and consequently there is no exploitation of man by man.

It has been pointed out that the Constitution of the USSR guarantees the right to work for all working people without distinction of sex, race or language, and that this right is secured in practice by the socialist organization of the national economy, by the steady growth of the productive forces of society with the active participation of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia themselves. The right to work is also guaranteed by the fact that in this country there are no economic crises and unemployment was eliminated a long time ago, so that each year the material living conditions of the workers and office workers have steadily improved. The effect of this can be seen in higher wages, in lower prices of consumer goods, in the development of a system of rest homes and sanatoriums for the working people, in the improvement of housing conditions, in the ever-greater satisfaction of the growing cultural requirements of workers and office workers, and the like. Workers and office workers in the USSR do not know what it is to be afraid of losing their jobs. They have no fear of want, nor are they uncertain of the morrow. It has also been pointed out that in the USSR there is state insurance against sickness, disablement and old age guaranteeing free assistance to all workers, male and female, in such cases and that there are also regular holidays at state expense and free education for children. It has been pointed out, furthermore, that the people's democracies which have set foot on the path of socialist development are also successfully carrying out measures in the interests of the working people.

(Continued on page 166)

Shows FEC Rules Ignored

MacArthur's Strike Ban Criticized By Ambassador Panyushkin

The following is the text of a statement delivered by Ambassador Alexander S. Panyushkin, in his capacity as Soviet representative to the Far Eastern Commission, on March 3, 1949.

SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE'S STATEMENT ON THE QUESTION OF LABOR POLICY IN JAPAN

THE question of labor policy in Japan and of General MacArthur's violation of the Potsdam Declaration and the decisions of the Far Eastern Commission in regard to the democratization of Japan has been discussed in the Far Eastern Commission for several months. The discussion of this question began, as is known, in connection with the fact that on July 22, 1948 General MacArthur issued a directive to the Japanese Government in which he demanded that workers and employees of government enterprises and institutions be forbidden to conclude collective agreements and resort to strikes, and also, in connection with the Cabinet order of the Japanese Government of July 31, 1948, issued in compliance with this directive.

In its statement of September 16, 1948, the Soviet delegation called the attention of the Far Eastern Commission to the fact that the said actions of General MacArthur were in contradiction with the Potsdam Declaration in respect to Japan and that they constituted a violation of the decisions of the Far Eastern Commission in regard to the democratization of Japan. At that time the Soviet delegation submitted for the consideration of the Commission a draft decision which provided that the afore-mentioned directives of General MacArthur and the order of the Japanese Government be revoked, since they deprived a major part of the Japanese workers and employees of their elementary rights to protect their vital interests. The Soviet delegation insisted also that repressions against workers and employees of government enterprises and institutions should be discontinued. After a lengthy discussion of the proposals of the Soviet delegation, this proposal was rejected in the beginning of January by the majority of the Commission members. Thus, the majority actually took the position of supporting the policy of the United States military authorities in Japan which is in violation of the Potsdam Declaration in respect to Japan and the decisions of the Far Eastern Commission regarding the democratization of Japan.

At the same time the afore-mentioned antidemocratic measures were approved by the Japanese Diet under the pressure of the United States occupation authorities in Japan, and were reflected in the amendments adopted by the Japanese Diet to the National Public Service Law of November 30, 1948 and in the Public Corporations Labor Relations Law of December 11, 1948. In order to prove that the adopted laws are basically in contradiction with the principles, decided upon by the Far Eastern Commission in regard to Japanese trade unions set forth in the decision of December 6, 1946: *Principles for Japanese Trade Unions*, it is sufficient to give the following examples.

In paragraph 1 of the afore-mentioned decision it is stated:

"Japanese workers should be encouraged to form themselves into trade unions for the purpose of preserving and improving conditions of work—participating in industrial negotiations to this end, and otherwise assisting the legitimate trade union interests of workers, including organized participation in building up a peaceful and democratic Japan."

The same objective of protecting the democratic rights of trade unions is pursued by paragraph 2 of this decision:

"The right of trade unions and their members to organize for these purposes should be assured and protected by law. The freedom of workers to join trade unions should be provided for by law. All laws and regulations preventing trade unions achieving these objectives should be immediately abrogated. Employers should be forbidden to refuse employment to, or discriminate against, a worker because he is a member of a trade union."

In paragraph 4 it is also stated that:

"Trade unions should be encouraged to negotiate with the employers on behalf of their members regarding terms and conditions of employment. The Japanese Government should establish mediation and arbitration machinery for dealing with industrial disputes that cannot be settled by direct and voluntary negotiation between the worker or his representative and the employer. The mediation and arbitration machinery should operate under conditions assuring the protection of the interests of the workers."

Such are the Far Eastern Commission's decisions, the purpose of which is to protect the legitimate interests of Japanese workers and trade unions from the arbitrary actions of employers.

However, the afore-mentioned laws deprive the workers and employees of government enterprises and institutions of the elementary rights of protecting their interests by means of concluding collective agreements as well as by means of participation in labor conflicts. Severe repressive measures, including imprisonment for a period of 1 to 3 years and a fine of 100,000 yen, are imposed for participation in such conflicts.

As to the workers and employees of other branches of industry and the national economy, these laws give the Cabinet Ministers the right to define the categories of workers and employees which are allowed to participate in

trade unions and also the right to determine a list of questions which, according to the opinion of the Government, may be included in collective agreements for workers.

Paragraph 13 of the decision of the Far Eastern Commission is also violated. This paragraph reads as follows:

"Japanese Government and other agencies which were set up or functioned for the purpose of obstructing or in such a way as to obstruct free labor organization and legitimate trade union activities should be abolished or their powers in respect to labor revoked. No police or other government agencies should be employed in spying on workers, breaking strikes, or suppressing legitimate union activities."

In violation of this paragraph the revised National Public Service Law establishes a system of police spying and repressive measures in respect to governmental workers and employees. Besides, these illegal measures against the workers and employees are being taken on a more and more broad scale.

Finally, paragraph 6 of the Commission's decision reads:

"Trade unions should be allowed to take part in political activities and to support political parties."

Very often this paragraph is rudely violated. This can be seen even from the fact that the revised National Public Service Law permits the National Personnel Authority which is under the Prime Minister to determine at its discretion the character of political activities of government employees and also provides that government employees be prohibited from engaging in any political activities other than exercising the right to vote. In practice, this has led to arbitrary measures on the part of Japanese authorities in respect to government employees and to an offensive against their elementary and inalienable rights.

The examples above refute the United States representative's statement at the Commission's meeting on January 13, 1949 to the effect that the recent Japanese laws, mentioned above, allegedly are not inconsistent with the principles set forth in the Far Eastern Commission decision in respect to Japanese trade unions.

It is notable that in his statement, the United States representative could not but recognize the absolutely self-evident fact that the Commission's decisions do not make any distinctions between the workers and employees engaged in government enterprises and institutions and those engaged in private enterprises. Nevertheless, the United States military authorities in Japan and the Japanese Government acting under their patronage, do make such distinctions, depriving, first of all, the workers and employees engaged in government enterprises and institutions of their legitimate rights.

The attempt of the United States representative to prove that the Supreme Commander, allegedly, has the right to interpret and implement the Commission's decisions at his own discretion was dictated by a clear intention to justify illegal actions of General MacArthur and those of the Japanese Government. This attempt constitutes an example of ignoring the rights of the Far Eastern Commission, which is the only agency to formulate Allied policy in respect to Japan. Recently such attempts have become more and more numerous.

In this connection, it is impossible not to note that the aforesaid new laws have led to the increase of police reprisals against Japanese workers, trade union leaders, promoters of democracy in Japan, and that these reprisals are now being extended not only to the workers and employees of government enterprises and institutions to whom new Japanese laws are directly applied, but also to the workers and employees of other branches of industry.

As examples of arbitrariness and repressions against workers and employees recently, one may point out the following:

In November 1948 the military tribunal of the 24th United States Infantry Division in Kokura sentenced 16 trade union officers to hard labor. The beating by the Japanese police on November 28, 1948, of girl-operators of the Tokyo Central Telephone Exchange who were on strike may be taken as another example of unlawful practices. The sentencing of 20 railway workers in the city of Asahigawa (Hokkaido) to imprisonment, although they did not commit any crime or offense, also belongs to the same category of illegal tricks.

It is also known that there are repeated cases when representatives of the Supreme Commander's Headquarters summon trade union leaders and, by threats of repression and by direct pressure upon the representatives of striking workers and employees, deprive them of their legitimate rights and interests.

On February 3 the Japanese Labor Ministry issued an order in respect to the activity of trade unions. By this order the prefectural governors are required to examine the "constitutionality" of trade unions and to dissolve those of them which will not answer the criteria established by the aforementioned order of the Ministry of Labor. In accordance with these criteria, the trade unions which engage in the organization of mutual aid for their members, engage in cultural activities, and take part in political activities are considered as unconstitutional and subject to dissolution.

It is not difficult to note that this order of the Japanese Ministry of Labor, approved on February 2, 1949 by the Labor Division of General MacArthur's Headquarters, once again rudely violated the Far Eastern Commission's decision of December 6, 1946.

According to reports widely published in the Japanese press, the Japanese Government is at the present time preparing itself for the further limitation of the rights of the Japanese working people by means of a new revision of labor legislation and trade union statutes as well. With this purpose there was created a governmental commission, which, according to Mr. Heller, Chief of Labor Division of the United States occupation forces headquarters, should "prepare a bill for the revision of labor legislation." On February 14 the Japanese Ministry of Labor published new drafts for the revision of the trade union law and the labor relations law.

The publishing of these drafts created a wave of protest on the part of Japanese democratic organizations. In particular, the two largest trade union organizations of Japan—the National Congress of Industrial Trade Unions and the All-Japanese Federation of

(Continued on page 170)

Institution Founded in 1819

Leningrad University Has Sent Leaders to Many Fields

By Vladimir Tregubov

OFFICIALLY, Leningrad University was founded on February 20, 1819. But 60 years before, the great Russian scientist Mikhail Lomonosov had established, at the Russian Academy of Sciences, a school which gave Russia its first mathematicians, physicists and astronomers. It was in this school that Lomonosov laid the foundation of the future University, which played an exceptional role in the development of higher education in old Russia and is now playing a highly important role in the Soviet era.

The University is situated on the banks of the Neva River, near the Russian Academy of Sciences. The buildings occupy an entire section of the city.

To learn the history of the University one should visit its museum. There we would learn, for example, that the great Russian mathematician Panfuti Chebishev, founder of the theory of figures, the theory of probability and the theory of functions, lectured at the University for several years, and gave guidance to a group of talented followers.

Dmitri Mendeleyev, the great Russian chemist whose periodic table of chemical elements is known to every schoolboy the world over, lived and worked in Leningrad University for 33 years. Mendeleyev's flat, containing personal belongings, some of his manuscripts and his library, is preserved with great care. This memorial museum is headed by Maria Mendeleyeva, daughter of the great chemist.

Ivan Sechenov, father of Russian physiology, was a professor at this University for 12 years. V. Dokuchayev, another professor at the University, founded the science of soil.

Leningrad University has fostered many eminent Russian scientists. Here, in 1891, the great Lenin brilliantly passed his final examinations, in the department of law. The 20-year-old Lenin covered the complete 4-year course in 12 months. A memorial plaque in one of the auditoriums tells us that here, 58 years ago, the examination commission granted Lenin a diploma, summa cum laude.

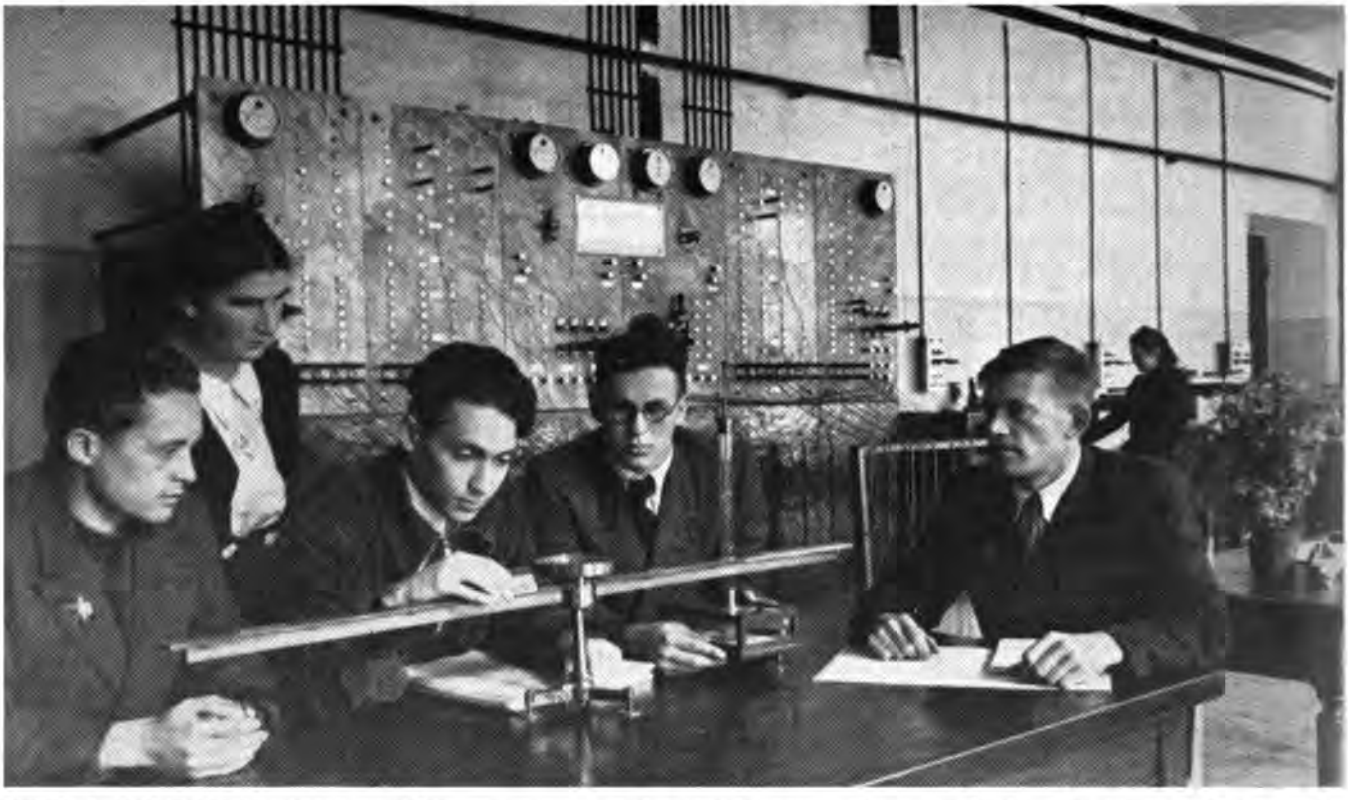
Among the eminent graduates of Leningrad University in tsarist times were Nikolai Chernyshevsky, the leading democratic writer of his time; Ivan Turgenev, the novelist; Alexander Blok, poet and dramatist; Klimenti Timiryazev, the selectionist who founded the modern school of Soviet plant biology; Ivan Pavlov, the physiologist; and N. Miklukho-Maklai, the explorer. The fact that the University trained such leading minds as these indicates the richness of its intellectual tradition, which is maintained today and is a source of pride to the whole Soviet people.

More than 55,000 highly-trained specialists have been graduated from the University in the 130 years of its existence.

More than 25,000 of the 55,000 University graduates, however, have been graduated since the Great October Revolution, for only since the Revolution have the University doors been open to the children of workers, of peasants, and of the intelligentsia which springs from the working people.



ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS. Applicants for admission to Leningrad University take competitive examinations.



PHYSICS LABORATORY. Leningrad University is a great scientific center. Here, students work in one of the experimental laboratories.

Thirty-one years ago the University's students were nearly all Russians. Now, more than 50 nationalities which inhabit the Soviet Union are represented there. Two special departments have been formed for the peoples of the north and east of the USSR.

The 13 departments of Leningrad University (the full title of which is "Leningrad Zhdanov University"—in memory of Andrei Zhdanov, the great Soviet patriot and statesman who died on August 31, 1948) have 8,000 students. The teaching personnel consists of 1,200 scientific workers (including 74 members and corresponding members of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR) and 280 professors.

This University trains mathematicians, physicists, astronomers, biologists, chemists, geologists, geographers, historians, jurists and philologists. It has at its disposal 12 research institutes, 200 laboratories, an observatory, and a botanic garden.

The huge University library occupies an entire building, and has 3,500,000 volumes on various scientific subjects. It is the largest of its kind in the country. The University reading rooms can seat more than 900 persons.

Continuing the fine traditions of the Russian scientists who worked at this University, the teachers and students carry on vigorous scientific research. The students' scientific society has a total of 120 scientific circles.

More than 1,000 of the scientific papers published last year originated in Leningrad University.

A total of 1,550 men and women students were admitted to the University last year. Typical freshmen are Yuri Voronko, a Ukrainian worker who had finished a school for working youth, Ivan Kotov, a demobilized army lieutenant, and son of a shipbuilder, and Alexander Yailetkan, a Koryak from a remote village situated in the forests of western Kamchatka. At approximately the same time that Voronko, Kotov and Yailetkan crossed the University threshold for the first time, 900 Leningrad University students were graduated from their alma mater.

Students whose marks are satisfactory receive state cash stipends at Leningrad University, as they do at all other Soviet higher schools. Students who distinguish themselves in their studies receive special scholarship stipends.

The results of the winter examinations show that the students vigorously apply themselves to their work—70 per cent earned "good" and "excellent" records in their studies.

Leningrad University devotes serious attention to the comfort of the students and to the provision of recreation for them. It has five comfortable hostels for students coming from outside the city. The University has a rest home on the seashore near Leningrad, where 1,400 students spent their holidays last year, free of charge. More than 700 Leningrad University students went to the Caucasus and to the Crimea for their summer vacations.

The University sports club and its members are well-known to Leningraders. Yachting and rowing are very popular among the students.

Members of Leningrad and Moscow theater companies are regular visitors to the University theater. They gladly entertain the students.

If one reads a copy of the University newspaper, published three times a week, one will see that the students at Leningrad University live interesting, vigorous lives, and are successfully preparing to take their places as future members of the Soviet intelligentsia.

Draws Best of Youth

Young Communist League Lists 9 Million in its Ranks

By I. Geyevsky

The Komsomol, or Young Communist League of the USSR, opened its Eleventh Congress in Moscow on February 24. A leading public organization of Soviet young people, the Komsomol has done magnificent work, in war and peace, in inspiring the youth to patriotic effort. The famous "Young Guard" partisans of the Ukraine were YCL members; so are many young workers who have gained acclaim for their contribution to the country's economic growth.

In this article, the organization of the Komsomol is described. In a second article, I. Geyevsky will deal with its activity.

THE word *Komsomol* is an abbreviation of the name, in Russian, of the Young Communist League (*Kommunisticheski Soyuz Molodyozhi*). The full name of the YCL of the Soviet Union is *Vsesoyuzni Leninski Kommunisticheski Soyuz Molodyozhi*—the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League.

The League is a mass nonparty organization uniting in its ranks broad strata of advanced, politically developed young men and women of the Soviet Union.

Young people wearing the YCL badge may be found in the remotest corners of the Soviet Union. There are YCL members in the Pamir Mountains and beyond the Arctic Circle, in the steppes of Moldavia and in the Siberian taiga. From a small detachment of some 20,000 members at its inception in 1918, the Soviet YCL has grown into an immense organization of 9,000,000-strong, representing 142 nationalities of the Soviet Union.

Membership in the YCL is regarded by Soviet young people as a high honor, as recognition of qualities of fine character, leadership, and patriotism. This attitude is reflected in the applications for membership which the League receives.

During the war, thousands of young servicemen, shortly before going into attack, wrote in their applications for membership in the YCL: "I want to go into battle as a member of the League." Young Urals industrial workers, Altai shepherd boys and Ukrainian girl tractor-drivers, thousands of Soviet boys and girls, cherish the thought of joining the YCL. Here are a few typical recent applications:



HEROINE. Statue of the girl partisan, Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, a Komsomol member killed by the Nazis.

Igor Makarov, a Lvov boy, wrote: "My father died for our Soviet homeland in its struggle against fascism. He enjoined me so to live as to be most useful to the working people. I believe that this can be best accomplished in the ranks of the YCL."

Aino Vartla, a student of the Tallinn Electromechanical School, wrote in her application: "I know how poorly the Estonian workers lived under the bourgeois regime and now I see what the Soviet power has given my people. I hereby apply for membership in the YCL. I want to learn to live and work to be useful to the Soviet country."

In October of last year, on the day of the League's 30th anniversary, the Soviet Government awarded it the highest order of the country—the Order of Lenin. To mark the League's anniversary, representatives of the democratic youth came to the Soviet Union from all parts of the world. Speaking of his impressions at a press interview, Guy de Boisson, of France, President of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, said: "During the festivities we visited several Soviet cities—Moscow, Kiev, Lvov. I shall never forget the joy with which the Soviet youth greeted its holiday and the enthusiasm and uplift with which it received the news of the high award given to the YCL."

Why is the YCL so extremely popular among the Soviet youth? Why do they strive to be accepted in its ranks? How does this unified youth organization succeed in making membership equally interesting for young people of the most diverse walks of life—workers, students, collective farmers, young intellectuals?

Primary League units are organized at the place of work or study of the

YCL members: at factories, in collective farms, offices, colleges and schools. This is varied only for small villages with but one League unit. In the cities, units established at the place of work or study, rather than on a residential basis, are practical because in one house there may be living young people engaged in the most diverse spheres of activity and having very different intellectual interests, whereas at the factory, office, college or school there is a community of interest. Such a structure enables the League better to distribute and utilize its forces for the fulfillment of state plans, to be in closer contact with the masses of youth and to carry on educational work.

All primary units located on the territory of a given district or city comprises the district or city YCL organization. These in their turn are united into regional or republican organizations which together form the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League.

The guiding principle of the organizational structure of the Young Communist League is democratic centralism. What does it mean? This means that officers and leading bodies in the YCL, from the secretary of a primary unit to the Central Committee of the League, are all elected. League members have every means to promote to leadership the best from among their ranks, those who enjoy their greatest confidence. All elections in Komsomol are based on secret ballot.

Broad democracy inside the League enables YCL members, directly or through their representatives, to participate in managing its affairs.

The democracy of the League is manifested by the fact that all elective leading bodies must periodically account for their work to their League organizations.

Centralism means that the activity of all League organizations is directed from one center. The decisions of the higher leading bodies are binding upon all lower organizations and all their members. All questions of interest to the youth are broadly, freely and fully discussed by the League members. Every League member has the right to participate in the free and business-like discussion of all questions of the work of his or her unit or of the entire organization. The *Organizational Rules of the League* provide that "in all spheres of YCL activity, self-criticism must be conducted regardless of persons, so that all members of the League may criticize their elected bodies." But after a decision has been adopted, all YCL members must carry it out. If on any particular question no unanimous decision has been reached, the minority must submit to the majority. The doors of the League are wide open to the working youth, but that does not mean that every young man or woman may join the YCL. Only advanced young people are accepted into the League. Members of the YCL are admitted on a strictly individual basis. This means that every application for membership is considered separately. The first condition of membership in the YCL is acceptance of the League program and rules. The League demands of its members that they always and in every respect serve as models for the rest of the youth, be it at work, at school or at home.

Such are the fundamental organizational principles of the YCL.

Resolution on Labor

(Continued from page 160)

In view of the divergencies in the views expressed on these questions,

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, acting in accordance with Articles 55 and 68 of the Charter,

RESOLVES:

1. For the purpose of a comprehensive and objective investigation of the real working conditions of workers and office workers in the countries where private capitalist ownership prevails, and also in the USSR and in the people's democracies, to set up a comprehensive International Commission consisting of representatives of the manual and intellectual workers united in all existing trade unions, without distinction as to the political trend and religious convictions of their members, namely: representatives of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR, the American Federation of Labor of the USA, the Congress of Industrial Organizations of the USA, the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain, the trade unions of France, Italy, China, Germany, India and Japan, and other national trade union federations,

On the basis of 1 representative for every 1,000,000 trade union members, to a total of 110 to 125 representatives.

National trade-union federations with less than 1,000,000 members, grouped by countries, shall appoint representatives on the same basis.

The Commission shall also include representatives of existing international trade union federations—the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Latin-American Federation of Labor, the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, and others.

2. The Commission shall pay particular attention to study of the situation of unemployed and semi-employed persons in all countries where unemployment has not been eliminated, in respect to their real living conditions and legal status, including housing and other conditions of life, social insurance and medical services.

3. The Commission shall take steps to investigate the actual working conditions of male and female workers and their children in the colonies and dependent territories, in order to determine how far the states responsible for the administration of these territories are fulfilling the obligations in this regard imposed on them by the UN Charter.

4. The Commission is instructed to collect information that is as complete and as objective as possible on the afore-mentioned questions, and to make use for this purpose of material and data submitted by governmental institutions and by trade-union and other workers' organizations, including the organizations of any plant, factory, mine, agricultural plantation and the like.

5. On the basis of the information received the Commission shall draw up reports and recommendations and submit them to the Economic and Social Council, and wide publicity shall be given to the results of the Commission's work.

In view of the importance of the questions,

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL Resolves to submit the resolution to the General Assembly for approval.

Soviet Academy of Sciences Reviews Its Work During 1948

EVERY year, on February 2—the anniversary of the foundation of the Russian Academy of Sciences—Soviet scientists convene at a traditional session and summarize the Academy's work during the previous year.

February 2, 1949, was the 225th anniversary of the publication of the decree on the inauguration of the Academy.

The traditional session was opened by Sergei Vavilov, President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. In a short introductory speech, Vavilov noted that the 225th year of the life of the Academy left a profound imprint upon its history. The past year brought a number of remarkable scientific achievements which have enriched our knowledge and have enhanced still further the authority and importance of Soviet science—the primary purpose of which is to serve the working people in their march forward toward a communist society.

After Vavilov's speech, the floor was given to Academician Vassili Nikitin, who reported on the main results of the scientific activities of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR during 1948. Academician Nikitin reported that the plan of the Academy of Sciences for 1948 included 338 major problems. The Academy organized and dispatched 117 expeditions to various republics and regions of the Soviet Union. During 1948 a number of new research institutes and laboratories were formed under the auspices of the Academy, including Institutes of the Chemistry of Silicates, High-Molecular Compounds, Precise Mechanics, Marine Hydrophysics, and a Petroleum Institute. A mineralogical museum was also organized in the Academy.

A number of Soviet scientists, and the scientific personnel of certain institutes of the Academy, achieved outstanding results in various branches of learning and technology during the past year.

As a result of prolonged research, the Crimean Laboratory of Astrophysics obtained new, interesting data on the physical-chemical structure of stars. A theory on the movement of small planets and comets was worked out in the Institute of Theoretical Astronomy on the basis of a newly-elaborated method of periodical orbits.

The Mathematical Institute has solved one of the most important prob-



ACADEMY SESSION. Academicians listen to a report by a colleague. The scientist at the right is A. Palladin, President of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

lems of the theory of numbers by establishing the "General Law of Reciprocity." This problem arose as early as 1906, but until the past year had not been solved by any of the world's mathematicians.

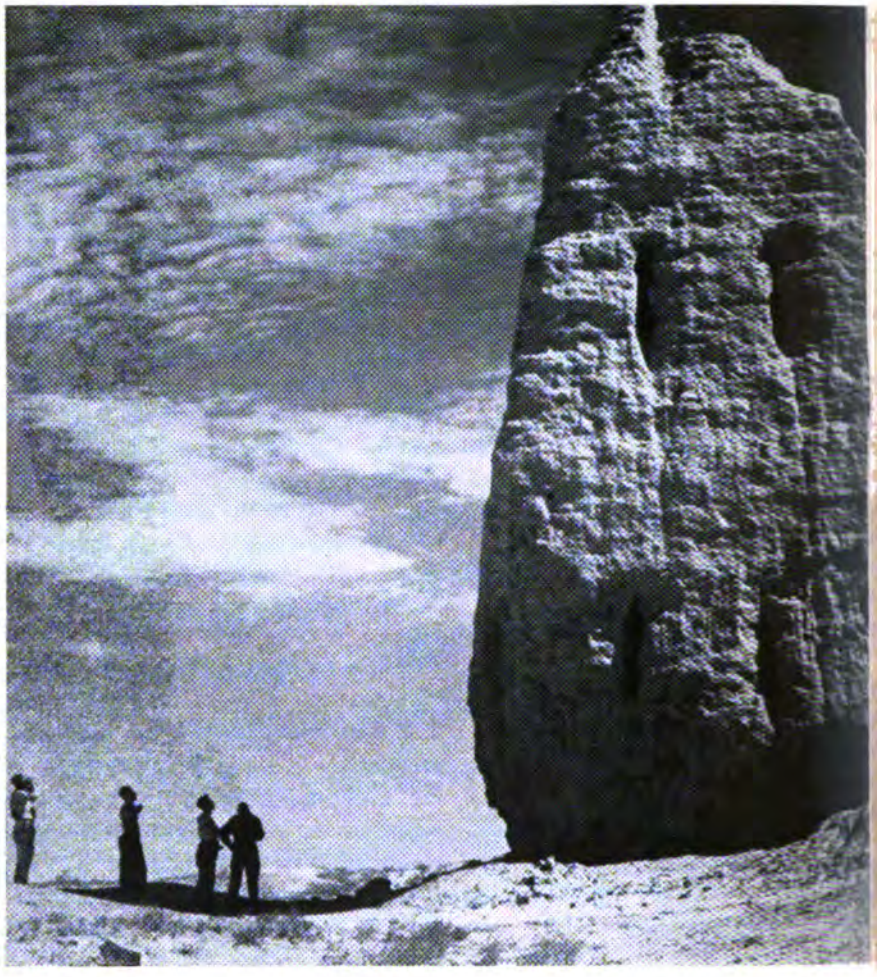
The Institute of Geological Sciences, on the basis of many years' research, compiled a metalogenic map of the eastern part of the USSR.

Scientists working in the department of biological sciences of the Academy worked on more than 70 different problems during the past year. In particular, research was carried out in the sphere of vegetative hybridization (grafting), which proved that the inheritance by following generations of characteristics acquired by an organism during the course of its life is not merely possible but inevitable.

The personnel of the Institute of Biochemistry analyzed raw materials needed for the production of various vitamins. In particular, the possibility of utilizing fish liver for the extraction of both vitamins "A" and "D" was established. A method of obtaining vitamin "D" from mollusks was also developed. This Institute also achieved successful results in breeding—in artificial conditions—the roe of highly valuable breeds of fish—particularly of various kinds of sturgeon.

Characterizing the successes of different research institutes working in the sphere of the humanities, Academician Nikitin noted that the Marr Institute of the History of Material Culture had issued a monograph entitled *Handicraft in Ancient Rus*. The book deals with the history of Russian handicraft trades from the fourth to the sixteenth centuries. The archaeological materials utilized in the book show that ancient Rus had numerous, widely-developed types of handicrafts and was one of the most cultured countries of its time. The articles produced by Russian handicraftsmen—in particular, weapons, armor and jewelry—were exported to Western Europe. From the tenth to the twelfth centuries, Rus exercised a great influence upon the culture of the western Slav countries, in particular Czechia and Poland, and also upon Germany and Scandinavia.

The Institute of the History of Natural Science under the Academy of Sciences last year issued the first volume of a monograph entitled *The History of Chemistry and the Chemical Industry of Russia*. A vast number of facts cited in the book show that the Russian chemical industry in many respects preceded that of other countries. For instance, the manufacture of sulphuric acid in "sealed" chambers originated in Russia in 1805—six years earlier than in Germany. Waste gases containing sulphurous anhydride were utilized for the production of sulphuric acid in Russia in the sixth decade of the nineteenth century—50 years before this method was developed abroad.



EXPEDITION. The Academy conducts many exploratory and archaeological researches. Here scientists view an ancient fortress of the kings of Khwarizm.

Academician Nikitin also described the results of the expeditions sponsored by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR during 1948. Materials of exceptional interest were collected by a paleontological expedition which worked in the Gobi Desert in Central Asia. In this district, which has lain above sea level for 120,000,000 years, many material evidences have been preserved which show how animal life developed on our planet. The expedition to the Gobi Desert brought back to Moscow a large number of remarkable finds—the skeletons of prehistoric pangolins, dinosaurs, and other prehistoric animals.

An expedition from the Marr Institute of Material Culture continued excavations in the locality of Pazyryk in the Altai Mountains. Here, amidst the burial mounds, in the region of eternally-frozen soil, a number of ancient sepulchers was found which date back to the fourth and fifth centuries B. C. A quite exceptional discovery was that of the body of a chieftain, almost wholly covered with finely-executed tattoo marks. The material secured by the expedition to the Altai Mountains enables us to assert positively that the ancient culture of Scythia stood at a high level.

In conclusion, Academician Nikitin stated that in 1948 the publishing house of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR exceeded the production level of 1940.

Soviet Zone of Germany Recovers On Democratic Basis

By G. Grigoryev

In this article, G. Grigoryev describes the remarkable gains made toward the economic recovery of the Soviet Zone of Germany.

EASTERN GERMANY is recovering economically despite the fact that the destruction caused by the war in that section of Germany was greater than in any other part of the country.

The explanation for Eastern Germany's economic recovery lies in the policy of the Soviet military administration, which facilitates democratic reforms and the development of production for peaceful purposes.

Economic development in the Soviet Zone is based on a plan approved for the second half of 1948 and the years of 1949 and 1950.

The two-year plan for economic restoration and development of the Soviet Zone of Germany was adopted last year upon the initiative of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Its adoption inspired the workers of the nationalized industrial plants to redouble their efforts; from their inspired work developed a mass movement for the achievement of the planned targets ahead of schedule.

The plan for the second half of 1948 was surpassed, and the planned targets were considerably exceeded in the key industries.

The annual production plan for the output of lignite was fulfilled to the extent of 101 per cent; the plan for the production of briquettes and electrical equipment was fulfilled to the extent of 102 per cent. The miners of the Soviet Zone have substantial achievements to their credit: the prewar output of coal was surpassed considerably in 1948. The production of lignite in the first 11 months of 1948 was 17.5 per cent higher and the production of briquettes 34.5 per cent higher than during the corresponding period of 1947; the production of both considerably topped the 1947 volume of production. The fact that the planned targets were surpassed in the coal mining industry is highly significant because this branch of production is particularly affected by the difficulties connected with the disruption of interzonal trade and of equipment deliveries from Western Germany to the Soviet Zone.

The production of electric power is of particular significance for the restoration of peaceful economy. The largest electric-power stations in Eastern Germany were wrecked as a result of the war, and the capacity of its stations dropped considerably below the prewar level. It took much effort to improve the situation in this branch of the economy. In 1948 the plan for electric-power production was fulfilled to the extent of 113 per cent, and the prewar level of production was surpassed considerably. Compared with the 1936 volume, the production of electric power in the Soviet Occupation Zone was 57.5 per cent in 1945; 81.6 per cent in 1946; 96.7 per cent in 1947; and about 106 per cent in 1948. These achievements should be credited to the conscientious labor of the workers, engineers, technicians and other employees of the coal mining and power production industries.

And what is the situation in other branches of heavy industry? In the summer of 1948, metallurgical production lagged noticeably behind the planned targets. This was a matter of deep concern to the metallurgical workers. Eager to catch up with the advanced industries, they launched a movement for higher output. Four of the largest factories of the metal industry entered into a production competition, and as a result of these efforts, in 1948 the output of pig iron increased by 44 per cent and of castings by 79 per cent over the 1947 figures.

The planned targets have also been surpassed by light industry, which in 1948 exceeded the 1946 value of production by 1,000,000,000 marks. The increase in production in light industry stimulated trade, with the result that the volume of trade in the first half of 1948 was 26 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1947.

Economic life in the Soviet Occupation Zone has been thoroughly democratized, denazified and demilitarized in line with the Potsdam decisions. The state administrations and economic organs have been purged of those who were active Nazis, and of war criminals. The monopoly corporations have been liquidated. The rule of the financial and industrial monopolies, and of the landlords and the Junkers, has been abolished. Economic management has been entrusted to the working people. The expropriation of the property of the war criminals and active Nazis placed in the hands of the people the key economic positions in the Soviet Zone. In the third quarter of 1948, the publicly-owned enterprises supplied about 55 per cent of the total production of industry in the Soviet Zone. The production of raw materials is controlled entirely by the people. It is clear that the success of these branches of production is decisive for the general economic development of the Soviet Zone.

In order to improve contact between the German organs of administration in the Zone and the population, the Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Military Administration in Germany, Marshal Sokolovsky, ordered that the composition of the German Economic Commission be enlarged from 36 to 101 members, with a view to having the majority of the Commission composed of elected representatives of the population, as well as representatives of the democratic parties and other public organizations of the Soviet Zone. This accomplished the democratization of the German Economic Commission,

transforming it into an elective body.

The agrarian policy has undergone a significant change. One of the first measures taken after the fall of the hitlerite regime was the agrarian reform, which knocked the ground from beneath the economic rule of the Junker-nobility caste in Eastern Germany. The agrarian reform in the Soviet Zone cleared the way for a progressive, democratic agriculture. In the three years which have passed since the proclamation of the democratic agrarian reform, about 530,000 peasant families, including some 120,000 landless peasants and farm laborers, as well as 88,000 new settlers, received land grants in the Soviet Zone. The agrarian reform has stimulated the development of agriculture. The 1948 harvest of grain, potatoes and other crops furnished the necessary food supplies for the population of the Soviet Zone. About 36,000 houses were built for the farmers before December 20, 1948. There had been a marked increase in the cattle herds and poultry stock by the end of 1948. All this is a result of the progress made by the peasant households since the agrarian reform.

The Soviet Union has done much to assist in the restoration and development of peaceful economic production in the Soviet Zone. From 1945 to 1948, Eastern Germany received considerable deliveries of Soviet raw materials for industry, and in 1948 the Soviet Union supplied 10,800 tons of fats and vegetable oil and 136,042 tons of grain. Considerable shipments of food and raw materials have also been received from Eastern European countries. This has enabled the Soviet Zone to cope with the difficulties caused by the failure to receive metal and coal deliveries from Western Germany.

The entire trend of economic development in the Soviet Zone points to its democratic and peaceful character. The achievements are self-indicative—and they illustrate the fruitful results of the policy pursued by the Soviet Union with regard to Germany. This policy is based on the Yalta and Potsdam decisions on the democratic reorganization of Germany. Unfortunately, they have been put into effect only in the Soviet Zone, despite the fact that the agreements reached by the occupying Powers called for the implementation of these decisions throughout Germany.

Japan

(Continued from page 162)

Labor—were against these drafts. In the statement of the National Congress of Trade Unions it is pointed out that the afore-mentioned drafts were "one-sidedly and undemocratically worked out by the Government in an attempt to take advantage of the United States program on the stabilization of Japanese economy for the revision of labor legislation to the worse."

On February 15, a delegation of 11 Japanese trade unionists visited the members of the Allied Council for Japan and presented them a petition. In the petition it is stated that the bills, prepared by the Japanese Government, are directed toward abolishing labor agreements, that they deprive the workers of elementary human rights, ignore the right of workers to participate in the consideration of the Labor Relations Law and sanction the right of the local Government labor boards to interfere directly in trade union affairs. The petition justly states that the antidemocratic measures and laws being passed in Japan are in contradiction with the decision of the Far Eastern Commission regarding Japanese trade unions.

The representatives of 11 trade unions appealed to the countries participating in the control over Japan with the request to prevent these anti-democratic measures of the Japanese Government.

Such is the position of the Japanese workers and employees in regard to the anti-democratic laws and measures, being passed by the Japanese Government with the encouragement and on the direct orders of the United States military authorities. How can the Far Eastern Commission fail to listen to the voice of the representatives of the Japanese trade unions? It cannot, of course, fail to do this since not to reckon with these legitimate demands of the workers of Japan means to ignore its own decisions, directed toward the attainment of democratization in Japan.

In view of the fact that the revised Public Service Law of November 30, 1948 and the Public Corporations Labor Relations Law of December 11, 1948, adopted by the Japanese Diet on the basis of General MacArthur's directive of July 22, 1948 as well as the drafts for the revision of the Labor Relations Adjustment Law and the Trade Union Law, published by the Japanese Government on February 14, deprive the Japanese workers and employees of their inalienable right to fight for the protection of their legitimate interests and rights, provided for by the decisions of the Far Eastern Commission, the Soviet delegation submits the following proposals for the consideration of the Commission:

1. The Far Eastern Commission finds that the revised "National Public Service Law" and the "Public Corporations Labor Relations Law," adopted by the Japanese Diet on November 30 and December 11, 1948, respectively, as well as the draft of the Labor Relations Adjustment Law, and the draft of the Trade Union Law, published on February 14, directed toward depriving the Japanese workers and employees of the possibility of protecting their legitimate rights, constitute a violation of the decisions of the Far Eastern Commission—*Basic Post-Surrender Policy for Japan* of June 19, 1947, and *Principles for Japanese Trade Unions* of December 6, 1946.

2. The Far Eastern Commission deems it necessary that, on the part of the Supreme Commander of the United States Occupation Forces in Japan, appropriate measures be taken toward the abrogation of the revised "National Public Service Law" and the "Public Corporations Labor Relations Law."

The Commission also deems it necessary that the Supreme Commander take measures to prevent the adoption of the drafts of new laws, enumerated in item 1—regarding the adjustment of labor relations and trade unions—as violating the afore-mentioned decisions of the Far Eastern Commission.

3. The Far Eastern Commission draws the attention of the Supreme Commander to the necessity of taking actions to prevent, in the future, the adoption by the Japanese Government and the Japanese Diet of measures which violate the Potsdam Declaration in respect to Japan and the policy decisions of the Far Eastern Commission.

Atomic Control

(Continued from page 159)

to save humanity from the threat of an atomic war, and the question of control over atomic energy.

How must the Commission deal with these problems? It must, first of all, elaborate a draft convention on the prohibition of atomic weapons and a draft convention on the establishment of control over atomic energy.

The representatives of the United States and Canada have spoken of very many things in this Commission, but they have not made a single reference to the basic and most important task which is before the Atomic Energy Commission. The representative of the United States spoke of the "loyalty of the United States to the mandate of the General Assembly," called the attention of the members of the Commission to the fact that "the Commission should not delay its work in respect to the adoption of necessary measures"; he expressed the desire to implement the system of so-called experimental meetings of the Commission, and concluded all these remarks, as he usually does in such cases, with a proposal that the resolution of the General Assembly should be remitted to the Working Committee—and this, without any discussion in the Atomic Energy Commission and without any specific instructions being given to the Working Committee. That is a usual and much-loved tactic of the representative of the United States.

What should the Working Committee actually do? To this question the delegation of the United States does not give any answer. Is it mere chance that such a position is taken by the delegation of the United States? Certainly not. It reflects a lack of desire on the part of the ruling circles of the United States to consider seriously either the question of the prohibition of the atomic weapon or the question of the establishment of a strict international control over atomic energy. These circles do not need concrete proposals and agreed decisions; rather, they need general discussions on these questions. Such general discussions and delaying tactics on the question of the prohibition of atomic weapons, and the question of the establishment of a strict international control over atomic energy which would be acceptable to all peace-loving nations, actually allow the United States to continue the furious atomic armaments race which is camouflaged by talk of control and prohibition.

The Commission therefore has a real basis for finding that the representative of the United States has not submitted any concrete proposals as to the work of the Atomic Energy Commission which could be considered as directed toward a solution of the basic task which is before the Commission, and which has been entrusted to it by the decision of the General Assembly of January 24, 1946. As is known, the basic task which has been placed before the Commission is the elaboration of proposals for the prohibition of atomic weapons and the establishment of an international control over atomic energy. Instead of attempts by the representatives of the United States and Canada to solve this problem, we have seen a clear tendency to confine the work of the Atomic Energy Commission to the technical and research aspects of the question. It cannot be seriously considered that, by entrusting the Secretariat of the UN with the work of elaborate detailed documentation and of putting the archives in order, the Commission has fulfilled the task which has been entrusted to it.

In this respect, we cannot fail to agree with the statement made by the representative of Norway to the effect that the Atomic Energy Commission has received a pressing request from the General Assembly not only to continue its work, but also to consider anew, in a most serious manner, all the proposals which have been made to the Commission, in order to determine the possibility of finding an agreement between the divergent points of view and of discovering a new approach to this important problem. The lack of success in the solution of this problem would have very serious consequences for humanity as a whole. The representative of Argentina also recalled to the Commission the very concrete task which is before it, when he indicated that the Commission is legally and morally obligated to elaborate draft conventions on the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only, and on the prohibition of atomic weapons as weapons of mass destruction.

It would certainly be useful to hear concrete proposals on these questions by the representatives of the United States and Canada, namely, to hear how they envisage the work of the Atomic Energy Commission in the future in the implementation of its most important task—the preparation of the afore-mentioned conventions. However, we do not hear them make any proposals in respect to those problems, and this is rather symptomatic. In the light of the experience gained during the work of the Atomic Energy Commission, we may consider the silence of these representatives on such important questions as indicating a lack of desire on their part to see the Commission immediately take up the preparation of the draft conventions for the prohibition of atomic weapons and for the control of atomic energy.

But whether or not there is this lack of desire on the part of one or another representative, the Atomic Energy Commission has the obligation, under its terms of reference and in view of the decision of the General Assembly, to begin immediately upon the preparation of such draft conventions, otherwise the work of the Commission will be as completely fruitless in the future as it has been up to the present and may simply be confined to the establishment of files and the putting in order of the archives—the tremendous mountain of paper which has been filed by the Commission in the three years of its existence.

The delegation of the USSR, for its part, submits the following draft resolution for the consideration of the Atomic Energy Commission:

(*Here Malik presented the text of the draft resolution. See page* 158.)

The delegation of the USSR assumes that all those who really want to achieve a fair and rapid solution of such an important international problem as is the question of atomic energy will support this proposal of the delegation of the USSR.

Tiny Soviet Ice-Skater Races To World Championship

SOVIET sportswomen scored new victories in the world's speed ice skating championship meet held in Kongsberg, Norway.

Contestants from the Soviet Union, Norway, Finland and Canada participated in the two-day meet. Members of the Soviet delegation were the World and USSR Champion, Maria Isakova, and the country's other top women skaters: Zoya Kholshchevnikova, Rimma Zhukova, Mariana Valovova, Lidia Selikhova, Maria Anikanova, and Margarita Antonova.

The opening day witnessed a brilliant triumph of Soviet sports. In the 500-meter race (546.8 yards), Maria Isakova and Mariana Valovova sped to top honors. They covered the distance in 48.2 seconds to tie for first place. Zoya Kholshchevnikova placed third by a mere 5 seconds.

Next came the 3,000-meter race (3280.8 yards) in which Maria Isakova was paired with the Finnish skater, Verne Leshe, former champion of the world. Isakova outpaced her opponent and finished in 5:29.7. Zoya Kholshchevnikova was just 0.6 seconds behind Isakova. Third place went to Soviet skater Rimma Zhukova.

On the second day, Isakova and Kholshchevnikova tied in the kilometer race (1093.6 yards), doing the distance in 1:41.9. Rimma Zhukova came in third, 1.6 seconds behind her teammates.

The 5,000-meter race (5,468 yards) was won by the Finnish star, Verne Leshe, in 9:26.8. Rimma Zhukova was second, 0.3 seconds behind, while Zoya Kholshchevnikova was third.

On February 13, after the 5,000-meter race, Head Judge Halverson bestowed her second crown of laurel—signifying the world championship—on Maria Isakova, and that evening, the world champion and others who had placed in the various events, were awarded their medals. Maria Isakova received the big gold medal and the honor band as champion of the world



AT HOME. Maria Isakova shows her daughter her trophies.

in addition to 3 gold medals for her performance in the 500-, 1,000- and 3,000-meter races. Zoya Kholshchevnikova won 4 medals—a gold, 2 silver and a bronze. Rimma Zhukova received 1 bronze and 2 silver medals, while M. Valovova was awarded a gold medal.

Maria Isakova began her sports career as a school girl 15 years ago in the town of Vyatka, now Kirov.

Isakova won the title of absolute speed skating champion of the USSR in 1945 and has held that honor for five successive years.

In 1948 at Turku, Finland, Maria won the crown of laurel and the big gold medal of champion of the world. This year she won the title of Absolute Champion of the USSR for the 5th straight time at the USSR championship match in Moscow, and although she sprinted to victory in the 500-meter event, she was defeated in the 3,000-meter race by Zoya Kholshchevnikova, who bested the world's record in the official time of 3:29.1—which was 0.5 seconds faster than the old mark for the 3-kilometer distance which had been held by the Norwegian woman skater, Schou-Nilson.

On the second day, the 1,000-meter event found Isakova covering the distance in 1:44.4, while Kholshchevnikova was just 1 second behind.

Maria went into the 5,000-meter race fully determined to win, and did so in just 9:32 seconds, also hanging up a new national record of 213,900 points in the 4 Olympic events. Isakova captured the absolute skating title of the Soviet Union. Second place went to Kholshchevnikova, while Rimma Zhukova was third.



IN ACTION. The world champion practices for a race.

A Muscovite's Diary

RECENTLY my work here in the capital took me to an architectural exhibit of buildings of various types. Some were in miniature, of course, while others were "life-size." I was particularly impressed by the "life-size" exhibits of prefabricated houses. One type, for example, was a three-room prefabricated house of wood, which can be assembled in three or four days. Another was a brick prefab which can be erected in two weeks; the complete house consists of 75 parts weighing six tons in all. As my readers are well-aware, the Nazis left the western portions of our Soviet land in utter ruin; thousands of evacuees returned home to the Ukraine, Byelorussia and western Russia to find their houses leveled to the ground. Prefabricated houses, sturdy and permanent but capable of being produced and erected quickly, have already provided an answer to the needs of many thousands of formerly homeless persons; moreover, prefabs are often to be seen in the factory settlements which are sprouting up everywhere. This year, our factories will turn out prefabs covering a floor space of 82,000,000 square feet.

Yuri Serdiukov Comes Home

Yuri Serdiukov, a small boy who has had more than a lifetime's share of tragedy in his nine years, is finally safe with his mother, a recent radio broadcast reported.

The frantic efforts of Yuri's widowed mother to regain her son from a children's home in the British Zone of Germany were reported in an open letter from her to the women of Britain, published in the *Information Bulletin* in January 1948. The boy was one of the small victims carried off to Germany by retreating German troops. The mother herself had endured slavery in Germany, the Nazi prison camp, and the death of her husband during the war. Yuri's release at last by British authorities gives her back her only son.

Repatriation of Soviet citizens, even when they are small children torn from their parents during the war, has been hampered by all sorts of difficulties raised by authorities of other countries, but many have returned nevertheless.

Most of these former "displaced persons" are women and girls sent to Germany by the German Army to serve as slave labor. A very large number of them came from the Ukraine. Now in that Republic alone more than 180,000 of them—finally returned to their homes, are working in industry and more than 480,000 in agriculture. Some of them have expressed their joy at coming home in most practical fashion—by distinguishing themselves in production and public affairs. Many have been elected deputies to local Soviets.

Soviet World Marks Declared Official

The International Amateur Athletic Federation has ratified as official world records two marks set by Soviet women athletes in October, 1948.

One is a discus throw of 52.82 meters (173 feet, 3½ inches) by Nina Dumbadze; the other a shot put of 14.39 meters (47 feet, 2½ inches) by Anna Andreyeva.

While these marks will appear as world records, they have been bettered by Soviet athletes. Dumbadze actually threw the discus 53.25 meters (174 feet, 8⅜ inches) in Moscow last season before the USSR became a member of the IAAF. The USSR shot put record has stood at 14.89 meters (48 feet 10¾ inches) since 1945 when it was set by Tatyana Sevryukova.

24-hour Daylight In Silk-weaving Plant

The other day the Moscow papers reported a rather unusual production innovation. Down in the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, lamps that reproduce "daylight" have been installed in the printing department of the Tbilisi Silk-weaving Mill for the benefit of the evening and night shifts. In this simulated daylight, the patterns of silk fabrics retain their natural colors and shades; and a sharp rise in quality of production has resulted. Daylight lamps are also being introduced in other textile mills in Georgia.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

March 14 - March 27

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from March 14 to March 27. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in two periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. and from 8:30 P.M. to 10:15 P.M.

Radio listeners may hear the 6:20-7:30 P.M. broadcast over these frequencies: 7.29, 7.36, 11.72, 11.88, 13.71, and 15.23 megacycles.

The 8:30 to 10:15 P.M. programs may be heard on 7.29, 7.36, 9.60, 9.72, 11.72, 11.87, 11.88, 13.71, and 15.23 megacycles.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, March 14 and 21—programs for farmers; and programs entitled: "The USSR—the Land of Socialism."

Tuesdays, March 15 and 22—program for youth.

Wednesdays, March 16 and 23—scientific and cultural programs; weekly sports review.

Thursdays, March 17 and 24—industrial and trade union programs; programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, March 18 and 25—portraits of Soviet people and literary-musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, March 19 and 26—programs entitled: "The USSR—the Land of Socialism." Concerts.

Sundays, March 20 and 27—Concerts.

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ART RESTORATION. At the Russian Museum, one of the great Soviet art treasuries, Fyodor Kalikin works on restoring an ancient ikon. FRONT COVER. Voters get their ballots in the recent court elections (See page 177). BACK COVER. Basti Bagirova, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and outstanding farmer.

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State Budget of USSR for 1949 Emphasizes Peace Needs

Speaking on March 10 at the joint sitting of both Chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Minister of Finance Arseni Zverev said:

"IN 1947 and 1948 the Budget of the Soviet State was fulfilled in an atmosphere of outstanding victories of the Soviet people, scored in the struggle for the further development of the socialist economy. The tremendous organizational work of the Party of Lenin and Stalin and the exceptional labor enthusiasm of the Soviet people ensured a tempestuous development of industry, agriculture, culture and growth of the material well-being of the working people. This is strikingly illustrated by the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR in 1948.

"In 1948 socialist industry developed at a considerably greater pace than in the previous postwar years. The 1948 plan for gross industrial output was exceeded by 6 per cent, whereas the plan for the first three years of the Five-Year Plan has been exceeded by 3 per cent. As compared with 1947 the volume of production grew 27 per cent. Gross industrial output in 1948 grew 18 per cent as compared with the level of the prewar year of 1940.

"The past year was also marked by great successes of agriculture, an increase in the production of consumer goods and an expansion of the retail turnover of goods. Last year considerably more manufactured goods and foodstuffs were sold to the population than in 1947."

Zverev emphasized that the monetary reform and the abolition of rationing carried out toward the close of 1947 were of tremendous importance for a further advance in the national economy. As a result of these measures the amount of currency in circulation was made to comply with the requirements of the economy and the role of money in the national economy was increased. The decision of the Communist Party and the Government, adopted on February 28, 1949, on further reduction of retail prices of consumer goods, was another remarkable proof of the steady development of the socialist economy.

"In the Soviet Union," said Zverev, "the after-effects of war in the field of currency circulation were eliminated in a short time; the purchasing power of the ruble was restored; the well-being of the working population is increasing; the value of the ruble is growing in comparison with foreign currency; whereas in capitalist countries inflation does not abate, unemployment is growing and prices of consumer goods are rising. The reduction of the real wages of the American workers goes parallel to a tremendous growth in the profits of the monopolists and increase in military expenditures."

Zverev said that the State Budget for 1949, submitted to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for consideration and approval, was drawn up with a view to the tasks of the national economy in the fourth year of the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan.

"This year," he said, "a high pace of development of all branches of the economy must be ensured and the 1948 level of production must be greatly exceeded. . . .

"The State Budget of the USSR for 1949 is drawn up in the amount of 445,208,000,000 rubles of revenue and 415,355,000,000 rubles of expenditure, that is, an excess of revenue over expenditure of 29,853,000,000 rubles, which will help in further stabilization of the Soviet ruble.

"In comparison with last year, the Budget revenue will grow by 36,739,000,000 rubles, that is, by 9 per cent; while expenditure will grow by 46,514,000,000 rubles, that is, by 12.6 per cent . . . In 1949, taxes levied from the population will amount to 36,500,000,000 rubles, or 8.2 per cent of all Budget revenue."

Zverev pointed out that the main part of the expenditure would go to finance the national economy and social and cultural measures. "Thus, for instance, 152,525,000,000 rubles are allocated for the national economy, 119,214,000,000 rubles for social and cultural measures. The total sum of the investments in the national economy this year on account of the Budget and profits will amount to 189,900,000,000 rubles and will exceed the investments of 1948 by 27,000,000,000 rubles.

"On the instructions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and on Comrade Stalin's personal instructions, far-reaching measures are to be taken in the national economy—the system of state subsidies to industry and transport will be eliminated in the main in 1949 and completely abolished in 1950."

Dealing with the extensive program for capital construction work in the current year, the speaker noted that parallel to industrial construction, considerable funds are being invested in housing construction, which is of great importance for raising the living standards of the people.

"Large state funds are allocated for the further development of agriculture. In 1949, Budget expenditures for this purpose will be brought up to 32,700,000,000 rubles, as against 20,500,000,000 rubles in 1948. The major portion of these funds will be expended for the further mechanization of agriculture.

"Of the total sum allocated for social and cultural measures, expenditure for education will amount to 60,800,000,000 rubles; for public health to 21,600,000,000; for social maintenance to 21,400,000,000; for gratuities for mothers with many chil-

(Continued on page 200)

Soviet Leaders in Arts and Science Attend New York Conference

Six delegates from the Soviet Union are scheduled to attend the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace in New York City March 25 to March 27.

The delegation is headed by the General Secretary of the Soviet Writers' Union, Alexander Fadeyev. Its other members are Dmitri Shostakovich, the eminent composer; Mikhail Chiaureli and Sergei Gerasimov, motion picture producers; Academician Alexander Oparin, head of the department of biological sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR; and Pyotr Pavlenko, writer and scenarist probably best known in the United States for the scenario of the film *Alexander Nevsky*.

A short biographical sketch of each appears below.

The General Secretary of the Soviet Writers' Union, Alexander Fadeyev, was born in 1901. His father and mother worked as doctors' assistants in the villages of Siberia and the Far East. The future writer obtained his early education at the Vladivostok Commercial Secondary School. In 1918, when he was in the eighth class, he left school to join one of the partisan detachments which were defending his native land and the Soviet power from Japanese interventionists and white-guardist counter-revolutionary bands.

When the Civil War ended, the young Communist soldier Fadeyev came to Moscow to continue his education, and in 1921, entered the Academy of Mines. His first story, *High Water,* published in 1923, marked the beginning of his literary work. His novel *The Nineteen* on the struggle of Soviet partisans against enemies of the Revolution, was completed in 1927, when he was 26, and made his name. It has been published 134 times in printings of 2,676,000 copies in the USSR and translated into 51 languages of the nationalities peopling the USSR.

The first three parts of his long novel *The Last of the Udegei* appeared during the years 1930 to 1936. In his depiction of the life and customs of a small nationality in the Soviet Far East, the writer illustrated the way in which a new path and prospects of a happy life had been opened to the Udegei by the Soviet system.

Toward the close of the Second World War Alexander Fadeyev wrote *The Young Guard,* one of the finest novels in Soviet literature. This has been published in 42 editions in total printings of 1,821,000 copies. It is a truthful presentation of Soviet girls and boys, young heroes, who fought fearlessly to the death against fascism. Fadeyev's characters, Oleg Koshevoy, Ulyana Gromova, and other member of the underground organization calle *The Young Guard,* working under th guidance of the Communist Party, ac complished feats of supreme devotio and patriotism in the mining town o Krasnodon in the Ukraine.

The author is exceptionally popular as is evident from the fact that he wa elected a deputy to the Supreme Sovie of the USSR. He has been decorate on several occasions, and among order and medals of the Soviet Union whic he bears is the Order of Lenin.

Fadeyev combines writing with pub lic activities on a large scale. He direct the work of the Soviet Writers' Union organizes and conducts literary dis cussions, and gives talks on literar subjects to workers, collective farmers students and school children, and t artistic and scientific circles.

Alexander Fadeyev is in the van guard of those who fight for Soviet literature which, in his own words is striving to restore to their significanc all the true human values. It affirm that love for one's mother-country an friendship between the nations a great human feelings, that the love o men and women is noble and beautifu that true friendship is disinterested that the name of mother is sacred that life has been given to man fo work and creation.



Alexander Fadeyev



Dmitri Shostakovich



Alexander Oparin

DMITRI SHOSTAKOVICH is one of the most famous Soviet composers. In 1926, at the age of 20, he wrote his *First Symphony*, which attracted general attention. This very promising debut was evidence of great and original talent.

A Leningrader, Shostakovich was a child when the events of the October Revolution occurred in 1917. His musical education was acquired in Soviet times and his great talent developed in the conditions of Soviet life.

Among his best works are the *Fifth Symphony* and *Piano Quintet* in which Shostakovich succeeded in conveying truthfully, lofty and deep human emotions. The *Fifth Symphony* and *Quintet* were acclaimed as great artistic achievements of the composer.

Still wider response was evoked from the public by his *Seventh (Leningrad) Symphony*. Written in 1941 in beleaguered Leningrad, it expressed the feelings of the patriotic composer; it was his message to the world on the heroic struggle of his people and this has brought the symphony the recognition of all progressive mankind.

Shostakovich's *Fifth* and *Seventh Symphonies*, the *Piano Quintet* and his popular songs, as *Song of the Rising Day*—and other compositions, showed that he is capable of writing truly humane, expressive music with a rich content understandable by the people.

These works were greatly admired by the Soviet musical public, to which the presentation of a new Shostakovich composition has long been an important event. However, some of his later music failed to follow the trend of these fine works and was received with disappointment.



Pyotr Pavlenko



Sergei Gerasimov

His *Eighth* and *Ninth Symphonies*, especially, were unpopular with the people and were severely criticized in the USSR as superficial and formalistic, lacking in content and incomprehensible to the general music-loving public.

Shostakovich, in discussion of this criticism, declared that he accepted as justified the points which it made, and that he intended to attempt, in his new compositions, a return to music which would "find the way to the hearts of the people."

That he has done so is confirmed by his music composed during the past year, which includes that for the films *Michurin* and *The Young Guard*. It has had a considerable popular success, and in its themes reflects the artist's sincere desire to express the feelings which animate the Soviet people.

Shostakovich's artistic endeavors have been highly appraised by the Soviet public and Government. He was honored by the confidence of the people who elected him to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. He has been awarded government orders and medals and the title of People's Artist of the RSFSR has been conferred upon him. On three occasions Stalin Prizes were awarded for his outstanding compositions.

ACADEMICIAN Alexander Oparin was born on March 2, 1894 in the ancient Russian city of Uglich. In 1921, after graduation from Moscow University, he commenced research work under the guidance of the founder of Soviet biochemistry, the late Academician Alexei Bach. After the death of his teacher, Oparin headed the Institute



Mikhail Chiaureli

of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

The representative in the delegation of Soviet science, Academician Oparin is probably the leading biochemist of the USSR. His works in this field are known not only in the USSR but have been widely published abroad.

For many years Academician Oparin has been working on three cardinal problems of modern biochemistry: technical biochemistry, the theory of the action of ferments in the living cell, and the problem of the origin of life on the earth.

Alexander Oparin is rightly considered the founder of technical biochemistry in the USSR.

Under the guidance of Oparin an absolutely new trend in the sphere of the teachings on ferments—the theory of the action of ferments in the living cell—has originated and developed. This theory has made it possible to explain a number of physiological and economically-important features of cultivated plants—their sugar content, early ripening properties, drought resistance, and so forth.

In 1936, Alexander Oparin published his book *The Origin of Life on Earth*, which was hailed by the progressive world of science as an outstanding landmark in biological literature. In this book Academician Oparin proves irrefutably that life on earth originated as the result of the lengthy evolution of matter, as a definite stage in its historical development. The author deals in particular detail with the primary origination of albumen substances which play an immense role in the life of organisms.

Academician Oparin's book has been

published in the Soviet Union in tens of thousands of copies. In 1938 the first edition of this book was published in America, and then in other foreign countries. Advanced foreign scientists highly value the work of this Soviet Academician.

Since 1948, Academician Oparin has headed the department of biological sciences in the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

For his outstanding scientific services, Academician Oparin has been rewarded by the Soviet Government with the Order of the Red Banner of Labor and the Order of the Great Patriotic War, First Class.

PYOTR PAVLENKO was born in 1899 in St. Peterburg (Leningrad), where his father was an artisan. The future writer went straight from school to the Red Army. At the age of 19 he was fighting in the Civil War. In 1919 he became a member of the Communist Party.

His first tale was published in 1929, and from that time he has devoted himself wholly to writing. He has travelled extensively about the Soviet country to collect materials for his work. A new book was the outcome of every journey. This was how his tale *The Desert* and a volume of sketches, *Turkmenistan* were written. In these the author described life in a collective-farm village in the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic. In the nineteen-thirties his long novel *In the East* and a historical novel *Barricades*, about the events of the Paris Commune, appeared. The characters in the last-named book are rank-and-file Communards, the Paris workers and representatives of the intellectual professions.

Pavlenko's first scenario was written in 1937; the film of *Yakov Sverdlov* is about a noted revolutionary who worked with Lenin and Stalin. The screen adaptation of *In the East*, and the scenario of *Alexander Nevsky*, which is about the Great Russian military leader of the thirteenth century, became widely known not only in the USSR but abroad as well.

During the war against fascism, Pavlenko was a war correspondent. His feature articles were familiar to Soviet people in the fighting line and on the home front.

Later, he wrote the scenario for the splendid picture *The Vow*, made in postwar years. The subject is the history of the Soviet State in the period of 1924 to 1945 and illustrates how, under Joseph Stalin's guidance, the Soviet people are carrying out the behests of the great Lenin.

His novel *Happiness*, which appeared in 1947, won great popularity among the broadest sections of Soviet readers. The leading character, Colonel Voropayev, who has been seriously wounded and is obliged to retire from the army before the fighting in Europe is over, comes to the Crimea and finds happiness among the Soviet people, working with supreme devotion for the benefit of their socialist country. Pavlenko's characters are drawn from life.

For the past few years the writer has been living in the Crimea, where he is making a study of local life and customs and meeting a great many people. He is a deputy to the Yalta City Soviet of Working People's Deputies, and maintains closest contact with the people, his electors.

Pavlenko recently completed his scenario *The Fall of Berlin*, a picture of the concluding phase of the war and the victorious capture of the capital of fascist Germany by the Soviet Army.

The Government of the USSR has shown great appreciation of Pavlenko's literary work, and awarded him the Stalin Prize for his scenarios *Alexander Nevsky*, and *The Vow* and his novel *Happiness*. Among the orders and medals he has been awarded is the Order of Lenin.

SERGEI GERASIMOV is an eminent Soviet motion picture producer. His films, *Seven Brave, Teacher, Masquerade, Komsomolsk* and especially *The Young Guard*, which appeared on the screen last autumn, are extremely popular in the Soviet Union as well as abroad.

Sergei Gerasimov was born in 1906 in the Urals into the family of an engineer. After finishing high school he went to Leningrad to finish his education.

At first Gerasimov attended the Leningrad Art Academy. But his love of the theater, acquired while a schoolboy, was so strong that while studying at the Academy, he at the same time attended the Institute of the Histrionic Arts.

After two years of study, Gerasimov left the Academy and devoted himself entirely to the study of theatrical art. In 1928 he completed the course of the cinema department and remained to work at the Institute, first as a teacher and then as head of the actor's department.

Gerasimov produced his first sound film *Seven Brave* in 1936. This film depicts the courage of young Soviet polar workers. The leading roles in this, as in the majority of the films Gerasimov has produced (including *The Young Guard*) were played by young actors students of his studio. Many of them—Peter Aleinikov, Tamara Makarova Ivan Kuznetsov and others, have developed into well-known Soviet cinema actors.

Sergei Gerasimov is a talented artist and realist. The film *Seven Brave* not only describes events at a winter station, but reveals the inner wealth of the rank-and-file Soviet people; their courage, morale and ability to overcome serious difficulties and hardships.

Sergei Gerasimov showed even greater truth, typical of the rank-and-file Soviet citizen in the film *Teacher*. This very popular picture won him a Stalin Prize.

In the course of the first two years of the Second World War, Sergei Gerasimov was director of the Central Newsreels Studio, which in those times produced chiefly war documentaries. In this period he produced two documentaries, *Mainland and Invincible*.

In 1943 Sergei Gerasimov again devoted himself to pedagogical work at the Moscow Institute of Cinematography. Here, in 1946, he began work on the big two-part film, *The Young Guard* (after the novel of the same name by Alexander Fadeyev).

The Young Guard, which depicts the unmatched heroism of the lads and girls of the mining town of Krasnodon during the recent war, has scored a tremendous success in all parts of the country. It is a great and significant achievement for Soviet realistic art.

In 1948 Sergei Gerasimov received the title of People's Actor of the USSR for distinguished service in the development of Soviet cinematography.

MIKHAIL CHIAURELI, talented Soviet cinema producer, has a particular style of his own. His films are austere and monumental and the be-

of them rise to the level of epic compositions.

His films depict the people in the role of fighter, of creator. With the skill of a painter, the subtle touch of a sculptor, this talented producer presents his major idea. Mikhail Chiaureli's productions lack outer adornment: they are laconic and expressive as are all works of realistic art.

An actor in the past, Chiaureli is not only an outstanding motion picture producer, he is also a talented sculptor. Born into the family of a Georgian peasant, and in his younger days a worker in a railway workshop, he is a real son of the people whose interests his inspiring art now serves.

Mikhail Chiaureli was born in Georgia in 1894. In 1934 he produced *The Last Masquerade,* which established him as one of the leading Soviet cinema producers. In this film Chiaureli gave a brilliant exposition of the struggle of the Georgian people for their happiness, for the establishment of Soviet power in Georgia.

Following this, he filmed *Arson* (1935) and *The Great Conflagration* (1937).

During the Second World War Chiaureli produced the two-part historical picture *Georgi Saakadze.* The film depicts the remarkable army leader and Georgian statesman—Georgi Saakadze, who devoted his whole life to the struggle for independence and happiness of his people.

His fine film *The Vow* was dedicated to historic events in the life of the Soviet Union and is an outstanding piece of work. This film narrates how, under Stalin's leadership, the Soviet people carried out Lenin's behests.

The Vow was highly appraised not only by movie-goers in the Soviet Union, but in other countries as well. At the international festival in Venice, his film was awarded first prize.

Mikhail Chiaureli is now working on the colored film *The Fall of Berlin.*

In his activities in the field of Soviet art, Mikhail Chiaureli has won the trust of the Soviet people and great popularity. He has been elected a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Four of his films, *The Last Masquerade, Georgi Saakadze,* (two serials) and *The Vow* have won Stalin Prizes of the First Degree.

In 1948 Mikhail Chiaureli was awarded the title of People's Artist of the USSR.

Peoples To Unite Against War

Soviet Writers Support Call For Peace Congress

The following statement, headed "For a Stable, Democratic Peace Among Peoples; Against the Instigators of a New War!" was published recently in the Soviet press over the signatures of 46 Soviet writers acting in behalf of the Union of Soviet Writers.

Best-known to American readers, of these signing the statement, are perhaps Ilya Ehrenburg, Mikhail Sholokhov, Constantine Simonov. Alexander Fadeyev, Nikolai Tikhonov, Pyotr Pavlenko, Alexander Korneichuk and Wanda Wassilewska.

Similar statements have been issued by scientists and other groups.

THE peoples of the world are greatly alarmed by the fact that during recent months in a number of countries, the voices of warmongers have been raised, long and loud.

The radio, the motion pictures and the press, together with many statesmen, have echoed these voices in order once again to draw the world into a maelstrom of incalculable misery, suffering and destruction. More and more often, in the speeches of certain diplomats and generals, war is openly propagandized as a solution of disputes and differences among countries. It is not a matter of words only: military blocs are being formed and an armaments race is taking place. In a number of capitalist countries progressive writers, scientists, cultural leaders are being more and more fiercely persecuted. Millions of common people are being frightened by the threat of a new war.

The peoples of the world do not want a new war and will not permit it to be unleashed.

There is no doubt that the overwhelming majority of humanity is for peace and desires, with all its heart, to bar the road to war.

Alarmed by the activities of the enemies of peace, Soviet writers are joining in the protest against warmongering, in defense of peace among the peoples of the whole globe.

Without regard to race, religion or creed, the supporters of peace must unite and stand firm, opposing their stout will for peace against all efforts of the enemies of peace.

Soviet writers unanimously join in the declaration of the international coordinating committee of cultural leaders in defense of peace and the International Federation of Democratic Women, on the convocation in April of this year of the World Congress of Intellectuals for Peace!

For peace among the peoples!
For culture and civilization!
For democracy!
For peace in the whole world!

Women Get 39% Of Bench Posts

Official figures recently made public concerning the national elections of judges of the People's Courts in the Soviet Union show that 39 per cent of the victorious candidates were women.

The same figures from the Soviet press also reveal that 47 per cent of the total number of elected judges were members of the Communist Party.

The statistics, published in Moscow March 15, showed that about 99.9 per cent of the qualified voters participated in the national elections last month and that only 0.72 per cent of them voted against the slate of Party and non-party candidates.

Judges of the People's Courts sit with two elected People's Assessors and a majority vote of the three decides all questions. Verdicts of the courts are subject to appeal to higher courts.

Soviet Culture, National in Form, Has Socialist Content

By O. Moshensky

THE expression "Soviet culture" has become common. What lies behind it? Russian culture was long known to the world; the scholars, artists, writers, musicians and architects of Russia contributed much to their country's renown. The Ukraine, Georgia, Latvia and Armenia were noted for their culture. Many of the nationalities populating the Russian Empire took a justifiable pride in the results of the accumulated intellectual effort of generations. At the same time, though they were aware of the beneficial influence of progressive Russian culture, the traditions of each of these nationalities undoubtedly remained basically original.

Then, does the term "Soviet culture" mean that nowadays the peculiarities of national culture among the many nationalities of the USSR have been effaced, and that sameness prevails?

No, this is not the case. The solution of the national question in the USSR on the basis of the teaching of Vladimir Lenin and Joseph Stalin has ensured a comprehensive unfolding of the culture peculiar to each people; it is a culture which, while remaining national in form, is socialist in content.

Immediately after the victory of the October Revolution, the absolute equality of all nationalities was proclaimed in the USSR. It was pointed out by Lenin and Stalin that this equality must be not only a legislative measure but a reality, carried out through the brotherly aid and co-operation of the progressive nationalities as an indispensable condition of equality.

Mutual relations of this kind became possible among these nationalities only when the working people held their destiny in their own hands.

Old Russia was a strange jumble, as regards both her economic and cultural development. Most of the nationalities populating the country were on a low cultural level. An instance was Tajikistan, where only five persons among each thousand could read and write.

Under the Soviet system, the "theory" that the world had been divided from time immemorial into "lower" and "higher" races, and that, moreover, the "lower" were incapable of assimilating the benefits of civilization (this faculty being confined to the "higher"), was done away with. The progressive peoples of the country, among whom the Russians were primary, helped the more backward in the development of their economy, their statehood, and in building up their culture.

During the Soviet years the average number of young people obtaining education has been increased fourfold. Education is open to all. During the same period the number of pupils and students in Kirghizia has increased 44 times; in Uzbekistan, 68 times; and in Tajikistan, 660 times.

It is natural, then, that this extension of the school system, which entailed the solution of many serious problems, such as the training of adequate teaching staffs and the compilation and publication of textbooks, required the aid of the country's cultural forces as a whole. Teachers were supplied from the more advanced republics, and simultaneously the training of local teachers was begun, for it was of the utmost importance that each of the nationalities should have schools where teaching was carried on in the native tongue. These teachers were trained in the new pedagogical colleges founded in the republics, and also in new departments opened in the existing universities and institutes, where students of literally every nationality were accepted after the Revolution.

This constructive work yielded results which were truly amazing. Now, every nationality has its own professional, trained intelligentsia. On the eve of the Second World War this group numbered 100,000 persons in Uzbekistan, for example, where educated Uzbeks had been few before the Revolution. By 1939, there were 3,000 Azerbaijanian engineers where formerly there had been no more than 12.

The training of young people for the intellectual professions in the national republics and regions is still going on with the same enthusiasm, and the Russians are helping. Postgraduate students and those preparing dissertations for their doctorates at the institutes of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow are of 52 nationalities. A department for the peoples of the North was opened in the Herzen Pedagogical Institute, Leningrad, last autumn. A similar faculty exists in the Leningrad University. Representatives of the nationalities of the Far North can obtain pedagogical education in the new department. Before the Revolution the Nanais, Chukchis, Koriaks, Mansis and other northern nationalities had no written language of their own. Now they have more than 500 national schools.

The culture of the nationalities in the USSR is developed comprehensively. In 1937 the publication of books in Russian increased almost sevenfold as compared with pre-Revolutionary years. Printings of books in the languages of other Soviet nationalities increased nearly 20 times in this period. Whereas only four per cent of the books published in 1913 on the territory of the Ukraine were in the Ukrainian language, the proportion in 1947 was 82.3 per cent. The majority of the 45 theaters in Kazakhstan produce plays in the Kazakh language. There were none at all before the Revolution. There are 46 theaters in the Uzbek Republic, while on all that territory only one existed—and that a Russian theater—in pre-Revolutionary years.

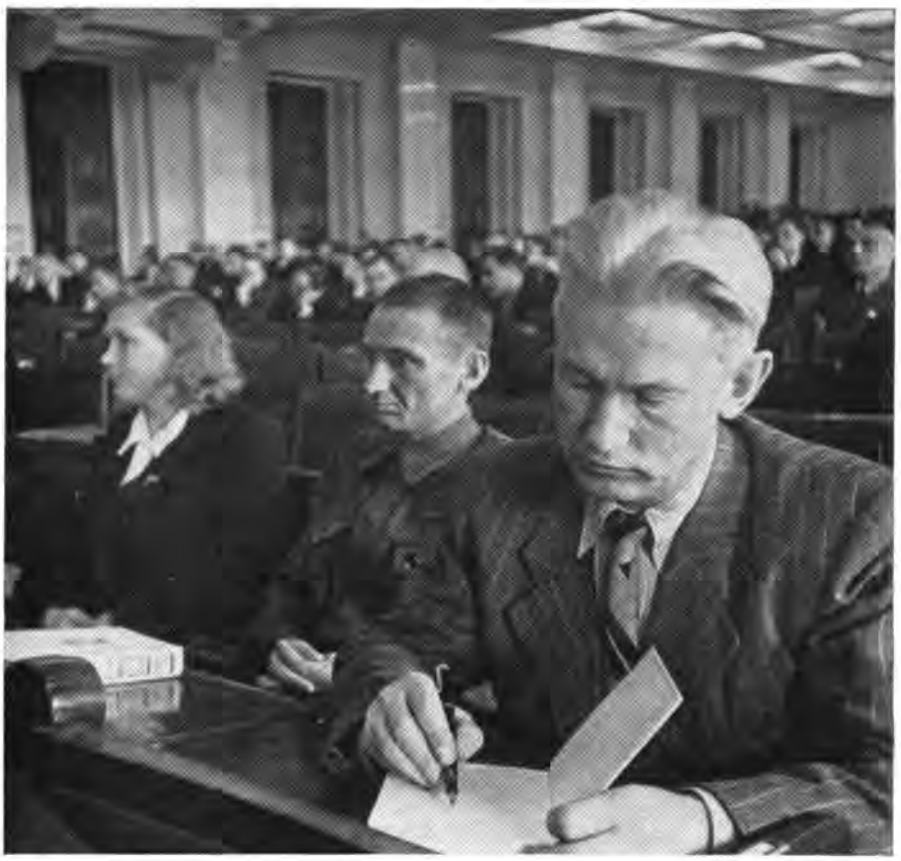
Many similar facts might be cited; they are evidence that all the Soviet na-

(Continued on page 202)

Socialist Realism Guides Work Of Soviet Writers Today

By Alexander Fadeyev

The following talk on Soviet literature was given by Alexander Fadeyev, General Secretary of the Soviet Writers' Union, at a large meeting recently held at the Pleyel Hall, Paris, under the sponsorship of the France-USSR Society. The film adapted from Fadeyev's novel, "The Young Guard," was shown at the close of the meeting.



DEPUTY. Fadeyev, like other Soviet writers, is active in public life. Here, he performs his duties as a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

I AM of that generation of democratic intellectuals who were in their early youth when the Great October Revolution took place in Russia.

Bearing the none-too-weighty burden of secondary education laid upon us by the old school, we entered the period of great battles between the new world and the old.

The new world was made up of the immense masses of workers and peasants of Russia who, through their own efforts for a more just life, had won victory for the first time.

The old world was that old world which was supported from abroad by all forces bearing a resemblance to it. In the Russian Far East the external force was, principally, Japan. This period survives in the people's memory as the Civil War time. It is also known as the "Campaign of 14 Powers Against Soviet Russia."

We had to decide whose side we were to take. We had to choose because our consciences required it of us. We had to choose, too, because those who took neither the one nor the other side, nevertheless drew fire from both.

The choice was not hard to make. We had been educated on the little that our parents could scrape together. My mother and father, who worked as physicians' assistants in a remote village, tilled the soil as well. My few comrades at school were in the same position. We were very close to the life of the workers and the peasants.

And so, full of the high hopes of youth, and with our volumes of Maxim Gorky and Nekrassov in our schoolsatchels, we joined in the Revolution.

We were uplifted by the desire for liberation because at that time Admiral Kolchak was in power, a power more cruel than the old, in Siberia and the Far East. We were uplifted by patriotic feeling because our native land was trampled by the iron-shod Japanese interventionists.

I date my life as a writer from this time.

I came to know the best aspects of the people from whom I had sprung. For three years I tramped thousands of kilometers with them, slept under the same army overcoat and ate out of the same billy-can as the soldier.

It was then that I knew for the first time the kind of men who led the people. And I realized that they were like the rest of us, only they were the best sons and daughters of the people. Had the people not found such as these in their midst, they would have remained sunk forever in poverty and oppression.

Sergei Lazo, the dearly-loved leader of the Far Eastern partisans, was captured by the Japanese and burned alive in the firebox of a locomotive. Vsevolod Sibirtsev, my cousin, who was older than I, was caught at the same time and burned, too. This was my "pass to life," as one of the early Soviet films expressed it.

I learned the significance of the

Party for my people's destiny and I am proud that I was accepted into it.

How was Soviet literature first created?

It was created by people like ourselves. When we began, after the Civil War, to gather from all parts of our boundless country—many of us Party members and still more of us, young non-party people—we were amazed to find so many points of resemblance in our biographies, different though our circumstances had been. Such was the path of Furmanov, author of the novel *Chapayev,* which, later adapted for the screen, became still more famous than the book. Such was the way of Sholokhov, a younger man and perhaps one of the most talented among us all. And there is the great feat of Nikolai Ostrovsky. When he lost his sight and was paralyzed as a result of wounds received at the front, he wrote his immortal work, *How the Steel Was Tempered,* about our own generation. The writers of the older generation whom we joined were for the most part from the same social strata; only they had set out on their path before us. Foremost among them was Mayakovsky. A giant with a sonorous voice, he stormed and thundered from the platforms of workers' clubs and university lecture rooms, commanding our respectful and somewhat frightened admiration. While our youthful efforts were being published, old Serafimovich, who had behind him a whole series of books written in former days, launched his *Iron Flood*—the epic of the Civil War.

Wave by wave we surged into literature; we were many. We brought with us our own experience of life, our own individuality. We were united by our awareness of the new world as a world of our own, and by our love for it. And those who came after us were linked by an ever-narrowing space of years with the past. At last, the writers who joined us were people who had grown from childhood in the new times. The eldest of them is Constantine Simonov. Now many names might be enumerated of writers who came to the fore during the Second World War and after, but you have not read them. In this war which our people rightly call the Patriotic War, one out of every three writers fought and 150 of them fell on the battlefields.

We Russians were not the only writers in Soviet literature. Year by year more writers joined us from the other nationalities in our country—the Ukrainians, the Georgians with their high poetic culture, and then the Kirghiz, a people who acquired their own written language only after the Revolution. And all of them brought to their work the inimitable atmosphere of their traditions and their peculiar national forms.

For example, some remarkable novels have been written by Kazakhs, a people who in tsarist times could number only 1.5 per cent of literates among them. *Abai,* by Mukhtar Auezov, is a novel about their best classic poet who lived in the nineteenth century. Abai hated Russian tsarism but had the greatest respect for Russian culture. He translated excerpts from Pushkin's long poem, *Eugene Onegin,* and all his people sang Tatiana's letter to Onegin—turned by them into a Kazakh popular song. Take another novel, *The Millionaire,* by Mustafin. I must hasten to explain that the novel is not concerned with millionaires in the capitalist sense. For instance, M. Andre Pierre contrived to make even me into a millionaire in the newspaper *Monde.* But in our country even a boy of five, wearing the Pioneer's red tie, knows that we have no millionaires. This novel is about people on a collective farm where they enjoy an abundance of the products of hard work. We have many of these collective farms and they are known as "millionaires."

Another process which should be noted here was that writers of another milieu, another education, came over to the side of the new world. The most prominent among them was Alexei Tolstoy. As is well known, he emigrated after the October Revolution, but he returned and dedicated his splendid talent to the Soviet people. As is well known, he was a count. How great, then, must be the power of truth of the Soviet people if even counts come over to their side!

The great writer Gorky was and remains the leader of Soviet literature. His origins lay deep in the social rank and file of Russia, he was the friend of Lenin and Stalin, he was our first and best educator in art.

Among the writers of my generation there is not one who did not receive Gorky's blessing on entering literature.

Hence you may see how ignorant—to put it mildly—and how unscrupulous—to put it plainly—are the assertions of certain Western European journalists who allege that Soviet literature is not free, but is created almost by command.

Soviet literature is created by the new Soviet life. The new society is the very air which fills our lungs. We ourselves are the founders of Soviet literature.

What did our artistic baggage consist of when we went in for literature, and what have we to say that is new to the world?

We ask to be excused, of course, for not having Baudelaire and Verlaine, and still more for not having Mallarmé in our knapsacks. We would not have carried even Blok, the foremost of the Russian symbolists, had he not written *The Twelve* in which, in his own way, he lauded the advent of the new society.

The great realists, the classics of the nineteenth century, were more to our taste. As was natural, the classics of Russia came first: Pushkin, Nekrassov, Tolstoy, Turgenev, and Chekhov. The great realist classics of France and England were to our taste.

We Soviet writers regard literature not as a pampered creature dwelling in an ivory tower, but as a teacher of life and an educator of the people. Some say this attitude to literature lowers its artistic side. Yet this was the attitude of Balzac and Stendhal, Leo Tolstoy and Dickens, Zola and Chekhov, Gorky and Romain Rolland. I think that this explains, in the main, the consummate artistic power of their gifts. They depicted life truthfully—hence the rare freedom and simplicity of their form.

All great manifestations in literature owe their sources to the national soil, the people. And every important writer cannot but feel his responsibility to the nation and the people. It is through this humanistic content that the realist classics are close to us.

No small number of books have appeared in the postwar literature of Western Europe and America, asserting in chorus that man is an anti-social creature, living according to the spontaneous will within and without, that he is feeble and pitiable, or if strong it is only the wolflike strength of a pred-

glory beast. Contemporary Western European and American authors number many in their ranks who are preoccupied mainly with the basest sexuality, in which the spiritual is totally absent, and even on the crudest physiological manifestations in man. Books of this type always show a bias in favor of crime and perversion of every kind. The authors appear to have conspired to convince millions of persons that they are lacking in human reason and will power and cannot hope for a just arrangement of life.

This kind of literature is contrasted in both Western Europe and America to the contemporary progressive humanistic literature which we know so well at home in the Soviet country and value highly. To this progressive literature in France and other countries, our Soviet literature stretches out the hand of brotherhood.

Soviet literature can affirm after the great writer Gorky: "Man—that sounds so proud!" Soviet literature endeavors to restore to their rightful significance the true human values. It holds that love for one's native country and friendship between the nations are great human feelings, that the love of man and woman is noble and beautiful, that true friendship is disinterested, that the name of mother is sacred, that life is given to man for work and creation.

The old humanism, great as it may have been, had two glaring shortcomings. The old humanism did not understand that evil must be destroyed if good is to prevail. And besides, the old humanism established man on earth independent of his actions, for the sake of his divine existence, so to speak.

Socialist humanism can prevail in our country only because it has won the victory over social evil. And from the standpoint of socialist humanism, man is not man unless he works and creates. One of the features of Soviet fiction is that it portrays the average man or woman as a fighter, an active character, a worker, an innovator, transforming nature and society. This is the distinguishing characteristic of the heroes of many Soviet books and plays on the war and the titanic construction work undertaken by the Soviet people after the war.

The characters in these books and plays, while they are convincingly real and alive, belong through their aims and endeavors to tomorrow. In their everyday, ordinary and yet creative activity, they do not drift, they anticipate the morrow and bring it nearer.

What is socialist realism? Socialist realism is the ability to present life in its development, the ability to discern, and to reveal with truth, in life's today the seed of tomorrow.

In this respect, Soviet realism removes the contradiction that existed in the old literature between realism and romanticism.

Flaubert was a realist but he did not believe in the possibility of development and improvement of the human species. Lacking in the larger ideals, his realism was not uplifting, was too earthbound.

Victor Hugo, who was imbued with high moral aims, had too little contact with the earth. His romanticism lacked the historical truth of life.

Based on the truth of life in development, socialist realism contains revolutionary romanticism.

In a review of my book, *The Young Guard* in a French newspaper, there was a note of dissatisfaction that I had not shown any vices and baseness in my portrayal of Soviet youth. The reviewer betrayed quite definite disappointment in the discovery that Soviet youth lives according to human laws and not the laws of existentialism. But I am not to blame for that and cannot help the reviewer.

It is sometimes said: is it possible that the Party and the state power in the USSR express their attitude to manifestations in literature and, so to speak, interfere in the process of literary development? Does that not hinder freedom in creation? But literature in the Soviet country is the expression of our contemporary national spirit, the spirit of the people, as are the Party and the state power. In the Soviet country the Party constitutes the best and highest that the people have been able to advance in the past half-century of life, in the thirty-odd years of the construction of socialism. The Party and literature have common aims. Neither Party nor state power in the Soviet country interferes in the artist's individual creative art, and have never dictated nor attempted to dictate to it themes and imagery, much less artistic form.

Socialist realism is not a dogma, it assumes the existence of a wealth of individuality and a great variety of artistic form.

Soviet literature's standpoint in creation is its high responsibility to the people, to the nation, to the State, to all mankind. The Party fosters this sense of responsibility in writers. Only where this condition of responsibility obtains, can the true writer express the best aspects of his individuality; otherwise he is not an individuality but the slave of his caprices, and nothing great, public or universal has ever yet been created in the world out of sheer caprice.

The Party "interferes," in particular, in literary affairs when it sees that tendencies alien to the spirit of the Soviet people, manifestations that lower the social role and aesthetic significance of Soviet literature, have appeared in it. Then the Party points these things out truthfully and straightforwardly, reminding the writers of their high duty to the people, and pointing out to them, on the people's behalf, splendid prospects of artistic fulfillment.

It is only the small man, accustomed to floundering about in the narrow and monotonous little world of his own individualistic emotional experiences, who perceives in these instructions of the Party interference with freedom of creation. To the contrary, like all that is great, truthful and honest, bred by the interests of the people, the interests of the nation, these instructions awaken the best forces in the creative writer's soul. Among those who are loudest in their talk of "freedom for creative work" in the columns of the bourgeois press are many who are dependent upon rich patrons, government institutions, private publishing houses, newspaper and magazine owners and the changing literary vogue. What kind of freedom is this? There is no power on earth greater than truth. Only truth is free. And before deciding who has the most freedom, one must decide on whose side truth lies.

We Soviet writers can pass over with equanimity the inventions of our ill-wishers. We know our place and we know, too, that we have more friends than ill-wishers in the world.

This is what I have to say to my friends. Yes, I am happy to be among you. And I shake hands—those brave hands of yours—very heartily.



MOSCOW UNIVERSITY. Students attend a lecture at the great university named for Lomonosov, an important cultural center.

Enrollment Totals 127,000

Moscow's Universities, Institutes Train Soviet Experts

Moscow is the largest center of socialist culture in the Soviet Union and trains experts in all fields of endeavor. Of the country's 800 institutions of higher learning, 80 are located in the national capital.

The student body in these institutes, and universities totals 127,000, or 30 per cent more than before the Second World War. Moscow today has 15,000 more students in such institutions than the total enrollment of all of tsarist Russia's universities and institutes.

In both the number of higher educational establishments and in the size of the student body and faculty, the Soviet capital leads not only the capitals of other countries, but even the total of entire bourgeois states.

Shortly before the war, when Moscow had a student body of 90,000, Britain had a higher-school enrollment of 50,000; France slightly more than 70,000, Germany 70,000 and Italy 75,000.

Experts for all the republics of the Soviet Union are trained in Moscow and students of more than 70 nationalities inhabiting the USSR are attending its universities and institutes.

Before the Revolution, the higher schools of the entire Russian Empire graduated annually some 8,000 to 10,000 students and today Moscow alone gives the country 25,000 young specialists in various fields each year.

The postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan calls for the graduation of 602,000 persons by all institutions of higher learning in the period from 1946 to 1950. Moscow will graduate approximately 20 per cent of all the future engineers, agronomists, teachers, physicians, art scholars and economists.

Before the October Revolution there were about 1,500 professors and instructors in Moscow's 20 higher schools. Today their number is close to 12,000. The most highly-qualified pedagogical and scientific forces of the country are concentrated in Moscow, including nearly one-third of all the scientific personnel in the Soviet higher schools with scientific degrees and titles.

The Soviet Government provides well for the teachers and instructors of its young people. In 1936, for example, salaries of school teachers rose to the level of those of engineers employed in industrial enterprises. In 1943, at the height of the war, there was another increase and salaries were advanced again in 1946 and in 1948.

All Soviet teachers enjoy two months' vacations annually with pay,

Region collective farms, the quadrille groups from Yaroslavl Region, the Archangelsk women's choir, the fiery dances of Don and Terek Cossacks, the finely executed pantomimic dances of the Far Northern people—the Nanais, Yakuts and Evenks—made up what could, with justice, be called a real symphony of folk art. This performance was such an outstanding success that at the request of the public, the best items of the program were filmed and can now be seen on the screen in the picture *Songs of the Collective Farm Fields.*

It has become a tradition in Soviet towns to hold special folk art festivals in parks of culture and rest every summer. These are elaborate affairs with tens of thousands of amateurs taking part, giving performances on the open stages, sports grounds, lawns, and paths of the parks.

Another tradition is the participation of amateur groups in the celebrations of national holidays—May Day, the Anniversary of the October Revolution, Victory Day. On these days all the streets and squares are crowded with people, and entertainments—folk dances, folk songs, and popular songs by Soviet composers—are given by amateurs on improvised stages.

The Russian people have long been famed for their choral singing—one of the favorite and most widespread forms of folk art. There are some special features characteristic of Russian folk choirs. One of these is polyphony, the free harmonizing of many voices, as well as rich variations, the introduction of fresh details in every couplet, and variations on the original theme. Improvisation in folk choirs is determined to a great extent by the fact that the song is learned by ear and memorized. The singers are not restricted either by written music or the conductor's directions, and are guided by tradition alone. This gives the song image a supple and plastic character.

At the present time Russian professional and amateur choirs have attained a high level of artistry and expressiveness. In the realm of professional singing, the way is led by some outstanding choirs—such as the Pyatnitsky Chorus, Sveshnikov's choir, the Soviet Army Ensemble, and the Voronezh Folk Choir.

These choirs have their own characteristic styles. The Pyatnitsky Chorus, for instance, which specializes in Russian folk songs only, preserves the traditional folk manner of singing—without musical accompaniment or conductor, being based on the polyphonic principle and permitting improvisation. The Pyatnitsky Chorus serves as a model for village amateur choirs.

The Sveshnikov choir, on the other hand, sings the usual, academic, four-part harmony with a conductor, and renders not only folk songs but love songs, songs popular among urban workers and students, and others. The style of the Sveshnikov choir and the Soviet Army Ensemble is usually followed by urban amateur choirs, such as the Chelyabinsk Workers' Capella and the Magnitogorsk Workers' Choir, which has its own well-equipped premises in the Magnitogorsk Palace of Culture.

The leaders of village choirs—usually representatives of the rural intelligentsia—often apply to professional choir leaders for advice and information of all kinds. The composer Zakharov and the Russian folk song specialist Kazmin, both leaders of the Pyatnitsky Choir, correspond regularly



FARM CHORUS. Young people of a Byelorussian village rehearse for a club concert.



FAMOUS ENSEMBLE. Dancers of the Pyatnitsky Russian Folk Chorus in a new song and dance program.

with amateur musicians all over the country. People come from the provinces to attend their folklore studio, which contains many treasures of folk music.

The professional orchestra of Russian national instruments conducted by Osipov, and the Radio Orchestra led by Alexeyev, also serve as models for amateur ensembles. Russian folk songs are often combined with dances, which explain and embellish them. Folk chorus performances as a rule contain the synthetic element—using dancing, singing and games for their effects.

Russian folk dancing, like choral singing, is characterized by a strong ensemble feeling combined with a creative approach on the part of every dancer. The alternation between swift, sweeping movements and slower, more stately ones, and the variation of steps allow every dancer to express his or her own individuality and constantly to create new dance patterns.

It may safely be said that the advantage of contact between professional and amateur groups is mutual—amateurs learn a great deal from professionals, but on the other hand professional singers and dancers make a constant study of folk songs and dances, and record and elaborate them, adopting everything of value.

Amateur theatrical societies hold an important place both in town and countryside; they are usually directed by one of their members—a teacher, agronomist, engineer or skilled worker. The theatrical society at the Mytishchi Coach-Building Works, for instance, has been directed for 20 years by a bookkeeper, Medvedyev, who has staged a large number of plays in which acting and production were almost on a professional level. This society has achieved success with a number of plays by Soviet dramatists, such as Simonov's *The Russian Question,* Trenev's *Lyubov Yarovaya,* Lavrenev's *The Break,* Korneichuk's *Platon Krechet,* Simonov's *Russian People* and others.

Serafima Raspopina, a schoolteacher, has been directing an amateur theatrical society in the little Urals town of Serov for the past 30 years. Latterly she has been working with the young Urals writer Vsevolod Semenov, collaborating with him in a play about the Urals metal workers. This play, *There Was No Blackout,* she has now staged with truly professional skill. The presentation has been recognized as one of the best amateur performances in the country, and by decision of the organizational committee for amateur dramatic competitions, the play is to be staged at one of the leading Moscow theaters.



HANDICRAFT. Clay toys, carvings and embroidery are produced in highly artistic forms.



CHILDREN'S ART. Young talent is encouraged. "Doll", a painting by a six-year-old.

A number of other plays are also to be presented in Moscow by amateur theatrical enthusiasts — Chelyabinsk builders, Tashkent mill workers, Chapayevsk chemical workers, and engineering and other workers from Gorky.

With the object of improving and increasing the repertoires of amateur theatrical societies, the Union of Soviet Writers has announced a competition for the best one-act play and is publishing vaudeville scripts, sketches and short plays suitable for the smallest amateur groups.

Quite a number of prominent actors, singers and dancers began their career in amateur circles; the well-known actors N. Cherkasov, B. Chirkov, B. Shchukin and M. Babanova, the singers Lemeshev and Ivanov, and many others, began their artistic careers in amateur societies.

The war, far from interfering with amateur art activities, created a new form of entertainment. The leading members of amateur societies formed concert troupes which gave thousands of performances, serving the wounded in hospitals, men in the fighting services, soldiers in dugouts, and the heroic defenders of Leningrad and Moscow.

One of the oldest forms of folk art —improvised storytelling—is very popular in the Soviet Union. The names of the best narrators—Maria Kryukova who died recently, Maria Volkova and others, are known everywhere. Folk narrators have, in addition to the old stories of the people, a host of wonderful new folk-stories which have grown up about Lenin, Stalin and Maxim Gorky. These tales are taken up by numerous amateur groups and individual performers. Fragments from Maremyana Golubkova's metaphorical tales are widely recited on concert stages.

Maremyana Golubkova is a member of the Union of Soviet Writers, a close friend of the writers Olga Forsh and Lydia Seifulina, who assist her in her creative work.

The past few years have seen a great development of amateur work in the pictorial and plastic arts. An exhibition held in Moscow last summer displayed 1,450 of the best works of folk art from all the 16 republics of the Soviet Union.

This widespread love of art, and the scale and successes which amateur activities have achieved in the USSR testify both to the broad interests of the Soviet people, and to the extensive opportunities which the Soviet system provides for the development of people's talents.

Collection Started in 1856

Tretyakov Art Gallery Holds Best Russian Works

By Ilaria Suvorova

ONE of the most famous art collections of the world is housed in the Tretyakov State Art Gallery in Moscow, a museum primarily of Russian fine art dating from the eleventh century to the present.

The Tretyakov Gallery is visited by almost everyone who comes to Moscow. It is named after its founder, Pavel Tretyakov, noted connoisseur and collector of Russian art, and began as a private collection in 1856 when Tretyakov acquired his first picture. It rapidly became an important collection of Russian realistic art of the nineteenth century. Tretyakov opened his gallery to the public and from that time on, it became one of the most popular art museums in Russia.

By 1872, the collection was so large it could no longer be accommodated in Tretyakov's residence. Then he built, after designs by Victor Vasnetsov, a special exhibition room with a facade in the old Russian style. This building still stands. In 1892 he presented his gallery to the city of Moscow, remaining its trustee until his death.

It was not until after the Great October Revolution, when the Soviet State undertook the maintenance and augmentation of the collection, that it really flourished as it deserved.

The space occupied by the exhibits and stores has been expanded to several times their original size, as have the collections. In 1918 there were 4,000 works of art in the gallery. Today there are more than 30,000.

Large sums of money are allocated by the Soviet Government to permit the acquisition of important additions to the collection of old Russian masters and Soviet artists. For example, in 1947, the gallery acquired 600 works of art to a total value of 1,202,000 rubles. Some were purchased from exhibitions and private collections, some were commissioned especially for the gallery by the Committee on Arts. Works awarded the Stalin Prize are accepted in the Tretyakov Gallery every year.

As a result of the steady additions, the gallery has been transformed from a museum of Russian art of the second half of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century, as conceived by Tretyakov, into the largest museum in the world of Russian fine art and the art of the Soviet national republics.

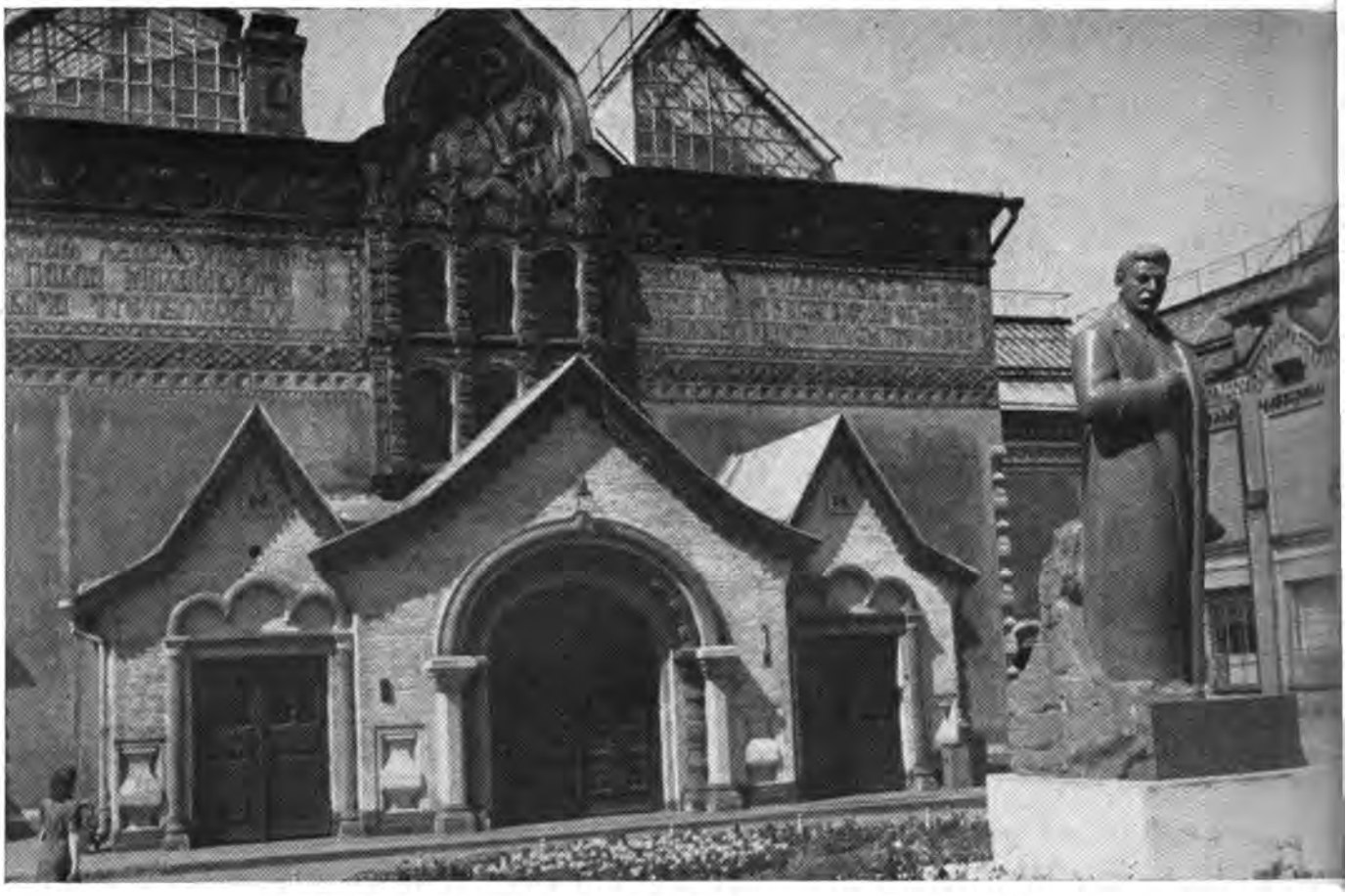
The gallery has a splendid collection of ancient Russian paintings, the earliest of which is the famous twelfth century icon known as the Vladimir Virgin. The gems of this collection are fifteenth century paintings by Andrei Rubliev, the greatest artist of the Russian Renaissance, which charm one with their exalted beauty of imagery, the harmony of their light coloring; and there are some things by Simon Ushakov, a seventeenth century painter, and others.

The painting of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth is splendidly represented by the portrait-painters Rokotov, Levitsky, and Borovikovsky, the poetic landscapes of Sylvester Shchedrin, the romantic canvases of Kiprensky, the genre scenes of Venetsianov and P. Fedotov.

The collection of Russian art of the second half of the nineteenth century



GALLERY. A spectator stands before a painting by Vassili Surikov, a great painter of the nineteenth century.



EXTERIOR. Facade of the building which houses the Tretyakov Museum.

is exceptional in its completeness and artistic perfection. The life of the ordinary people is shown with sympathy, understanding and artistry in the work of V. Perov, K. Savitsky, V. Makovsky; landscape painting is represented by the eminent Russian artists Savrasov, Shishkin, F. Vasiliev and I. Levitan who reveal with insight and feeling the varied beauty of Russian pine woods, the great rivers, the clear lightness of the birch groves, the enchantment of an autumn scene or the majestic beauty of the northern winter.

Visitors to the gallery linger before the famous historical paintings of Ilya Repin and Vassili Surikov, the battle scenes by V. Vereshchagin. Particularly memorable are Vasnetsov's poetic panoramic canvases on themes from folklore; his picture *Warriors of Old* typifies the strength and valor of the Russian people.

Outstanding in the section devoted to the art of the early twentieth century are portraits by Serov, fantastic themes by Vroubel and colorful canvases by Malyavin.

The art of Soviet painters, sculptors and black-and-white artists is represented with great completeness.

Much is being done by the gallery to familiarize the public with the work of the older Russian and Soviet artists. The various forms that this idea takes include conducted parties with highly qualified guides who can help the visitor in understanding questions of art; lectures—a regular course of which is given by members of the staff, both at the gallery and in the district culture centers, Moscow factory and works' clubs; exhibitions of Soviet and old Russian artists organized regularly by the Tretyakov Gallery, and so forth.

During the war the valuable exhibits were evacuated into the interior of the country, but the work of the gallery itself never ceased. More than 30 exhibitions of Soviet art were organized on the themes, *The Great Patriotic War* and *Front and Rear*. The leading theme of all the wartime exhibitions was the depiction of the Soviet people, staunch and implacable in their struggle, a heroic and victorious people. These exhibitions attracted many visitors.

During the last year of the war the main collections were returned to the gallery and in 1945 all these well-known works of Russian art were again on public display.

Visitors to the Tretyakov Gallery are of all professions; one may see among them workers, collective farmers, Soviet soldiers and officers and members of the Academy of Sciences. Schoolchildren come in great numbers; their visits are on the school program, and conducted parties and lectures are especially arranged to help young people understand and appreciate the art of their country.

The number of visitors is very high; it was in excess of 800,000 in 1947.

The Tretyakov Gallery and its additional buildings can no longer accommodate all the collected art treasures. The plan for Moscow's reconstruction includes new premises for the gallery. This proposed building, which will cover an area of 63,600 square feet, has been designed by the noted Soviet architect, Alexei Shchusev.

Young Communist League Succeeds In Building Character

By I. Geyevsky

(Second of two articles)

THE Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, or as it is called for short the *Komsomol*, enjoys general affection and respect throughout the USSR. Its name has been given by the people to cities and streets, factories and theaters, warships and collective farms. In Moscow, for example, one of the finest theaters is the Lenin Komsomol Theater; a large square is called Komsomol Square.

The factor which has earned the League such general affection is the fact that all its activity serves the interests of the people, the cause of socialism. Many splendid deeds are associated with the Komsomol. Before the war a new city arose in previously unsettled territory in the Far East—Komsomolsk-on-the-Amur. Thousands of members of the Young Communist League flocked from all corners of the land to help build the new city. Twelve thousand of its members helped build the Moscow subway.

During the recent war members of the League, side by side with members of the Communist Party, were to be found where danger was greatest. In all, 3,500,000 League members were decorated for courage and heroism displayed in fighting the enemy.

At the present time the League is working for the speedy healing of the wounds inflicted by the war, for the early completion of the postwar Five-Year Plan. By the thirtieth anniversary of the Young Communist League of the Soviet Union—October 29, 1948—nearly 1,500,000 young workers had completed their entire annual production quotas.

The Young Communist League is an organization which educates the youth. The late head of the Soviet State, Mikhail Kalinin, said that "the Komsomol is like a huge crucible which remelts and molds the new man." The chief task of the League is to help the Communist Party in the Communist education of the growing generation to fit its members for fruitful, responsible adult life. Thousands of remarkable persons have developed in the YCL, which is a school of diverse activities: such men and women as the famed writer Nikolai Ostrovsky, who, though bedridden and blind, created his remarkable works *How the Steel Was Tempered* and *Born of the Storm;* Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, the heroic partisan girl; Alexander Yakovlev, outstanding Soviet aircraft designer; and many other scientists and inventors, statesmen and military leaders, Stakhanovites and writers. The YCL helped all of them to find their place in life, directed them along the correct road and developed in them the finest human traits. Here is what Belenky, a prominent Soviet biologist, says on this of his experience as a League member:

"I remember the distant days of my youth, and my first real red-letter day when the factory group of the Young Communist League accepted me, at that time a 15-year-old worker, as a member of the League.

"In those years, on the initiative of the League, every factory and mill trained a certain number of young workers. The League organized additional evening courses for these newcomers to industry. This was the first serious study of my life, and it was then that a tremendous thirst for knowledge was awakened in me, which became the motive force of my entire life.

"It is with feelings of fervent love that I think of the Komsomol: it was a good mentor to me in my youth.

"I remember how the Young Communist League sent me to study at a higher educational institution. I entered the Leningrad Agricultural Institute. I remember how warmly my fellow League members acclaimed the publication of my first scientific paper. They sincerely rejoiced and took pride in my success and I understood then how solid are the bonds linking us, members of the united Komsomol family."

How do the primary YCL organizations function? Let us take as an example a typical factory organization. At a general meeting of all the Young Communist League members a plan of work is discussed and approved and a committee elected; it usually has from 5 to 11 members and it directs the activities of the organization. Members of the YCL factory committees divide among themselves the spheres of activity—one is in charge of physical culture and sports, another assumes responsibility for activity among the youth on the job, a third is responsible for organizing studies, and so on. YCL groups are set up in the shops, and at general meetings they elect group organizers and outline their plans of activity.

The YCL organization tries to meet the most diverse interests of the youth. Its primary objective is that the League members and the entire youth should work well, that they master their trades and develop into highly skilled workers in their respective fields. The YCL popularizes the experience of the best workers, and, together with the factory management, organizes various evening general education schools and advanced training courses.

The YCL organization helps young men and women to develop politically, properly to orientate themselves in events and to become conscientious citizens. For this purpose it establishes special schools and courses, organizes talks, lectures and reports. The League organization cares for the intellectual development of the youth, helps young men and women to broaden their horizon, cultivates in them love for books and the arts. It holds readers' conferences at which interesting books are discussed, arranges for meetings with writers, artists and scientists, organizes concerts, and other cultural activities.

It helps young people to spend their leisure in an interesting and useful way by setting up various circles (chess, amateur arts, sports) and regularly arranges reviews of home-talent groups —singers, dancers, musicians.

The YCL organization is concerned with the life of the youth, sees to it that dormitories at factories and universities are kept in good order and afford comfortable conditions for the young workers and students; it sees to the proper functioning of libraries, reading rooms, clubs and other cultural and educational institutions.

YCL organizations devote a great deal of attention to the promotion of athletics among the youth and are rightly regarded as the prime moving spirit of the physical culture movement in the country.

The League is concerned with the development of the youth in the spirit of socialist morality; it fights against non-comradely attitudes toward women, against cowardice, dishonesty and lack of principles.

A League member is a person of lofty ideas. He knows his aims and why he fights for them. Noble aims of serving the people strengthen him and inspire him to unparalleled feats. This devotion to his principles the member of the League preserves despite all hardships and trials. There is no force which can compel him to betray his country, to disgrace his League membership.

During the war, the German fascists captured in Byelorussia a wounded League member named Yuri Smirnov. The Germans thought the young man could be made to talk and divulge important information. But Smirnov kept silent. The infuriated fascists tried to break his will by horrible tortures. They placed Smirnov on a cross made of two boards and drove nails into his hands and legs. They lacerated his chest with knives. But Smirnov died of torture, without uttering a single word.

The YCL eradicates egoism and develops feelings of compassion, sympathy and love for man. The feeling of friendship is regarded as sacred among League members; they will never desert a comrade in need of help and will shield him with their own bodies. "All for one and one for all," is the lofty principle of the YCL, which it inculcates in the young generation.

During the difficult days of the Leningrad blockade members of the Young Communist League, themselves hungry, freezing and emaciated, displayed touching care for the aged and children, sharing with them their last bits of bread.

During the terrible days of the German occupation, League members in the town of Krasnodon, who belonged to the militant underground organization, "The Young Guard," sought in every way to alleviate the hard life of the population. On November 7, the 25th Anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, orphans, widows and the aged of Krasnodon received small gifts from the League members—pieces of bread and a few potatoes—all that the members of the secret underground youth movement, who themselves led a semi-starvation existence, could obtain.

These facts reveal the splendid moral qualities of the League members, their lofty humanism and nobility of spirit.

The Young Communist League develops in young men and women a sense of responsibility for the affairs of their factory, collective farm, district, of the entire country. It teaches the youth to consider itself the master of its country, where everything belongs to the people. That is why the activity of the YCL organizations is not confined to purely youth problems—work, study, leisure, etc.—but embraces the most diverse questions of general importance to the State. Though the League is a non party organization, the rules of the Communist Party grant Young Communist League organizations the right of extensive initiative in discussing and raising before the appropriate Party organizations all questions pertaining to the work of an enterprise, collective farm, state farm or office, questions that call for eliminating shortcomings or rendering assistance to improve matters, etc.

Soviet youth sees in joining the Young Communist League the best means of developing into conscientious, useful members of society, active builders of communism.

Budget Report

(Continued from page 173)

dren and unmarried mothers to 3,400,000,000. Expenditure for state social insurance will also grow from 14,400,000,000 rubles in 1948 to 16,600,000,000 rubles in 1949.

"In 1949 it is planned to spend on our military forces 79,100,000,000 rubles, or 19 per cent of Budget expenditures. A certain increase in military expenditure as compared with last year is due to the increase in wholesale prices and railway tariffs. Appropriations for the armed forces envisaged by the 1949 Budget provide money for all the expenditures of the Soviet Army, which safely protects the freedom and independence of our motherland.

"The land of the Soviets, engaged in peaceful creative labor for the restoration and further development of the socialist economy, unswervingly pursues a peace-loving policy and struggles for peace throughout the world. The peaceful policy of the Soviet Government meets with blunt opposition on the part of Anglo-American reactionary circles.

"Pursuing a policy of war preparation, the imperialist states have considerably stepped up their military expenditure as compared with the prewar period. In the 1948-1949 Budget of the United States, military expenditure increased almost 15 times as against 1938-1939. As was pointed out in the Presidential message to Congress, military expenditure in 1949-1950 accounts for 38 per cent of the whole Budget and, if other appropriations for military purposes are included, then the military expenditure of the United States in 1949-1950 will account for more than one-half of the Budget of the country.

"As regards Britain, her military expenditure in 1948-1949 increased almost three times as compared with 1938-1939. The figures cited graphically illustrate the aggressive policy of the present-day leaders of the United States of America and Britain."

Zverev further described the Budgets of the Union Republics, the volume of which has also grown. The speaker noted that the growth of the Budgets of the Union Republics reflects the steady development of republican and local economy, the improvement of the material well-being, and the higher cultural level of the working population of the Soviet republics.

Labor-Saving Methods Promoted By Trade-Union Groups

By J. Usherenko and G. Vovk

The following is the second of a series of articles on the operation of a Soviet trade union in a typical shop: a small electromechanical plant in Kiev (Ukraine) which supplies equipment to the building trades.

IN THE plant trade-union local there are five commissions: the production, safety measures, labor protection, cultural, and rates-and-grievances commissions. A total of 23 trade unionists are engaged in the activities of these commissions. Moreover, each of the plant's five shops (as well as the managing department) has a trade union organizer. Each section of the plant has an elected insurance delegate and its own labor-protection inspector. In addition, 12 trade unionists lead the chorus, dramatic, sports and other amateur circles at the plant's club. Two trade union members are volunteer librarians at the plant library. Of the factory's 197 trade union members, 54—of whom more than one-third are women—actively participate in the various activities of the local. Because of their efforts, every endeavor which the local has undertaken has met with success.

The fulfillment of the contract between the plant management and the local is the basis which underlies trade union activities in this plant—and this holds for all industrial enterprises in the Soviet Union.

The contract is a mutual obligation which clearly determines the respective duties of the plant management and of the local. In socialist industrial plants, both management and labor are vitally interested in increased production. In the country of socialism, the further improvement of the material welfare of the workers of each individual enterprise as well as the welfare of the entire Soviet people, depend on constantly rising production.



TECHNICAL DISCUSSION. Trade unions in the USSR encourage their members to learn. Technical room in the House of Culture of workers of a Leningrad factory.

In the plant the basic method of increasing production is socialist competition, in which the great majority of workers, office employees and technicians participate. The production commission, headed by engineer Igor Biely, is in charge of organizing socialist competition and of applying the most advanced production methods and rationalization proposals. In short, this commission deals with everything that will ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plant's production program, which is an integral part of the Five-Year Plan for the entire country. Every month this commission calls a conference on production in every section of the plant. At these conferences the workers discuss their production quotas for the next month and how the quality and quantity of work can be raised. Attendance at these production conferences is obligatory for each section's administrative heads as well as for the plant's chief engineer and chief designer. Ivan Slepov, the director of the plant, frequently attends these meetings.

Plant production conferences take place every three months. At these conferences, the director acquaints the personnel of the plant with the work planned for the next three months, and the workers make proposals as to how best the plan can be realized.

Although this plant is a small one, it provides important equipment for the Soviet building industry. It produces the automatic brick-cutting machine designed by the Soviet engineer, Polyakov; the stone-crusher constructed by the engineer, Silberglit; and other highly specialized equipment.

The manufacture of machines of new design requires a great deal of creative work on the part of all the workers. The local, through its activities, stimulates the workers to submit their rationalization proposals. During the first 10 months of 1948, the plant received 45 rationalization suggestions,



MOSCOW UNIVERSITY. Students attend a lecture at the great university named for Lomonosov, an important cultural center.

Enrollment Totals 127,000

Moscow's Universities, Institutes Train Soviet Experts

Moscow is the largest center of socialist culture in the Soviet Union and trains experts in all fields of endeavor. Of the country's 800 institutions of higher learning, 80 are located in the national capital.

The student body in these institutes, and universities totals 127,000, or 30 per cent more than before the Second World War. Moscow today has 15,000 more students in such institutions than the total enrollment of all of tsarist Russia's universities and institutes.

In both the number of higher educational establishments and in the size of the student body and faculty, the Soviet capital leads not only the capitals of other countries, but even the total of entire bourgeois states.

Shortly before the war, when Moscow had a student body of 90,000, Britain had a higher-school enrollment of 50,000; France slightly more than 70,000, Germany 70,000 and Italy 75,000.

Experts for all the republics of the Soviet Union are trained in Moscow and students of more than 70 nationalities inhabiting the USSR are attending its universities and institutes.

Before the Revolution, the higher schools of the entire Russian Empire graduated annually some 8,000 to 10,000 students and today Moscow alone gives the country 25,000 young specialists in various fields each year.

The postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan calls for the graduation of 602,000 persons by all institutions of higher learning in the period from 1946 to 1950. Moscow will graduate approximately 20 per cent of all the future engineers, agronomists, teachers, physicians, art scholars and economists.

Before the October Revolution there were about 1,500 professors and instructors in Moscow's 20 higher schools. Today their number is close to 12,000. The most highly-qualified pedagogical and scientific forces of the country are concentrated in Moscow, including nearly one-third of all the scientific personnel in the Soviet higher schools with scientific degrees and titles.

The Soviet Government provides well for the teachers and instructors of its young people. In 1936, for example, salaries of school teachers rose to the level of those of engineers employed in industrial enterprises. In 1943, at the height of the war, there was another increase and salaries were advanced again in 1946 and in 1948.

All Soviet teachers enjoy two months' vacations annually with pay,

Region collective farms, the quadrille groups from Yaroslavl Region, the Archangelsk women's choir, the fiery dances of Don and Terek Cossacks, the finely executed pantomimic dances of the Far Northern people—the Nanais, Yakuts and Evenks—made up what could, with justice, be called a real symphony of folk art. This performance was such an outstanding success that at the request of the public, the best items of the program were filmed and can now be seen on the screen in the picture *Songs of the Collective Farm Fields.*

It has become a tradition in Soviet towns to hold special folk art festivals in parks of culture and rest every summer. These are elaborate affairs with tens of thousands of amateurs taking part, giving performances on the open stages, sports grounds, lawns, and paths of the parks.

Another tradition is the participation of amateur groups in the celebrations of national holidays—May Day, the Anniversary of the October Revolution, Victory Day. On these days all the streets and squares are crowded with people, and entertainments—folk dances, folk songs, and popular songs by Soviet composers—are given by amateurs on improvised stages.

The Russian people have long been famed for their choral singing—one of the favorite and most widespread forms of folk art. There are some special features characteristic of Russian folk choirs. One of these is polyphony, the free harmonizing of many voices, as well as rich variations, the introduction of fresh details in every couplet, and variations on the original theme. Improvisation in folk choirs is determined to a great extent by the fact that the song is learned by ear and memorized. The singers are not restricted either by written music or the conductor's directions, and are guided by tradition alone. This gives the song image a supple and plastic character.

At the present time Russian professional and amateur choirs have attained a high level of artistry and expressiveness. In the realm of professional singing, the way is led by some outstanding choirs—such as the Pyatnitsky Chorus, Sveshnikov's choir, the Soviet Army Ensemble, and the Voronezh Folk Choir.

These choirs have their own characteristic styles. The Pyatnitsky Chorus,



FARM CHORUS. Young people of a Byelorussian village rehearse for a club concert.



FAMOUS ENSEMBLE. Dancers of the Pyatnitsky Russian Folk Chorus in a new song and dance program.

for instance, which specializes in Russian folk songs only, preserves the traditional folk manner of singing—without musical accompaniment or conductor, being based on the polyphonic principle and permitting improvisation. The Pyatnitsky Chorus serves as a model for village amateur choirs.

The Sveshnikov choir, on the other hand, sings the usual, academic, four-part harmony with a conductor, and renders not only folk songs but love songs, songs popular among urban workers and students, and others. The style of the Sveshnikov choir and the Soviet Army Ensemble is usually followed by urban amateur choirs, such as the Chelyabinsk Workers' Capella and the Magnitogorsk Workers' Choir, which has its own well-equipped premises in the Magnitogorsk Palace of Culture.

The leaders of village choirs—usually representatives of the rural intelligentsia—often apply to professional choir leaders for advice and information of all kinds. The composer Zakharov and the Russian folk song specialist Kazmin, both leaders of the Pyatnitsky Choir, correspond regularly

with amateur musicians all over the country. People come from the provinces to attend their folklore studio, which contains many treasures of folk music.

The professional orchestra of Russian national instruments conducted by Osipov, and the Radio Orchestra led by Alexeyev, also serve as models for amateur ensembles. Russian folk songs are often combined with dances, which explain and embellish them. Folk chorus performances as a rule contain the synthetic element—using dancing, singing and games for their effects.

Russian folk dancing, like choral singing, is characterized by a strong ensemble feeling combined with a creative approach on the part of every dancer. The alternation between swift, sweeping movements and slower, more stately ones, and the variation of steps allow every dancer to express his or her own individuality and constantly to create new dance patterns.

It may safely be said that the advantage of contact between professional and amateur groups is mutual—amateurs learn a great deal from professionals, but on the other hand professional singers and dancers make a constant study of folk songs and dances, and record and elaborate them, adopting everything of value.

Amateur theatrical societies hold an important place both in town and countryside; they are usually directed by one of their members—a teacher, agronomist, engineer or skilled worker. The theatrical society at the Mytishchi Coach-Building Works, for instance, has been directed for 20 years by a bookkeeper, Medvedyev, who has staged a large number of plays in which acting and production were almost on a professional level. This society has achieved success with a number of plays by Soviet dramatists, such as Simonov's *The Russian Question*, Trenev's *Lyubov Yarovaya*, Lavrenev's *The Break*, Korneichuk's *Platon Krechet*, Simonov's *Russian People* and others.

Serafima Raspopina, a schoolteacher, has been directing an amateur theatrical society in the little Urals town of Serov for the past 30 years. Latterly she has been working with the young Urals writer Vsevolod Semenov, collaborating with him in a play about the Urals metal workers. This play, *Where There Was No Blackout*, she has now staged with truly professional skill. The presentation has been recognized as one of the best amateur performances in the country, and by decision of the organizational committee for amateur dramatic competitions, the play is to be staged at one of the leading Moscow theaters.



HANDICRAFT. Clay toys, carvings and embroidery are produced in highly artistic forms.



CHILDREN'S ART. Young talent is encouraged. "Doll", a painting by a six-year-old.

A number of other plays are also to be presented in Moscow by amateur theatrical enthusiasts — Chelyabinsk builders, Tashkent mill workers, Chapayevsk chemical workers, and engineering and other workers from Gorky.

With the object of improving and increasing the repertoires of amateur theatrical societies, the Union of Soviet Writers has announced a competition for the best one-act play and is publishing vaudeville scripts, sketches and short plays suitable for the smallest amateur groups.

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One of the oldest forms of folk art —improvised storytelling—is very popular in the Soviet Union. The names of the best narrators—Maria Kryukova who died recently, Maria Volkova and others, are known everywhere. Folk narrators have, in addition to the old stories of the people, a host of wonderful new folk-stories which have grown up about Lenin, Stalin and Maxim Gorky. These tales are taken up by numerous amateur groups and individual performers. Fragments from Maremyana Golubkova's metaphorical tales are widely recited on concert stages.

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By Ilaria Suvorova

ONE of the most famous art collections of the world is housed in the Tretyakov State Art Gallery in Moscow, a museum primarily of Russian fine art dating from the eleventh century to the present.

The Tretyakov Gallery is visited by almost everyone who comes to Moscow. It is named after its founder, Pavel Tretyakov, noted connoisseur and collector of Russian art, and began as a private collection in 1856 when Tretyakov acquired his first picture. It rapidly became an important collection of Russian realistic art of the nineteenth century. Tretyakov opened his gallery to the public and from that time on, it became one of the most popular art museums in Russia.

By 1872, the collection was so large it could no longer be accommodated in Tretyakov's residence. Then he built, after designs by Victor Vasnetsov, a special exhibition room with a facade in the old Russian style. This building still stands. In 1892 he presented his gallery to the city of Moscow, remaining its trustee until his death.

It was not until after the Great October Revolution, when the Soviet State undertook the maintenance and augmentation of the collection, that it really flourished as it deserved.

The space occupied by the exhibits and stores has been expanded to several times their original size, as have the collections. In 1918 there were 4,000 works of art in the gallery. Today there are more than 30,000.

Large sums of money are allocated by the Soviet Government to permit the acquisition of important additions to the collection of old Russian masters and Soviet artists. For example, in 1947, the gallery acquired 600 works of art to a total value of 1,202,000 rubles. Some were purchased from exhibitions and private collections, some were commissioned especially for the gallery by the Committee on Arts. Works awarded the Stalin Prize are accepted in the Tretyakov Gallery every year.

As a result of the steady additions, the gallery has been transformed from a museum of Russian art of the second half of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century, as conceived by Tretyakov, into the largest museum in the world of Russian fine art and the art of the Soviet national republics.

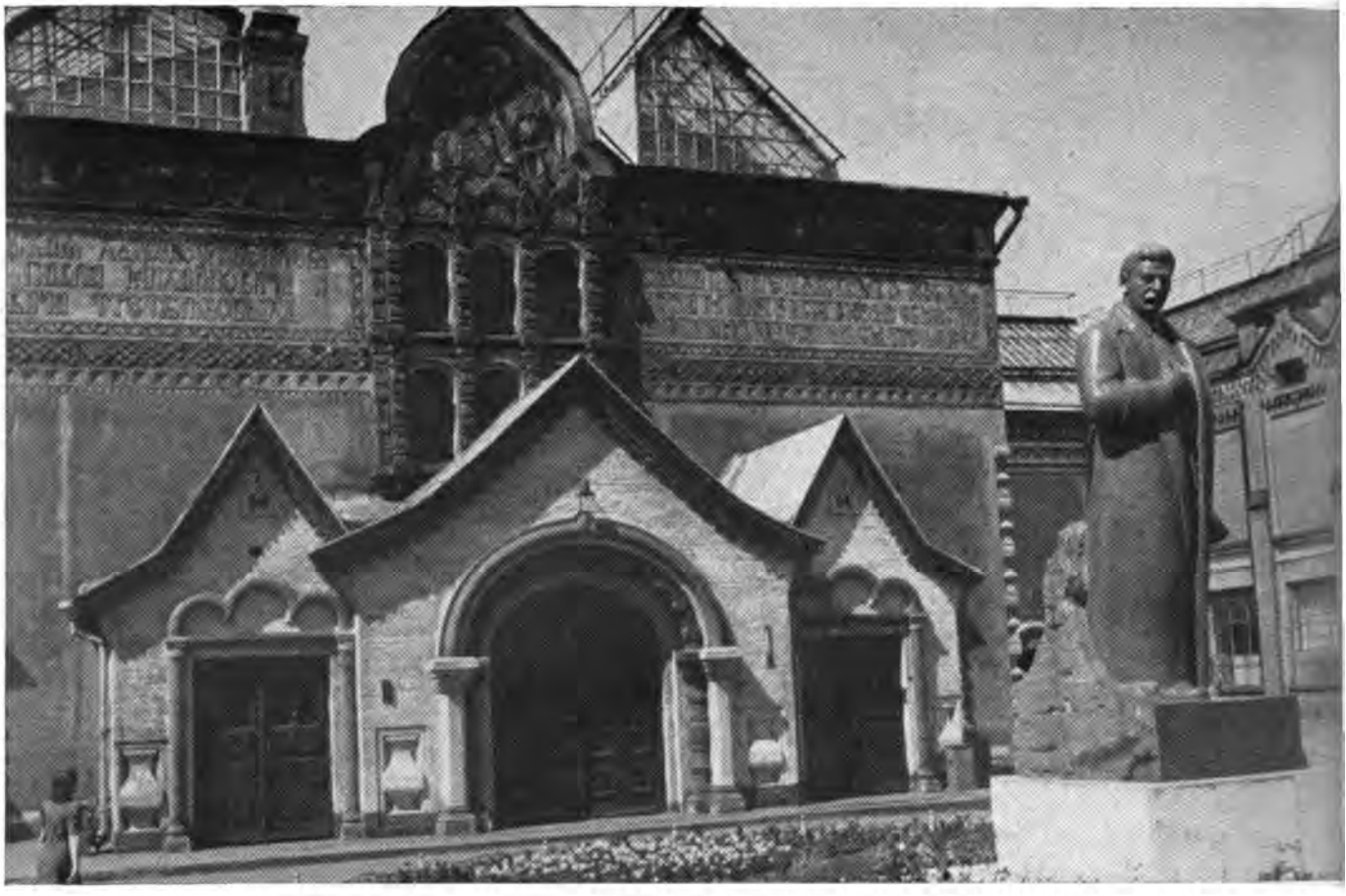
The gallery has a splendid collection of ancient Russian paintings, the earliest of which is the famous twelfth century icon known as the Vladimir Virgin. The gems of this collection are fifteenth century paintings by Andrei Rubliev, the greatest artist of the Russian Renaissance, which charm one with their exalted beauty of imagery, the harmony of their light coloring; and there are some things by Simon Ushakov, a seventeenth century painter, and others.

The painting of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth is splendidly represented by the portrait-painters Rokotov, Levitsky, and Borovikovsky, the poetic landscapes of Sylvester Shchedrin, the romantic canvases of Kiprensky, the genre scenes of Venetsianov and P. Fedotov.

The collection of Russian art of the second half of the nineteenth century



GALLERY. A spectator stands before a painting by Vassili Surikov, a great painter of the nineteenth century.



EXTERIOR. Facade of the building which houses the Tretyakov Museum.

is exceptional in its completeness and artistic perfection. The life of the ordinary people is shown with sympathy, understanding and artistry in the work of V. Perov, K. Savitsky, V. Makovsky; landscape painting is represented by the eminent Russian artists Savrasov, Shishkin, F. Vasiliev and I. Levitan who reveal with insight and feeling the varied beauty of Russian pine woods, the great rivers, the clear lightness of the birch groves, the enchantment of an autumn scene or the majestic beauty of the northern winter.

Visitors to the gallery linger before the famous historical paintings of Ilya Repin and Vassili Surikov, the battle scenes by V. Vereshchagin. Particularly memorable are Vasnetsov's poetic panoramic canvases on themes from folklore; his picture *Warriors of Old* typifies the strength and valor of the Russian people.

Outstanding in the section devoted to the art of the early twentieth century are portraits by Serov, fantastic themes by Vroubel and colorful canvases by Malyavin.

The art of Soviet painters, sculptors and black-and-white artists is represented with great completeness.

Much is being done by the gallery to familiarize the public with the work of the older Russian and Soviet artists. The various forms that this idea takes include conducted parties with highly qualified guides who can help the visitor in understanding questions of art; lectures—a regular course of which is given by members of the staff, both at the gallery and in the district culture centers, Moscow factory and works' clubs; exhibitions of Soviet and old Russian artists organized regularly by the Tretyakov Gallery, and so forth.

During the war the valuable exhibits were evacuated into the interior of the country, but the work of the gallery itself never ceased. More than 30 exhibitions of Soviet art were organized on the themes, *The Great Patriotic War* and *Front and Rear*. The leading theme of all the wartime exhibitions was the depiction of the Soviet people, staunch and implacable in their struggle, a heroic and victorious people. These exhibitions attracted many visitors.

During the last year of the war the main collections were returned to the gallery and in 1945 all these well-known works of Russian art were again on public display.

Visitors to the Tretyakov Gallery are of all professions; one may see among them workers, collective farmers, Soviet soldiers and officers and members of the Academy of Sciences. Schoolchildren come in great numbers; their visits are on the school program, and conducted parties and lectures are especially arranged to help young people understand and appreciate the art of their country.

The number of visitors is very high; it was in excess of 800,000 in 1947.

The Tretyakov Gallery and its additional buildings can no longer accommodate all the collected art treasures. The plan for Moscow's reconstruction includes new premises for the gallery. This proposed building, which will cover an area of 63,600 square feet, has been designed by the noted Soviet architect, Alexei Shchusev.

Young Communist League Succeeds In Building Character

By I. Geyevsky

(Second of two articles)

THE Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, or as it is called for short the *Komsomol,* enjoys general affection and respect throughout the USSR. Its name has been given by the people to cities and streets, factories and theaters, warships and collective farms. In Moscow, for example, one of the finest theaters is the Lenin Komsomol Theater; a large square is called Komsomol Square.

The factor which has earned the League such general affection is the fact that all its activity serves the interests of the people, the cause of socialism. Many splendid deeds are associated with the Komsomol. Before the war a new city arose in previously unsettled territory in the Far East—Komsomolsk-on-the-Amur. Thousands of members of the Young Communist League flocked from all corners of the land to help build the new city. Twelve thousand of its members helped build the Moscow subway.

During the recent war members of the League, side by side with members of the Communist Party, were to be found where danger was greatest. In all, 3,500,000 League members were decorated for courage and heroism displayed in fighting the enemy.

At the present time the League is working for the speedy healing of the wounds inflicted by the war, for the early completion of the postwar Five-Year Plan. By the thirtieth anniversary of the Young Communist League of the Soviet Union—October 29, 1948—nearly 1,500,000 young workers had completed their entire annual production quotas.

The Young Communist League is an organization which educates the youth. The late head of the Soviet State, Mikhail Kalinin, said that "the Komsomol is like a huge crucible which remelts and molds the new man." The chief task of the League is to help the Communist Party in the Communist education of the growing generation to fit its members for fruitful, responsible adult life. Thousands of remarkable persons have developed in the YCL, which is a school of diverse activities: such men and women as the famed writer Nikolai Ostrovsky, who, though bedridden and blind, created his remarkable works *How the Steel Was Tempered* and *Born of the Storm;* Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, the heroic partisan girl; Alexander Yakovlev, outstanding Soviet aircraft designer; and many other scientists and inventors, statesmen and military leaders, Stakhanovites and writers. The YCL helped all of them to find their place in life, directed them along the correct road and developed in them the finest human traits. Here is what Belenky, a prominent Soviet biologist, says on this of his experience as a League member:

"I remember the distant days of my youth, and my first real red-letter day when the factory group of the Young Communist League accepted me, at that time a 15-year-old worker, as a member of the League.

"In those years, on the initiative of the League, every factory and mill trained a certain number of young workers. The League organized additional evening courses for these newcomers to industry. This was the first serious study of my life, and it was then that a tremendous thirst for knowledge was awakened in me, which became the motive force of my entire life.

"It is with feelings of fervent love that I think of the Komsomol: it was a good mentor to me in my youth.

"I remember how the Young Communist League sent me to study at a higher educational institution. I entered the Leningrad Agricultural Institute. I remember how warmly my fellow League members acclaimed the publication of my first scientific paper. They sincerely rejoiced and took pride in my success and I understood then how solid are the bonds linking us, members of the united Komsomol family."

How do the primary YCL organizations function? Let us take as an example a typical factory organization. At a general meeting of all the Young Communist League members a plan of work is discussed and approved and a committee elected; it usually has from 5 to 11 members and it directs the activities of the organization. Members of the YCL factory committees divide among themselves the spheres of activity—one is in charge of physical culture and sports, another assumes responsibility for activity among the youth on the job, a third is responsible for organizing studies, and so on. YCL groups are set up in the shops, and at general meetings they elect group organizers and outline their plans of activity.

The YCL organization tries to meet the most diverse interests of the youth. Its primary objective is that the League members and the entire youth should work well, that they master their trades and develop into highly skilled workers in their respective fields. The YCL popularizes the experience of the best workers, and, together with the factory management, organizes various evening general education schools and advanced training courses.

The YCL organization helps young men and women to develop politically, properly to orientate themselves in events and to become conscientious citizens. For this purpose it establishes special schools and courses, organizes talks, lectures and reports. The League organization cares for the intellectual development of the youth, helps young men and women to broaden their horizon, cultivates in them love for books and the arts. It holds readers' conferences at which interesting books are discussed, arranges for meetings with writers, artists and scientists, organizes concerts, and other cultural activities.

It helps young people to spend their leisure in an interesting and useful way by setting up various circles (chess, amateur arts, sports) and regularly arranges reviews of home-talent groups —singers, dancers, musicians.

The YCL organization is concerned with the life of the youth, sees to it that dormitories at factories and universities are kept in good order and afford comfortable conditions for the young workers and students; it sees to the proper functioning of libraries, reading rooms, clubs and other cultural and educational institutions.

YCL organizations devote a great deal of attention to the promotion of athletics among the youth and are rightly regarded as the prime moving spirit of the physical culture movement in the country.

The League is concerned with the development of the youth in the spirit of socialist morality; it fights against non-comradely attitudes toward women, against cowardice, dishonesty and lack of principles.

A League member is a person of lofty ideas. He knows his aims and why he fights for them. Noble aims of serving the people strengthen him and inspire him to unparalleled feats. This devotion to his principles the member of the League preserves despite all hardships and trials. There is no force which can compel him to betray his country, to disgrace his League membership.

During the war, the German fascists captured in Byelorussia a wounded League member named Yuri Smirnov. The Germans thought the young man could be made to talk and divulge important information. But Smirnov kept silent. The infuriated fascists tried to break his will by horrible tortures. They placed Smirnov on a cross made of two boards and drove nails into his hands and legs. They lacerated his chest with knives. But Smirnov died of torture, without uttering a single word.

The YCL eradicates egoism and develops feelings of compassion, sympathy and love for man. The feeling of friendship is regarded as sacred among League members; they will never desert a comrade in need of help and will shield him with their own bodies. "All for one and one for all," is the lofty principle of the YCL, which it inculcates in the young generation.

During the difficult days of the Leningrad blockade members of the Young Communist League, themselves hungry, freezing and emaciated, displayed touching care for the aged and children, sharing with them their last bits of bread.

During the terrible days of the German occupation, League members in the town of Krasnodon, who belonged to the militant underground organization, "The Young Guard," sought in every way to alleviate the hard life of the population. On November 7, the 25th Anniversary of the Soviet Revolution, orphans, widows and the aged of Krasnodon received small gifts from the League members—pieces of bread and a few potatoes—all that the members of the secret underground youth movement, who themselves led a semi-starvation existence, could obtain.

These facts reveal the splendid moral qualities of the League members, their lofty humanism and nobility of spirit.

The Young Communist League develops in young men and women a sense of responsibility for the affairs of their factory, collective farm, district, of the entire country. It teaches the youth to consider itself the master of its country, where everything belongs to the people. That is why the activity of the YCL organizations is not confined to purely youth problems—work, study, leisure, etc.—but embraces the most diverse questions of general importance to the State. Though the League is a non party organization, the rules of the Communist Party grant Young Communist League organizations the right of extensive initiative in discussing and raising before the appropriate Party organizations all questions pertaining to the work of an enterprise, collective farm, state farm or office, questions that call for eliminating shortcomings or rendering assistance to improve matters, etc.

Soviet youth sees in joining the Young Communist League the best means of developing into conscientious, useful members of society, active builders of communism.

Budget Report

(Continued from page 173)

dren and unmarried mothers to 3,400,000,000. Expenditure for state social insurance will also grow from 14,400,000,000 rubles in 1948 to 16,600,000,000 rubles in 1949.

"In 1949 it is planned to spend on our military forces 79,100,000,000 rubles, or 19 per cent of Budget expenditures. A certain increase in military expenditure as compared with last year is due to the increase in wholesale prices and railway tariffs. Appropriations for the armed forces envisaged by the 1949 Budget provide money for all the expenditures of the Soviet Army, which safely protects the freedom and independence of our motherland.

"The land of the Soviets, engaged in peaceful creative labor for the restoration and further development of the socialist economy, unswervingly pursues a peace-loving policy and struggles for peace throughout the world. The peaceful policy of the Soviet Government meets with blunt opposition on the part of Anglo-American reactionary circles.

"Pursuing a policy of war preparation, the imperialist states have considerably stepped up their military expenditure as compared with the prewar period. In the 1948-1949 Budget of the United States, military expenditure increased almost 15 times as against 1938-1939. As was pointed out in the Presidential message to Congress, military expenditure in 1949-1950 accounts for 38 per cent of the whole Budget and, if other appropriations for military purposes are included, then the military expenditure of the United States in 1949-1950 will account for more than one-half of the Budget of the country.

"As regards Britain, her military expenditure in 1948-1949 increased almost three times as compared with 1938-1939. The figures cited graphically illustrate the aggressive policy of the present-day leaders of the United States of America and Britain."

Zverev further described the Budgets of the Union Republics, the volume of which has also grown. The speaker noted that the growth of the Budgets of the Union Republics reflects the steady development of republican and local economy, the improvement of the material well-being, and the higher cultural level of the working population of the Soviet republics.

Labor-Saving Methods Promoted By Trade-Union Groups

By J. Usherenko and G. Vovk

The following is the second of a series of articles on the operation of a Soviet trade union in a typical shop: a small electromechanical plant in Kiev (Ukraine) which supplies equipment to the building trades.

IN THE plant trade-union local there are five commissions: the production, safety measures, labor protection, cultural, and rates-and-grievances commissions. A total of 23 trade unionists are engaged in the activities of these commissions. Moreover, each of the plant's five shops (as well as the managing department) has a trade union organizer. Each section of the plant has an elected insurance delegate and its own labor-protection inspector. In addition, 12 trade unionists lead the chorus, dramatic, sports and other amateur circles at the plant's club. Two trade union members are volunteer librarians at the plant library. Of the factory's 197 trade union members, 54—of whom more than one-third are women—actively participate in the various activities of the local. Because of their efforts, every endeavor which the local has undertaken has met with success.

The fulfillment of the contract between the plant management and the local is the basis which underlies trade union activities in this plant—and this holds for all industrial enterprises in the Soviet Union.

The contract is a mutual obligation which clearly determines the respective duties of the plant management and of the local. In socialist industrial plants, both management and labor are vitally interested in increased production. In the country of socialism, the further improvement of the material welfare of the workers of each individual enterprise as well as the welfare of the entire Soviet people, depend on constantly rising production.



TECHNICAL DISCUSSION. Trade unions in the USSR encourage their members to learn. Technical room in the House of Culture of workers of a Leningrad factory.

In the plant the basic method of increasing production is socialist competition, in which the great majority of workers, office employees and technicians participate. The production commission, headed by engineer Igor Biely, is in charge of organizing socialist competition and of applying the most advanced production methods and rationalization proposals. In short, this commission deals with everything that will ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plant's production program, which is an integral part of the Five-Year Plan for the entire country. Every month this commission calls a conference on production in every section of the plant. At these conferences the workers discuss their production quotas for the next month and how the quality and quantity of work can be raised. Attendance at these production conferences is obligatory for each section's administrative heads as well as for the plant's chief engineer and chief designer. Ivan Slepov, the director of the plant, frequently attends these meetings.

Plant production conferences take place every three months. At these conferences, the director acquaints the personnel of the plant with the work planned for the next three months, and the workers make proposals as to how best the plan can be realized.

Although this plant is a small one, it provides important equipment for the Soviet building industry. It produces the automatic brick-cutting machine designed by the Soviet engineer, Polyakov; the stone-crusher constructed by the engineer, Silberglit; and other highly specialized equipment.

The manufacture of machines of new design requires a great deal of creative work on the part of all the workers. The local, through its activities, stimulates the workers to submit their rationalization proposals. During the first 10 months of 1948, the plant received 45 rationalization suggestions,

30 of which have already been applied in production.

For instance, Pyotr Keush, a fitter, together with foreman Pyotr Dvoinykh, improved the production of the brick-cutting machine by shortening the manufacturing process by three operations. The realization of their proposal made it possible for the plant to effect a considerable economy. This proposal brought Dvoinykh and Keush a 15,000-ruble bonus.

In this Kiev electromechanical plant, as in most Soviet enterprises, a progressive system of wage-payment is practiced. This system encourages the constant increase in the productivity of the workers, encourages them to work simultaneously on several machines in order to produce as much as possible during the eight-hour working day. Stakhanovites Ivan Ishchuk and Moisei Chudnovsky operate four and three machines respectively. Accordingly, the monthly earnings of many workers surpass the average. Ivan Ishchuk regularly earns from 3,000 to 4,000 rubles a month. Sergei Muruk, a Stakhanovite foundryman, never earns less than 2,000 rubles a month, and in both September and October he made 4,000 rubles. Grigori Gaponenko, a loader, receives an average wage of 1,800 rubles a month.

Thus far we have dealt mainly with the activities of the trade union in production. Very important work is also carried on by the labor-protection commission, which is headed by blacksmith Yegor Grigoryev. In every shop the labor-protection commission has an elected inspector, who does not tolerate the slightest violation of the Soviet labor laws. Plant director Slepov states frankly that the commission is most exacting, and he related to us the following example of their strictness: the plant had begun the production of a new type of blowtorch, but the testing room, it was found, had poor ventilation—whereupon the labor-protection commission promptly prohibited testing until a satisfactory ventilator had been installed.

The other trade union commissions handle a wide range of questions which concern the cultural needs and living conditions of the workers. They deal with recreation, help the young workers to raise their qualifications, assist the workers in acquiring passes to rest homes and sanatoriums during their summer holidays. In addition, one commission helps the workers through credits, etc., to build their own houses. Considerations of space make it impossible to deal adequately with the varied and highly useful work which is conducted by the various commissions of this typical Soviet trade union local. In the next article of this series, we shall deal with the work of the rates-and-grievances commission, whose function is to handle the differences which arise between individual workers and management.

Soviet Culture

(Continued from page 178)

tionalities have attained a level of culture previously unknown in many parts of the country.

Between 1918 and 1947 the works of the Ukrainian poet Tarass Shevchenko ran through 277 editions in 33 languages of the nationalities of the USSR. Their total printings reached almost 5,500,000 copies. In the same period the works of the Kazakh poet, Jamboul, were published in 58 editions in 21 languages, total printings reaching the figure of 850,000 copies.

The Soviet people are creatively developing the best and most progressive traditions native to their culture, which in each case bears its own vividly-expressed peculiarities. There is one essential feature, however, which gives the national cultures kinship; it is that the people of every nationality—Russian, Armenian, Ukrainian, Kazakh, or any other—are equally able to send their children to schools where they are taught in their native tongues, and to go to theaters and to read books both by classic and contemporary writers. In the USSR culture is now within the reach of all the working people.

Close contact with the masses defines the culture of each of the Soviet nationalities. Art and literature express their thoughts and aims. All the peoples of the USSR who, by their united efforts, have built up a socialist society, have a single purpose: to build communism. The unity of their aims and views, the equal footing on which they stand in Soviet society determines the unified socialist content of their culture. The same ideas—ideas of communism—give fertility to the art of Russians and Tajiks, Byelorussians and Georgians, in short, of all the nationalities of the USSR.

One of the oldest national theaters in the Soviet East is the first Azerbaijanian theater, which was founded in Baku 75 years ago. Now it has been named in honor of Azizbekov, the Azerbaijanian revolutionary, and enjoys great popularity. From the beginning of its existence it was an exponent of progressive, democratic ideas. Like other Soviet theaters, it stages plays which are of Russian and Western-European classics, and primarily those of Soviet dramatists. They help Azerbaijanian audiences to reach a deeper understanding of the events in which they are taking part and inspire them to greater activity in the struggle for the building of communism.

Last summer an all-USSR exhibition of national art was held in Moscow. The exhibits consisted of the work of artist-craftsmen from all over the country, and showed that while upholding their national artistic traditions, they gave their art a new socialist content.

Turkmenian women have long since departed from the strict injunctions of the Koran, prohibiting the pictorial representation of anything but ornament, and the result is that the long-famed carpet-weaving of their country has been transformed. Many carpets on pictorial themes were shown. Though the traditional ornament is lavishly used, portrait-weaving has been introduced; portraits of Lenin and Stalin and the symbolical expression of the Turkmenian women's joy in their freedom are the most-favored subjects.

The Soviet system has created opportunities for founding a new culture of socialist content. It unites the different nationalities and at the same time contributes to the progress of each. It preserves and develops all the best that they have created in the course of centuries, as expressed in the varied national imagery. It shows the falsity of cosmopolitan propaganda, which asserts that national peculiarities should be rejected. A unified Soviet culture does not tend to deprive nationalities of cultural independence, but, on the contrary, strengthens this and stimulates its further unfolding.

Defeats Air Forces 4 to 1

Crack Soviet Army Team Retains National Ice Hockey Title

By G. Moroz

HOCKEY enthusiasm reached a white hot pitch as the winter sports season came to a close with the Central House of the Soviet Army team clinching its hold on first place in the national standings.

Army's skaters, performing in great style, defeated the crack Air Forces squad 4 to 1 in the Moscow finale. Army was pegged weeks ago as the strongest ice-hockey team in the Soviet Union. At that time it had rung up 28 points in 15 games.

Air Forces was a hard-playing second to Army, in the final standings, followed by Moscow Dynamo.

The recent arrival of a crack team of Polish hockey players has increased interest in the game. The visitors arrived February 27 and they included stars from the strongest Polish athletic clubs—Krakoviya, Legiya, Pyast, Pomoshanka, Baldon and others.

So far the Polish team has met three Soviet teams in friendly international contest. The scores by which the Soviet teams won in each case were: Central House of the Soviet Army, 5-0; Moscow Dynamo, 13-3, and Moscow All-Stars, 7-3.

"These meets," notes the journal *Sovietsky Sport*, "are of great sporting interest and will no doubt promote the further strengthening of friendly ties between the sportsmen of both countries." This will be their first appearance in the Soviet Union, although they have participated in a number of international matches this season.

Ice Skating

Competition in the men's division for the national ice skating title was unusually keen this year among 34 of the country's top rink stars. The limelight was held by three men, the Gorky mechanic, Gennadi Piskunov, who was last year's champion; the Moscow rink ace, Vladimir Proshin; and Yuri Golovchenko, a senior at the Omsk Highway Construction Institute in Siberia.

Neither of the favorites took the 500-meter race, which was won by an outsider, Yuri Sergeyev, who registered 44.3 seconds for the distance. Considering the headwinds and the low temperature, it was an excellent performance.



SOVIET SKIER. This ski-jump is in the Uktuss Hills near Sverdlovsk, in the Urals.

Proshin turned in the best time for the 5,000-meter race and on the following day he was second in the 1,500-meter event and won the difficult 10,000-meter race in fine style, to become the absolute champion of the USSR.

Skiing

One of the outstanding events of the past month was the all-USSR finals competition among village skiers. The contest was held in the Urals near the city of Chelyabinsk.

The all-USSR meet was preceded by skiing contests for the leadership in the collective farms, districts, regions and Union Republics, with 614 contestants, of whom 347 were taking part in the national meet for the first time.

After three days of battling all the way, the crown was captured for the third time by the Gorky Region village team. The Karelo-Finnish SSR was second and skiers from the Bashkir ASSR were third.

Record for 1948

Soviet sportsmen set more than 200 new USSR records in 1948 and hold more than 60 world records. This achievement is due to the undivided attention given sports and the development of physical culture among youth by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union charged the Committee on Physical Culture and Sport under the Council of Ministers of the USSR, as well as the Party, Soviet, Young Communist League and trade union organizations, to ensure extensive development of physical culture and sport among the people.

The Committee on Physical Culture and Sport has approved the plan for 1949, calling on sports organizations to train a minimum of 3,000,000 athletes.

Weightlifting

In honor of the 31st anniversary of the Soviet Army, Honored Master of Sport I. Azdarov, holder of the European weight-lifting championship, carried out a pledge to break his own all-USSR and world record.

Azdarov, a bantamweight, lifted 69 kilograms 750 grams in the right hand snatch on February 23 in the city of Yerevan. The new mark exceeds his old record by 850 grams.

Sports Shorts

The Tambov figure skating contest was won by a 14-year-old, V. Soskov. . . . I. Matveyev, Leningrad yachtsman, set a new record of 103.5 kilometers an hour in ice-boat racing. . . . The skiing contest held in Moscow's suburbs was won by V. Smirnov of the Dynamo Sports club. He covered 18 kilometers in 1 hour, 4 minutes and 40 seconds. . . .Twenty sports clubs with 26,000 members operate in Stalingrad, which now has eight stadiums, three water sports pools, 18 gymnasiums and more than 200 athletic fields.

A Muscovite's Diary

I've never quite lost my boyhood ambition to sit behind the throttle of a high-powered locomotive, and consequently I find myself occasionally picking up railway trade journals at the newsstands and coming home to bury myself in them. In pages of a current issue of one of these journals I learned of another of the innovations of our famous railway equipment designer, Matrosov, (a Stalin Prize winner), who has now designed a new automatic brake suitable for all trains—it operates in both freight and passenger trains, regardless of whether they are powered by electricity or steam engines. The new Matrosov brake makes it possible to run freight trains at the speed of passenger trains. It also considerably lightens the work of the engineers of trains powered by steam engines. The new brakes are now being mounted on the first 30 open freight cars and platforms at the Kalinin Car Works.

In the same trade journal there was an article describing the new section-track-layer which an engineer named Vorovsky has designed. The new track-layer's productivity is almost twice that of existing models—it can lay three to four miles of track in an eight-hour period. It is propelled by a caterpillar tractor, and performs all the operations of track-laying as it moves along.

Dnieper Station Makes New Gains

People the world over know of the great Lenin Dnieper Power Station that was destroyed during the war. So it is interesting to note that J. V. Stalin has telegraphed the managers of the big hydroelectric station, congratulating them on putting the fourth high-capacity power unit into commission.

The message from Stalin mentioned the pledge of the management and workers to put two more units of domestic make into commission this year, saying:

"I am certain that in 1949 the collective of the Dnieprostroy will put into commission two more power units of domestic make of the same capacity and the first of these by the beginning of the spring floods. I wish you success in your work."



MADE IN USSR. This huge turbine is one of the series built in Leningrad for the Dnieper Dam.

It should be mentioned, too, that the big plant is furnishing current to industries in the Dnieper Valley and the Donets coal fields, and saving almost 2,000,000 tons of coal for other branches of the national economy.

A Visit To "Uncle Durov"

A couple of Sundays ago I took my children to the circus and we all had a thoroughly good time. The circus featured many non-Russian performers; there were some breathtaking feats of horsemanship by Turkmenian artists, and thrilling acrobatic stunts by Uzbeks and Azerbaijans. What we enjoyed most of all, however, were the animal acts under the direction of "Uncle" Yuri Durov—including a cat walking a tightrope with a rat; bears riding horseback; and dancing elephants. There were 200 animals altogether in Durov's acts—and he directed the entire show without so much as even carrying a whip. A very amusing act was his parade of animals dressed up as living caricatures on international political themes.

Hunters in Planes Exterminate Wolves

Our readers interested in hunting may have read of the rabbit drives in the American southwest, in which airplanes are used to drive the rabbits into traps. But I think I can go them one better. The hunting season is in full swing in the Volga steppe areas of the Chuvash and Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics. Pilot Sergei Gorbunov writes me that he is enjoying some fine air hunting of wolves. Last season he bagged 250 of these animals from the air, single-handed. So far this season, he writes, the total is 87 on expeditions in which he was accompanied by a friend, Pavel Artyukhin.

Another favorite sport is hunting wolves from a snow-sledge powered by an airplane propeller. These speedy vehicles enable huntsmen on the Chkalov steppe to keep pace with the wolf pack and bring them down at close range.

Wartime Town Blooms in Peace

Temir-Tau is the youngest city in the Kazakh Republic and wondrous changes are being wrought there. I recall that the city arose during the Second World War when an iron and steel works was erected in the steppe. Now, I learn, thousands of trees have been planted and a city park laid out. Dwelling houses and apartments have central heating, and the community boasts a club, moving picture house, schools, hospitals and other cultural and educational institutions.

The "Muscovite" will be glad to have readers' suggestions as to subjects they would like to see covered in future "Diaries." Suggestions should be sent to "Muscovite," c/o USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

Karelo-Finns Honor National Epic Poem

On February 25 the people of the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic celebrated the 100th anniversary of the first publication of their national epic poem: the *Kalevala.*

My father first taught me to appreciate this great classic many many years ago, and each time I return to it I am entranced by its sweeping power and beauty. It is a true epic of the working people, embodying their dreams and hopes of a better life.

All the towns and villages of the Republic took part in the celebration; and visitors from all over the Soviet Union participated in the celebration in Petrozavodsk, the Republic's capital. Theaters presented productions of plays based on the *Kalevala,* lectures were given on its significance, and a national song-and-dance ensemble arranged a holiday program based on the poem. New editions in both Russian and Finnish were brought out on February 25, in honor of the anniversary.

Soviet Radio "Hams" Contact Foreign Lands

A young next-door neighbor of mine named A. Snesarev is quite a radio enthusiast, and the other day he told me that with his home-made sender and a 10-tube receiver he had established 209 contacts with his fellow "hams" in foreign lands. His voice, coming over on the 10-, 20-, and 40-meter bands is known in all the Soviet Republics and in 26 foreign countries. He declared that another Moscow radio amateur named Shulgin had established what he believes to be a world record, establishing 153 international contacts within 12 hours with a 100-watt sender. During this 12-hour period, Shulgin talked several times with fellow-amateurs in New Zealand and Australia. A Moscow engineer named Prozorovsky, my young friend said, talked with the 5 continents (he was heard in 38 countries in all) within a period of 1 hour and 43 minutes.

I would like to recommend my friend Snesarev and his colleagues to those radio amateurs abroad who were quoted recently in the foreign press to the effect that Soviet radio amateurs "refuse" to communicate with their fellow "hams" in other lands.

"Accordion Orchestras" Play in USSR

Orchestras, full-voiced and with all the blended timbre of wind instruments, now play in the Soviet Union—but they are composed entirely of musicians playing accordions.

The development is the result of an invention by Nikolai Frome, who has made timbre accordions, each producing the sound of one of the wind instruments.

Musicians can produce sound of any strength by means of the bellows instead of their lips and lungs. Another great advantage of the timbre accordions is that whereas wind instruments are single-voiced, entire chords may be played on these new Soviet accordions.

Orchestras equipped with the timbre accordions have been organized at the clubs of the Stalin Automobile Works in Moscow, the Kirov Works in Chelyabinsk, and in other cities. Amateurs quickly learn to play the novel instruments.

As in all such instances, these amateur musicians receive expert instruction from skilled teachers—and without cost to themselves. This is one explanation of the high development of amateur art in the USSR.

Soviet Scientists Unearth Dinosaurs

A paleontologist-friend of mine dropped by the house the other night, immensely excited about another search into the past which Soviet scientists have been conducting. He had returned not long ago from a "dinosaur-hunting" expedition in the Mongolian People's Republic. (For those of my readers who may not know, the Mongolian People's Republic lies to the north of China and adjacent to Siberia; much of the Gobi Desert lies within its boundaries.) The expedition spent six months in the Gobi unearthing a wealth of material dealing with the evolution of life on earth. They brought 70 tons of skeletal remains back to Moscow with them—the remains of animals that lived as long as 120,000,000 years ago. Among the skeletons they found were those of a horned dinosaur 37 feet long, two carnivorous dinosaurs which walked on their hind legs and were 45 feet long, a herbivorous dinosaur about 40 feet long, and the remains of giant dinosaurs which were from 80 to 100 feet long. The remains will be assembled and exhibited in the Paleontological Museum of the Academy of Sciences.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

March 28 - April 10

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from March 28 to April 10. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in two periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. and from 8:30 P.M. to 10:15 P.M.

Radio listeners may hear the 6:20-7:30 P.M. broadcast over these frequencies: 7.29, 7.36, 11.72. 11.88, 13.71, and 15.23 megacycles.

The 8:30 to 10:15 P.M. programs may be heard on 7.29, 7.36, 9.60, 9.72, 11.72, 11.87, 11.88, 13.71, and 15.23 megacycles.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, March 28 and April 4—programs for farmers. (March 28 only: "The USSR—the Land of Socialism.")

Tuesdays, March 29 and April 5—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, March 30 and April 6—scientific and cutural programs.

Thursdays, March 31 and April 7—trade union programs; programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, April 1 and April 8—portraits of Soviet people and literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, April 2 and April 9—economic reviews; weekly sports reviews.

Sundays, April 3 and April 10—concerts.

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PRELATE CALLS FOR PEACE. Alexius, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, has blessed the forthcoming world congress of supporters of peace and has called upon all mankind to strive for peace. (See page 211.) FRONT COVER. Spring in the south. A farm girl among apple-blossoms. BACK COVER. The fields are readied for the sowing.

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Material in this bulletin may be quoted or reproduced.

Soviet Memorandum Says Atlantic Pact Evades UN and Aims at USSR

On March 31 The Government of the Soviet Union sent through its Ambassadors the following Memorandum on the North Atlantic Treaty to the Governments of the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Canada:

On March 18, the State Department of the United States published the text of the North Atlantic Treaty which the Governments of the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Canada intend to sign within the next few days.

The text of the North Atlantic Treaty fully confirmed what was said in the Declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR of January 29 this year, which is being attached hereto, both as regards the aggressive aims of this Treaty and the fact that the North Atlantic Treaty contradicts the principles and aims of the United Nations organization and commitments which the Governments of the United States of America, Great Britain and France have assumed under other treaties and agreements. The statements contained in the North Atlantic Treaty that it is designed for defense and that it recognizes the principles of the United Nations organization serve aims which have nothing in common either with the tasks of self-defense of parties to the Treaty or with real recognition of the aims and principles of the United Nations organization.

Such Great Powers as the United States, Great Britain and France are parties to the North Atlantic Treaty. Thus, the Treaty is not directed either against the United States of America, Great Britain or France. Of the Great Powers only the Soviet Union is excluded from among the parties to this Treaty, which can be explained only by the fact that this Treaty is directed against the Soviet Union. The fact that the North Atlantic Treaty is directed against the USSR as well as against countries of peoples' democracy was definitely pointed out also by the official representatives of the USA, Great Britain and France.

To justify conclusion of the North Atlantic Treaty, references are being made to the fact that the Soviet Union has defensive treaties with countries of peoples' democracy. These references however are utterly untenable.

All treaties of the Soviet Union on friendship and mutual assistance with countries of peoples' democracy are of a bilateral nature and they are directed solely against the possibility of repetition of German aggression, which danger no single peace-loving state can forget. The possibility of interpreting them as treaties which are in any degree aimed against the allies of the USSR in the recent war, against the United States or Great Britain or France is absolutely precluded.

Moreover, the USSR has similar treaties against the repetition of German aggression not only with the countries of peoples' democracy, but also with Great Britain and France.

In contradistinction to this the North Atlantic Treaty is not a bilateral, but a multilateral treaty which creates a closed grouping of states and, what is particularly important, absolutely ignores the possibility of the repetition of German aggression, consequently not having as its aim the prevention of a new German aggression. And inasmuch as, of the Great Powers which comprised the anti-Hitlerite coalition, only the USSR is not a party to this Treaty, the North Atlantic Treaty must be regarded as a treaty directed against one of the chief allies of the United States, Great Britain and France in the late war—against the USSR.

Participants in the North Atlantic Treaty are effecting extensive military measures which can in no way be justified by the interests of self-defense of these countries. Extensive military measures carried out by the United States in co-operation with Great Britain and France under present peacetime conditions, including an increase in all types of armed forces, drafting of a plan for the utilization of the atomic weapon, stockpiling of atom bombs, which are purely an offensive weapon, the building of a network of air and naval bases, etc.—by no means bear a defensive character.

The preservation in Washington of the Anglo-American Combined Chiefs of Staff, organized during the Second World War, the recent establishment of a military staff of the so-called Western Union, in Fontainebleu (France) as well as the intention of immediately setting up a defense committee envisaged by the North Atlantic Treaty are by no means indications of the peace-loving or defensive aims of the participants in the Treaty, but together with numerous other military preparations, contribute to intensifying anxiety and alarm and to whipping up war hysteria, in which all sorts of instigators of a new war are so interested.

The North Atlantic Treaty is designed to daunt states which do not agree to obey the dictates of the Anglo-American grouping of Powers that lay claim to world domination, though the untenability of such claims was once again affirmed by the Second World War which ended in the debacle of fascist Germany, which also had laid claim to world domination.

Among participants in the North Atlantic Treaty are also countries whose Governments expect to benefit at the expense of the richer parties to this Treaty and make various plans with regard to obtaining new credits and other material advantages.

At the same time one cannot but see the groundlessness of the anti-Soviet motives of the North Atlantic Treaty, inasmuch as it is known to all that the Soviet Union does not intend to attack anyone and in no way threatens

the United States of America, Great Britain, France or other parties to the Treaty.

The conclusion of the North Atlantic Treaty and the establishment of a new grouping of Powers is motivated by the weakness of the United Nations organization. It is perfectly evident, however, that the North Atlantic Treaty does not serve the cause of consolidating the United Nations organization but, on the contrary, leads to undermining the very foundations of this international organization, because the establishment of the above grouping of Powers, far from corresponding to the aims and principles of the United Nations organization, runs counter to the Charter of this organization.

The parties to the North Atlantic Treaty maintain that this Treaty allegedly represents a regional arrangement envisaged by Article 52 of the United Nations Charter. But such references are utterly groundless and untenable. There can be no question whatever of any regional character of this Treaty inasmuch as the union provided for by this Treaty embraces states located in both hemispheres of the globe, and it has not as its aim the settlement of any regional issues. This is also confirmed by the fact, as has already been announced, that states which are not members of the United Nations organization (Italy, Portugal) are being drawn into participation in the North Atlantic Treaty, though Article 52 of the United Nations Charter has in view the conclusion of regional agreements only among members of the United Nations organization.

Nor can the establishment of the North Atlantic grouping of states be justified by the right of each member of the United Nations to individual or collective self-defense in conformity with Article 51 of the Charter. Suffice it to say that such a right under the Charter of the United Nations can arise only in case of armed attack against a member of the organization, yet, as is known to all, neither the United States of America, Great Britain, France nor other parties to the Pact are threatened by any armed attack.

It is clear that the references to Articles 51 and 52 of the United Nations Charter are untenable and designed merely to cover up the real aggressive aims of the military grouping of states which is being set up by conclusion of the North Atlantic Treaty.

No one can deny that the North Atlantic Treaty, and first and foremost, Article 5 of this Treaty, directly contradicts the Charter of the United Nations organization. The text of Article 53 of the Charter, which speaks of enforcement action under regional agreements, states directly that: "no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council," with the exception of special measures provided for with regard to former enemy states. This notwithstanding, Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty envisages the employment of armed force by the parties to the Treaty without any authorization by the Security Council. Thus, even if the North Atlantic Treaty were to be considered a regional arrangement, Article 5 of this Treaty is incompatible with the United Nations Charter. This shows once more how unfounded are all references of the North Atlantic Treaty to the recognition of the principles and aims of the Charter of the United Nations organization.

On the basis of the aforesaid, the Soviet Government arrives at the following conclusions:

1. The North Atlantic Treaty has nothing in common with the aims of self-defense of states, parties to the Treaty who are threatened by no one and whom no one intends to attack. On the contrary this Treaty has an obvious aggressive character and is aimed against the USSR, which fact is not concealed even by the official representatives of states—parties to the Treaty—in their public pronouncements.

2. Not only does the North Atlantic Treaty fail to contribute to the consolidation of peace and international security which is the duty of all members of the United Nations organization, but it directly runs counter to the principles and aims of the United Nations Charter and leads to the undermining of the United Nations organization.

3. The North Atlantic Treaty runs counter to the treaty between Great Britain and the Soviet Union signed in 1942 under which both States assumed the obligation to co-operate in the maintenance of peace and international security and "not to conclude any alliances and not to participate in any coalitions directed against the other high contracting party."

4. The North Atlantic Treaty runs counter to the treaty between France and the Soviet Union signed in 1944 under which both States assumed an obligation to co-operate in the maintenance of peace and international security and "not to conclude any alliance and not to take part in any coalition directed against one of the high contracting parties."

5. The North Atlantic Treaty runs counter to agreements between the Soviet Union and the United States of America and Great Britain concluded at the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences as well as at other conferences of representatives of these Powers, held both during and after the Second World War, under which the United States of America and Great Britain, like the Soviet Union, assumed the obligation to co-operate in the consolidation of universal peace and international security and to contribute to the consolidation of the United Nations organization.

Soviet Note Cites Violation of Agreement on Germany

A note of the Soviet Government pointing out that changes in the western boundaries of Germany, unless jointly effected by the USSR, the USA, Great Britain, and France, violate an agreement of June 5, 1945, was handed to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France on April 3.

In the note, the Soviet Government called attention to a communique published on March 26 by the Governments of the USA, Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, in which changes in Germany's western frontiers were announced.

It is necessary to draw attention to the fact, the Soviet note declared, that in the declaration on the defeat of Germany signed on June 5, 1945, by the USSR, the USA, Great Britain, and France, it was clearly

(Continued on page 235)

A Message to Plain People

There's No Reason or Need For War, Fadeyev Tells Americans

A Speech by Alexander Fadeyev

The USSR Information Bulletin presents in this issue texts of talks given by Alexander Fadeyev, General Secretary of the Soviet Writers' Union, and Dmitri Shostakovich, the eminent Soviet composer, at the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace held recently in New York City.

Speeches by other Soviet delegates, who include Academician Alexander Oparin, biochemist; Pyotr Pavlenko, novelist and scenarist; and Sergei Gerasimov and Mikhail Chiaureli, motion picture producers, will be printed in subsequent issues.

The famous Soviet writer, Alexander Fadeyev, delivered the following speech in Madison Square Garden at the closing session of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace on March 27.

I AM happy to have this opportunity of heartily greeting the progressive American intellectuals—writers and scientists, artists and engineers, doctors and teachers, who are defending the cause of peace, and of thanking them, on behalf of the representatives of Soviet culture. On behalf of the Soviet representatives I would also like to greet the millions of plain people of America, because it is the plain people who with their own hands create the whole basis of culture. Because we ourselves have risen from among the midst of the plain people.

It is they who actually carry within themselves the best features of a nation. It is they who know what real humanism is, for above all, they know the meaning of toil. I, therefore, shall take upon myself the liberty of saying that plain people are great-hearted people. It is the mothers and wives who lose their sons and husbands in wars, and it is they who know what war is better than verbose lawyers and frigid statis-



ALEXANDER FADEYEV. The Soviet writer headed the USSR delegation to the recent peace conference.

ticians. And that's why no one strives for friendship and peace among peoples so much as do the plain people.

Our country, the Soviet Union, stands for peace and friendship among peoples, because we are first and foremost a state of plain people. We defend the cause of peace, not because we are weak, but because we want our people to live happily and we desire the same for the peoples of the rest of the world.

Our country has been "'rather fortunate" in its history. Throughout a span of eight centuries, with rare consistence, our land was invaded first by the Mongols, then by the Germans, the Swedes, the French, then again and again by the Germans. All of them, as is known, were badly beaten and retreated with their uniforms in rags. Each time the invader destroyed as much as he could, and we, the Russian people, with extraordinary industry and patience rebuilt everything anew. The Americans should understand that we have at long last become tired of this.

Now we are a large and developing socialist country, which has long since forgotten what unemployment and poverty are like. We have not yet fully rebuilt the cities which were destroyed by the war, but our industry and agriculture have already exceeded the prewar level. We live well and hope to live still better. We are building factories and houses, clubs and universities; we are educating in public schools and universities millions of children of the workers and peasants of the 60 nationalities united in the Soviet Union. And every honest and objective individual cannot help but understand that for us there would be no sense in waging war.

The American people also have no need for war, if for no other reason than the fact that absolutely no one is threatening them. Therefore we—two great and peaceloving peoples—can state to all the covetous individuals who profit by wars, and to their newspapers which attempt to fan the flames of a war, that "No matter how hard you try, gentlemen, we shall not fight."

It is a source of great merriment to us Soviet people to read in some foreign newspapers that Soviet people are allegedly "not free" to voice their opinions. Such newspapers, without even having heard one's opinion—I do not say "published one's opinion," as I know that is hopeless—begin, howling with rage, to push one aside and cry: "We know, we know, you are going to curse the Atlantic Pact!"

It is high time to understand that to confront a Soviet person with the question of the existence of or lack of freedom is more absurd than to have posed the same question to an American in the period following the War for Independence. An American of those times would have said: "This is my country. I have fought for it to gain the right to a free life. To hell with you!"

We Soviet people have created the

Soviet Union with our own hands; its fields are abundantly drenched with our blood, shed in the struggle for independence; in every brick there are drops of the sweat of our toil; in every book —the soaring of our genius. We love our Fatherland—it is the air which we breathe. What do you want of us? Thus can we Soviet people answer questions of this kind, and if our land of socialism is not to the liking of some people in America and Western Europe, then I can remind such people that American democracy after 1776 was also not to the liking of many.

If we take the respect of national sovereignty and national culture as our base and strive toward the goal that peoples shall live in friendship, one can always come to an agreement even in those cases, when something is not to one's liking. Were not the old tsarist Russia and American democracy able to come to an agreement and live in peace over more than a century? In the same way the America of today could come to an agreement with the new socialist Russia.

As to the Atlantic Pact, I shall not lower myself to cursing it, but I shall ask only one question, which is a natural one for a writer whose books have been translated into most of the languages of the world. If this pact is being created in order to unite peoples, then why is not my country also being drawn into it? Or is it that the Baltic Sea is further away from the Atlantic Ocean than the Adriatic Sea? The drawing into the Pact of Italy, for instance, and the failure to draw into it such a country as, for instance, the Soviet Union, can hardly be explained by their location in relation to the Tropic of Cancer.

In general a cancer is not the sort of phenomenon upon which the well-being of people and mutual understanding among peoples can be based. Beware that this symbolic crab-like cancer does not tear the world to bits with its claws.

There is on earth a most wonderful creature—man. Would it not be better to create such associations as would contribute to friendship between all the peoples in the name of man?

It seems to me that the American people did not issue the first Declaration of Independence in the world in order that 170 years later they might receive Churchill, with his racial theory and his preaching of war, as their teacher.

On my part, I can assure you that the Soviet people are sympathetic toward the American people. It is with interest that we study your history, in which there are pages close to us. We have translated into the Russian and other languages many American writers, whose books have been circulated in editions of 40,000,000 copies. Only by extreme unobjectivity can some statements in the press be explained—statements that we do not want cultural relations with the United States.

But we do want relations; that is, we want to attain that which serves the cause of friendship among nations and peace among them.

Then let us go forward in the name of peace despite the enemies of peace.

For peace among the peoples!

For peace all over the world!

"The Soviet State Is for Peace"

Soviet Writer Shows Mutual Interests of His People and Americans

Alexander Fadeyev, head of the delegation of the Soviet Union to the recent Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, delivered the following address at the plenary session on March 27.

THE PEOPLES of the Soviet Union stand for peace. It is doubtful whether even one unprejudiced American or Western European could be found, who, coming to our country, would not feel the healthy, peaceful pulse of life in the entire atmosphere; in the plan for the reconstruction of Moscow projected for a period of 25 years; in the plans for the planting of forests encompassing the gigantic steppe regions of the European part of the USSR in order to insure a rich harvest in the fields; in the experiments of Academician Lysenko for the distribution of bush-like wheat; in the new productions of the Moscow Art Theater; in the life-loving, optimistic mood of our citizens; in the peaceful tone of the press; in the bright voices of the children—so many of whom are being born in our country, as a sign of the confirmation of life, its most beautiful and most hopeful symbol.

The Soviet State is for peace as it is natural for a great socialist state to be. A State full of creative plans, sure of its future; a State which spends almost 40 per cent of all the expenditures of its tremendous 1949 Budget, 415,000,000,000 rubles, on the restoration and development of its economy, 30 per cent for cultural undertakings, for the education of 33,900,000 schoolchildren and about 1,900,000 higher-school, and secondary technical and specialized school students in 1949.

It is for this reason that we, the people working in the fields of Soviet literature, art and science, with especial feeling here greet our very hospitable hosts—the progressive people of America, who are the initiators of this outstanding Conference for World Peace. I greet you in the name of all of my colleagues, and thank you for your hospitality.

It seems to me that a most fruitful idea, the idea which was so clearly stated in the declaration of the initiators of this Conference, is the idea that the most important key to peace in the whole world would be the improvement of American-Soviet relations, an agreement on the major international problems between our two great States—

the United States of America and the Soviet Union. We, the Soviet people, in any event, are sincerely striving toward this end. The recent proposal by Stalin—the great leader of our State—for the signing of a peace pact between our countries, expresses these strivings of the Soviet people. It is true that there are people, and even newspapers, in the world, who consider such a direct and sincere expression of our support, that is, the support of all the Soviet people, of the peace policy of our Government a sign of a "lack of freedom of opinion." But I should like to ask, since when and by whom has it been established, that the open calls of some newspapers for a new war are a sign of "freedom of opinion," whereas the sincere expression of the strivings for peace, which are upheld by all peoples, including, undoubtedly the peoples of America and the Soviet Union, are considered as not being free?

It is only truth which is free in this world. And before we decide who is freer in the world, it is necessary first of all to determine honestly on whose side the truth is. For me, a Russian writer, it might be in order to remind you that good relations between our countries have traditions of much longer standing than do bad relations. Good relations between our countries had their beginnings during the time of the struggle of the United States for its independence, at the end of the century before last. This war for independence was considered by our great teacher, Lenin, to be "one of those great, truly liberating, truly revolutionary wars, of which there have been so few among the tremendous mass of predatory wars." Of course, the tsarist Government in Russia could not sympathize with the liberating character of that war. The differences in political structure, however, did not hinder these countries in the establishment of neighborly relations. State interests brought these countries, so very different in their political structure, closer together, to a relationship which was consummated in the establishment of diplomatic relations between them in the times of Thomas Jefferson. As for the progressive circles of the then Russia, they sympathized with all their hearts with the liberation of the United States. The Russian democratic writer, Radishchev, praised the struggle of the Americans for independence in his ode *Freedom*. It was during this period that cultural relations between Russia and the USA were instituted.

After that time, as far as relations between the USA and the old Russia are concerned, they remained unalterably friendly, and all the contradictions between them, unavoidable in the history of diplomatic relations between countries, were consistently settled in a peaceful manner. I remind you of the favorable intermediary role which Russia played in the so-called "second war for independence," the War of 1812. I remind you of the peaceful settlement of the discussions between Russia and the United States in 1824 when James Monroe was president, of the agreement with Russia on trade and navigation when Andrew Jackson was in office, in 1832.

It was precisely in those years that the American writer, James Fenimore Cooper, beloved even today of the youth of our country, wrote in his *An American's European Notes:* "At the present moment, America is tied to Russia in a more practical and tangible nearness, than with any other European country."

No less well-known are the friendly relations which existed between the United States and Russia during the time of the Civil War in the 60's of the last century. In the most difficult moment of the conflict, Russia refused Napoleon III's proposal to intercede in the war in the interests of the defenders of slavery, and broke the intervention against the United States. Secretary of State Seward wrote Ambassador Clay in St. Petersburg that the USA "has been slow in acquiring friends" and that Russia was an exception because "she became our friend early and has remained so unchangeably."

The idea of unity between the USA and Russia was strongly propagandized in the American press at that time. I quote from an article in the *New York Herald:* "Of three great Powers," wrote the newspaper, "Russia is the one which has shown truly friendly and cordial relations toward the USA." I quote from a pamphlet by Boynton, published in Cincinnati in 1864: "We are a great and strong nation," wrote Boynton. "The signing of an agreement with Russia, in addition, will strengthen the USA and will lead to victory on the American continent."

What can one say of that sympathy which outstanding Russians had for the struggle for emancipation in the USA in the 60's? The giants of Russian philosophy and literature, the revolutionary democrat Chernyshevsky and his adherents, dedicated many remarkable articles imbued with love for the American people, to this struggle. Russian people fought in the ranks of the federal armies. Among the volunteers who answered Lincoln's call in April, 1861, was the Russian officer Turchaninov, who commanded a regiment of volunteers from Illinois.

The principles on which the favorable relations between the two countries, so different in their political structure, were based, were very clear, and I should say, quite up-to-date. They were expressed by President Lincoln through Ambassador Steckley in the latter's letter of July 6, 1863, to Foreign Minister Gorchakov: "'We always meet on grounds where our interests are identical,' declared Mr. Lincoln to me, 'namely, on the grounds of foreign non-intervention. This principle was the basis of our traditional politics, and disregarding this bitter crisis we are now living through, we have decided to stand by this principle in any event.'"

In the long run, if we return to the problems of today, the carrying out of this fine old principle proclaimed by Lincoln could be a deciding factor in the establishment of good relations between the USA and the USSR.

And it would indeed be strange in our day, when Russia has become a great Soviet peoples' democracy, and when the Soviet and the American peoples together have shed their blood against the German Nazis, who laid claim to world domination,—it would indeed be strange for our two great and strong peoples not to find a common language in the matter of securing peace among all peoples of the earth. It would be strange, especially since in Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam, continuing the tradition of friendship begun a century and a half ago, and welded together by the blood of Soviet and American soldiers in the recent war, the leaders of our peoples and States solved so well all the major international contradictions, which some people are now trying to present as insoluble.

I am often asked what the attitude

of the Soviet people is toward the American people. It is easiest for me to answer this question in relation to that field which is closest to me.

According to the data of the All-Union Book Chamber for the period from 1917 to 1948, i.e. for the time of the existence of the new Russia, 206 American writers have been translated into the Russian language and other languages in the USSR. I speak here only of fiction. All told, 2,245 works of American fiction have been published, with an overall circulation of 39,709,000 copies. Among these, the books of Jack London have been published in editions of 11,164,000 copies in 29 languages of the peoples of the USSR; the books of Upton Sinclair, in editions of 2,951,000 copies in 15 languages; of Seton Thompson, 2,268,000 copies in 21 languages; of Mark Twain, 3,464,000 copies in 22 languages; of O. Henry, 1,618,000 copies; of Theodore Dreiser, 501,000; of James Fenimore Cooper, 452,000; of Erskine Caldwell, 290,000; of Sinclair Lewis, 276,000; of Edgar Allen Poe, 204,000; of Washington Irving, 276,000; of Henry Wadworth Longfellow, 195,000; of John Steinbeck, 375,000; of Walt Whitman, 104,000; of Ernest Hemingway, 130,000; of Langston Hughes, 119,000.

Such is the interest of the Soviet people in American literature, which in the past reflected, and still reflects the life of the American people.

From this you can see how unjust is the conception disseminated not only by some American journalists, but also in official instances, that the Soviet people reject American culture, and in general strive to enclose themselves within the limits of their own national culture. Of course, the Soviet people root their culture in that undeniable truth, that everything great, truthful and honest in art develops from a national peoples' source. Of course, the Soviet people are proud of their national culture. The source of the national pride of the Russian people lies, in part, in the knowledge that the great Russian classicists of the nineteeth century and the beginning of this century —Leo Tolstoy, Gogol, Turgenev, Chekhov, Maxim Gorky—in their time, had a favorable influence on the development of certain facets of American literature; that the artistic system of Stanislavsky is used in the theatrical schools of the USA, that plays of Russian dramatists have held their own on the American stage. (Especially memorable are Margaret Webster's productions of *The Cherry Orchard* and *The Three Sisters* and the production of *The Three Sisters* by Katharine Cornell, in which she portrayed Masha.) But our love for Soviet culture, for Russian culture, presupposes a respect for everything advanced and progressive, created by the cultures of other peoples, other nations. The friendship of the people of the USSR is based on this mutual respect and love. And a reflection of this deep respect for everything advanced and progressive which American culture has created, is that interest in American fiction which I have pointed out to you.

The idea of international solidarity of progressive forces does not mean a disregard for the national and cultural sovereignty of various nations. It is far from that groundless cosmopolitanism which, in fact, acts as a disguise for the idea of racial superiority.

It was with great surprise that we read, for instance, a statement in the Washington *Star* of February 6, in regard to the notorious North Atlantic Pact. The newspaper considers the North Atlantic Pact the first step in the establishment of "The United States of Europe." It calls upon the peoples of Europe to "forget their . . . national pride." It treats the European countries with their centuries-old culture in an off-hand manner. "The British lost a good deal of their pride when their empire began to melt away," smugly writes the newspaper. France is called "the most conceited" country in Europe and is threatened with a "crash" if she continues to insist on expressing her national pride. I don't know who authorized the author of this article, but he has taken upon himself the liberty of stating that, "the keystone of this building (i.e., the creation of the North Atlantic Pact and following it the "United States of Europe" A.F.), "is, of course, America," and in his opinion the boundaries between the countries of this union, in the long run, will have no more meaning than they have in the United States.

We Soviet intellectuals, raised in the spirit of respect for the national culture of large and small peoples, can only see in such pacts an attempted attack on the national sovereignty of peoples, the disruption of their national cultures, the subjugation of their national policies to the interests of covetous people of some one strong state who are dreaming of world domination. In the present case, we, it is apparent, have to deal with a racist tendency, enunciated by Churchill at Fulton, being brought to life. They say that such pacts and blocs are being created to suppress the aggression with which at one and the same time the peoples of Europe, Asia and America are supposedly being threatened on the part of the USSR. But it is sufficient to glance at a map of the world to understand that this talk issues from the camp of people who are not objective, with the purpose of misleading inexperienced and plain people. As a matter of fact, is it the Soviet Union that has military bases in a gigantic ring passing through Greenland, Iceland, England, Portugal, Spain, Germany, Italy, Greece, the countries of the Near and the Middle East, through the islands of the Pacific Ocean, China and Japan? Are the Soviet armed forces in Greece, Egypt, Transjordania, Iran, Indonesia, Viet-Nam and other countries?

I have listened to the speech of Professor Schuman, and I must say that I found certain aspects of it astonishing to me. Professor Schuman indicated that in his opinion there are elements in the Soviet Union which are to some extent responsible for the menace to the peace, just as he feels there are elements in the United States also responsible. I am a guest in your country, but I know that you would want me to speak frankly on this matter.

Professor Schuman is mistaken. There are no elements in our country which desire war against the United States or any other country. Not long ago there was published in the United States a book called *The Great Conspiracy Against Russia* written by the journalists Michael Sayers and Albert Kahn. I understand that this book was very widely read here, as it has been read in our country too by hundreds of thousands of people. This book quite clearly showed that since the time of our Revolution in 1917, there have been elements in all other countries conspiring to destroy the Soviet Union, that these elements put Hitler into power

and that they made the Second World War inevitable.

As I recall, Professor Schuman praised this book very highly and said that it exposed the elements that were plotting the Third World War. And this book stated most emphatically that these elements were not in our country, and that some of these elements were in the United States.

I think the important thing for us to understand—that is, for the American and Soviet people who both want peace—the important thing for us to understand is that those elements in the United States which would like to see another war against Russia are not the enemies only of the Soviet people. They are also of course the enemies of the American people, who like ourselves do not want war.

All these facts indicate that the threat of a new war does not have its source in the Soviet Union, but rather that there are covetous people in various countries of the world who are interested in the letting loose of a new and bloody war. But the people who are letting loose the new war must remember that their peoples will not enter a new war, and if it is attempted to drag them in forcibly, the peoples of the world will severely punish the instigators of the new war. That is why we, the Soviet people, energetically support the strivings of the American people, expressed by their progressive leaders, for peace, for the strengthening of peace.

It is above all the plain people who are interested in the peaceful co-existence of peoples—the women, the mothers whose sons are threatened with destruction by war. As a matter of fact, in modern war, as the experience of the recent war has shown, destruction equally, if not to even a greater degree, threatens women, old people, and children, since despite the terrible lesson of history, a lesson not so far in the past, it is again being planned to turn the great discoveries of science and technology not to the welfare of humanity, but to a new despoliation of the fruits of civilization and the destruction of new millions of children, women and old people. Above all, this speaks for the fact that the efforts of people of good will in defense of peace must be joined with the movements of the great masses of plain people in all the countries of the world for these same aims, in the struggle for peace and the checking of the instigators of war.

Long live the unification of all the forces of peace, regardless of national and racial differences, religious and political convictions against the forces of war!

Long live the friendship of peoples in their struggle for a lasting peace!

For peace throughout the world!

Calls For United Stand

Patriarch of Russian Church Backs Peace Congress

The following statement over the signature of Alexius, the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, appeared in "Izvestia" March 26, 1949:

THE Russian Orthodox Church has welcomed with satisfaction the proposal of the International Liaison Committee of Intellectuals in Defense of Peace to convene a world congress of supporters of peace, and it gives its ardent support and blessing to this appeal.

Our people lived through the grim tempest of war which brought them so much misfortune, suffering, and boundless sorrow. The wounds caused by war have not yet healed in the hearts of innumerable wives, mothers, fathers and brothers. The blood of Soviet youth has drenched, for the sake of liberation from enemy bondage, not only its own land but other lands throughout the world, and our people recall war with aversion; the very word war and all that is associated with its concept is hateful to them.

The Orthodox Church of Christ, which preaches peace and mutual love, observes with sorrow the grim outlines of an impending new storm, of a new war—a war crueler even than the last whose wounds are still bleeding—looming on the political horizon; the preaching and preparation of a new war has begun in some countries; and the Church urges all those who treasure peace to support the aspiration to unity for the sake of the common defense of peace.

To us, the appeal issued for unity is especially dear, for it harmonizes with the message addressed to Christians the world over by the conferences of the heads and representatives of the Orthodox Autocephalous Churches convened by us in Moscow last year in which we fervently appealed "to Christians the world over, to all men yearning for truth and peace, to harken to our voice calling for brotherly love, humanity, justice and truth."

Blessing this constantly growing will of the peoples for peace and the protest rising everywhere against war, we affirm at the same time that the Church gives, and will give, its blessings to the defense of the Motherland, for it regards this defense as a sacred duty, as the highest expression of love for the Motherland, as a feat whose sublimity is held up to us in the word of God, for "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

In the name of the Russian Orthodox Church I address this appeal to all fraternal Autocephalous Orthodox Churches to raise their voices against all encroachments and deeds designed to violate peace; against impending manifestations of human hatred; and call upon all champions of peace to merge their voices in the noble appeal for the defense of peace that has resounded through the whole world.

May the Lord bless the unification of all supporters of peace on earth!

May the whole world shine with the light of the Christian truths of peace and brotherly love!

ALEXIUS, PATRIARCH OF MOSCOW AND ALL RUSSIA.
March 25, 1949.

Explains Progressive Music

Shostakovich Calls on Intellectuals To Unite Against War

A Speech by Dmitri Shostakovich

The following speech by Dmitri Shostakovich, noted Soviet composer, was delivered before the Fine Arts Panel of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York on March 27.

On behalf of the many Soviet musicians I bring warm, sincere greetings and best wishes for the success of the work of this conference of men and women of science and culture who have gathered here for the noble and exalted purpose of defending peace and democracy.

We have gathered here to unite our efforts in the struggle against the instigators of a new war, which threatens the peoples with incalculable calamities; menaces culture, civilization, science and the arts; endangers all the achievements of human thought and the fruits of creative effort. We must raise our voices in defense of peace, for we all clearly see that the struggle for peace is the struggle for progress, for creative, constructive work, for democracy, for the future of humanity.

Millions of common people throughout the world are listening to this Conference with both hope and apprehension. With apprehension, because the aggressive activity of that small clique of hatemongers which incessantly and systematically is preparing a new world war is all too visible; with hope, because a great deal depends upon us—people of intellectual creation—scientists, writers, actors and public workers—in exposing the forces of aggression and in defending peace.

But until now we have not yet employed our strength to the fullest, and have not yet fulfilled our duties as citizens before humanity, before history. Almost four years have passed since the defeat of German fascism, that monstrous beast which was let loose by the forces of imperialist reaction. With what high aspirations all



DMITRI SHOSTAKOVICH. The noted composer spoke out for unity against moves for a new war.

progressive humanity directed itself to the victory over fascism, a victory which promised triumph for democratic and humanistic principles all the world over! But what do we see now?

The fires of war rage in Greece, in China, in Palestine, in Viet-Nam, in Indonesia, in Madagascar, threatening to spread to engulf new countries. Blood is shed, not only of warriors, but of peaceful populations in those countries which at present undergo incalculable suffering and privation. The new aspirants to world domination, now engaged in resurrecting the theory and practice of fascism, are feverishly arming themselves. With particular ardor they are perfecting new kinds of weapons for mass destruction of peoples and cities; they build military bases thousands of miles from their frontiers; they trample upon international obligations and treaties designed to bring peace. They reject proposals for concluding pacts of peace, and they systematically, and with premeditation, wage campaigns of lies and slander in order to prepare public opinion for the transition from the so-called "cold war" to outright aggression.

Are not the manifold facts of direct preparation for war, of unleashing the dark forces and base instincts which facilitate such war preparations—are they not known to all of us? It would be a crime before our conscience, before humanity, before our fellow citizens and before posterity if we should fail to exert every effort of which we are capable to check the instigators of a new war by exposing those who nurture and propagate ideas of militarism and hatred of humanity.

Our strength is virtually unlimited, because the overwhelming majority of mankind—all working and constructively creative people, without distinction as to sex, age, creed, color or nationality—is placing itself on the side of peace.

Our role as intellectuals is a very great one. With all our strength we must raise our voices for the cause of peace, of truth, for the sake of the future of humanity. At this decisive juncture of history we cannot step aside and trifle with the illusion that we workers of the arts are above life and conflict. No, we must plunge into the very midst of life to influence its course; we must march abreast of the progressive forces of humanity, in the first ranks of the fighters for peace. We must participate in this struggle with our art, with its content, its ideas, its images, with its very purpose.

It is extremely important that efforts of all progressive workers of the arts should not be disunited; that workers of the arts should direct themselves to the common goal of serving the humanitarian principles of peace, freedom and democracy in creative comradeship, associating with each other, sharing, perfecting and enriching the valuable experience and achievements of the genuinely progressive art of our time.

The tactics of the enemies of the peaceful coexistence of peoples are based on the utmost efforts to disunite us, to breed mutual distrust and suspicion. These tactics, which are as ancient as the world itself, must be actively and energetically counteracted by the will to solidarity of all the forces of progressive intellectuals of the world. We must know the whole truth about each other in order vigorously and harmoniously to defend peace and democracy and to inflict crushing blows upon the instigators of war.

I consider it my duty to address myself to the conference of the progressive men and women of science and culture of the United States with the truthful story of our Soviet culture, and of the arts of my native land. This is necessary in order to dispel the lies which are spread about the land of socialism by enemies of democracy. This is also necessary in order that our friends and colleagues in the arts may know what the creative ideals are to which Soviet musicians adhere in their struggle for peace, progress and democracy.

Since the day when my native land entered the path of socialist construction—November 7, 1917—arts, and particularly music, in Russia, have undergone immense and profound changes. For the first time in history the State took upon itself responsibility for the level and development of the musical culture of the people.

Into the very foundation of this construction was embedded the idea of a people's art, of democratic art possessing great social force and required to educate the masses, to raise their cultural level, their conscience, their creative power. The Soviet program for the development of music is based on the widely known words of Lenin:

"Art belongs to the people. It must sink its deepest roots within the broad toiling masses. It must be such art as the masses can understand and love. It must unite the feelings, thoughts and will of these masses, elevate them. It must awake artists in their midst and develop them."

Along this path, musical culture in the USSR has achieved an unheard-of scope and level of development. I cannot here dwell, even in passing, on the facts and figures which show an exceptionally broad propagation of the classical heritage among the people, to picture the work of the dozens of new opera theaters and symphony orchestras which have appeared and have grown to maturity. I cannot begin to tell you of the centers of musical education ranging from children's musical schools to scores of conservatories; to tell you of scientific research in the domain of music, and of the flourishing art of the professional performance. I will permit myself only to cite a few figures revealing the wide scope of the nonprofessional artistic activity of the Soviet people. Within the towns and villages of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic alone, there exist 97,000 nonprofessional musical groups—symphony and brass orchestras, orchestras of local musical folk-instruments and various musical ensembles, as well as choral groups. The total number of participants reaches a figure of 1,500,000 persons. This does not include nonprofessional musical activity in the schools and in the Army, where there are a great many music lovers. The corresponding figures for the Soviet Ukraine are nearly 40,000 musical groups and collectives with 800,000 participants. Keeping in mind that the USSR has sixteen united republics, and taking into account nonprofessional musical activity in the Soviet Army clubs, one can readily picture to himself the vast number of people in the Soviet Union who devote their leisure time to musical performance, perfecting their talents, raising the general cultural level of their people and developing from their midst cadres of professional musicians.

Equally striking and self-evident are the successes in the advancement of musical culture in other Soviet republics whose peoples before the Revolution were subjugated by tsarism and reduced to a semi-colonial status, deprived of all political and cultural rights. Let us take as an example Uzbekistan. Quite recently, in December, 1944, a member of the British Parliament, a certain Mr. Graham, speaking from the floor of Parliament, called those two great Soviet peoples, the Uzbeks and the Tajiks, "despicable Asiatic tribes." To our knowledge this pronouncement stirred no indignation in the British Parliament. But it stirred the indignation of the Soviet people, who considered these words as relics of the racist, human-hating theory which strives to justify domination of one nation over another, to justify each and every form of colonial and national oppression.

We Soviet people cannot understand how a person, claiming to be educated, can fail to know the valuable ancient traditions and heroic history of the Uzbeks and Tajiks who, in the ancient period of their history, had already made invaluable contributions to world civilization. As evidence we may cite the creative work of the great poet and philosopher Alisher Navoi. On the other hand, how can one ignore the tremendous growth of the creative power of these peoples—a growth by which the latest, Soviet, period of their historical development is characterized. The achievements of the national arts of the people of Soviet Uzbekistan, Soviet Tajikistan, and the other peoples of Soviet Middle Asia, are boundless. They enrich world culture—and the arts which belong to all humanity. They cannot be ignored by any modern-minded and progressive person.

Truly, only 30 years ago, in all of Soviet Middle Asia—just as today in any colonial or semi-colonial country—there did not exist a single orchestra, a single chorus, opera theater or center of musical education. Musical life was confined to amateur parlor entertainment and its development was limited to the form of oral tradition. And what is the situation today?

Today, in the five capitals of the five Soviet Middle Asian republics, five first-rate classical theaters of opera and ballet function successfully. The great majority of artists who perform in these theaters matured to their present advanced artistic position during the period of Soviet power. All of our Soviet land knows and loves the highly artistic performances of the Uzbek woman opera singer Chaleema Nasirova, of the Kazakh songstress Khulyash Baysaytova—whom the people have named "Kazakh Nightingale."

The national art works performed on the stages of these theaters are eloquent testimony to the fact that new chapters have been added to the history of world opera and ballet, that new peculiarly national branches of international musical-dramatic arts have been created here.

The Uzbek operas *Buran* and *Leila and Mejnun* would provide the greatest pleasure to a listener of any nationality who is atune to the beauties of music and who is capable of appre-

ciating the newness of the themes, the images, the melody and the rhythms, —which these renascent and newly strengthened national cultures are bringing to world culture. Simultaneously one can hear in these theaters of Soviet Middle Asia such classical works as *Eugene Onegin, Carmen* and *Prince Igor*. I could also bring illustrations from the musical life of other constituent and Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics—as far distant as Buryat-Mongolia. The people of this Republic, who were one time considered doomed to extinction, are presently displaying an outstanding talent for and receptiveness to culture. I do not even mention the magnificent flowering of musical culture among such peoples as the Armenians and Georgians with their splendid century-old musical traditions. The peoples of the Soviet East are today writing a virtually new history of music, in which all the obsolescent conceptions of past periods of musical culture are being revised—a history in which great new vistas for the further development and enrichment of universal musical art are being opened.

Such facts as these should be brought forward in great numbers because they strike a blow of irresistible power against those many theoreticians and practitioners of hatred and racism. I referred to Mr. Graham only because his attitude toward the peoples of the East today has many adherents. When Hanson Baldwin, writing in the *New York Times* in January, 1949, declares: "Those backward peoples who are politically and industrially at the level of the eighteenth century, are not ready for full self-government,"—he deprives them of their political and economic rights, dooms them to cultural extinction and physical degeneration.

It is necessary to clarify the evil substance of the theoretical views which nurture and inspire modern aggressors. The most disgusting are the theories of cosmopolitanism which call upon people with century-old cultures and great traditions to renounce their justified national pride and self-esteem, to renounce their national independence.

These theories serve to conceal the most naked chauvinism and contemptuous condescension toward all peoples; they are neither more nor less than a new version of the old theory of racism. But is it not true that this theory was advanced by the Germans as their excuse for seeking world domination, and that it actually served as a preparation for the Second World War?

Progressive workers in the fields of culture and science in all countries cannot but express their unequivocal condemnation of all those theoreticians and practicioners of racism, cannot but express their fullest sympathy with the struggle at present being led by the peoples of colonial and semicolonial countries for their national independence, their sovereignty, for genuine equality among all the peoples of the world—because this struggle is truly progressive. It leads to the emancipation of the creative forces of all peoples, contributes to the enrichment of world culture and therefore serves the cause of world peace.

It is because the people of the Soviet Union have exiled from their country all racist ideas and have forged the full friendship of the dozens of nationalities which comprise the USSR, that the musical culture of the Soviet Union can be rightfully compared to an orchard in full bloom. It grows fuller and richer with each new day.

The Soviet people love art and music, they place a high value upon music as a great social-cultural-educational force.

It is only natural, therefore, that the Soviet people and the Soviet State appraise the works of their artists in terms of high standards—approaching them from the viewpoint of their truthfulness, the strength of their content, the perfection and beauty of their forms. Soviet art must have profound content, must be realistic, and must be *Narodnim*—that is, it must be derived from the people and intended for the people. Soviet art must find the liveliest response among the masses. It must enrich their minds and souls. It must contribute to the formation of new and better human qualities. It must furnish aesthetic joy through the beauty, richness, and clarity of its message.

Quite recently there occurred in the Soviet Union an active discussion regarding the creative and aesthetic problems of musical art, of its past, present and its immediate future. Every stratum of the Soviet population actively participated in this discussion—workers, collective farmers, students and scientists. We are certain that the problems touched upon during this widespread discussion have international significance, because we feel that our primary task—restoring to music its great social role, making it a force in the service of progressive mankind—should evoke sympathy among millions of people the world over. Without fulfilling this task we cannot answer the question: How can we musicians serve the cause of peace, democracy and progress, with the power of our art.

Within contemporary art—music included—there is a strong and irreconcilable struggle between two artistic ideologies. The first of these is realistic —developed from the harmonious truthful and optimistic concept of the world. This ideology is progressive and enriches humanity with its great spiritual values. The second ideology is formalistic. We consider formalistic such art as is lacking in love of the people, which is anti-democratic. Such art seeks merely form and rejects content. It is bred by a pathologically dislocated and pessimistic concept of life, by lack of faith in man's power and ideals. This ideology is reactionary—nihilistic—it excludes music from humanity's spiritual equipment and actually leads to the degeneration and death of music as an aesthetic form, as a category of the beautiful. The degeneracy and hollowness of pseudo-culture which lacks a national and popular base; the disgusting features of cosmopolitanism which is deeply indifferent to the destiny of its people and all mankind—these features of pseudo-culture manifest themselves in the rejection of the desires of the broad audiences by contemporary formalistic music, and in its utter loss of national features.

We can state with complete certainty, that even the most talented artist who adheres to formalism in his art, cannot pronounce any really new and great word. He cannot reach the people's hearts, minds and souls. How many different directions, trends, schools within formalistic camps of musicians have replaced each other with kaleidoscopic speed during the past few decades of musical history! How many new "prophets," "saviors" and "leaders of the new music"—legislators of the future of music—have emerged! Among them were quite a few great talents. However, upon the scorched earth of formalistic art even great tal-

ents can not produce genuinely artistic values.

In this respect the story of Stravinsky is highly revealing. His beginnings were promising. But having broken with the traditions of the Russian national school of music, having betrayed his native land and severed himself from his people, Stravinsky joined the camp of reactionary modernistic musicians. His moral barrenness reveals itself in his openly nihilistic writings. Stravinsky has no fear of that gaping abyss which separates him from the spiritual life of the people. He asserts: "The 'mass,' in relation to art, is a quantitative term which has never once entered into my considerations. . . . "The broad mass adds nothing to art, it cannot raise the level, and the artist who aims consciously at 'mass appeal' can do so only by lowering his own level, the soul of each individual who listens to my music is important to me, and not the mass feeling of a group."

What idea and what people are served by this artist who has assumed a position of extreme reactionary subjectivism? Stravinsky answers this question eloquently and without concealment. He says: "My music does not express anything realistic . . . My music has nothing to narrate."

What a grim and devastating verdict he has pronounced upon himself and upon all decadent art with those words —proclaiming the meaninglessness and absence of content in his creations.

We call upon all progressive musicians of the world to rally to the position of realism as the basis of a genuinely valuable democratic art, capable of restoring art to its rightful place as something creative, aesthetically valuable, socially useful, truthful and noble!

But what is realism, and is it possible to achieve it in music?

This question is very frequently asked by our adversaries—the adherents of so-called "art for art's sake," adherents of formalism who deliberately strive to confuse the meaning of the struggle between two directions in music.

We have been entertained, for example, by the curious argument that the boundaries of realism in music do not extend beyond the imitation of the cuckoo in Beethoven's *Pastoral Symphony* or the bleating of the lambs in Strauss' *Don Quixote.* To those who confuse naturalistic imitation of sounds with true realism, we can only say that nowhere except in formalistic music, do we find addiction to naturalistic sound-imitations carried to the point of absurdity. Composers learned to depict any kind of noises—the roar of locomotives, the clatter of industrial machinery. But they un-learned how accurately to convey and depict human emotions and human feelings, noble and truthful human experience. That is why they finally departed from realism, from humanity, that is why they lost the gift of making a bridge between themselves and their audience and the people.

It is a question of the beautiful and the lofty capability of observing the world in its multitudinous aspects. It is a question of being able to generalize upon the great experience of living, and at the same time to single out that which is most important in the process of living. It is a question of the artist as a progressive element of human society, as a teacher and educator, who reaffirms in his works moral and aesthetic values. It is a question that music must cease being a diversion and a toy in the hands of "the sophisticated, gourmands, and aesthetes," and become once again a great social force serving humanity in its struggle for progress and the triumph of reason.

Millions of people, and with them the progressive musicians of the world,—if they consider seriously the tasks and problems of contemporary music—will declare themselves against formalism. For the struggle against formalism is the struggle for the real emancipation of the creative genius of the musician and for the flowering of music.

Contemporary realistic art, carrying forward and developing the traditions of the classics, will be more diversified in form and richer than was the realistic art of past epochs. There are no blueprints, no fixed standards, no diagrams. The road of restless creative strivings is open to the artist. The closer the artist approaches to the life of the people, the more fully he reflects their progressive thoughts, feelings and aspirations, the more significant will become the result of his strivings.

How difficult and complex is the path of the artist who strives to break the bonds of the narrow caste and to become a herald of principles of realism and peoples' art, is demonstrated by the evolution of some Soviet musicians in recent years. As an illustration, I could cite the creative work of Prokofieff. It is well-known that valuable tendencies became evident in the creative work of this most talented composer after his return to his native land —the USSR. In the 'thirties Prokofieff began tenaciously to devote himself to great and significant themes, to national-popular images. His cantatas *Alexander Nevsky* and *Zdravitsa*; his opera *War and Peace,* are characterized by realistic features which are new for Prokofieff. Prokofieff achieved considerable results in his ballets *Romeo and Juliet* and *Cinderella,* which are very successfully performed on the stages of the largest Soviet theaters. But some of his symphonic works and his newest opera, *The Story of a Real Man* can in no sense be considered among his creative successes. These works reveal that a composer cannot stop at the halfway mark; that he must ceaselessly continue his search for enrichment of the content and perfection in the form of his music. Otherwise relapses into formalism are inevitable. I am profoundly convinced that Prokofieff will find great creative successes along this path. For example, we are impatiently awaiting the early completion of his new ballet *Stone Flower.*

I hope the few thoughts which I now wish to convey concerning my own work, my own searchings and aspirations will not be considered as immodesty. It seems to me that if, in the past, I achieved a measure of success in some of my works, it was because in these works I managed to establish intimate contact with the life of my people. In any case, I strove in these works to embody significant human progressive life-giving ideas; I strove to find a language whose meaning could be understood.

Conversely, in those of my works—especially those of the postwar years—in which I departed from grand themes and contemporary images, I lost my contact with the people—and I failed. My work found response only among the narrow strata of sophisticated musicians—but it failed to meet with approval among the broad masses of listeners.

The people could not remain indifferent to the fact that artists from whom it expects their best works, great

creative victories, have sunk into a world of petty, subjective individualistic introspection. The well-known decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party concerning music—which denounced the manifestation of formalism in Soviet music and called upon composers to struggle for realism; for profound content; for *narodnost;* for richness and clarity of form—this decision resulted from the demands of the people and represented the expression of these demands.

Just as for the majority of our composers, for me this demand of the people was an extremely important stage in my creative development. My search for a great theme, for significant content, for more nearly perfect and exact musical language will, I hope, be expressed in my next works. The success of my music for the film *The Young Guard* brought me joy.

Bringing into being a work which must be permeated with great ideas and great passions, which must convey with its sounds tragic suspense as well as deep optimism; and must reaffirm the beauty and dignity of man—this is a difficult and complicated task.

The path of the artist who strives for realism in his music is immeasurably complicated and difficult. But these difficulties cannot frighten the genuine artist, because only by conquering them can he win the recognition of the people. Only along this path can a composer become a genuine exponent of the ideas of contemporary progressive humanity, become a genuine herald of the best ideas of his period. Only from these positions, it is possible to strive for the classical art of our time.

I should also like to tell you that during the past year, when the position of realism and *narodnost* in Soviet music was strengthened, Soviet composers have already achieved a certain measure of significant success. There have appeared the hitherto unknown names of talented, vigorous youth engaged in searching for the new. There have appeared new works of symphonic, oratorical, chamber music and cantatas which herald first successes in embodying significant, vital human themes of contemporary times and in the creation of a new, rich, melodic and clear musical language.

It is with satisfaction that we discover that the strivings and the principles of Soviet musicians are finding increasingly broad response among progressive musicians the world over. The consciences of progressive musicians cannot complacently accept the degeneracy to which formalism is dooming contemporary music. Progressive musicians more and more frequently raise their voices in defense of the glorious traditions of national cultures and realism. The conclusions and decisions reached at the International Congress of Composers and Musical Critics which occurred in Prague in May, 1948, are eloquent testimony to this fact.

The camp of the proponents of realism in music will daily grow larger and stronger. With all the power at our command, we musicians must inspire and strengthen in the people their faith in reason, in light, in beauty and in the majesty of man. Against the machinations of reaction, which seeks to breed human hatred, which insults mankind, which portrays the world as a bleak desert, and man as a senseless wicked animal, we must place human and progressive art.

Let us broaden our friendship, the friendship of progressive workers in the field of culture. Together we are invincible. We will be able to fulfill our duties as citizens, and we will arouse the conscience of the people against war, against barbaric fanaticism. We must compel the warmongers to retreat and we must disarm them. The people will never follow them.

We must join the beautiful and mighty voice of our art to the courageous voices of the people raised in the cause of peace and democracy.

Never for a moment forgetting the dangers of war, we will consistently expose the forces of human hatred; we will, with all the means at our command, serve the cause of freedom and progress. May our struggle for peace, life and human dignity, our struggle against war, death and barbarism, unite and strengthen our forces and serve the cause of the true rebirth and full flowering of the musical art of our times.

US Youth Group Calls For Peace

The following letter, sent by the Young Progressives of Eastern Pennsylvania to the youth of Leningrad, was printed recently in Pravda:

"To the Youth of Leningrad
"Dear Friends:

YOU are not so far away that we cannot extend our hands in friendship.

"We, the Young Progressives of America in the City of Philadelphia, are fighting for security and lasting peace. As layoffs mount here, the Forrestals and Eisenhowers move closer to war. This, it seems, is Wall Street's only answer to depression. Young people, who must do the fighting, have a better answer—more unemployment compensation, public works, low-cost housing and scholarships. We need butter—not guns; equality for Negro youth at home—not the export of lynching to Europe! The North Atlantic Pact, Marshall Plan, Eisenhower Plan and draft all add up to a conspiracy to unleash a third world war against our heroic wartime ally, the Soviet Union. In such a war the American youth themselves will suffer most.

"We have exposed, and will continue to expose, those who refuse to accept the Soviet Union's offer of peace talks, who instead turn to military pacts and agreements while hypocritically talking 'peace.'

"The American youth desire peace and will as in the past, return once again to the progressive path. JOBS, EDUCATION, HOMES — NOT WAR—are our needs, and united in friendship and co-operation with Soviet youth and youth all over the world, these will become a reality.

"Sincerely and fraternally yours,
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
YOUNG PROGRESSIVES."

USSR's 1949 State Budget Expends 415.3 Billion Rubles

Following is the text of the law on the State Budget of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for 1949, enacted in March by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

THE Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics RESOLVES:

1. To approve the State Budget of the USSR for 1949 submitted by the Council of Ministers of the USSR, including the amendments adopted on the reports of the Budget Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, namely: total amount of revenues 446,043,323,000 rubles and total amount of expenditures 415,355,205,000 rubles, with an increase of receipts over expenditures by 30,688,118,000 rubles; and in addition 2,737,166,000 rubles, the residual carry-overs from the republican and local budgets for January 1, 1950.

2. In accordance with Article 1 of the present law, to approve the Union [federal] Budget for 1949, in revenues to the amount of 353,620,165,000 rubles and in expenditures to the amount of 322,932,047,000 rubles, with revenues exceeding expenditures by 30,688,118,000 rubles.

3. To approve following State Budgets of the Union Republics for 1949:

	Revenue Receipts	*Expenditure*
Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic	51,571,426	51,571,426
including: Republican Budget	41,217,184	11,958,164
local budgets	10,354,242	39,613,262
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	16,502,934	16,502,934
including: Republican Budget	14,150,768	5,515,861
local budgets	2,352,166	10,987,073
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	3,741,096	3,741,096
including: Republican Budget	3,509,978	1,324,493
local budgets	231,118	2,416,603
Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic	3,190,252	3,190,252
including: Republican Budget	2,706,804	1,387,458
local budgets	483,448	1,802,794
Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic	3,577,601	3,577,601
including: Republican Budget	3,244,701	1,440,112
local budgets	332,900	2,137,489
Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic	2,500,045	2,500,045
including: Republican Budget	2,277,852	1,110,978
local budgets	222,193	1,389,067
Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic	1,830,081	1,830,081
including: Republican Budget	1,634,036	714,360
local budgets	196,045	1,115,721
Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic	1,306,798	1,306,798
including: Republican Budget	1,202,847	666,434
local budgets	103,951	640,364
Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic	1,055,066	1,055,066
including: Republican Budget	969,722	499,661
local budgets	85,344	555,405
Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic	1,447,689	1,447,689
including: Republican Budget	1,249,887	774,445
local budgets	197,802	673,244
Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic	959,621	959,621
including: Republican Budget	872,892	385,525
local budgets	86,729	574,096
Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic	899,528	899,528
including: Republican Budget	795,232	368,137
local budgets	104,296	531,391
Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic	1,102,935	1,102,935
including: Republican Budget	1,027,013	581,799
local budgets	75,922	521,136
Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic	1,221,633	1,221,633
including: Republican Budget	1,172,263	714,162
local budgets	49,370	507,471
Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic	966,880	966,880
including: Republican Budget	880,676	539,844
local budgets	86,204	427,036
Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic	549,573	549,573
including: Republican Budget	519,598	356,108
local budgets	29,975	193,465
TOTAL for Republican and local budgets	92,423,158	92,423,158
including: Republican Budgets	77,431,453	28,337,541
local budgets	14,991,705	64,085,617

4. To establish the residual carry-overs of the budget sums of the Republican and local budgets for January 1, 1950, as follows:

Russian SFSR, 1,547,143,000 rubles; Ukrainian SSR, 495,088,000 rubles; Byelorussian SSR, 112,233,000 rubles; Uzbek SSR, 95,708,000 rubles; Kazakh SSR, 107,013,000 rubles; Georgian SSR, 68,107,000 rubles; Azerbaijan SSR, 54,902,000 rubles; Lithuanian SSR, 26,373,000 rubles; Moldavian SSR, 31,652,000 rubles; Latvian SSR, 35,028,000 rubles; Kirghiz SSR, 21,703,000 rubles; Tajik SSR, 26,986,000 rubles; Armenian SSR, 33,088,000 rubles; Turkmen SSR, 36,649,000 rubles; Estonian SSR, 29,006,000 rubles; Karelo-Finnish SSR, 16,487,000 rubles.

5. To approve the following allocations from the Republican Budgets for the Budgets of Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics and local Soviets for 1949:

	(In thousands of rubles)
The Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic	29,259,020
The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	8,634,907
The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	2,185,485
The Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic	1,319,346
The Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic	1,804,589
The Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic	1,166,874
The Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic	919,676
The Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic	536,413
The Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic	470,061
The Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic	475,442
The Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic	487,367
The Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic	427,095
The Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic	445,214
The Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic	458,101
The Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic	340,832
The Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic	163,490
TOTAL	49,093,912

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Defense Gets Only 19%

Budget Appropriations of USSR Underscore Peace Aims

By Ivan Yevenko

THE Budget of the USSR is the financial plan of the Soviet State through which it accumulates financial resources and distributes them for financing the development of the country's productive forces for peaceful constructive aims.

The Budget of the USSR, which reflects the countrty's economic might and its cultural development, is growing from year to year. In 1946 it consisted of 325,400,000,000 rubles of revenue and 307,500,000,000 rubles of expenditures; in 1947 the figures were respectively 386,200,000,000 and 361,500,000,000 rubles; and in 1948, 408,400,000,000 rubles and 368,400,000,000 rubles.

The State Budget of the USSR for 1949, recently approved by the Supreme Soviet, is fixed in the amount of 446,043,000,000 rubles of revenue and 415,355,000,000 rubles of expenditures. Revenue exceeds expenditures by 30,688,000,000 rubles.

The constant increase of Budget revenue is the law of development in the USSR.

From 1923 to 1937, Budget revenue of the Soviet State increased 37 times. From 1937 to 1940, Budget revenue grew by 65 per cent. Such a rate of increase in Budget revenue is not known in any other country.

The structure of Budget revenue in USSR is closely associated with the distinctive features of the socialist State. The main source of budget revenue in the USSR are receipts from socialist national economy. The sources of revenue rise together with the development of industry and agriculture, with the consolidation of the socialist economy.

Main receipts from socialist economy in the Budget are made up by the turnover and profit taxes which in 1949 comprise 296,000,000,000 rubles or 66.5 per cent of all revenue.

Special mention should be made of the fact that taxes and levies contributed by the population occupy an insignificant part in the Soviet Budget. In 1949 they amount to only 8.2 per cent of the total revenue.

Expenditures under the State Budget for 1949 strikingly reflect the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union. The bulk of expenditures is directed by the Soviet State for financing the development of the national economy and social and cultural measures. As compared with last year, expenditures for financing the national economy increase by 5,042,000,000 rubles and for social and cultural measures by 13,605,000,000 rubles.

These figures reveal the tremendous constructive work on the restoration and development of the economy conducted by the Soviet Union. Expenditures for capital construction in 1949 increased nearly one and one-half times as compared with 1948, and comprise 79,800,000,000 rubles. These funds will be used, in conformity with the Five-Year-Plan, for building and restoring hundreds of industrial establishments, thousands of miles of railway lines, tens of thousands of houses, as well as a large number of schools, hospitals, sanatoriums, rest homes, clubs, etc. Construction throughout the Soviet Union will be of considerable importance for raising the living standard of the people. Appropriations for housing construction and credits for individual house-building are increasing substantially.

A large share of the state funds are assigned for the further progress of agriculture. Budget expenditures for this purpose rise from 20,500,000,000 rubles in 1948 to 32,700,000,000 rubles in 1949. The Soviet Government is rendering constant aid in the development and consolidation of the collective farm system and in creating all requisites for a well-to-do life for the collective farmers. The bulk of Budget

(Continued on page 255)

Budget Text

6. To fix the 1949 allocations from All-Union [federal] state taxes and receipts for the republican and local budgets in the amounts of:

(a) from receipts from taxes on turnover: Russian SFSR, 7.6 per cent; Ukrainian SSR, 19 per cent; Byelorussian SSR, 33.8 per cent; Uzbek SSR, 11.6 per cent; Kazakh SSR, 27.1 per cent; Georgian SSR, 28.5 per cent; Azerbaijan SSR, 17.8 per cent; Lithuanian SSR, 49 per cent; Moldavian SSR, 46.4 per cent; Latvian SSR, 15.4 per cent; Kirghiz SSR, 31.3 per cent; Tajik SSR, 25.3 per cent; Armenian SSR, 35.9 per cent; Turkmen SSR, 47.8 per cent; Estonian SSR, 21.3 per cent; Karelo-Finnish SSR, 36.7 per cent;

(b) from income tax receipts from the population, agricultural tax from collective farmers and individual farmers, income tax from collective farms, tax from unmarried citizens and citizens of the USSR with small families, from revenues of the machine and tractor stations, forestry income and from subscriptions of the population to the state loan—50 per cent.

7. To approve the report on the fulfillment of the State Budget of the USSR for 1947, in the amounts of 386,189,556,000 rubles of revenue and 361,542,204,000 rubles of expenditure, the revenue exceeding the expenditure to the amount of 24,647,352,000 rubles.

CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE USSR N. SHVERNIK
SECRETARY OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE USSR A. GORKIN

Moscow, Kremlin. March 14, 1949.

More and Cheaper Food Available For People of USSR

Soviet consumers are getting an ever-mounting supply of foodstuffs as a result of increased production and their own higher demand due to the price reductions of last March. This article, based on interviews with V. Zotov, Minister of the Food Industry of the USSR, and Alexander Ishkov, Minister of the Fish Industry of the USSR, tells of measures taken to ensure a bountiful supply of all types of food and fish for the Soviet people.



PLENTY TO EAT. Soviet consumers find markets filled with goods at lower prices since the recent currency reforms.

MARCH 1, 1949, initiated the second stage in the series of price reductions on general consumers' goods in the USSR. This reduction covers items produced by the food industry. Prices have been reduced by 10 per cent on such foodstuffs as bread, macaroni, biscuits, gingerbread and cakes, as well as on tobacco and cigarettes; by 30 per cent on salt; 28 per cent on vodka; 25 per cent on liqueurs; 15 per cent on fortified grape wines, cognacs and fruit and berry wines. Prices on perfumery have been cut by 20 per cent. Prices have also been reduced on food products processed by enterprises of the Ministries of the Meat and Dairy, and the Fish Industries.

The latest price reductions will lead to an increased public demand for all food products and will thus confront the Soviet food industry with new tasks. The Ministry of the Food Industry of the USSR is in a position to undertake the solution of these new tasks. During the past three years of work under the Stalin Five-Year Plan, the food industry of the USSR has recovered to a substantial extent from the damage caused by the German-fascist invaders. The funds invested by the Soviet State in restoration, new construction and technical re-equipment of the food enterprises in the postwar years approximate 4,000,000,000 rubles. In the first four years of the current Five-Year Plan period the capital investments in the food industry will equal the combined investments made in this industry under the first two Five-Year Plans before the war.

The food enterprises of the USSR are receiving increased amounts of equipment and supplies with every passing year. As compared with the prewar year of 1940, these enterprises are due to receive in 1949 a fourfold quantity of various instruments, three times more cement, 2.5 times more electric motors and a double amount of timber and other materials. The Soviet machine-building industry supplies the food industry with the latest technical equipment: machines, boilers and fixtures. The present volume of machine building for the food industry is nearly three times the prewar production.

In the postwar years the food factories of the USSR have continuously raised their efficiency through the introduction of the latest machinery, direct-route technological processes, automatization of various processes and extensive mechanization of the arduous processes. In the bakeries, for example, hundreds of old ovens have been replaced by new highly-productive bread-baking conveyors, and all the processes (kneading, etc.) have been mechanized. The antiquated hydraulic presses in the creameries have been replaced by continuous extraction installations and automatic worm presses. The tobacco factories have been equipped with highly-productive automatic cigarette machines, and as a result the production of cigarettes in the USSR is now five times the prewar volume. The capital construction already accomplished has made it possible to surpass the prewar capacities in bread-making, macaroni, margarine, wine and salt production.

In 1948, the Soviet food industry exceeded the gross production plan by 6.8 per cent, topping the 1947 volume of production by 23.7 per cent. At the same time the food industry reduced the cost of production below the planned targets, saving more than 400,000,000 rubles in addition to the planned volume of savings. The quality of the food products has been substantially improved.

A considerable increase in production will be effected in 1949, when the output of refined sugar will rise by 36 per cent, of vegetable oils and canned

goods by 23 percent, margarine by 27 per cent, grape wine by 38 per cent, soap by 70 per cent, and so on.

The substantial increase in production will proceed side by side with a continuous improvement in the quality of the products and extension of their assortment. Many prewar varieties have already been re-introduced; small packaged goods have been introduced and the wrappings improved for the convenience of consumers. The confectionary factories, for example, have surpassed the prewar volume of output of wrapped and packaged goods. The canneries are again using the prewar recipes, and have increased the production of superior varieties of canned goods to a point 1.5 times the prewar level. The prewar volume of canned vegetables and fruit processing will be surpassed this year, when a considerable increase will also be effected in the production of tinned delicatessen goods, green peas, asparagus, etc. The prewar output of wrapped confectionary products will be surpassed by 29 per cent and the output of chocolate products is to be doubled. The production of the most-widely demanded caramels and fruit drops will be raised to the prewar volume.

To meet the demands of the public, the food industry will in 1949 increase the output of lump sugar by 40 per cent, of pressed packaged sugar by 100 per cent, and of powdered sugar by 150 per cent over the 1948 volume. There will also be a substantial increase in the output of tea.

Soviet wineries have markedly improved the quality of the superior brands. The output of wine is due to regain its prewar volume this year, and the output of champagne will surpass the prewar volume to a considerable extent.

Prewar production has also been surpassed in the output of many perfumery products. The present year will witness a further improvement in Soviet perfumery products. For example, the prewar formulas are again in use in the production of toilet and laundry soap. The production of superior laundry soap will increase two and one-half times, as will the mass production of glycerine, strawberry, egg-soap and other varieties.

Backed by the powerful technical base created by the Soviet State, the workers of the food industry are systematically broadening the assortment and improving the quality of food products to meet the constantly growing demands of the Soviet people.

THE coastal waters, numerous rivers and lakes of the Soviet Union abound in game fish of the most varied species. The Black, Azov, Caspian and Aral Seas, and the Volga, Don, Kuban, Dnieper and other rivers are rich in valuable species of fish such as sturgeon, beluga, sevruga, white salmon. The Barents and White Seas yield marine perch, herring, and a variety of salmon. The seas of the Far East have Siberian salmon, gorbusha, chavycha, plaice, and sardines. The Baltic waters and the countless lakes of the Leningrad and Kaliningrad Regions and the Baltic Soviet Republics are rich in salmon, sprat, cod, and many others.

Primitive and poorly equipped before the Revolution, the fisheries of the USSR have been transformed into highly mechanized enterprises furnished with the most up-to-date machinery and implements. Fishing in the Soviet Union has developed into a leading large-scale industry with an extensive network of modern fisheries covering the fish-abounding waters of the country.



BIG CATCH. Members of a fishery co-operative remove their "haul" from the boats.

Fish production is mounting in the Soviet Union with every year. In 1948 the country was provided with 71,000,000 pounds more fish than in 1947. The fish industry has markedly expanded the assortment and variety of its output, substantially increasing the production of frozen fish fillets; pickled, dried and dry-cured fish; black and red caviar; medicinal fats, etc.

The Soviet State now possesses a powerful trawler fleet of most up-to-date vessels, built at Soviet shipyards. This fleet, equipped with the latest in fishing equipment, plies the waters all year round at goodly distances from the coast. Inshore fishing is conducted from motorboats using small trawls. This increases yields of the coastal fisheries 100 to 200 per cent.

All the work of the catching and processing of fish is extensively mechanized in the Soviet fish industry. Mechanization has made it possible sharply to increase the number of trips of the fishing vessels, to use all fishing equipment more efficiently, to improve the quality of the products, to raise the productivity of labor in fishing as well as in processing.

Besides state-operated fisheries, there flourish in the Soviet Union a tremendous number of co-operative fisheries which produce more than half the country's fish output. The co-operative fisheries surpassed their prewar level in 1947. The Volga-Caspian and Ural-Caspian fishing co-operatives fulfilled their 1948 quotas ahead of schedule and gave the country many millions of pounds of fish above their assignments.

The achievements of the co-operative fisheries have been made possible by the constant solicitude of the Soviet Government for their organizational and economic consolidation.

The fish industry is scheduled to increase yields by more than 25 per cent in 1949, considerably to enlarge the assortment of its products and to improve their quality. Output of various kinds of fillets, of cured and smoked fish and of fancy fish products will be substantially expanded.

More Tractors Work Greater Area

Millions of Acres in Soviet South Planted as Season Opens

By A. Romanchenko and G. Baklanov

GREAT shining fleets of tractors and other agricultural machines this year rolled out of state machine-and-tractor stations in the Soviet south with the first breath of spring.

The powerful, lumbering vehicles went to work on the collective and state farm fields in the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, in Turkmenia, Uzbekistan and other Soviet Central Asian Republics. As this is being written, hundreds of thousands of acres of rich black earth has been turned, harrowed and sown to grain crops.

This year the demand for the services of the state machine-and-tractor stations will be 20 per cent above the 1948 work-load, and 83 per cent of all spring, autumn and fallow plowing will be done by the tractors. A total of 57 per cent of the entire collective farm acreage devoted to spring crops will be planted by tractor-drawn seeders. In the Northern Caucausus, the Volga area and in Siberia, all basic farm work will be from 90 to 95 per cent mechanized.

This emphasis on mechanization will enable collective farms to expand their cultivated areas by many millions of acres, increase crop yields, extend production of valuable industrial crops and particularly sugar beets, long fiber flax, and hemp as well as the perennial grasses.

Along with the 20 per cent increase in the use of the mechanized equipment on Soviet farms this season, there is to be an expansion in the total acreage devoted to crops, principally in grain, industrial crops, vegetables, melons, and fodder.

This constant expansion of the acreage devoted to crop production is peculiar to the Soviet Union, with its vast areas of valuable farm land and socialist form of agriculture where private ownership and rent relations are unknown.

In the brief period of peaceful prewar development, the USSR increased its sown acreage by approximately 75,000,000 acres.



SELECTING BEST WHEAT. Members of a Ukrainian collective farm pick wheat for spring planting.

Although the invasion of the fascist barbarians saw 47 per cent of the total growing area of the USSR temporarily occupied by the enemy, the peoples of the USSR speedily restored the damaged property and have almost entirely eliminated the consequences of war. Even during the war, the collective and state farms in the rear expanded sowing areas and increased production of the principal crops.

Complete restoration and further extension of sown areas is one of the most important tasks of the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan. Under it, sown areas in the USSR are to increase by scores of millions of acres in the 1946-1950 period.

The planned extension alone will exceed the total prewar sown area of Germany, Great Britain and France.

With this statement, the question may arise: Is it within the power of Soviet agriculture to put vast new areas of land under cultivation year after year? The affirmative proof that it can and will be done is found in the practice of the collective and state farms.

In 1948 the collective farms extended their sown areas by 34,099,800 acres, and the greatest increase was in land sown to spring wheat, the most valuable cereal. Restoration of wheat sowings to the prewar level is reaching completion in the Ukraine, the Northern Caucasus and other regions which were subjected to enemy occupation. Production of hard wheat, the best in

the world, is expanding rapidly in the Volga area and other regions.

The areas sown to such mass-consumption products as potatoes, for instance, have already surpassed the prewar level, and acreage sown to the crops necessary to provide the Soviet Union with foodstuffs and raw material for industry are being restored and extended.

In the expansion of total acreage under cultivation, it should be noted that the correlation between crops is changing considerably in favor of vegetables, melons and fodder, and what is particularly characteristic, the area under perennial grasses is increasing at least four-fold.

The increase in sown areas, which is taking place in the USSR at an unprecedentedly rapid pace, is accompanied by a considerable improvement in the general efficiency of agriculture. This development of socialist agriculture will enable collective and state farms, within the next five or six years, to complete establishment of the grass-land system of agriculture, which is the basis for stable harvests and the successful development of animal husbandry.

At the same time, aided by the machine-and-tractor stations and the new afforestation stations being set up in the steppe and steppe-and-forest zones of the European part of the USSR, the collective farms in these zones will put into effect the majestic program for combating drought and the devastating, scorching winds. New wooded shelter belts are slated to be planted on tens of thousands of acres in 1949, new forest nurseries set up on thousands of acres, more than 4,000 reservoirs constructed, and tens of thousands of acres of new land brought under irrigation.

The machine-and-tractor stations have all the prerequisites to cope successfully with these tasks. The Soviet State is constantly supplying them with new machines and implements in ever-greater numbers. This spring the number of available tractors, reckoned in 15-horsepower units, is 17 per cent greater than the number in use in 1948; the number of plows, 11 per cent greater; cultivators, 19 per cent greater; and of seeders, 20 per cent greater.

The extensive mechanization of farm work is accompanied in the USSR by large-scale training of personnel for the machine-and-tractor stations. At the present time, schools for agricultural mechanics and courses operated by the machine-and-tractor stations themselves are training tens of thousands of tractor-drivers who are for the first time taking to the fields this spring. More than 4,000 tractor drivers are taking advanced courses of training to enable them to head tractor crews.

Vying in the widespread socialist competition for the best and speediest winter overhauling of their machines, the workers and specialists of the machine-and-tractor stations have scored splendid successes in preparing their equipment for field work. On February 1, 18,000 more tractors had been overhauled in the Soviet Union than at the same date last year. The machine-and-tractor stations of the Moscow Region and also of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic tuned up all their machines two months ahead of schedule.

Outstanding results in bringing their machines into fine working order have also been registered by the machine-and-tractor stations of the Alma-Ata, Transcarpathian and Chernovtsi Regions, and the Moldavian and Georgian Soviet Socialist Republics.

The preparation of agricultural machines and implements for spring field work has been surrounded with great popular interest.

In the USSR, any campaign for economic improvement is likely to capture the imagination of the people, and often the skilled personnel of industrial plants will "sponsor" the work of a rural construction project, a farm electrification scheme, or the like. This occurred widely during the past winter in relation to the work of machine-and-tractor stations in preparing their machines for spring. Usually, the "sponsors" are the plants which supply the stations with machinery.

The machine-and-tractor stations have been extensively aided by their "sponsoring" factories, which in many cases sent entire crews of workers and mechanical specialists to help in the work. The factory workers have produced for the machine-and-tractor stations various tools and spare parts for tractors and other machines above their planned assignments. Thus, the personnel of the Rostov Agricultural Machinery Plant decided to produce 150,000 rubles' worth of spare parts above their regular plan for the machine-and-tractor stations of the Rostov Region. The workers and specialists of this huge plant have given constant technical assistance to the Aksai, Prigorod, Kalach-Kurtlakskaya, Ust-Grayznovsky and Chernyshevskaya machine-and-tractor stations.

At the present time all machine-and-tractor stations are concluding the campaign for signing contracts with the collective farms they serve. These contracts stipulate that the work is to be carried out on a high standard of quality, and in the agronomically most appropriate time. This year the machine-and-tractor stations will go in for large-scale planting of corn and sunflower seeds in hills as well as for the use of other of the latest farming methods developed by Soviet scientists and proved effective in actual practice by the leading masters of bumper crops.

Aided by the agronomists of the machine-and-tractor stations most collective farms throughout the country have already drawn up their production plans for the entire year, as well as detailed plans for the spring sowing.

Soviet farmers, who during 1948 brought the gross grain harvest up to the prewar level despite drought in some areas and the difficulties still remaining as an aftermath of the war, have designated 1949 as a year of increase, of all-out effort to obtain rich harvests throughout the country. That they understand the drama and high responsibility of their position as the growers of the country's food and industrial crops is attested by a letter sent recently to J. V. Stalin by the farmers and machine-and-tractor station personnel of the Ukraine, one of the great farming regions of the USSR.

"We give you our firm collective farmers' word," they wrote, "that we will raise crop yields and increase the gross output of all agricultural crops on our whole sown area; we will carry out the full range of farm work on a high agronomic level which will ensure the raising of rich crops under any weather conditions.

"It is pleasant and joyful to feel that we, the men and women farmers in the Ukraine, as well as the people engaged in all branches of the national economy of our Homeland, are working for ourselves, for our own people, for the strengthening of our State."

Preliminaries Involve Millions

Trade-Union Congress of USSR Convenes on April 19

By K. Isayev

MILLIONS of members of trade-unions in the USSR are now ngaged in a great checking-up on the tewardship of leading personnel at very level, prior to the convening on April 19 of the Tenth Congress of oviet Trade-Unions.

In this accounting and election campaign, the general membership meetings re attracting an average attendance f 90 per cent. This is a characteristic nd not an unusual turnout for these nnual campaigns.

The trade-union members in factories and offices have for some time een electing delegates to the regional, erritorial and republican conventions f their unions by secret ballot. These onventions precede the national meeting of the Tenth Congress of Soviet Trade-Unions and some of them have lready been held.

At the conventions and meetings the elegates discuss fully and freely the ork of trade-union leaders, criticize heir shortcomings, and vote for their e-election or replacement by other andidates. All voting is by secret ballot. This type of practical democracy nables the rank-and-file to exercise trict control over the leading trade-nion bodies.

Rank-and-file democracy which works or the benefit of the worker is a characteristic of trade-unions in the Soviet tate.

Although unions have existed in Russia for about 50 years, the tsarist egime severely persecuted them and hey had an illegal or semi-legal status. A profound change took place after the October Revolution, and the Constitution of the USSR itself gives Soviet itizens the right to unite in public organizations, as well as freedom of peech, the press and assembly. The Constitution does more than merely oice these rights, as it expressly directs that they shall be ensured by placing at the disposal of the workers and their organizations such vital implements as printing presses, stocks of paper, public buildings and so on.

Soviet trade unions have taken full advantage of these possibilities and developed into a very influential factor in the life of the USSR. The powerful trade-union movement in the Soviet Union is an offspring of Soviet democracy in the real sense of this word.

Each trade union committee and every trade union leader is elected and strictly accountable to their electors. All shop, factory and local committees are chosen by secret ballot as are regional, territorial, republican, and central committees and councils.

Rank-and-file democracy with the membership electing and controlling all bodies and functionaries, draws workers into the activities of their organizations.

Reports of shop or departmental stewards are made to the basic unit of the Soviet trade-union structure, which is a small group of workers in one section of a plant, a brigade, or those working on one conveyer.

Every three months the group steward in the basic unit makes a report of his activities to the group membership. Members of a group may recall their steward at any time before the expiration of his full year term if they find his work unsatisfactory. In this case they replace him with another elected steward. Trade-union shop, factory and local committees make similar reports twice yearly.

This rule is strictly observed also by the central committees of the unions, whose reports are delivered directly to the membership at the large factories. For example, last year, between the annual conventions, reports on the work of the central committee of the Automobile and Tractor Workers' Union were delivered at membership meetings in more than 20 plants. The reports were made by the chairman, secretary and members of the presidium of the union.

Similar control over the work of their respective central committees is exercised by the rank-and-file members of all trade-unions.

The trade-unions are not subject to any state or economic bodies or officials. The Government of the USSR has never dictated nor can it dictate to the trade-unions. Far from restricting or persecuting trade-union activities, the Soviet Government gives great weight to the requests of the trade-unions and to their opinions.

A characteristic feature of trade-union democracy in the USSR is the fact that at membership meetings, rank-and-file trade unionists often criticize not only the work of trade-union leaders, but also of economic executives, and make suggestions relating to non-trade-union activities. The workers take a deep interest in production, and they boldly criticize the shortcomings of various economic bodies.

The factory and office workers formulate and present their requests as masters of their own country and not as petitioners pleading with an employer for a wage increase. They recommend to the representatives of the management and to the trade-union leaders ways and means of bringing about a more rapid rise in living standards, pointing out the means and resources that could be used for new housing construction, for expanding and re-equipping a club, for opening a sanatorium for the workers, a kindergarten or sports stadium. Thoroughly discussed and approved by the general membership meeting, suggestions such as these are included in resolutions instructing newly-elected committees to achieve their realization.

It is not in the least surprising to see a Government Minister and his deputies at a trade-union membership meeting, conference or convention. A re-

(Continued on page 235)

Plan Will Take 20 Years

Great Moscow Building Program Includes Skyscrapers

By M. Levin

THE decision of the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union calling for the drafting of a new general plan for the reconstruction of Moscow forms the subject of lively discussion everywhere in the capital. This great interest of Muscovites, and, indeed, of all Soviet people, in the reconstruction of the capital is, of course, not surprising.

Twelve years have passed since the adoption of the first general plan for the reconstruction of Moscow in the 1936-1945 period. Of this period, only six years could be devoted to the work under this plan. In the war years, almost all reconstruction except the further extension of the subway, ceased. In the postwar years great effort was required for the rehabilitation of the war-ravaged municipal economy of the city. Nevertheless, as is noted in the decision of the Council of Ministers and of the Central Committee of the CPSU, published on February 1, the projects to increase the supply of gas to the population, the extension of subway and bridge building under the Ten-Year Plan, were overfulfilled. Completion of the restoration of the main branches of Moscow's municipal economy to the prewar level has created the necessary conditions for carrying out all the tasks outlined in the first general plan for the reconstruction of the capital within the next three or four years.

That is why the Soviet Government and the Central Committee of the CPSU, recognized the necessity of drafting a new scientifically elaborated general plan for the reconstruction of Moscow, calculated for a longer period (20 to 25 years) and reflecting the new powerful upswing of the national economy, science and culture in the USSR.

The first general plan for the reconstruction of Moscow, adopted on the initiative of J. V. Stalin, brought about fundamental changes in the capital of the Soviet Union.

The basic principles of socialist town-building were formulated in the Stalin plan. Implementation of this plan showed models of reconstruction of a modern city with a population of many millions, reconstruction on socialist lines. The prodigious work of reconstructing entire avenues and squares and of building grand ensembles did not clash with the interests of private owners, since the land and almost the entire housing fund in Soviet cities are state property, the property of the whole people. All Soviet plans are inspired by one idea—the idea of concern for the people. The new roads and embankments, the numerous parks and boulevards, the best subway in the world, the thousands of new dwelling houses, the hundreds of schools and clubs, the new theaters and institutes in a word, everything that has enriched Moscow during the years of its reconstruction, has been made for the good of millions of its residents, foremost builders of communism. Moscow has become the most beautiful city in the Soviet Union. In all, more than 13,000,000,000 rubles have been spent on the reconstruction of the city since the adoption of the general plan.

Work on the reconstruction of Moscow was resumed on a broad scale after the war. A sum of 4,000,000,000 rubles was invested in Moscow's municipal economy in the three years between 1946 and 1948. Housing construction was carried on with particular intensity, as a result of which the housing facilities of Moscow at the beginning of this year surpassed the 1940 level by 7.5 per cent. Last year 250,000 square meters* of housing area was built and opened for habitation. This is double the area built in 1947. Besides this, 28,000 dwelling houses were repaired.

More than 2,000 dwelling houses are now being built in Moscow. Multi-storied blocks of buildings in the center and entire townships in the outskirts



MOSCOW MODEL. This beautiful structure was designed as one of the new skyscrapers for the Soviet capital.

*One square meter = 10.764 square feet.

are being erected by fast methods. Forty-five multi-storied houses, with a total area of 37,000 square meters, were recently opened for habitation in but one of the hamlets in the Stalin District, another hundred houses totalling 60,000 square meters are now under construction.

By 1950 Moscow will be receiving 500,000 square meters of dwelling area a year, and by 1952, one million square meters annually.

The construction of tall buildings of from 16 to 32 floors has been inaugurated in Moscow for the first time. A few days ago Moscow examined with interest photos of models of these skyscrapers printed in newspapers. These magnificent buildings will be a splendid embellishment of the capital, will change the aspect of entire districts. Especially outstanding is the grand ensemble of the Lomonosov State University which is to be built on a high, picturesque bank of the Moscow River. The central part of this building will have 26 floors. In addition to the blocks for five faculties, seven museums, the assembly hall with accommodation for 1,500 persons and the library which will contain 1,200,000 volumes, the ensemble will include buildings with 200 apartments for professors and teachers of the university and a hostel for students, each of whom will have a separate room. The park around the university buildings will be decorated with flower beds, fountains and sculptured works of art.

Along with housing construction, work in other branches of the municipal economy has been launched in the postwar years. Supply of gas to Muscovites has increased more than sixfold. During the past three years, 100,000 apartments—50 per cent more than in the preceding 80 years—have been supplied with gas. In the current year another 45,000 apartments will be supplied with gas. Here it may be mentioned that the cost of all this work on gasification, including the installation of gas stoves and meters in the apartments, is defrayed by the State, the consumer paying only the very low cost of gas. It has been estimated that Muscovites in whose apartments gas has been supplied in the postwar years, are saving over 200,000,000 rubles a year on fuel.

Moscow's city transport received a total of nearly 800 new vehicles, including 150 subway cars, 180 trolleybusses and 210 autobusses of new models. Building of a big beltline circle of the subway, part of which will be opened for traffic in the current year, is in full swing.



UNIVERSITY GROUP. Model of proposed buildings for Moscow State University under the reconstruction project.

Immense work has been carried out in planting of trees and shrubs in the city. More than 600,000 trees and nearly 3,000,000 shrubs have been planted in Moscow during the past three years.

All these successes in the restoration and development of the municipal economy have been achieved as a result of the fulfillment and overfulfillment of its tasks under the postwar Five-Year Plan by Moscow industry. Last year the factories and mills of the capital considerably surpassed the level of prewar production. The program of the first three years of the Five-Year Plan has been overfulfilled. Many enterprises have already completed their five-year plans. The workers of Moscow industry have decided to attain in three and one-half years the level of production called for the end of the Five-Year Plan. In January of the current year the output of industry of the city of Moscow and of Moscow Region was 24.4 per cent more than in the same month of 1948.

The new general plan for the reconstruction of Moscow opens another splendid page in the development of the capital of the first socialist state in the world. In accordance with the directions of J. V. Stalin, in drafting the new plan, it is necessary to foresee and provide for the development of science and technique in the future, to take into account that discoveries and inventions are being made which signify a real revolution in science and technique. Materials are now being prepared for drawing up the plan for reconstruction of the capital on the basis of the directions of the leader of the Soviet peoples.

The new general plan for the reconstruction of Moscow—by far the most extensive piece of city planning ever practically undertaken—is peculiarly Soviet in its scope. It is akin, in its bold transformation of existing conditions to conditions which provide a better life for man, to the other great Soviet projects—the elimination of the age-old drought on huge areas of the steppe and forest-and-steppe districts of the European part of the USSR; the introduction of subtropical plants in vast new regions; the irrigation of the deserts of Central Asia; the creation of artificial seas.



PORT OF ODESSA. The reconstructed wharves are highly mechanized for heavy cargoes.

City's New Industries Hum

War-Ravaged Odessa Revives In 5 Years of Peace

An Interview with A. D. Stepanenko

Chairman of the Odessa City Soviet

Five years have passed since the liberation, on April 10, 1944, of the city of Odessa, which was taken by the Germans after a heroic resistance which gained for it the distinction of being named as one of the five "Hero-Cities" of the USSR. Reduced to rubble by the battle and the subsequent occupation, Odessa is being rebuilt and is regaining the beauty which has caused it to be called "The Pearl of the Black Sea."

ODESSA is a great industrial and cultural center, the largest port on the Black Sea coast, a city of higher schools and scientific research institutes, historical monuments and museums, excellent seaside resorts and sanatoriums.

The development of Odessa is closely linked with the Stalin Five-Year Plans which changed the face of the city. Dozens of new industrial enterprises were built in a comparatively short time. On the eve of the war, industrial production was seven times above that of the pre-Revolutionary period. The port of Odessa was reconstructed and re-equipped and was known as one of the finest in Europe.

In the years since the establishment of Soviet power, education and culture in socialist Odessa, as everywhere in the country, achieved tremendous progress. Before the Second World War, Odessa had 18 higher schools with 20,000 students. The 44 technical schools and 116 elementary and secondary schoo's were attended by more than 100,000 students. The far from complete list of Odessa's cultural institutions includes 30 scientific-research institutes, 12 drama and music theaters, 27 clubs, 12 museums, parks of culture and rest, stadiums, 200 public and scientific libraries which contain more than 5,000,000 volumes.

Five large hospitals, supplied with the most modern medical equipment, 18 polyclinics, 60 medical stations at the mills and factories, and 7 maternity homes rendered free medical assistance. Odessa had 65 sanatoriums and 16 rest homes, which accommodated vacationists from all parts of the country.

This well-planned seaside city with its excellent architecture, became even more magnificent after the advent of Soviet power when many splendid new structures arose.

This was the Odessa we knew before the war.

The fascist invaders ravaged the city. They destroyed most of the mills and factories and shipped the equipment, the machinery and everything else of value out of the USSR. They laid waste a third of the houses, reducing whole sections of the city to ruins. Neither were monumental structures, Odessa's nineteenth-century masterpieces spared.

Immediately after the expulsion of the enemy, thousands of patriots streamed into the offices of the City Soviet, offering to help in rehabilitation. The city residents finished their regular workday, and then took their places on the building sites. In that very first year, Odessa's residents devoted more than one million man-hours to rehabilitation of the enterprises, the houses and the municipal economy. The State invested huge sums in restoration work in the city. Despite the war, which was still in progress, the Government rendered extremely valuable assistance, which enabled us to develop work on a large scale. The water mains and sewage system immobilized by the Nazis, the city transport system and many of the educational and public-utility enterprises, were put into operation in less than a month. In the course of eight months, 214 enterprises were put into working order.

Today, five years after the liberation of Odessa from the invaders, hundreds of enterprises are already in operation. The old mills have been restored and large new factories established.

The working people of the city are well on the way to accomplishing their promise to complete the five-year program of the postwar plan ahead of schedule. Last year's industrial production plan was fulfilled by 108.9 per cent; output rose by 50.3 per cent as compared with 1947. This year output of some of the industrial enterprises will double their prewar production. The Odessa Machine-Building Works alone

will yield as many machines as were produced in the whole of pre-Revolutionary Russia.

The port, which the invaders reduced to heaps of rubble and twisted metal, has come back to life. As before, ships from many parts of the world drop anchor here. It is interesting to note that the first vessel to moor in the port was the *Kalinin*—the last to sail from Odessa in the grim days of October 1941. During the period from April, 1945, to 1948, almost 6,000,000 square feet of housing, which is 56 per cent of the floor space destroyed during the war, was rehabilitated. Thanks to immense government aid, 38 technical and 87 other schools, as well as all the higher schools, have reopened. In 1947 alone, the Government appropriated more than 50,000,000 rubles for this purpose. The Odessa Conservatory, which has educated some of the most outstanding musicians in the country, is functioning as of old.

The scientific research institutions, for which Odessa is famed, have also resumed their activities. Among them are the well-known Institute of Experimental Ophthalmology (supervised by Academician Vladimir Filatov) where operations on the transplantation of the cornea are carried out, and the Lysenko Institute of Selection and Genetics, which has at its disposal nine scientific departments, seven laboratories, a scientific library, a museum and two seed-farms. This institute was the first to start experimentation on vernalization and cultivation of new species of high-yield grain crops.

All the libraries, plundered and destroyed by the fascist vandals, the art galleries, the museums of Western and Eastern arts, the historical, archaeological, and other museums have reopened. A new museum, depicting the heroic defense of the hero-city in the Second World War, opened last year.

The park of culture and rest, named after the great Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko, with its huge open air theater with 4,000 seats and the big stadium with accommodations for 40,000 persons, have been rehabilitated.

Eight hospitals, 38 polyclinics, dozens of maternity homes and children's institutions have been built in recent years. The Odessa network of health resorts is expanding: 40 sanatoriums and rest homes are functioning already. By the end of the Five-Year plan period (1950), accommodations in sanatoriums will surpass prewar facilities by more than 100 per cent.

The city's municipal economy is being improved, and more trees are being planted. In 1945 a trolley-bus service was established for the first time. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Odessa population has again converted the city into a great industrial and cultural center.

The general plan for the reconstruction of Odessa provides for construction of new highways, monumental structures, new health resorts, schools, parks, boulevards and squares.



REPAIR WORK. Scaffolding is shown on the Young Pioneers' Palace in Odessa.



UNIVERSITY. An entrance to the Mechnikov University is shown here.



CLINIC IN ODESSA. A view of the famous Filatov Clinic for treatment of diseases of the eye.

Prewar Grain Yield Reached

Output in Karelo-Finnish SSR Exceeds Planned Totals

By V. Sakkeus

Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Karelo-Finnish SSR.

MARCH 31, 1940 is a shining landmark in the history of the Karelo-Finnish people. On that date the Sixth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR passed the historic law which raised the status of the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic to that of a constituent republic of the Soviet Union, the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic. In his address at that session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, an outstanding Soviet statesman, the late Andrei Zhdanov, declared:

"The new forms of their national statehood will stimulate to a still greater extent the development of the creative abilities inherent in the Karelo-Finnish people and will enable them to advance with still greater speed and success under the banner of the Stalin Constitution."

All the necessary conditions had been prepared for this progress. A backward hinterland of tsarist Russia in the old days, Karelia had, by 1940, become an advanced Soviet Republic with a modern industry and mechanized agriculture based on large-scale farming. New cities and villages were built, numerous schools, sanatoriums, and hospitals were opened in the Republic which developed a national art and literature. Karelian timber and paper were supplied to all parts of the USSR. Extensive construction was conducted in every field of economic and cultural life.

The treacherous invasion of the Soviet Union by the fascist hordes in June, 1941 interrupted the peaceful efforts of the Karelo-Finnish people.

For three and one-half years many districts of the Republic were in the hands of the hitlerites and Finnish *schutzcorps* bandits, who destroyed completely 84 inhabited points and 200 industrial enterprises on the territory of the Karelo-Finnish SSR. The finest buildings in Petrozavodsk, capital of the Republic, were burned or blasted, and the new socialist cities of Kondopoga and Medvezhyegorsk were levelled. The damage caused by the fascists to the Karelo-Finnish SSR is estimated at 20,000,000,000 rubles.



LOGS AFLOAT. Millions of cubic feet of timber is rafted to market on the rivers of the Karelo-Finnish Republic.

The Soviet people have made tremendous headway in the realization of the Stalin Five-Year Plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR. The Karelo-Finnish people have made a great contribution to this gigantic effort. Nearly all the industrial enterprises wrecked by the invaders have been restored. Moreover, many of these enterprises have been expanded, rebuilt and equipped with the latest machinery. Among the revived enterprises are the Segezh paper mills, the largest of its kind in the USSR which last year increased its output to double the level of the prewar year of 1940. Electric saws are now widely used in the rich taiga forests, whereas before the war, the proportion of electric saws in use was very low. The Stalin Baltic-White Sea Canal was restored in record time (and has already been used in three postwar navigation seasons—1946, 1947 and 1948). The Kondopoga Pulp and Paper Mills were restored in one year. The restored Kondopoga Hydro-Electric Station is supplying power to these mills.

The industrial achievements of the Karelo-Finnish SSR may be illustrated by the following figures: the production program for the first three years



CAPITAL CITY. This is a general view of the central district of Petrozavodsk, capital of the Karelo-Finnish Republic.

of the current Five-Year Plan period has been fulfilled to the extent of 100.4 per cent, gross industrial output increased in 1948 by 41 per cent over the 1947 volume. There has been a substantial rise in output in all the important branches of production. The Republic is supplying increasing quantities of timber, paper and fish.

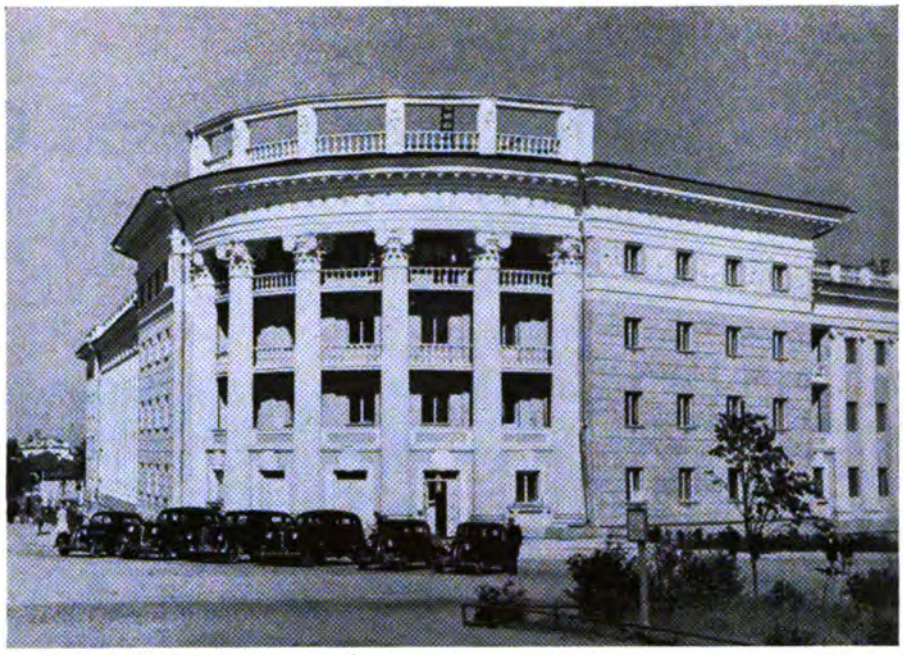
New branches of industry launched in the Karelo-Finnish SSR include the production of prefabricated housing and woolen cloth.

The substantial aid rendered by the State enabled the collective farmers of the Karelo-Finnish SSR to recover from the ravages of war within a very short time. The cultivated areas have been extended and the yield of grain crops were brought up to prewar standards. Extensive housing construction is under way in the Republic.

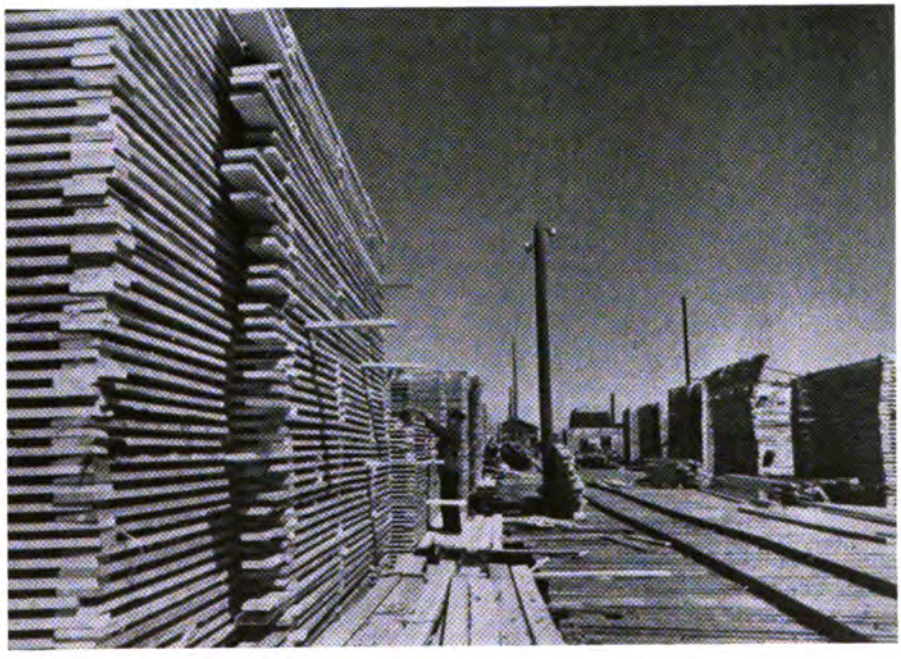
Cultural development has been well advanced in the Republic, which now has 604 primary and secondary schools. All the specialized high schools have been restored. Enrollment has been growing from year to year in the state university and teachers' institute. All the theaters, cinema houses, museums, clubs and libraries have likewise been restored and reopened.

Celebrations were held in the Republic last February to mark the centenary since the first publication of the *Kalevala,* the remarkable epic poem of the Karelo-Finnish people, which represents a rich contribution to the world treasury of culture. Translated into many languages, the *Kalevala* has become part of world literature.

The *Kalevala* may be called a poem about labor. Its songs picture the workday life, labor and traditions of the common folk, the struggle for the people's happiness. Its basic plot is the struggle waged by the population of Kalevala against the inhabitants of Pohyoela. This cold and gloomy land, the land of darkness is contrasted with the sunny and cheerful Kalevala. The inhabitants of Kalevala esteem labor, industry and skill. All the heroes of Kalevala do manual labor and they highly appreciate culture and the arts, whereas in Pohyoela all this is treated with contempt. Pohyoela is a land of sorcerers who bring only evil to mankind. The struggle between Kalevala and Pohyoela ends in complete victory for Kalevala. The glorious defenders of labor, light and justice triumph over the egotism, greed and treachery of the dwellers of gloom.



NORTHERN HOTEL. Petrozavodsk, capital of the Karelo-Finnish Republic, boasts many beautiful new buildings.



LUMBERYARD. Karelo-Finnish forests furnish much timber and production is steadily increasing.

Many new songs, based on the plots of the *Kalevala* have been composed in recent years by the well-known narrators M. Mikhayeva, E. Hiamialejnen, A. Kibroieva, P. Ivanova and T. Perttunen. They sing of the heroic deeds of the Soviet people. The dreams cherished by the ancestors of the Karelo-Finnish people have now come true. In the fraternal family of peoples of the Soviet Union, the Karelo-Finnish people acquired freedom and happiness.

On the anniversary of the Karelo-Finnish SSR, the working people of the Republic think with love and gratitude of the great Stalin, the man who raised high the banner of friendship and brotherhood of the peoples of the USSR.

Winter Sports Season Concludes With Ice Hockey Tilts

By N. Bezrukov

THIS has been an especially lively winter sports season for Soviet hockey players. Ice hockey has won high favor among our athletes and the season holds sway for three months.

Two kinds of ice hockey are played in the Soviet Union—Russian hockey and hockey played with a puck or, as it is sometimes called, Canadian hockey.

More than 1,000 teams in various cities took part in the competition for the USSR Cup in Russian hockey play. The crystal cup was captured for the seventh time by the Moscow team representing the Dynamo Sports Society. The cup for the best women's Russian hockey team was captured this season by the Moscow Burevestnik club players.

The race for the USSR ice hockey championship—the kind that is played with a puck—attracted the general attention of Soviet hockey fans during the past three months. The much-vaunted USSR hockey title was captured for the second time in succession by the Central House of the Red Army team. The Army players performed in truly brilliant fashion in this tournament. The team finished the season with 15 victories, two tied games and only one defeat. The Army team scored 32 points out of a possible 36.

Ice hockey played with a puck has gained wide popularity in the USSR during the past three years. Soviet hockey players have achieved excellent results during this short period. They have succeeded nicely in employing the tactics used in Russian hockey play—attacking on a wide front—in hockey played with a puck.

The success of the Soviet system of hockey play was demonstrated in the recent contests which took place between the Soviet and Polish hockey players. The total score in the three games played was 25-6 in favor of the Soviet players.



SOVIET ICE HOCKEY. Here's a tense moment in a game between the Central House of the Soviet Army (Moscow) and the Sverdlovsk Officers' Club.

ONE of the oldest sports activities enjoyed immensely in the USSR is ice skating. Russian skaters have captured the titles of world and European champions, and have established world records on a number of occasions.

The first ice skating clubs were formed in pre-Revolutionary Russia in 1864. In 1887 the ace Russian speedster, Alexander Panshin, won the international meet honors in competitions held in St. Petersburg and Austria. Two years later Panshin won the world skating title.

Skating became a truly mass sport in the Soviet Union after the Great October Socialist Revolution.

A jubilee meet held recently marked the 60th anniversary of the first all-Russian skating meet in the city of Gorky, with skating champions of cities and regions of the Russian SFSR taking part. About 100 top skaters of the Russian Federation participated in the events.

The Gorky competition lasted three days. All the outstanding speedsters in the RSFSR and the USSR participated. Among them were the world champion in the women's division, Maria Isakova, and the world record-holder Zoya Kholshchevnikova.

The winner of the 1,000 and 3,000-meter races was Zoya Kholshchevnikova (Moscow). She covered the 1,000 meters in 1 minute 42 seconds. In the 3,000-meter race, Kholshchevnikova was paired with Maria Isakova, and she outraced the world champion, covering the distance in 5 minutes 36.1 seconds. Kholshchevnikova scored the best all-around results in the four events and captured the prize named after Maria Isakova.

In the men's events, the best result in the 500-meter sprint—45 seconds—was registered by the Siberian speedsters Y. Golovchenko and G. Toporov. The best time in the 5,000-meter race was turned in by Y. Golovchenko—8 minutes 45.1 seconds. Top honors in the 1,500-meter event also went to Y. Golovchenko—2 minutes 23.9 seconds. Thus, Yuri Golovchenko captured three of the prizes. The final race—the 10,000-meter event—went to A. Piskarev (Leningrad)—18 minutes 38.2 seconds.

Budget Stresses Peace

(Continued from page 218)

allotments for agriculture go for increased mechanization, to further lighten the labor of collective farmers and increase farm productivity.

More than 800,000,000 rubles are being earmarked from the State Budget alone for financing measures connected with initial work on realizing the sweeping program for shelter-belt planting, the introduction of grass-crop rotation and the building of ponds and water reservoirs.

Together with extensive economic development, the Soviet State is giving effect to a huge program of social and cultural measures aimed at the further enhancement of the material and cultural standard of the people. Expenditures for these measures grow by 12.9 per cent as compared with last year and amount to 119,200,000,000 rubles, or 26.3 per cent of total Budget expenditures.

Of the total sum spent for social and cultural measures, education claims 60,800,000,000 rubles; public health 21,600,000,000; social maintenance 21,400,000,000; and grants to mothers of large families and unmarried mothers, 3,400,000,000 rubles.

State expenditures on social insurance rise from 14,400,000,000 rubles in 1948 to 16,600,000,000 rubles in 1949.

The total number of pupils in elementary, junior-secondary and secondary schools will rise to 33,900,000, and the student body in higher educational establishments and technical schools, to 1,900,000.

Such are the expenditures of the Soviet State for peaceful economic development and for improvement of the lives of its citizens.

The Soviet State is engaged in peaceful constructive endeavor in the postwar period and all its efforts are concentrated on the fulfillment of the tremendous plans for rehabilitation and further economic development. Expenditures for maintaining the armed forces are rather small and comprise only 19 per cent of total Budget expenditures. This sum is 34 per cent smaller than the amount the Soviet State spends for social and cultural measures.

Budget on Education

(Continued from page 219)

about 7,000 schools with an attendance of more than 1,000,000. The number of seven-year and ten-year schools in the Moldavian SSR has surpassed the prewar figure. The enrollment in the colleges and technical high schools this year has reached a point which is 2.5 times the attendance of the prewar year of 1940.

These are but a few examples. Similar manifestations of the concern displayed by the Soviet Government for public education may be observed in all the republics of the Soviet Union.

The State Budget of the USSR is designed to improve the living standard of the Soviet people and to further their cultural progress.

The Soviet people reply to the concern displayed by their Government and the Communist Party for the well-being of the citizens and their cultural advancement, by redoubling their efforts in industry and agriculture, their efforts to complete the postwar Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule, to strengthen the economic might of their Motherland.

Trade Unions

(Continued from page 227)

cent meeting which discussed the report of the trade-union committee of the Stalin Auto Plant of Moscow, for instance, was attended by Stephen Akopov, Minister of the Automobile and Tractor Industry; Vassili Zotov, Minister of the Food Industry, spoke in the discussion on the report of the trade-union committee of the "Red October" Confectionary Factory of Moscow. Nearly every industrial Minister took part in the recent discussion of the activities of the respective trade-union committee.

This is an illustration of the affinity between the Soviet leaders and the people, as well as of the power of trade-union democracy. The rank-and-file receives authoritative replies to its criticism and suggestions from the Minister, his deputy or a leading executive.

As far back as 30 years ago, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin described the Soviet trade-unions as a school of Communism, a school in administration under the conditions prevailing in socialist society, where private ownership of the factories and mills, the land and natural wealth, as well as exploitation of man by man, do not exist. And years of experience have shown that in the land of the Soviets, broad trade-union democracy has developed into a truly powerful means for furthering the organizational initiative and political activity of the working class. The executives and state officials who have come from the ranks of the trade-unions are many in the USSR, and include such figures as Nikolai Shvernik, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Andrei Andreyev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Note on Germany

(Continued from page 206)

stated that the frontiers of Germany, and the status of any territory then part of Germany, were to be determined by these four Powers.

It follows, the Soviet note points out, that any change in the frontiers of German territory under control of the Four Powers can be effected only by their joint decision.

The changes effected by the Governments of the USA, Great Britain and France are therefore considered by the Soviet Government to be unlawful and in violation of the aforesaid declaration on the defeat of Germany, the note states.

A Muscovite's Diary

THE Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, whose industry and agriculture were so terribly wrecked by the Nazi invasion, has rebuilt thousands of industrial enterprises and has equipped new plants with modern machinery, according to a message sent to J. V. Stalin from the Nineteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Byelorussian SSR, which has been printed in our Moscow newspapers.

The Congress was held in Minsk, the capital of the Republic, and was in session several days.

Byelorussia's postwar Five-Year Plan calls for investments in her economy to total 7,000,000,000 rubles. This is more than the total investment in the Byelorussian economy for all three of the prewar Five-Year Plans.

Industry in the Republic has exceeded its quota for the first three years of the current plan by 9.9 per cent.



HOUSEWIVES DANCE. Women of the Sverdlovsk District in Moscow are shown in a May Day parade, dancing in the street.

Housewives Aplenty In Soviet Union

I have had a letter from an American reader, a housewife of Kentucky, who asks whether there are any Soviet women who simply keep house, or whether all of them are in industry, agriculture, or the professions.

Of course, our system of excellent, cheap nurseries, paid maternity leave from work, and other similar benefits make it easy for women to work here without hardship to their families, and with the equal educational and employment opportunities offered women, this brings about a situation in which the percentage of women working outside their homes is higher in the USSR than in any other country.

But we have hundreds of thousands of housewives, and many of them are like my neighbor, Olga Yakovleva, whom we elected our deputy to the district Soviet of our quarter of Moscow, the Sverdlov District of the capital.

She is now 60 years old, and is much respected in the neighborhood for her public activities. A few years before the war, she initiated a sort of club among the housewives of her apartment house, to study current events, read together, organize after-school activities for the children, and so on.

She was a nurse in her youth, and during the war she and her friends formed a defense group, studied first aid, and trained as air-raid wardens. After the war, the group continued to give neighborly help to invalids and war widows of the district.

The Sverdlov District housewives participate in many civic affairs, and I always watch for their colorful contingent, dressed in bright national costumes and usually dancing, in the holiday parades.

Trade in Baku Doubles Prewar

The important industrial and port city of Baku in Soviet Azerbaijan, whose oil workers have so dramatically increased their production that they are now among the highest-paid of all Soviet workers, was supplied with more than twice the amount of products for its markets in 1948 as in the prewar year of 1940, our newspapers report. In addition, 75,000,000 rubles worth of agricultural produce was delivered to Baku by consumers' co-operative during the past year.

As a result of the new reductions in retail prices by the Soviet Government retail trade in the oil port is even more brisk at the present time. The 1949 sales quotas have been increased 15 per cent above the 1948 figures. Dozens of new retail shops, pavillions, dining halls and restaurants have been opened in Baku.

Armenian Repatriates Get Yerevan Houses

All of us rejoice here with our Armenian friends on the splendid report of the City Soviet of Yerevan, capital of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The deputies devoted a full session to the questions of housing and other facilities for Armenian repatriates. The great news is that in the past two years, 1,300 repatriated families have received apartments in new buildings put up in Yerevan by the State. And an additional 6,898 families have been assigned plots of land and granted long-term credits to build their own privately-owned houses. These credits from the State totalled 185,000,000 rubles.

The "Muscovite" will be glad to have readers' suggestions as to subjects they would like to see covered in future "Diaries." Suggestions should be sent to "Muscovite," c/o USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

Upwards of 2,300 families have already built new houses and the others will finish theirs this year.

We are informed that seven new schools have been opened in the Yerevan districts where the repatriates have settled and that work is near completion on new polyclinics, clubs, motion picture theaters, and that the water supply system is being expanded along with city transport facilities and telephone service.

Hungarians Praise Georgia Dancers

From Budapest come reports of the very enthusiastic reception accorded the Dance Ensemble of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, on tour abroad. The Hungarian press carries many photos and reviews expressing the highest admiration for our national dances and the superb technique of our dancers. One critic writes:

"The Hungarian people heartily welcome the sons and daughters of the free socialist Georgian Republic who have brought us their splendid art."

Since Hungarians pride themselves no little on their great dancers, this is indeed high praise.

Ancient Cultural Center Found in Georgia

Speaking of Georgia, I am reminded of the magnificent discoveries that were unearthed there recently by Soviet archaeologists—discoveries which prove that a highly civilized and cultured people lived in Georgia in the middle of the second century B. C. Notable pieces of jewelry, axes, solid copper daggers and peculiar rings recalling those found by Schliemann in the second town of Troy, were found in barrow tombs on the southern slopes of the Caucasus range. The finds also include ceramic stoves with flues; earthenware of various colors; religious objects, such as altars and statuettes of oxen used for burning sacrificial incense; and a spacious pantheon occupying an area of 1,700 square feet.

Soviet Delegates Greet Peace Meet

A Soviet delegation consisting of the poet, Alexei Surkov and Professor Vladimir Kruzhkov attended the Rumanian Peace Congress in Bucharest March 29.

In his opening speech of greeting, Alexei Surkov said:

"The finest and noblest representatives of intellectuals the world over declare today: we stand for peace, we oppose war, we stand for culture and oppose savagery, we stand for life and oppose death, we stand for light and oppose darkness."

Surkov concluded his speech with verses calling on the peoples to fight for peace.

Lithuania Expands School System

Soviet Lithuania, despite the great damage done by the German invaders during the war, has successfully expanded its school system as well as rebuilding its economy, we learned from a report recently published. There are now several times the number of high schools and junior high schools which existed in Lithuania in 1940, the last year before the establishment of Soviet power in the Republic.

At the beginning of this school year, Lithuania had 3,241 schools with more than 300,000 pupils.

The character of the student body has also changed. Once only children of the wealthy could attend the Lithuanian higher schools. This year, there are more than 9,000 sons and daughters of workers, working peasants and intellectuals in Lithuanian higher schools.

Nomads Transformed Into Farmers

One of the most interesting things that has come with the development of Soviet power has been the changes in the Nomadic tribes.

Far up in Northern Siberia on the vast expanses of the Taimyr national area are the Sakha, Nenets, Nganasan and Yakut tribes. From time immemorial they have dwelt on the tundra as nomads. But, under our Soviet system, they have settled down and joined collective farms. Three quarters of the collective farms in the Taimyr Peninsula grow vegetables and potatoes that defy the severe conditions of the arctic.

The peoples of the Soviet north take a great interest in agriculture and our Government gives them every assistance. A new regional collective farm school has been built in Dudinka to train specialists in Arctic Agriculture.

An experiment station of the Research Institute for Arctic Agriculture and Livestock Breeding has been set up at one of the State farms in the territory.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

April 11 - April 24

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from April 11 to April 24. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in two periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. and from 8:30 P.M. to 10:15 P.M.

Radio listeners may hear the 6:20-7:30 P.M. broadcast over these frequencies: 7.29, 7.36, 11.72, 11.88, 13.71, and 15.23 megacycles.

The 8:30 to 10:15 P.M. programs may be heard on 7.29, 7.36, 9.60, 9.72, 11.72, 11.87, 11.88, 13.71, and 15.23 megacycles.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, April 11 and April 18—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, April 12 and April 19—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, April 13 and April 20—scientific and cultural programs.

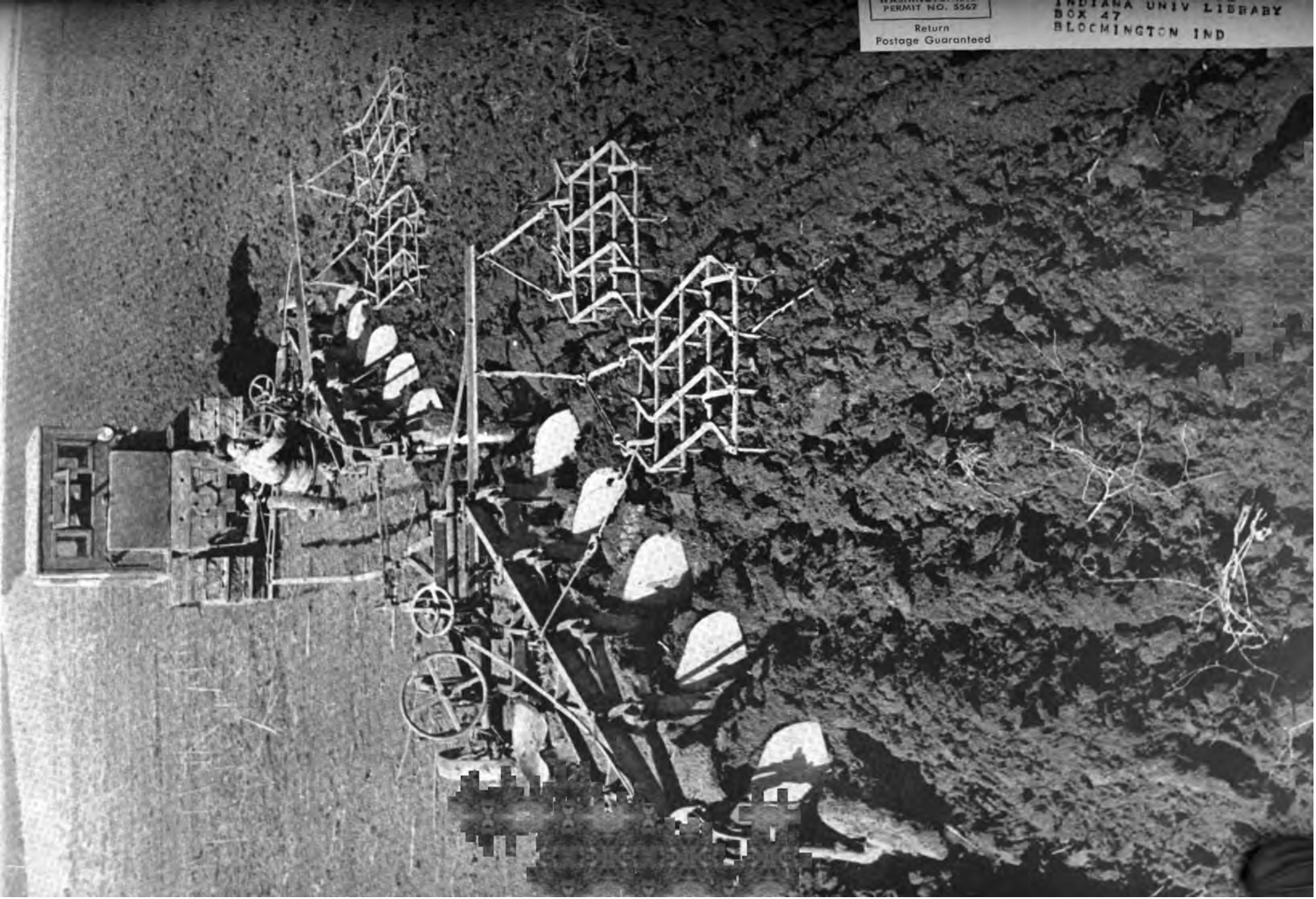
Thursdays, April 14 and April 21—trade union programs; programs in Russian for American Slavs.

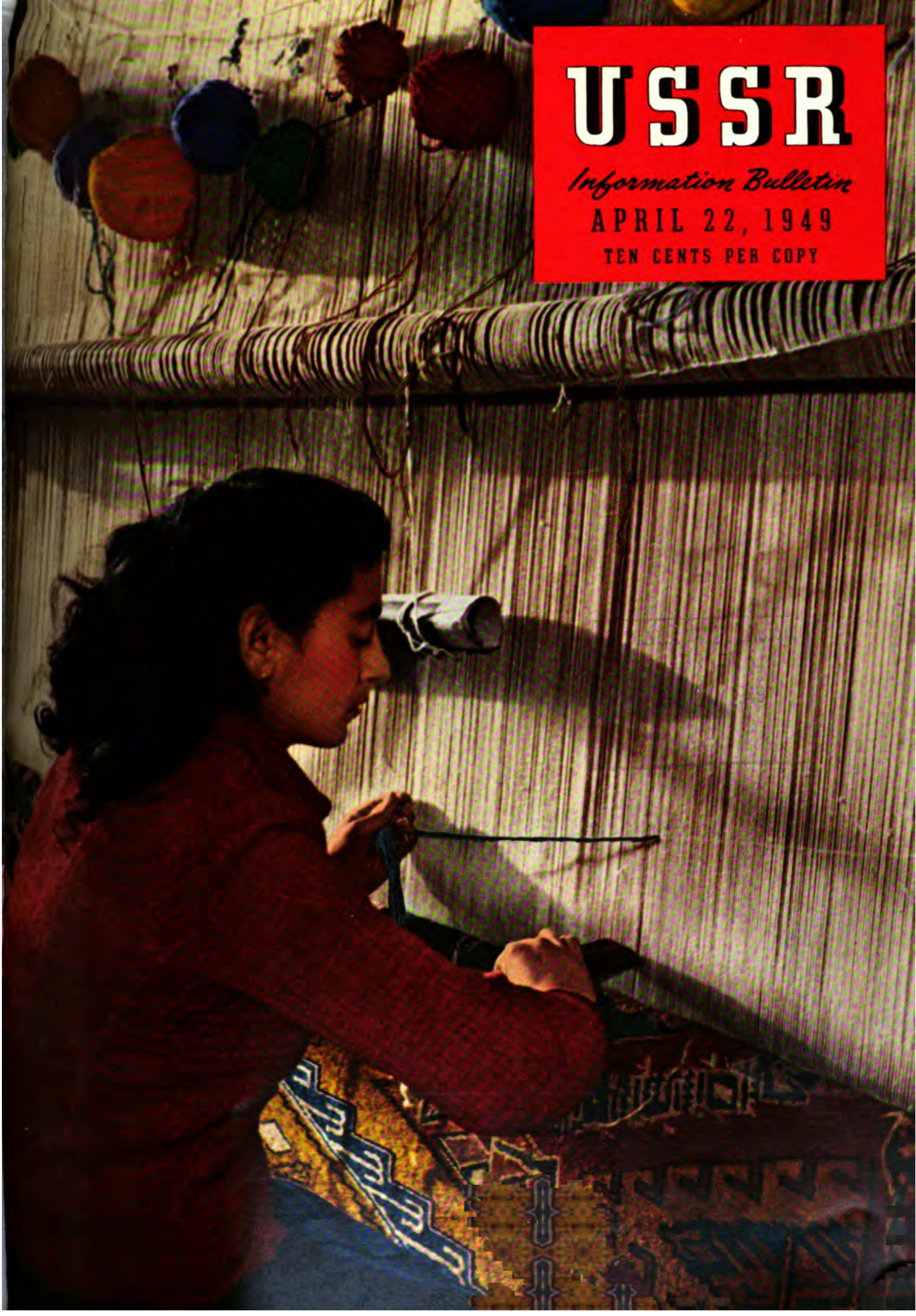
Fridays, April 15 and April 22—portraits of Soviet people and literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, April 16 and April 23—economic reviews; weekly sports reviews. Replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, April 17 and April 24—concerts.

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APRIL 22, 1949

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STEEL LABORATORY WORKER. Khalida Gabeleva at work in an Uzbek iron and steel mill. FRONT COVER. Rug weaving in a North Ossetian co-operative association. Nina Abramyants is one of the best craftsmen. BACK COVER. Vitautas Sukis, son of a Lithuanian collective farmer helps herd livestock after school.

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The "Veto" and the Aggressive North Atlantic Bloc

Following is the text of the speech on "The Question of the 'Veto' and the Aggressive North Atlantic Pact," made by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko at the General Assembly of the United Nations on April 13. The translation from the Russian is unofficial.

I. IN WHOSE WAY THE "VETO" STANDS

THE Soviet delegation, like the delegations of other countries, has already had an opportunity of stating the position of its Government on the question of voting in the Security Council. Nevertheless, because of the importance of the question, the delegation of the USSR deems it necessary to put forward certain further considerations on the matter, particularly in view of the fact that the Assembly has to determine definitively its attitude toward the proposals submitted for the consideration of the Plenary Session.

The Soviet delegation has already pointed out that the principle of unanimity of the permanent members of the Security Council or "the right of veto," as it is sometimes called, is one of the vital provisions of the United Nations Charter, one of the most important pillars of this Organization, the very cornerstone of its existence.

It is useful to recall this for those who have been attacking this principle, who, following the lead set by the delegations of the USA and Great Britain, have been conducting a crusade against the "veto" from the first days of the Organization's existence, who by their reckless statements about the harmfulness of the "veto" have been causing much damage to the Organization, intentionally or unintentionally pouring water on the mill wheel of those who want to disrupt the Organization in order to have a free hand in the implementation of their aggressive plans.

The opponents of the "veto" pre-



Andrei A. Gromyko

tend not to remember that the principle of unanimity of the permanent members is a prerequisite for the creation and existence of the United Nations. The Soviet Union, the United States of America, and Great Britain, who were the sponsors of this Organization, at one time agreed that all important questions in the newly-established international organization must be decided by agreement among the Great Powers. This was the conclusion reached by the heads of the Governments of the three States—Generalissimo Stalin, President Roosevelt and former Prime Minister of Great Britain Churchill, at the Yalta Conference in 1945.

At that Conference the Government of the United States, in the person of President Roosevelt, submitted a proposal laying down the principle of unanimity. The United States, thus, suggested a concrete formula which was accepted by all the members of the Conference and to which France and China later adhered. It is known that the voting formula accepted at Yalta at the suggestion of President Roosevelt was, at the San Francisco Conference, incorporated into the United Nations Charter as Article 27.

In making his proposal President Roosevelt, as well as Mr. Stettinius, the then Secretary of State of the USA, strongly emphasized that the proposed voting formula—according to which decisions of the Security Council on all important matters, except matters of procedure, could be taken only by agreement among the permanent members—was consistent with the role played by the Great Powers and with their responsibility for the maintenance of international peace.

The same attitude was taken at the Yalta Conference by Churchill. In his statements Churchill indicated that he was not quite satisfied with the original proposals drawn up at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference as he was not sure that those proposals "took into full consideration the real position of the three Great Powers." After studying Roosevelt's suggestions Churchill stated that his doubts "disappeared." Churchill emphasized that the question of whether peace would be built on a sound basis "depends on friendship and co-operation among the three Great Powers."

As you see, Churchill's statements at Yalta bear no resemblance to the statements of the present-day Churchill who has revealed his true self, the statements of that wandering tourist who regularly crosses the Atlantic to instruct his associates in the New World on the preparation for war against the USSR.

The Soviet Union, in the person of the head of the government of the USSR, Generalissimo Stalin, accepted the formula suggested by the President of the United States because that formula expressed the unanimous desire of the Governments of the three Powers to work together in the interests of the maintenance of international security after the end of the war as they had co-operated in the years of their joint struggle against the fascist aggressors.

This, in short, is the history of the principle of unanimity in the Security

Council. The Soviet delegation considered it necessary to recall certain facts of the past, having in mind that acquaintance with these facts would help clarify the question for those who are not sufficiently informed of the circumstances relating to the period when the United Nations organization was still in a state of being created, when the main provisions of its Charter were being drawn up, when its main tasks were being defined, when the question of how it should act in order to become an instrument in the struggle for peace was being predetermined.

It is true that at the San Francisco Conference voices were already heard alleging that the formula accepted at Yalta for voting in the Security Council was an unjustifiable "anti-democratic" privilege of the Great Powers, that this formula was prejudicial to the interests of small countries, and so on. Characteristically enough, such statements were made as a rule by the representatives of the countries which had not been directly affected by war and had not suffered the hardships of the sanguinary struggle which the peoples of the USSR and of a number of other European countries had borne on their shoulders. However, the overwhelming majority of the states represented at the Conference did not agree with the objections then made against the proposals of the three Powers, and reaffirmed the decision of the Yalta Conference.

But in less than a year the question of voting in the Security Council was again placed on the agenda. At the session of the General Assembly in 1946 there were persons who alleged that the principle of unanimity was already out of date. At that time, the Soviet delegation pointed out that those who were seeking to abolish the "veto" could not put forward such claims, or at any rate speak so forwardly as they did, unless they were encouraged by some of the Great Powers—the sponsors of the Organization. At the Assembly the opponents of the "veto" began to speak ever more frequently about "the damned veto," "the hateful veto," "the wretched veto," "the monstrous veto," depending on the frame of mind of these people who had evidently come to look upon themselves as the embodiment of the highest principles of democracy and who set out on a crusade against the "anti-democratic monster," as they described the "veto."

The hubbub raised around the question of the "veto" is not accidental. It is the manifestation of a definite plan of the ruling circles of some of the Great Powers to turn the United Nations organization into an obedient tool and, since this brings them no success in view of the attitude of the Soviet Union, which favors the consolidation of the Organization,—to weaken it and to make it incapable of taking any effective action for the maintenance of international security.

It was difficult for the opponents of the "veto" to present a direct demand for its abolition or weakening in practice or to indicate the real motive for such demands. They decided to try to justify their attitude somehow, to prove it theoretically, so to speak. In putting forward such "justifications," they, speaking about the insufficient effectiveness of the Security Council's activity, continuously refer to the fact that the Soviet Union allegedly misuses the right of the "veto." Evidently they think that the more they clamor about it, the more convincing will their attitude seem.

Such reproaches directed against the Soviet Union are quite groundless. They represent an attempt to mislead public opinion as to who is really to blame for the Security Council's failure to settle properly any of the important questions, such as the Greek question, the Indonesian question, the Palestine question, the question of establishing international control over atomic energy, the question of a general reduction of armaments, or any other important questions.

In order not to make assertions without offering proof, let us give some facts concerning the activity of the Security Council.

A. The Greek Question. The Security Council has for more than three years been dealing with the situation in Greece. Nevertheless, the situation there cannot in any way be regarded as normal. As early as the beginning of 1946, the Soviet Union raised the question of the necessity of withdrawing British troops from Greece. At that time it was already clear that the purpose of foreign interference was to suppress the democratic forces of the country and to assist those people in Greece who faithfully served Hitlerite Germany. The Soviet Union demanded that Greek territory be cleared of foreign troops and the Greek people be given an opportunity to decide their own fate, including the question of their form of government.

This lawful demand, which is in conformity with the national interests of the Greek people and with the interests of all peace-loving peoples, met with objections, first of all on the part of the representatives of Great Britain and the United States. At that time, it was already clear that the ruling circles of those states pursuing a policy of intervention in Greece through the sending to Greece of troops, military missions and munitions, had set themselves the aim of strangling the people's movement in Greece directed at the re-establishment of the country's independence and against foreign intervention. The representatives of the USA and Great Britain even tried to impose upon the Security Council proposals aimed at intensifying this intervention.

The USA and Great Britain succeeded in establishing the so-called Greek Commission of Investigation. The representatives of the Soviet Union warned that the activity of this Commission could not remedy the situation. Even at that time it was not difficult to understand that the Commission was designed to serve as a screen to conceal British and United State intereference into the internal affairs of Greece, and that it could only aggravate the situation in Greece. The experience of the Commission has shown that it has in fact been used as a screen to conceal the intensification of the American and British intervention in Greece, to conceal the dispatch of American munitions, American military missions, etc.

It is well known that the Soviet Union did not apply the "veto" during the voting on the proposal for the establishment of the aforesaid Commission. The Soviet Union knew that the Commission would expose itself, as would those who sought its creation. But the Soviet Union could not, of course, allow the Security Council to accept proposals directed against states which are not to blame for the situation

created in Greece, and therefore it voted against the Anglo-American proposals in question. The reason that the Soviet representatives had, on many occasions, to cast their vote against such proposals is that the proposals themselves were put forward on many occasions. At almost every meeting of the Security Council devoted to the Greek question, the United States representatives pulled out of their portfolios "new" resolutions which in fact only reproduced the old ones. It was obvious to everybody that the purpose for which this was done was to increase the number of cases when the "veto" was used by the Soviet Union.

B. Admission of New Members into the United Nations. The Soviet Union also used its right of "veto" during the discussion on the question of the admission of new members. It is well known that the United States, supported by certain other states, has for a long time been trying to secure the admission into the Organization of such countries as Portugal, Ireland and Transjordan. At the same time, this group of states was strongly opposed to the admission of Albania, the Mongolian People's Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania. While seeking the admission of countries which by their wartime policy assisted the fascist aggressors, the USA and Great Britain have been opposing the admission, either of countries which had been on the side of the Allied States from the very beginning and had taken part in the struggle against Hitlerite Germany and militarist Japan, or of countries whose peoples, after overthrowing the corrupt regimes established by Hitlerite Germany, had joined the Allies during the war and, like Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary, had fought together with the Soviet Army against Hitlerite Germany and had made a definite contribution to the common cause of the Allies in the struggle against the fascist aggressor.

The Soviet Union could not and cannot tolerate a situation in which states which, by their conduct, had helped Hitlerite Germany, would find their way into the United Nations, while countries deserving admission would be denied admission. That is why the Soviet representative on the Security Council had to vote against the Anglo-American proposals on the question of the admission of new members.

C. International Control over Atomic Energy. The Soviet Union had to apply the "veto" on June 22, 1948, during the voting in the Security Council on the majority reports of the Atomic Energy Commission. It is well known what these reports are. They reproduce the American proposals based on the so-called "Baruch Plan."

The United States representatives, although it was quite obvious to them that the "Baruch Plan" was unacceptable to the Soviet Union, submitted that Plan to the Security Council and sought a vote on it. Of course, the Soviet Union could not but vote against those proposals, as they were contrary to the tasks set before the Atomic Energy Commission, the Security Council and the United Nations as a whole in connection with the prohibition of the atomic weapon and the prevention of the use of atomic energy for military purposes.

First, the "Baruch Plan" does not provide for the solution of that main task—the prohibition of the atomic weapon, although it is that very task which is of primary importance.

Secondly, this Plan is designed to create a sort of an International Atomic Trust under the control of the United States. The authors of the Plan do not hesitate to state that all important matters involved in atomic control must be decided by a majority vote outside the Security Council, in accordance with the Anglo-American pattern, as questions are usually decided in the General Assembly. And we all know well enough how they are decided in the Assembly.

Thirdly, this Plan does not provide any practical measures for establishing any real international control over atomic energy, based on the prohibition of the atomic weapon and on measures to ensure the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Atomic Weapon. The Plan, on the contrary, proceeds from the premise that in the field of atomic energy the position must remain unchanged. Thus it affords unlimited possibilities for the production of the atomic weapon, which is a weapon of aggression.

The purposes of the "Baruch Plan" can be in conformity only with the aggressive schemes of certain circles in the United States, and not with the interests of the maintenance of international peace. I need not say that this Plan gives free rein to the United States, which is trying to place under its full control the resources of all the countries of the world in the field of atomic energy production; the intention of the Plan is to infringe upon the sovereignty and independence of other states, providing as it does for the subordination to the aforementioned US-controlled International Atomic Trust of the industry, and thus of the economy as a whole, of the states concerned.

It is clear that the Soviet Union cannot agree to such proposals and plans because they stand in contradiction to the principle of state sovereignty, as well as to the principles and aims of the United Nations.

Numerous other examples could be cited to show that wherever the Soviet Union applied the "veto" it was guided exclusively by the necessity of strengthening the United Nations, by the necessity of safeguarding the sovereignty of states, by the necessity of frustrating the plans of the aggressive circles of certain Great Powers prepared to trample down the independence of other countries and peoples for the sake of their selfish aims. All this goes to show the absurdity of the accusations made against the Soviet Union, that Soviet representatives have allegedly misused the right of "veto".

The groundlessness of such accusations can also be seen from the fact that the Security Council has displayed complete helplessness in considering many important questions on which the Soviet Union did not apply the "veto".

Let us take the Indonesian question, for example. For three years the Security Council has been dealing with the situation in Indonesia. It would seem that the tasks confronting it are clear—to defend the Indonesian Republic, which has fallen victim to an armed attack, and to secure the termination of hostilities in Indonesia and the withdrawal of all foreign troops.

But this, unfortunately, did not occur. The United States and Great Britain did their best to prevent the acceptance of any effective decisions for the termination of hostilities in Indonesia and for the clearing of Indonesian territory of Dutch troops.

When the Soviet Union suggested

that an authoritative commission, made up of the representatives of all the countries represented on the Security Council, be sent to Indonesia, the adoption of this proposal was prevented. It was "vetoed" by the representative of France.

The result of all this was that the Indonesian Republic was occupied by Dutch troops and Holland received more help from the Security Council than did the Indonesians.

The war in Indonesia has revealed that some states are ready to sacrifice the authority of this Organization for the sake of their aims of expansion.

The question arises: who is to blame for the situation created in Indonesia? Perhaps the Soviet "veto" is to blame? It is clear that the Soviet "veto" has nothing to do with this; it is clear that the blame falls upon the very states which are fighting the "veto", the states which have taken the path of strangling the national liberation movement in colonies, the states which have taken the path of unleashing a new war.

Let us turn to the Palestine question. It is known that the Security Council has devoted much time to it. After the General Assembly had accepted, in 1947, a decision on the partition of Palestine, the Security Council had to ensure the carrying out of this decision. Instead of taking measures to prevent hostilities in Palestine, the United States and Great Britain took a different path. Far from undertaking measures to prevent the sanguinary struggle in Palestine, they, by their policy, in fact encouraged this struggle involving heavy losses for the Jews and Arabs. As a result, the situation in Palestine cannot even now be considered as settled.

I believe that the overwhelming majority of the delegates will agree with me that the "veto" has nothing to do with this, that the responsibility for the situation rests wholly on the United States and Great Britain.

Let us turn to the Anglo-Egyptian dispute. We all remember the discussion in the Security Council of the Egyptian demand for the withdrawal of British troops from Egyptian territory. This legitimate demand is known to have met with strong opposition on the part of Great Britain, joined by the USA, France and the majority of the other member-states of the Council. What was the result? The result was that the question was not settled: British troops, which entered Egyptian territory several decades ago, remain on Egyptian territory. Good protection indeed has Egypt had from the United Nations! Perhaps the Soviet Union is to blame for this? Perhaps the "hateful veto" is? Anyone would agree that the Soviet Union has nothing to do with this as well. Moreover, the Soviet Union, from the very beginning of the discussion on this question, has recognized the justice of the demand made by Egypt and has shown complete understanding for the national aspirations of the people of Egypt who are trying to free themselves of foreign dependence.

One could prolong this list of examples showing that the "veto" is not the reason why the Security Council failed to solve the tasks entrusted to it. But even the examples cited are sufficient to show that the reason does not lie in the "veto," but in the policy of certain Great Powers aimed at transforming the United Nations into an obedient tool and at undermining the Organization.

One can imagine what the Organization in general and the Security Council in particular would look like if the principle of unanimity were abolished or even weakened. As a case in point it would be well to refer in this connection to the discussion on the appointment of a governor for Trieste, in order to draw a conclusion regarding the consequences to which such a situation may lead.

In spite of the fact that the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and France had reached agreement on the necessity of appointing a governor for Trieste, and in spite of the fact that a corresponding provision is to be found in the Peace Treaty with Italy signed by the USA, Great Britain and France, the governor of Trieste has not yet been appointed. His appointment is being prevented by the United States and Great Britain, which have discarded even the candidates they had themselves proposed for the post.

Should the principle of unanimity be abolished or weakened, the Security Council would be transformed into a blind instrument in the hands of the Anglo-American bloc. All decisions would be taken only under United States dictation. Therefore, can anyone seriously believe that the Soviet Union would agree with the opponents of the "veto"?

The principle of unanimity is a dam against which break all attempts of the United States ruling circles to turn the Security Council, as well as the United Nations organization as a whole, into an obedient tool. The "veto" prevents these circles from adapting the Organization to their aggressive plans, at least as far as the Security Council, charged with primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace, is concerned.

The Soviet Union is convinced that in defending the principle of unanimity among the Great Powers it is acting not only in its own interests but also in the interests of other peoples who do not want war, which is of benefit only to the arms manufacturers, only to the great monopolies which make enormous profits on war.

Is not the position of the Soviet Union in conformity with the interests of such countries as Cuba, the Argentine, Australia, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg or any other state whose representatives speak out against the "veto"? Any objectively-minded person cannot but agree that the position of the Soviet Union in this matter is aimed at safeguarding the interests of all states and all peoples. It is based on the recognition of the irrefutable fact that the principle of unanimity compels the Great Powers to seek agreed decisions, while the absence of that principle or its weakening in practice would give free rein to those who are interested in deepening the split between states and in unleashing a new war. That is why the Soviet representatives had and still have every reason to say to the opponents of the "veto": "Don't spit into the well; you may have to drink water from it."

II. OPPONENTS OF THE "VETO"—SPONSORS OF AGGRESSIVE BLOCS

THE position of the United States and British Governments on the question of the "veto" can be understood correctly only in the light of their general policy designed to undermine the United Nations, to build up military and political blocs pursuing aims which have nothing in common with the purposes of the United Nations.

The struggle against the principle of unanimity in the Security Council

should be looked upon only as a manifestation of the policy pursued by the ruling circles of the United States and Britain and aimed at building up military and political groups to be used in the new war which is being prepared by the Anglo-American bloc. Some persons might have had certain doubts on that score up to now, but no such doubts can exist at present, when that policy has been unmasked as never before.

The establishment of the so-called Western Union in March, 1948, revealed that the line followed by the United States and Great Britain in international affairs is that of building up blocs of states directed against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies. The Western Union, formed with the blessing of the United States as a result of the signing by Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg of the Brussels Treaty of March, 1948, laid the basis for a bloc of states, the character and aims of which are incompatible with the principles of the United Nations. The purposes of that Union are revealed by the fact that its founders excluded from the start the possibility of the Soviet Union being a party to it, and no secret is being made of the fact that it is against the Soviet Union that the bloc is directed.

At present we are witnessing the formation of a new military and political group of states with a broader composition and with objectives which are no less aggressive. What I have in mind is the so-called North Atlantic Treaty.

The circumstances accompanying the preparation of the North Atlantic Treaty, as well as its composition, bear witness to the fact that this new military and political bloc of states lying on both sides of the Atlantic is directed against the USSR. This is obvious from the simple fact that the North Atlantic Treaty, as well as the Western Union, signify the formation of a closed group of states from which only one Great Power is excluded—the Soviet Union.

As distinct from the treaties concluded between the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy, and from the treaties concluded by the Soviet Union with Great Britain and France, which are bilateral treaties, not directed against any Great Power, and designed to prevent a renewal of German aggression, the North Atlantic Pact is a multilateral agreement which, far from being aimed at the prevention of new German aggression, is directed against the Power which bore the main brunt of the war against Hitlerite Germany. All this reveals the true aggressive aims of the sponsors of that Treaty. At the same time it shows that there is no ground for attempts to justify the conclusion of the North Atlantic Treaty by reference to the fact that the Soviet Union has treaties with the countries of people's democracy, treaties which, as I have already pointed out, are designed for quite different purposes.

The signatories to the North Atlantic Pact are taking widespread military measures which cannot be justified by the interests of these countries' defense. This is particularly true of such countries as the USA, Great Britain and France, where an intense armament race is taking place and where military plans against the Soviet Union are being drawn up. These include plans for the use of the atomic weapon, which certain American statesmen are wont to rattle with ever-greater frequency.

The USA and Great Britain are building up a widespread network of military bases, especially on territories located near the Soviet Union. In Washington there still exists the Anglo-American Combined Chiefs of Staff which was set up for the planning of military operations during the Second World War. The American press often carries reports setting forth the purposes for which that body is being maintained and indicating against whom the military plans it is elaborating are directed.

Similar tasks are being performed by the Military Staff at Fontainebleau set up by the members of the Western Union.

It cannot be considered fortuitous that the sponsors of the North Atlantic Pact are displaying so great an interest in adherence to the Pact by states adjacent to the Soviet Union. Only the blind can fail to see that the purpose of this is to have the means of establishing military and air bases on these territories for an attack on the Soviet Union. Only naive or ignorant people can believe that the inclusion in the North Atlantic Pact of Norway, for instance, is a manifestation of peaceful purposes on the part of the United States and of other signers of the Treaty.

One may ask oneself: how would the United States react to the establishment by some Great Power, located several thousand miles from the USA, of air bases, say on the territory of Mexico? Obviously the United States would not be inclined to regard such an action as a measure of self-defense. Nevertheless, some people find reason to consider it normal that American air bases are being established on the territories of states bordering on or located near the Soviet Union, that American military missions, American arms, etc., are being sent to those countries.

According to reports published in the American press, the USA already has no fewer than 100 large military bases on foreign territory, not counting the bases on the territories of Germany, Austria, Japan, South Korea and Trieste. George Marion in his book *Bases and Empire* cites the evidence given by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Hensel, who stated that during the Second World War the United States built 484 military bases, including 256 in the Pacific Basin and 228 in the Atlantic Basin.

Furthermore, a statement by the United States Secretary of the Army, Royall, deserves attention. According to an Associated Press report of January 21, 1949, he declared that the USA is building a large number of secret bases on foreign territory, including that of the Philippines, Iceland, Greece, Canada and others.

All these facts show that assertions to the effect that the North Atlantic Pact pursues defensive aims are absurd. These facts reveal that the aims pursued by the signatories to the Treaty are aggressive.

The signatories to the Treaty also act as stranglers of democracy and they do not conceal that one of the aims of the Treaty is interference in the internal affairs of other countries, which goes as far as armed intervention under the pretext of the struggle for the maintenance in certain countries of regimes which please them. They take care, of course, to support reactionary fascist regimes, to support all kinds of measures to stifle the movement for the national liberation in colonies and dependent countries. The signatories to the Treaty are endeavoring to prove that that Alliance is a regional arrange-

ment permissible under the UN Charter. The character and the text of the North Atlantic Treaty show, however, that the group of states in question is by no means a regional one. The United Nations Charter, and in particular Article 52, provides for regional arrangements entered into by the member states, and for agencies for the settlement of disputes which, as the Article states, "are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations."

However the North Atlantic Treaty cannot under any circumstances be called a regional arrangement, because it comprises states located in two different continents—America and Europe. Thus these states are not united according to the regional principle. The signatories to the Treaty have not set themselves the task of settling any regional questions. At the basis of their union lies the general policy of the sponsors of the Treaty, involving the deepening of the split between states and preparations for new military adventures, which is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Furthermore, even truly regional arrangements made in accordance with the Charter give no right to their members to take any military action without an authorization from the Security Council.

The report of the Secretary of State to the President on the United Nations organization, for example, stated in 1945 as follows:

"'It was recognized that the Council must have a general authority over regional security machinery in order to prevent such arrangements from developing independently and thus possibly pursuing different ends. In other words, this provision was intended to co-ordinate the functions of a regional grouping with those of a general organization, and at the same time establish the final authority of the latter."

This was said at a time when the Government of the USA respected the UN to some extent. Does this definition of the role and place of regional arrangements correspond to the policy that is now being pursued by the Government of the USA? It is clear that there is nothing in common between the two.

It is known that Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty provides for the implementation of such measures without the sanction of the Security Council; such a provision is contrary to the Charter.

Equally groundless are references to Article 51 of the Charter. That Article states: "Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations . . . "

It will be seen from the above text of Article 51 that only an armed attack against a member of the Organization gives the right to take action in self-defense. Obviously, not one of the signatories to the North Atlantic Treaty has been subjected to an armed attack from any quarter. Furthermore, it is clear to everybody that no such attack threatens any of the signatories, especially on the part of the Soviet Union. That is the reason that references both to Article 51 and to Article 52 are completely unfounded and are designed only to mislead public opinion as to the real purposes pursued by the signatories, and to conceal these purposes.

There are people who try to justify the conclusion of the North Atlantic Treaty by reference to the weakness of the United Nations organization. But that argument is altogether groundless. In fact, the conclusion of the Treaty strikes a blow at the Organization, undermines the basis for the existence of the Organization whose task is, not to set certain countries against others, not to form military groups under the leadership of certain Great Powers aimed against other Powers, but to consolidate co-operation among all states, to settle any differences and disputes which may arise, through discussions, in the appropriate bodies of the United Nations.

The sponsors of the aggressive blocs and all their troubadours in America and Europe sometimes say that the North Atlantic Treaty represents the co-operation of "like-minded countries." We were informed of this, in particular, by the United States State Department, which on January 14 last issued a statement on the North Atlantic Treaty. Such an assertion is altogether false, however, since it identifies the thoughts and plans of reactionary United States militarist circles with the thoughts of people who do not want war. It would be absurd to assert that the American monopolists who stand at the heads of large oil, steel or chemical trusts, and the American miners or the workers in American iron and steel or chemical plants, think alike. It would be equally absurd to assert that British workers,—miners or dockers, for instance,—and British manufacturers and landlords think alike. It has long been a well-known fact that people in palaces think differently from those in huts.

The United States, Great Britain, France and the other signatories to the North Atlantic Treaty are uniting to form an aggressive military and political bloc, not because their peoples think alike, but because the ruling circles of the United States and the ruling circles of the other signatories to the Treaty, who fawn upon them, have the same aggressive aims in regard to the Soviet Union, because they are pursuing the same policy of unleashing a new war.

It is not fortuitous that mighty voices of protest against the North Atlantic Treaty have rung out in all the countries of the world. The British miners protesting against the Treaty declare that they will not mine coal for use in the war against the Soviet Union. Powerful peoples' democratic parties and organizations in France, Italy, China and other countries of Europe and Asia state that they will fight against the aggressors who are preparing a new war under cover of the North Atlantic Treaty.

Clergymen from the State of Wisconsin who are protesting against the North Atlantic Treaty are in the right. So are the dockers of Antwerp, Belgium, who have understood the real intentions of the signatories to the Treaty. Thomas Emerson, Professor of Yale University, was also right when he declared:

"The Atlantic Pact is not a mere mobilization but a military mobilization . . . The Pact is a military alliance directed against Soviet Russia . . . I do not believe in the Pact at all . . . According to all indications there is no possibility of a Russian attack. Even John Foster Dulles has admitted this.

All those who see the real aggressive purposes of the sponsors of that bloc and who raise voices to protest against its adventurous policy are in the right.

Is it by accident, then, that the op-

ganization of this kind of blocs is being effected outside the United Nations? Certainly not, because the approval of such actions is impossible in the Security Council, where the concurrence of all the Great Powers is required to adopt decisions on all important questions involved in the maintenance of peace.

The Soviet Delegation deems it necessary to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the aggressiveness of the policy of the ruling circles of the USA and Great Britain, the policy which finds its expression in the building up of military and political blocs directed against the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy because objectively this policy is directed against the peoples of all countries. Only big capitalistic monopolies, big industrialists, big arms manufacturers are interested in the unleashing of a new war. Only those are interested in a new war who make profits running into millions out of mountains of dead and rivers of blood, who cherish crazy plans of world domination, plans which led to the destruction of Hitlerite Germany, which also laid claim to world domination.

The North Atlantic group of countries is being set up as an instrument to enforce United States and British domination over other countries and peoples. Such an alliance would not be necessary were it not for this desire to establish Anglo-American domination by force.

The conclusion of the North Atlantic Treaty signifies that the ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain have reverted to the old anti-Soviet course in foreign policy, aimed at isolating the USSR. It is known that this policy contributed to the strengthening of Hitlerite Germany, encouraged her to prepare for an aggressive war which caused countless losses to the Soviet Union and many other countries, and which brought profits only to American industrialists and financiers.

The building up of the North Atlantic group and of other aggressive military and political blocs testifies to the fact that these American and British circles have entirely broken with the policy of Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam, with the policy of strengthening international co-operation. The participation of the USA, Great Britain and France in the North Atlantic Alliance is incompatible with the obligations assumed by these Powers under the Yalta, Potsdam and other agreements concluded with the participation of the Soviet Union.

In view of the fact that the North Atlantic Treaty is directed against the USSR it stands in contradiction with the purposes and objectives of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty of 1942 and of the Franco-Soviet Treaty of 1944. These Treaties stipulate that the contracting parties undertake not to enter into any coalition directed against the other contracting party. Article VII of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty clearly states that "each high contracting party undertakes not to conclude any alliances and not to participate in any coalitions directed against the other high contracting party."

Thus the participation of Great Britain in the establishment of the North Atlantic group is in contradiction with the said Article of the Treaty and with the obligations which Great Britain assumed under that Treaty.

Article 5 of the Franco-Soviet Treaty provides that both parties "undertake not to conclude any alliance and not to take part in any coalitions directed against one of the high contracting parties."

The participation of France in the North Atlantic Treaty is in contradiction with her obligations under the Franco-Soviet Treaty.

The Governments of Great Britain and France bear full responsibility for the violation of the obligations assumed under the Treaties with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union will continue to uphold consistently the basic principles of the United Nations, being convinced that this corresponds to the interests of the peoples of all countries. It will continue to expose the aggressive plans of warmongers.

The struggle around the question of the "veto" is a struggle between two tendencies in international politics: the tendency to dictate, to isolate the USSR, to unleash a new war, and the tendency to uphold the basic principles of the United Nations, to frustrate the plans of aggressors, to unmask warmongers.

III. PROPOSALS OF THE USSR AND PROPOSALS OF THE FOUR POWERS ON THE QUESTION OF "VETO"

I SHALL dwell briefly on the resolutions submitted for the consideration of the Plenary Session. As far as the resolution adopted by the majority of the Political Committee is concerned, the Soviet delegation has already stated its attitude in the Political Committee at the Paris Session of the Assembly. Therefore I shall confine myself to making only a few observations on the contents of that resolution.

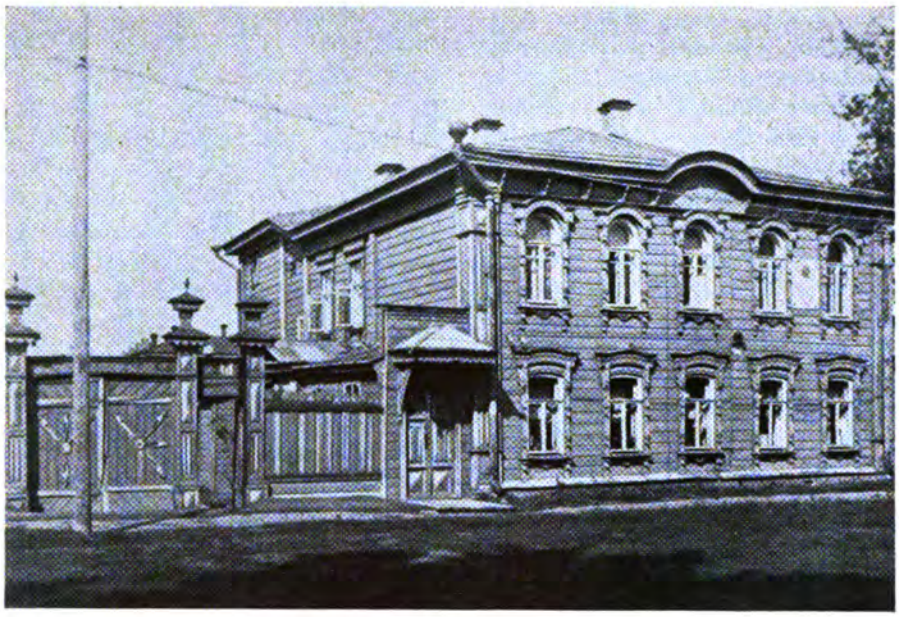
First of all, it is necessary to state that this resolution, proposed by the delegations of the United States, Great Britain, France and China, should be considered in connection with the list of 33 items annexed to it, which in the opinion of the sponsors of the resolution should be regarded as procedural, and decisions on which should be adopted by the Security Council as on procedural matters. As a matter of fact it is not the resolution but the annex which is the basic document.

The character of this document can already be judged by the fact that it contains, for example, a recommendation to consider as procedural such matters as the approval of annual and special reports of the Security Council to the General Assembly, the establishment of various bodies of the Security Council, the terms of reference of such organs, etc.

The Soviet delegation cannot agree to have such matters considered as procedural. Is it possible to consider as procedural, for instance, the question of approving the reports of the Security Council which contain proposals or conclusions? Of course not. The adoption of such a recommendation would be in contradiction with Article 27 of the Charter which provides that only on procedural matters can decisions be taken by a procedural vote, i.e. without unanimity on the part of the permanent members.

The proposal dealing with the setting up of subsidiary organs of the Security Council is equally unacceptable, because under the pretext of establishing subsidiary organs certain countries often endeavor to create organs which in no case could be called

(Continued on page 267)



BIRTHPLACE. Lenin was born here in 1870. He lived here with his family until 1875.



CHILDHOOD. Vladimir Ulyanov (Lenin) at the age of four.

V. I. Lenin

The 79th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the great founder of the world's first socialist state, was celebrated April 22 throughout the Soviet Union, as well as by progressive people in other lands.

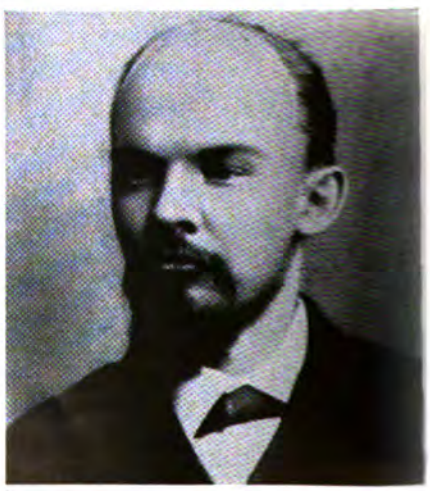
The 25 years since Lenin's death, no less than the years of his life, have demonstrated his genius. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is his greatest monument.



STUDENT. In 1887, Lenin was graduated from Simbirsk High School.



LEADER. At the University of Kazan, Lenin led a student demonstration resulting in his first arrest.



IN 1897. Lenin was 27 years old when this photograph was made.



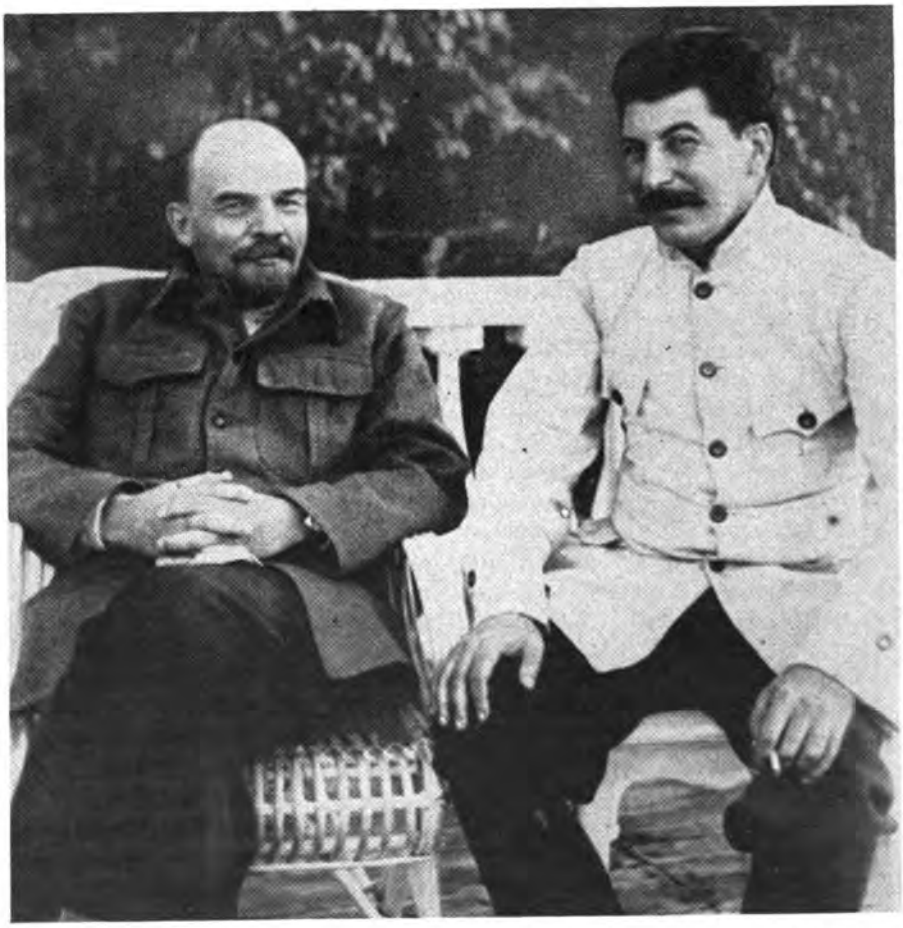
DISGUISE. To avoid arrest, Lenin used this disguise.



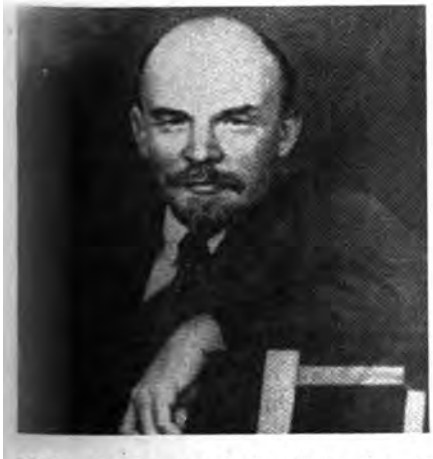
PROCLAIMING SOVIET POWER. Lenin tells the workers that the cause for which they fought, the creation of a Soviet Government, is assured.



NOVEMBER, 1917. Lenin was elected Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars.



LENIN AND STALIN IN GORKI. After a severe illness in May 1922 Lenin came to Gorki to recuperate.



1921. Lenin worked tirelessly to formulate the policies of the Russian Communist Party.

Represented 9 Million

Congress of Young Communist League Maps Plans for Future

DELEGATES representing 9,000,000 Soviet young people gathered March 29 in the Great Hall of the Kremlin Palace, Moscow, to open the Eleventh Congress of the Lenin Young Communist League, to review the achievements of Soviet youth since the last Congress was held 13 years ago, and to lay plans for the future.

Both the achievements and plans were grand and sweeping in scope, for here spoke the builders of the future and many of the heroes of the recent past. Peace and progress were their themes.

These young people and the millions who had sent them as delegates, had all been born since the Revolution. Except for those delegates from a few areas which only recently entered the Soviet Union, none of them had ever known unemployment, lack of educational opportunity, national discrimination, or the bitterness of working for another's profit.

They had known war: the most terrible of all the wars of history.

They had known great achievement. There were builders of cities among the delegates; innovators in industrial production; farmers of record crops; heroes of battle and heroes of construction.

One delegate after another took the floor to tell of the work of young people in various parts of the country. Altogether, 56 delegates spoke in the debate on adoption of the report of the organization's Central Committee.

A young girl from the Uzbek Republic in Central Asia told of new plans for cities, a power station, and further irrigation.

"Our task is to make the desert bloom," she said confidently. "We shall change the geography of our country and do away with deserts."

The 24-year old secretary of the Ukrainian Young Communist League pledged the construction of a new subway in Kiev.

The Byelorussian delegate, Pyotr Masherov, told of the work in war and peace of the Byelorussian youth, together with the whole Byelorussian people.

He reported that during the period of the Hitlerite occupation of Byelorussia, 150,000 young Byelorussians fought as guerrillas, displaying great heroism in fighting the invaders.

When the war ended, they turned no less heroically to the work of rebuilding the war-shattered land. All schools, factories and mills, hospitals and clubs have been restored in Byelorussia, and 375,000 houses have been restored or built anew.

The delegate Zodelava from Georgia told of the mass meetings of youth held throughout his Republic to mark the opening of the Congress. Young people at these meetings pledged themselves to concrete tasks in industry, science and agriculture. On the day the Congress opened, thousands of young Georgian workers had turned out two or three times their daily production quotas in its honor.

Villis Kruminsh, a Latvian delegate, reported that 1,200 young Latvian workers have achieved their five-year production quotas more than a year ahead of the time planned.

Alexander Shashkov, a Stakhanovite of the Stalin Steel Mills in Kuznetsk and delegate of the young Siberian metal workers, reported that hundreds of them had fulfilled their five-year quotas which originally had been scheduled for completion by the end of 1950. Shashkov himself smelted a whole trainload of high-grade steel, above his quota, to mark the convening of the Congress. From the platform, he challenged the steelworker-delegate Vladimir Zakharov of the Magnitogorsk Mills to a competition for high production.

Alexander Pokryshkin, the flier who is thrice a Hero of the Soviet Union and one of the great heroes of the recent war, spoke of peace, and of the consistent efforts of the USSR for peace throughout the world.

Nikolai Mikhailov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the League, in summing up the discussion, spoke of the political maturity shown in the speeches. He said that the delegates had painted a bright picture of the patriotic work of members of the League and of all the many millions of Soviet youth actively participating in the work of achieving a communist society.

"Soviet youth, as in the past, will honorably perform its duty and will always be in the vanguard of democratic youth, fighting for peace against instigators of a new war," he said.

Quoting from the message of greeting sent to the Congress by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR, Mikhailov declared that the Young Communist League would successfully meet the task of teaching the youth of the country to be "fearless, joyous, buoyant, self-assured fighters, confident of their strength, ready to overcome any difficulties, fighters for freedom and the honor of our Homeland, for the cause of the Party of Lenin and Stalin, for the achievement of communism."

Major Soviet public organizations sent greetings to the Congress. Leading figures in the country's life spoke before its sessions.

"Give us still more scientists!" Sergei Vavilov, President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, urged at the close of a speech in which he thanked the League for the many young scientists it has encouraged to enter this field.

Greetings from the tens of millions of trade-unionists of the USSR were conveyed in a letter signed by Vassili Kuznetsov, Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, who noted that more than

third of the country's trade-unionists are young people.

The Minister of Higher Education of the USSR, Sergei Kaftanov, pointed out that former League members head many important higher educational establishments; that the League organizations are the moving spirit in the students' scientific societies; and that the League has been instrumental in encouraging youth to study and to seek higher education. He said that during the past two decades the higher educational establishments of the USSR have trained more than 1,500,000 engineers, agronomists, teachers, physicians, economists, art workers and other experts in various fields.

The press also greeted the Congress. *Pravda* declared editorially that "Socialism lavishly offers youth ever new treasures. All conditions have been created to enable our young men and women to mature into people the like of whom the world has not known. . . .

"Lenin and Stalin have shown our youth a great goal in life: to complete the building of the new society which was started by their fathers."

Izvestia, recalling the extraordinary heroism of League members during the recent war, said:

"The Great Patriotic War was a school where all the forces of the Soviet people were tried and tested. Together with the entire people, the Young Communist League of Soviet youth passed this test with honor. At the front line and in the German rear, League members, young men and women, courageously fought the enemy. The grandeur of the spirit of Soviet youth was personified in the exploits of thousands of young heroes whose names will be cherished forever by the people."

Pravda noted that since the Tenth Congress of the League, the number of its members has doubled, and the number of local organizations has increased by 150 per cent.

"This is clear proof that the Young Communist League is consolidating and extending its connections with the vast masses of young people, that its prestige is ever growing, and that by selfless work for the Motherland has won the affection and respect of the entire rising generation."

The Order of Lenin conferred on the YCL on the recent occasion of its 30th anniversary was presented to the Young Communist League at the closing session of the Congress. The presentation was made by Nikolai M. Shvernik, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

"For the fourth time," said Shvernik, "the Soviet Government acknowledges the merits of the Lenin Young Communist League with an award. These awards speak of the tremendous work done by the YCL under the leadership of the Communist Party of Bolsheviks in strengthening the Soviet socialist State.

"In 1928 the Government awarded the YCL the Order of the Red Banner in recognition of the active participation of the YCL in the period of the Civil War, in the struggle of the people and the young Soviet Republic against the Whiteguards and foreign interventionists, in connection with the 10th anniversary of the workers' and peasants' Red Army.

"The devoted work of the Lenin Young Communist League in the restoration of the productive forces of our country, its active participation in the struggle for the fulfillment ahead of time of the first Stalin Five-Year Plan, were crowned with great successes. For the initiative displayed in the shock brigades and in socialist competition, which ensured the successful fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR, the Government in 1931 awarded the YCL the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

"The YCL came forward as the loyal helper of the Party particularly in the years of the Great Patriotic War. Inspired by ideas of Soviet patriotism, boundlessly devoted to their people, the Young Communist League members, the youths and girls of our country, fought manfully at the fronts of the Patriotic War and, by their heroic labor in the mills, factories, mines, collective and state farms, forged victory over the enemy. For their outstanding services to the Motherland in the years of the Great Patriotic War against Hitler Germany, and for their great work in educating Soviet youth in the spirit of supreme devotion to the Motherland, the Soviet Government awarded the YCL the Order of Lenin.

"In the postwar years, Soviet youth is giving enthusiastically all its efforts to the cause of the restoration and further development of the national economy of the USSR, to the building of communism. In participating in the country-wide struggle for the fulfillment ahead of time of the Stalin Five-Year Plan, the YCL, is educating the youth in the spirit of Communism, in the spirit of supreme devotion to the Soviet Motherland, its Government, the Bolshevik Party and its great leader, teacher and friend, Comrade Stalin. For outstanding services to the Motherland in the cause of the Communist education of the youth, for active participation in socialist construction, in connection with the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the YCL, the Government awarded the YCL a second Order of Lenin.

"The Soviet youth came to the 11th YCL Congress with great successes to its credit—successes in all spheres of its manifold activity. Hundreds of thousands of YCL members, youths and girls, young working men and women, marked the Congress, in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm, with overfulfillment of their production tasks for the quarter, fulfillment ahead of time of the tasks of the Five-Year Plan.

"Following the instructions of the Bolshevik Party on raising the level of socialist farming, the YCL members and the youth of the countryside are developing the struggle for the fulfillment ahead of time of the Stalin plan for forest shelter-belts, the introduction of crop-and-grass rotation, the building of ponds and water reservoirs to ensure high and stable harvests, which is of greatest importance for our country . . ."

Concluding his talk, Shvernik declared that a major task of the YCL is to educate Soviet young people, to help them gain the knowledge and the traits of character which will fit them to build a communist society. He said:

"In its resolution the 11th Congress of the YCL assured the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Comrade Stalin that the YCL, the entire young generation of the Soviet Union, would give all their efforts, their energy, their knowledge, to the great cause of Lenin and Stalin in the struggle for the victory of communism. It is a matter of honor for every Young Communist League member to fulfill this pledge given to Comrade Stalin."

Message of Soviet Savant

Science in Service of Humanity Shuns "Ivory Towers"

A Speech by A. I. Oparin

The following speech by A. I. Oparin, head of the Biological Sciences Section of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, was delivered in New York March 26, before the Natural Science Panel of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace.

BEFORE I begin my speech, I would like to express my most sincere gratitude to Professor Shapley, Professor Morrison and to all those who initiated this Conference, for my invitation and for the hospitality which is being extended to me. I also wish to take this opportunity of transmitting the heartiest greetings from the scientists of the Soviet Union to the progressive representatives of science and culture who are gathered here.

The first characteristic feature of the science of our time is that it has acquired unprecedented meaning for all humanity; that it penetrates into every sphere of life and the activities of the people.

The second point which characterizes the science of the middle of the twentieth century is its striking power. The truly fabulous successes of contemporary natural science uniformly demonstrate the limitless possibilities of which the human intellect is capable, given the necessary effort, in solving any of the problems with which it is faced.

Science, however, is a double-edged weapon; and depending upon who controls this powerful weapon, it can serve either to provide for the happiness and the welfare of the people, or for their destruction. The purpose of science is to serve humanity and it successfully achieves this goal only if it belongs to all the people. On the other hand, if it is at the service of a small clique of greedy persons obsessed by the lust for profits and power, this leads to terrible and fatal results.

Thus, for instance, one of the greatest inventions of our time, radio, the



ALEXANDER OPARIN. Academician Oparin is the leading biochemist of the USSR.

very essence of which is to facilitate communications between people in order to bring them happiness, is used for military purposes to destroy them. Atomic energy, which could liberate all people from heavy labor, is turned into atomic bombs intended for the mass annihilation of civilian populations. Chemistry, the science which has created for the needs of humanity a number of new materials unknown to nature, has already been used twice in the history of our century for the destruction of people by poison gas. Even biology, the science of life, one of the noblest sciences, which serves as a basis for medical care and agriculture, threatens, when in the hands of militaristically minded enemies of humanity, to become the basis for bacteriological war—the most abominable means of destruction.

For the scientist—the real scientist—it matters greatly what purposes are served by the achievements in which he invests his intellect and his creative efforts. His conscience will never permit him indifferently to observe how his handiwork is used, even against his will, for the destruction of innocent populations. Here I involuntarily recall our wonderful explorer Miklukho-Maklay, a man of great soul and warm heart—a great friend of primitive tribes who studied the life and culture of the Papuans and Melanesians and lived among them for a number of years on the far-away islands of the Pacific. How great was his anguish that his studies paved the way for the imperialist robbers! How fiercely he fought and how vehemently he protested against the inhuman exploitations and annihilation of the people of "Maklay's Coast!" And, of course, Maklay was moved by no mere desire to preserve undespoiled the object of his studies, but rather by the deep humanism of a convinced monogenist for whom the life and happiness of any simple man are dear, regardless of the color of his skin or the form of his skull.

The aspiration of some so-called scientists to hide in an ivory tower, to isolate themselves from the whole world behind the walls of the laboratory, and to delight in the process of creation without regard for the effect of this creation upon the people—such aspiration is unworthy of a real scientist.

The true scientists—naturalists of all times and nations—always saw the final goal of their toil in the common welfare. Particularly, all works of our great Russian scientists Lomonosov, Lobachevsky, Mendeleyev, Timiryazev, Pavlov, Dokuchayev, Michurin and others are based upon the idea of service to humanity, of passionate desire to be useful to all people. Frequently, under the conditions of the tsarist regime, they were compelled to sustain material losses and moral oppression but they never left their noble path and always fought against the use of their discoveries and inventions for purposes of greed, to harm people.

Predatory war, aggression, has always been and is now the antithesis of scientific creation. Therefore to the scientists belongs a prominent place in the struggle for peace. We know how courageously the progressive French scientists fought the aggression. We are familiar with those passionate statements for peace, which were made, and are being made by the progressive members of science in the United States and other countries. We, the Soviet scientists, have shown not only in words but also in deeds that we are united in our determination to close the way to any aggressor, to expose and neutralize any warmonger.

We know very well that science serves progress and the happiness of humanity only when it is coupled with democracy, when it does not serve profiteering and exploitation. Millions of simple people do not want war and therefore the democratic character of science is the highest guarantee of its use for the welfare of humanity.

Soviet science is not just a part of world science, developing within the territory of the USSR, but a science which possesses its own specific characteristics. It is, of course, connected with world science, is in a state of creative interaction with it, produces an effect on the development of science in the various countries and itself uses the fruit of the scientific achievements of other countries. But at the same time Soviet science possesses a qualitative singularity, due to its prior history as well as to new social and economic conditions in the country, new goals which face science, a new world outlook and new forms of organization. The first singularity of Soviet science, and the one most vividly expressed, is precisely its exceptional democratic character. As J. V. Stalin has said, Soviet science "does not isolate itself from the people, does not hold itself aloof from the people, but is prepared to serve the people, is prepared to hand over to the people all the achievements of science."

This democratic character of Soviet science is not anything accidental or transient. The roots of this democracy are deep in our history. It was bequeathed to us by our great democrats of the nineteenth century, by Gertsen, Belinsky, Dobrolyubov, Chernyshevsky and by our teachers—prominent naturalists of the end of the past century and of the beginning of this century. Timiryazev once said, "Those chosen to deal with science must look upon knowledge as upon a treasure entrusted to them which is the property of all people."

But before the establishment of the new Soviet Government in Russia, those "chosen by science" remained in most cases only "chosen people," lone souls. The Soviet State, from the first day of its existence, took the path of democratization of science, the path of conscious planned involvement of broad masses of workers in scientific activity. Shortly after the October Revolution, V. I. Lenin wrote: "In the past, all human intellect, all genius was created only in order to benefit some people with all the benefits of technology and culture, while depriving others of the prime necessity—education and development. But now all the wonders of technology, all the achievements of culture, will become the property of all the people, and from now on the human mind and genius will never be turned into means of coercion, a means of exploitation. We know this—and is it not worthy of working, of giving all efforts for the sake of this greatest historical task?"

And indeed the Soviet State spared no pains, no money, for the solving of this problem. First of all this manifested itself in opening an immense number of elementary, high, and higher schools, and special schools. A colossal network of libraries has been created and the funds of general as well as scientific libraries have grown unprecedentedly. I shall give you as an example the growth of our academic library. In 1916 it had fewer than 1,000,000 volumes, and at present it has 14,000,000 volumes. Books began to be made available to the people in a broad stream, and now very often we circulate popular scientific books in tens and hundreds of thousands of copies. Science is being diffused in accessible form in journals, lectures and discussions. The popularization of science has become an honorable duty of every Soviet scientist. Many, many hundreds of scientists are now united in the Soviet Union in the Soviet Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge, headed by the president of the Academy of Science, S. I. Vavilov. The most outstanding scientists of our country take part actively in the work of this society.

My unforgettable teacher, Academician A. Bach, whose name as the originator of the famous peroxide theory is widely known to chemists and biologists throughout the world, frequently told me that two ideas had always lighted his long path of life—service to science and the fight for a better future for humanity. But before the October Revolution these two sides of his activity were separated. And only in the Soviet State did he find the complete harmonious combination of his inclinations, could he find inspiration in his widely-developed scientific work, because he saw that it served the common weal of the whole people.

We can say with pride at present that science in our country genuinely belongs to the people. The majority of the young Soviet scientists come from the common people. In the Soviet Union every young lad or girl from factory or farm can become a genuine scientist, given proper capacities, tenacity and zest to learn. All the material and moral bases for this have been created in the Soviet Union. Therefore we have at present an unprecedented increase of scientists. The number of scientific research institutions, higher schools, special laboratories, experimental stations, is being increased uninterruptedly.

But in the Soviet Union not only the people who devote themselves completely to science take part directly in scientific research. Soviet science has gone out of the temples of the academies and universities to factories and peasant fields. It has ceased to be the privilege of a select group and it has become the common property of the common people, practical workers and innovators of manufacture.

This is especially brilliantly reflected in our agriculture, thanks to those original projects of scientific works which are now being carried out by our outstanding scientist—Academician T. D. Lysenko. Lysenko is not only a profound theoretical scientist and a research scientist, but a talented organizer who can direct toward a single purpose the work of his close assistant-workers as well as the research of many hundreds of peasant-experimenters. He has found most favorable conditions for his work in our country.

The Soviet regime has endowed the popular masses with broad initiative, turning millions of working peasants

into researchers who are seeking new ways of continuously increasing crop yields and the productivity of livestock raising. The network of research institutions and stations is being complemented by the network of thousands of peasants' laboratories, experimental and demonstration fields of collective farms and state farms. Any good undertaking of scientists in our country is supported by thousands of skillful hands of people who correct, complement and define more accurately this undertaking in accordance with the concrete conditions of the district or village. This makes it possible not only to solve rapidly a number of important economic problems, but at the same time brings inestimable benefit to theoretical knowledge.

Thanks to this democratic method of research work, it became possible to decide a number of complicated biological and agronomic problems: the problem of vernalization; the problem of fertilizing by stages, the so-called "feeding up;" the problem of increasing the crop of kok-sagyz—our Soviet rubber-plant—and others.

Permit me to illustrate what I said by an example which just comes to mind. In 1939 the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences headed the mass movement of collective farmers for achieving the government plan to increase the crop of millet.

Before that time, millet was mainly sown in drought districts, and the crop usually was not more than five or six centners per hectare.* Sometimes for a period of years the crop averaged less than one centner per hectare. It was necessary to study the biology of the development of millet to discover the reasons for such a low crop yield and to establish methods to overcome this evil. This work was headed by Academician Lysenko, who, in accordance with his usual practice, immediately drew into participation thousands of ordinary workers of collective farms. The results of several years' observation of the peculiarities of millet culture, the influence on its development of climatic and soil factors, the time of sowing, manuring, etc.—have been coming into Moscow from every part of the country. On the basis of these results and intensive experimental works in the Academy itself, methods were found to increase the crop of millet.

During the next vegetative period these methods were examined on the territory of 12 drought areas and two republics. The territory of the tested fields consisted of 500,000 hectares. A total of 18,000 agronomists and ordinary farmers took part in this work. And in one year alone, the crop of millet was increased to five times its former volume.

In Middle Asia in Kazakhstan, in the center of the city of Aktyubinsk, there stands a monument with the name of Chaganak Bersiev on it. This monument was built in honor of an average peasant and former nomad who is now famous throughout the country. After his transition from nomadic to a settled way of life, he joined a collective farm and became a millet-growing brigadier on artificially watered lands in a half-desert region of Kazakhstan. He improved the local variety of millet through systematic selection and training of the plant. He worked out new methods of agrotechnique and obtained millet crops which were considered not only unprecedented throughout the world but theoretically impossible. In 1943 he obtained a millet crop of 201 centners from one hectare.

I cite the example of Chaganak Bersiev because he is not an exception in our country. We can name prominent scientists, mathematicians, geologists, chemists, biologists, who by nationality are Kazakhs, Tajiks, Kourds, representatives of mountain tribes of the Caucasus, or of the far northern areas of the USSR. To us any racial discrimination in the field of science, as in any other field, is simply ludicrous, absurd.

This broad democratic and popular character of Soviet science itself excludes any possibility of its utilization for aggressive, misanthropic purposes. Its tasks are of an entirely different character. The efforts of all Soviet scientists are directed to making the life of the people better, more joyful, happier.

The distinguished achievements of Soviet theoretical thought in the fields of mathematics, physics, astronomy, geology, biochemistry and geochemistry, in the knowledge of the past and present of the animal and floral population of our globe, in the study of the higher nervous activity of animals and human beings, etc., are well known. But in our country every scientist engaged in even the most abstract problems always remembers that the purpose of science is to serve the people. Therefore he always aspires to utilize, as soon as possible, his achievements for the welfare of humanity. This outlines the second feature of Soviet science—its strong healthy practicality, the basic connection between abstract thought and the practice of socialist construction.

"We cannot wait until nature grants us her favors; it is our task to take them from her," wrote our great scientist Michurin, whose name is now on the lips of all biologists of the Soviet Union. Michurin made this idea the basic motto of all his fruitful activities. All his life he worked toward fulfillment of the dream of mankind: the transformation of our planet into a blossoming, fairylike garden where everything serves the welfare of mankind. With wonderful mastery and breadth of conception, Michurin worked to transform living nature. The methods of changing the heredity of plants worked out by him made it possible for him to produce new varieties which are more adaptable to new conditions and have better properties.

All of the activity of another of our prominent scientists, Dokuchayev, is imbued with the same ideas of the struggle against the elements of nature for the welfare of the people. This man was the founder of soil science, of a quite new branch of science of Russian origin.

Dokuchayev's successor, Academician Williams, could not conceive of the very idea of "soil" apart from the question of its fertility. Having studied the processes of soil formation, he discovered the important role of biological phenomena in these processes. He presented a sharp, strictly scientific critique of the so-called law of diminishing fertility and proved his theory that it is possible for the fertility of soil not only to remain constant, but even to increase. These principles of Dokuchayev and Williams, and a series of practical measures which they proposed, are now widely used in Soviet agriculture to increase greatly the fertility of our fields.

Now these measures are being combined with the sweeping struggle which all our people are conducting against drought, the eternal foe of our agriculture. The long steady co-operative

*One metric centner=220.46 pounds. One hectare=2.471 acres.

efforts of a number of scientific organizations enabled our Government to propose last October a plan of afforestation for the protection of the fields and for the permanent securing of large crops in the steppe regions of the European part of the USSR.

The accumulated experience of our science and practice prove beyond doubt the high effectiveness of the proposed measures for the struggle against drought. At a number of points where field-shelter forest strips have existed for a number of years, it has been possible to obtain high yields of cereal and other crops under conditions of heavy drought, such as occurred in 1946. With the protection of such forest strips it has been possible to cultivate orchards upon sandy soil around the salt Lake Baskunchak without utilizing irrigation.

This spectacular plan of an offensive against the elements of nature points toward the transformation of the face of the earth over an area equivalent to the combined areas of France, England, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. The area encompassed by this plan is so large that it is equivalent to a continuous belt 30 meters wide encircling the earth more than 50 times at the equator.

Soviet scientists, with great enthusiasm, have set about the realization of their great national project, which must radically transform the physical geography of the whole south and southeast of the European part of the USSR. New cultures producing large, stable crops will be produced on the revived earth, and the destructive gullies that have been the plague of the steppes will vanish. The terrible, dark storms will abate. Drought will disappear, the climate will become milder and moister, and the life of man on the steppes will become incomparably easier, more convenient, more lively and more fruitful.

The third fundamental feature of Soviet science is its clarity in relation to the philosophic conceptions which form the indispensable basis of scientific investigations. We Soviet scientists argue with each other, sometimes very sharply, on different questions of natural science. And what is said abroad concerning the lack of freedom in scientific work in our country is an invention.

But on fundamental questions of ideology we are quite united; we are thoroughly convinced that only a materialistic outlook can lead science to the correct way. The ideology of Soviet scientists is dialectical and historical materialism. We are convinced of the objective reality of the world and its continuous progressive development. Therefore we look to the future with optimism. Therefore we categorically reject the conceptions of the disciples of Mendel and Morgan who consider life as something static and motionless.

As is known, according to this Mendel-Morgan conception the material bearer of life is the single molecule of the hereditary substance which is a part of the nuclear chromosome, the molecule whose basic structure remains unchanged in the ontogenesis of the individual organism as well as in the entire development of life on earth. Even though the immutable gene structure of the corpuscular geneticists may undergo certain changes in disposition of the atoms under the influence of X-rays and other effects, those "biological quantum leaps," mutations, are completely incidental, not commensurate with the external influences, and under no conditions can they be consciously directed by man. The adherents of such theories can in reality only "await nature's favors," and with more or less luck grasp "fortunate chances."

From the dialectical materialistic point of view, life is a specific form of existence of matter, and one of the most specific features of this form is metabolism, a certain harmonious combination of the chemical changes taking place in protoplasm. Specific for living matter is the fact that within it individual chemical reactions are co-ordinated in a certain way and in a single order, aimed at self-renewal and self-preservation of the complicated living system as a whole. Therefore heredity—the ability inherent in all organisms to reproduce themselves—is not the result of the influence of some individual factor (structure of chromosome or gene) but reflects the entire pliant organization of the given protoplasm as an integral whole, and from this point of view it certainly is subject to directed transformation in conformity with existing natural law.

We most determinedly reject Malthusianism, the theory of diminishing fertility, and other similar fairy tales, the purpose of which is to prove to the average man that he cannot count on improving his living conditions, that his entire means of salvation consists of birth control, and other similar nonsense. We are convinced that it is possible not only to find a place under the sun for every man, but also to find all the material conditions necessary for him to enjoy life, fully developing physically and spiritually.

We see no limits to the possibilities for science and labor in the creation of continuously increasing wealth. Where there formerly grew one ear of wheat, there now grow, not two—as Swift's Gulliver dreamed—but scores of ears. Now, thanks to the efforts of our scientists and agronomists, a new variety of branched wheat is appearing in our Soviet fields. Living nature conceals great possibilities which, skillfully developed, will satisfy the demands of the population of the whole world, even if this population is doubled or trebled.

But even now human genius discovers and creates inexhaustible new resources: physics provides an unlimited supply of atomic energy to man; chemistry creates substances which supplant and substitute for the creations of living nature—the products of animal and plant life.

The day is not far off when the very process of photosynthesis, the synthesis of carbohydrates, sugar and proteins will no longer be a monopoly of the green plants but will be reproduced directly by man on any scale required by him.

We categorically reject the validity of mechanically transferring the biological laws of struggle for survival into the realm of human relations. For us the formula "man is a wolf to man" is wrong in principle. We believe in the friendship and brotherhood of all people. That is why anti-scientific, wild, fantastic racism, which tries to prove the inferiority of one people to another by dividing mankind into "master race" and "race of slaves," has always met and continues to meet the consistent, immovable opposition of Soviet scientists.

It is possible to agree or disagree with us. It is possible to argue with us, and we readily respond to this because truth is found through such discussion. But no honest man can find in the principles proclaimed by us any trace of ideas that could be used as the theoretical basis for misanthropy or military expansion. We love our native country very warmly and we are ready to defend it against any attack, but we feel

Young Leningraders Greet Appeal For US-Soviet Peace

A MESSAGE of peace and friendship from the youth of Philadelphia to the young people of Leningrad has brought a warm reponse and a statement that "war can and must be averted."

Oparin

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great respect for all other peoples of the world. Absence of national narrow-mindedness, of narrow nationalism, has always been a characteristic feature of Soviet men of science. Our philosophy in its very conception is alien to any military aggression.

Our country is the champion of peace. The Soviet Union is the stronghold of socialism, democracy and peace. And all of us Soviet scientists are united in our aspiration to struggle with great determination for peace against the warmongers. We know how destructive war is for scientific creation, which is so dear to us. We ourselves saw the destroyed laboratories and observatories, and a number of our colleagues were killed in the war. But we know war is not inevitable. Provided the forces of democracy and peace unite, they can compel any warmongers to retreat.

Scientific work has established valuable traditions of international co-operation, and scientists of the whole world have exceptional opportunities to make great contributions to the cause of strengthening international co-operation, to the cause of world peace.

We offer the hand of friendship to all progressive American scientists and to the scientists of all countries of the world. And we invite them to use all their efforts to achieve full mutual understanding and co-operation. The peoples of the world want peace. Let us combine our talents, and use all the power of science to oppose with insurmountable obstacles the way of the misanthropic instigators of a new world war.

The Leningraders met March 26 in the brilliantly illuminated hall of Tavricheski Palace to raise their voices in reply to the open letter from the Young Progressives of America.* In their message of friendship to the youth of the Soviet city, the Philadelphians had denounced the conspiracy to unleash a third world war against the Soviet Union, and said they had exposed and would continue to expose "those who refuse to accept the Soviet Union's offer of peace talks, who instead turn to military pacts and agreements while hypocritically talking 'peace.' "

A group of 2,000 representatives of Leningrad young people gathered at the palace hall after receipt of the American letter. They included Stakhanovites and engineers from factories and transport organizations, students of higher institutions of learning and technical colleges, workers in science and art.

The opening address was made by Hero of Socialist Labor Vassili Yeliseyev, a student of the Railway Transport Institute and chairman of the session. Speeches were also made by Yevgeni Aksyenov, Stakhanovite turner from the Electrosila factory; the teacher Yegorova of Secondary School No. 371; Vitali Makin, a pupil at Art Architectural School No. 9; Nina Ivanova, Stakhanovite weaver from the Worker Factory; Kiril Kondratyev, lecturer at the Zhdanov State University of Leningrad, who is a Candidate [Master] of physical-mathematical sciences, and Nina Radionova, actress of the Young Communist League Theater.

On behalf of the youth of Leningrad, the meeting unanimously approved the following letter of reply to the Philadelphians:

"Dear Friends:

"Having read your open letter, we young men and women of the heroic city of Leningrad convey our cordial greetings to the progressive youth of Philadelphia. With all our hearts we support your aspiration for peace, for consolidation of friendship with Soviet youth.

"Leningrad youth, like all Soviet youth, stands for the cause of peace, democracy and progress. All our efforts are now directed toward peaceful construction, the mastering of the most progressive science and technique in the interests of the economic and cultural flourishing of our beloved Homeland.

"We wholeheartedly support the policy of our Soviet Government, which staunchly and consistently struggles for peace and friendship among the peoples of all countries, for a reduction of the armaments of all the major countries and for prohibition of the atomic weapon.

"The youth of our country actively struggles for the unity of democratic youth and supports every undertaking aimed at the consolidation of peace.

"The forces of peace and democracy are growing and strengthening every day.

"We are deeply convinced that if the peoples of all countries oppose the warmongers with firm determination to defend the cause of peace, then the reactionaries will not succeed in unleashing a new war. War can and must be averted. This is a matter of vital interest both for the peoples of the Soviet Union and of the United States, as well as of all other nations. The youth of our country and of all other countries is particularly interested.

"We call on you progressive youth of Philadelphia to struggle tirelessly for universal peace and democracy, together with all the democratic youth of the world.

"Long live friendship between the Young Progressives of America and the youth of the Soviet Union!"

*See USSR Information Bulletin, April 8, 1949, page 216.

Trade Unions of USSR Have Major Role In Building Socialist State

By N. Alexandrov

THE ROLE of the trade-unions in relation to the Soviet State can be understood only after acquainting oneself with the nature of the Soviet State and the position of the working class in the USSR.

The Soviet Union is a state of working people, a socialist state, where there is no private ownership of the instruments and means of production and therefore there is no exploitation of man by man. The Soviet Constitution states:

"The land, its mineral wealth, waters, forests, mills, factories, mines, rail, water and air transport, banks, communications, large state-organized agricultural enterprises (state farms, machine-and-tractor stations and the like) as well as municipal enterprises and the bulk of the dwelling houses in the cities and industrial localities, are state property, that is, belong to the whole people."

The economic life of the USSR is defined and directed by a state plan in the interest of increasing the social wealth of the country, of steadily improving the material and cultural level of the working people, and strengthening the independence of the USSR.

The Soviet Constitution ensures citizens of the Soviet Union the right to work, to payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality, guaranteed by the socialist organization of the national economy, the elimination of the possibility of economic crises, and the abolition of unemployment; the right to maintenance in old age and also in case of sickness or disability; the right to education. Women in the USSR are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, government, cultural, political and other public activity. Full equality of the rights of citizens of the USSR, irrespective of their nationality or race, is an indefeasible law of Soviet society.

This brief summary of some basic Soviet laws shows that they embody aspirations of the working people for which the most progressive sections of mankind fought for many years.

And indeed, the right to work and fair payment for work, the right to rest, the right to material security in case of disability and in old age, the elimination of unemployment—have not these been the constant dream of many generations of the working class of all countries?

These aspirations have been realized in the USSR since the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The eight-hour day, paid holidays, state social insurance, free education and medical services for the working people were introduced during the very first days after the establishment of Soviet power. During the subsequent years, with the consolidation of the socialist system and the development of the national economy of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government has adopted ever-broader measures for improving working conditions and raising the material and cultural well-being of the working people. The standard of living of the working class of the USSR is now higher than that of the working class in other countries.

Under these conditions, of course, there necessarily occurred a radical change in the tasks of the trade-unions in comparison with those of the pre-Revolutionary period.

The trade-unions constitute the largest, mass organization of the working class when it is building a socialist society. It therefore follows that the basic, most important task of the Soviet trade-unions is to help in building this socialist society.

A clear and graphic characterization of the role of the trade-unions in building socialism was given by Vladimir Lenin. He said that the trade-unions are an educational organization, a school—a school of government, a school of management, a school of Communism.

The task of the trade-unions consists in drawing the masses into building socialism by explaining to them the concrete tasks facing them at every stage of socialist construction, by imbuing them with a socialist attitude to labor and socialist property, by struggling against the survivals of capitalism in the minds of men.

On the other hand, the trade-unions, according to Lenin, are the "reservoir" of state power, which supplies the personnel, drawn from among the workers, for managing the State. The trade-unions train personnel by drawing the workers into active discussion on all questions relating to production, by attracting millions of members into participation in the trade-union functions of managing the state social insurance funds, controlling the fulfillment of labor legislation, controlling the work of the trading institutions and of the network of public factory feeding cen-

Trade-Union Congress Meets in Moscow

The Tenth Trade-Union Congress of the USSR convened in Moscow on April 19, with delegates representing millions of Soviet factory workers and office employees in attendance.

This national convention, representing all of the trade-unions of the USSR, is the climax of a nation-wide campaign in which rank-and-file workers checked up on their union leaders at all levels and assayed their work in the past year.

General membership meetings of the shop and office workers attracted wide attention in the period preceding the opening of the national convention, and attendance averaged 90 per cent.

Leading figures in Soviet life, in the fields of both industry and government will appear before the Tenth Congress.

ters, and other functions.

The Constitution of the USSR guarantees the trade-unions, on an equal basis with other public organizations, the right to put forward their candidates for office in all bodies of Soviet power. The trade-unions make full use of this right by sending to the Soviets those whom they consider the best representatives of the working class and the trade-unions.

The trade-union organizations have educated and promoted from among their ranks thousands upon thousands of their members to various economic and state positions.

Prominent political figures of the USSR have come from the ranks of the trade-unions. Nikolai Shvernik, the present President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, one of the veteran trade-unionists of Russia during tsarist times, was for many years the General Secretary of the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions (AUCCTU). Andrei Andreyev, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, was at one time Chairman of the Central Committee of the Railway Workers' Trade-Union. Many Soviet trade-union functionaries have been promoted to important state positions. In 1946 Vassili Kuznetsov, Chairman of the AUCCTU, was elected Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, one of the two Chambers of the supreme legislative body; Mikhail Tarasov, the Secretary of the AUCCTU, has been elected Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. Many important trade-union workers are deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and Supreme Soviets of the constituent republics.

The trade-unions take an active part in the planning of the national economy and in drawing up Soviet laws. The Government consults them in drawing up new laws relating to wages, conditions of labor, material and living conditions of the working people. On the other hand, the trade-unions themselves draw up laws on such questions as state social insurance, protection of labor, housing, workers' supplies, etc., and submit them to the Government for approval.

The Soviet Government has entrusted the trade-unions with the management of state social insurance funds and has given them the right of state control over the implementation of labor laws, as well as the right to control the work of the institutions serving the needs of the working people.

The labor laws of all the constituent republics of the USSR provide for the conclusion of agreements between the trade-unions and the administrative bodies to regulate the conditions of work of factory and office workers.

Primary among these agreements is the collective agreement. This agreement is a bilateral undertaking of the administration of the given enterprise and the trade-union committee representing the workers of that enterprise. Each party to the agreement bears certain obligations of a juridical nature. As there are not and cannot be any class contradictions between the interests of workers and those of management in the USSR, and as both parties concluding the agreement are representatives of one class and pursue the common aims of developing socialist production and raising the material well-being of the working people, the basic aim of the collective agreement is to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the production plans and the further growth of productivity of labor, to improve the organization of labor, to raise the responsibility of both the administration and the trade-unions with regard to the material welfare of the industrial and office workers and engineers and the cultural services for them.

The Soviet trade-unions do much to improve the material well-being of the industrial and office workers. They see to it that all Soviet enterprises strictly adhere to the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work." Revision of the system or rates of pay, as well as of quotas, cannot be undertaken without the knowledge and consent of the trade-unions.

Soviet trade-unions control the fulfillment by the enterprises of dwelling construction plans and repairs of workers' apartments, take part in the distribution of housing at the disposal of the enterprise, promote individual privately-owned house-building, carry out public control over the work of the factory dining rooms, lunch rooms, stores, and similar service facilities.

At the same time the trade-unions take an active part in assisting the Soviet Government in developing the national economy, organizing the working people for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of production plans by means of socialist competition. They direct the socialist competition of the workers and office workers and publicize the results of the experience of the most advanced Stakhanovites; assist in the development of the highest form of socialist competition—the Stakhanov movement; they help the Soviet Government to carry out all its measures to improve the living standard of the working people.

The main features of Soviet democracy are its genuinely popular character and its practical effectiveness. Trade-union democracy is a very important part of Soviet democracy.

The trade-unions guarantee each of their members the right and unlimited opportunity to participate actively in any field of trade-union work, and there is literally not a single sphere of trade-union work in which rank-and-file trade-union members do not participate. At the present, there are more than 8,000,000 active trade-unionists in the USSR taking daily part in trade-union work. In other words, every fourth member of the trade-union is an active trade-union worker.

What do these figures show? They show, in the first place, that the Soviet trade-unions work on the solution of precisely those questions which interest the broadest masses of the working people of the USSR.

Soviet workers know that in the land of socialism the living standard of the working people depends primarily upon the successful fulfillment of the economic tasks. That is why a considerable number of the active trade-unionists are engaged in improving production and raising the productivity of labor. The trade-unions participate actively in directing socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of production plans, in mobilizing the creative initiative of the workers-innovators and rationalizers, in organizing the struggle for reducing the cost of production and raising its quality.

The Soviet trade-unions constitute a tremendous force in Soviet society. That is why their prestige is so great with the working class in the USSR; that is why the ranks of the Soviet trade-unions are continuously growing.

Production in War-Ravaged Areas Increased 41% in 1948

By A. Shalin
Soviet Economist

The areas of the USSR which during the war were overrun by the Nazi invaders had, before the war, been flourishing regions with large-scale industry and well-developed socialist agriculture. They had a population of 88,000,000, 45 per cent of the country's total population. In prewar 1940, they produced 68 per cent of the country's gross industrial output. This percentage was still higher in heavy industry such as metallurgy and coal, as well as in a number of lines in the food industry.

The fascist invaders wrecked in these areas 31,850 industrial enterprises employing some 4,000,000 workers, destroyed 98,000 collective and 1,876 state farms and 2,890 machine-and-tractor stations.

The following article reviews the progress made in the course of the current postwar Five-Year Plan in the restoration of the former enemy-occupied areas of the USSR.



AUTO WORKERS' APARTMENTS. These buildings were reconstructed in Minsk after being demolished by the German invaders.

One of the primary tasks of the postwar Five-Year Plan is to restore and further develop industry and agriculture in the war-torn areas of the country. The gross output of these areas increased by 41 per cent during 1948. This unprecedented growth is due to the socialist system of planned economy; to the enormous internal material; to the financial and manpower resources of the USSR; to the powerful production capacities in the central and eastern areas of the country.

The solicitude of the Soviet State for the war-ravaged areas of the country is evidenced by the enormous capital outlays the Soviet Government is putting into the revival of these areas. In 1947, upwards of 18,000,000 rubles of the State Budget of the USSR, besides local funds, was invested in capital development in these areas.

In 1948, federal budgetary expenditures on capital works in these areas mounted to 20,000,000 rubles. As a result of this, production in the former enemy-occupied areas of the USSR is mounting at a rapid pace. In 1947 gross industrial output increased here by 33 per cent over 1946, and in 1948 by 41 per cent, showing an even higher rate of increase than was obtained by the Soviet Union as a whole, which in 1940 amounted to 27 per cent.

Remarkable progress was registered in the revival of the Donets Coal Basin. In the five years which have elapsed since the liberation of the Donbas, almost 22,000,000 cubic feet of water have been pumped from its mines, venomously flooded by the fascist vandals; more than 807 miles of underground workings have been restored; 300 headframes built; hundreds of hoists put up; hundreds of ventilators and compressors installed; approximately 1,000 miles of railway track restored and laid anew as well as approximately 194,000,000 cubic feet of various buildings and more than 32,000,000 square feet of housing floor space built. And the Donets Basin is not being simply restored, but is being reconstructed and modernized in the process. Special attention is being paid to mechanization. Thus, coal production has been 97.22 per cent mechanized; hauling, 80 per cent; railway car loading 93 per cent.

Donbas coal output is mounting continually. In 1948 the Donets Coal Basin gave the country hundreds of thousands of tons of "black gold" above the output target set by plan. Though only three-quarters of the chief prewar Donbas mines have so far resumed operation, coal output in the Basin is already approaching the prewar level.

The restoration of the iron and steel industry is also advancing at a rapid pace. Metallurgical plants are already operating at Makeyevka, Stalino, Yenakeyevo, Zaporozhye, Mariupol. The Dnieproges and the Zuev hydroelectric stations have been restored. Almost all open-hearth furnaces are already operating at the huge Red October Iron and Steel Works in Stalingrad. The immense tube mill of the Karl Liebknecht Iron and Steel Works has been restored in nine months, whereas its construction during the first Five-Year Plan required about three years.

In the course of the prewar Five-Year Plans, an extensive agricultural machinery manufacturing industry was built up in the southern areas of the Soviet Union. And this too was ruthlessly demolished by the Nazi invaders. But today the restored industry is

again turning out the most diverse types of agricultural equipment. The rebuilt Kharkov Plant overfulfilled its 1948 tractor and spare parts output assignment, topping the 1947 figure almost three times over, and effecting a considerable all-round economy above that called for by plan.

The huge Rostov Agricultural Machinery Plant is again supplying the country's collective and state farms with its high-quality products. To restore this industrial giant it was necessary to remove 350,000 tons of rubble, to lay 124 miles of piping, to stretch 90 miles of electric power lines, to restore and to a considerable extent to build approximately 3,300,000 square feet of housing floor space. In 1948 alone hundreds of families of the plant's workers moved into new apartments with all modern conveniences. The Rostov Agricultural Machinery Plant today turns out modern combine grain harvesters, special corn harvesting machines, ingenious hay mowers and other agricultural machinery. Indicative of the pace of restoration is the following: while during the first Five-Year Plan it took 30 months to build the plant's combine harvester shop, this shop, razed by the Nazis to the ground, has now been rebuilt in 15 months.

Along with the restoration of the war-wrecked enterprises, the Soviet State is developing new branches of industry in the former enemy-occupied areas of the country. Thus in Minsk, for instance, a new automobile plant is being erected and allied factories set up. One of the major developments under the current postwar Five-Year Plan in the Ukraine is the Dashava-Kiev gas pipeline, which is already supplying the capital of the Ukraine with natural gas from Transcarpathia.



MINSK AUTO PLANT. As the skeleton of one of Byelorussia's new plants went up.



FARM HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT. This rural station in the Kuban territory was destroyed by the Nazi invaders.

Splendid results have also been achieved in housing construction in the formerly war-torn areas of the USSR. Thus while in 1947 more than 53,000,000 square feet of housing floor space had been restored and built anew in the cities of these areas, housing construction in 1948 ran well above 86,000,000 square feet of floor space. During the past two years more than 670,000 dwelling houses have been restored and built anew in the rural districts of these areas.

Remarkable achievements have also been registered in the restoration of agriculture in these areas. Though the Ukraine was only just approaching its prewar area under crops, the Republic's collective and state farms nevertheless considerably overfulfilled their state grain delivery assignments and sold to the State almost 3,000,000,000 pounds of grain more than in the prewar year 1940.

The revival of the cultural institutions in the war-ravaged areas is progressing apace with the rapid rehabilitation of industry and agriculture. Thus in the Ukraine, for instance, 150,000 students entered college in 1948 alone. The Republic has functioning 29,000 primary and secondary schools with an enrollment of 6,000,000 pupils.

The advantages of the socialist system have made it possible to rehabilitate the war-torn areas of the USSR in an exceptionally short time, and this rehabilitation the Soviet people are accomplishing by mustering their own internal resources and by their own efforts, without any shackling foreign loans.

A Day in a Soviet Housewife's Life

THIS is the picture story of the day of an average Soviet housewife, Iya Nikolayevna Abramova. She is the wife of an engineer and they live in the Zamoskvorechye district of Moscow.

The Abramovs have two children, Oleg, 8½ years and Andrei, who is just 11 months old. Oleg is a second grade pupil in school.

Iya Nikolayevna is a good housekeeper, tender wife and mother. She is proud of her ability to provide for the comfort of her husband and children.

Iya Nikolayevna regularly reads the daily newspapers, the popular bimonthly magazine, *Soviet Woman,* and has a lively interest in public affairs. She enjoys her leisure and her daily household tasks. She is happy as she watches her children, for in the Soviet Union man is sure of his future, and life holds innumerable opportunities for them as they grow to be true citizens of their socialist Motherland.



IN THE KITCHEN. Iya Nikolayevna enjoys cooking and feeds her family well.



FAMILY DINNER. Borsch is served by Iya Nikolayevna in her Moscow apartment.



BABY AWAKENS. With Oleg off to school, it's time to get up.



PIANO LESSON. Oleg practices an exercise while his mother listens to the progress of her son and embroiders.



RELAXED. Chores over, the busy wife reads the magazine "Soviet Woman."



GRANDMOTHER VISITS. Granny Tatyana Yefimovna comes to see her grandchild, Andrei.



STROLL. An afternoon airing is regular routine during clear weather.



HOMEWORK. Oleg, like little boys everywhere, gets regular help with his lessons from mother. Oleg's teacher comes out often to make suggestions and help guide his progress in school.

Socialist System Has Transformed Lithuanian Agriculture

By Kazis Lyaudis

Minister of Agriculture of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic

GREAT changes have taken place in the Lithuanian countryside in the years since the accession of Soviet power in that Republic. Liberated from the age-old yoke of the landlords, the toiling peasants of Lithuania are building a new life for they are the masters of their own land now. A few years ago Lithuania was a land of backward farming. Now it is rapidly becoming a land of highly-productive socialist agriculture and animal husbandry.

In the course of the 20 years of capitalistic rule after the First World War, Lithuania's agriculture stagnated. The great mass of the peasantry was impoverished. And in the three years of Nazi occupation during the Second World War the German-fascists completely ruined the Republic's agriculture. They mercilessly robbed the peasants, drove tens of thousands of horses off to Germany, killed and took to Germany hundreds of thousands of head of cattle, hogs and sheep. By 1944 the area sown with grain had been reduced to half of what it had been before the war. The average yield per acre had become 33 per cent less than in 1940.

But the Lithuanian people began to heal the wounds of the war from the very first days of the liberation of their country from the Nazi invaders. The Government of the Republic adopted a decision providing for measures to repair the damage the German invasion had inflicted upon agriculture. An agrarian reform was effected, giving land to 92,000 landless and land-hungry peasants. The Soviet Government has rendered the new farmers considerable aid, providing them with great numbers of livestock, agricultural implements, and many farm buildings and dwelling houses.

The peasants are receiving tremendous assistance from the state machine-and-tractor stations, which, with their powerful tractors and other equipment, have helped tens of thousands of peasants to cultivate their land. The fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union—particularly the Russian people—have rendered the working peasants of Lithuania invaluable aid. Since liberation Lithuania has received each year extensive loans of high-grade selected seeds, and increasing quantities of mineral fertilizer for its farms. The State has granted and continues to grant large credits for the development of agriculture and for the purchase of purebred livestock, as well as for other purposes serving the advancement of agriculture.



FARM LUMBER YARD. Timber is prepared here for building construction and transmission lines.

The area under cultivation is being expanded at a rapid pace; crop-yields are steadily increasing; the number and productivity of livestock is constantly growing. In 1947 the area under cultivation reached the prewar level. Crop-yields have surpassed the level of 1940. The Government has adopted a decision providing that, beginning this year, only selected seed is to be used for sowing. This and other agrotechnical measures which have been taken will ensure high and stable crops.

The area under spring and winter grain in 1948 increased by 195,700 acres as compared with 1947. The production of wheat, the most valuable food crop, has increased considerably. Spring sowing in 1948 was carried out in record time and at a high agrotechnical level.

Improvement of farming methods has to a large extent been facilitated by the fruitful efforts of the Republic's agricultural specialists. Lithuania's working peasantry has become the true and complete master of its land.

The role of the agricultural specialist in the Republic's farming has changed considerably since the establishment of Soviet power. The number of such specialists is much larger, and their training and skill is higher, than was formerly the case. The Soviet agronomist and zootechnician are organizers among the toiling peasant masses—trusted guides and leaders along the road of advancement of the Republic's agriculture and in raising the material well-being and cultural level of the peasantry.

Of great importance is the fact that the peasants, having become convinced of the advantages of collective farming by the example set by existing farming co-operatives, have begun to unite into collective farms. At the present time, about 300 collective farms have been organized in the Republic on a completely voluntary basis. The majority of the collective farms last year harvested no less than 1.5 to 1.6 metric tons of grain per hectare.*

The Pirmoi Geguzhes Collective Farm in Raseinyai District last year harvested 1.81 metric tons of spring grain and 2 metric tons of winter rye per hectare, while the Maria Melnikaite and Karolis Pozhela Collective Farms in Kedainyai District and the collective farms of the Ionish District reaped a crop of 2.6 to 3 metric tons of winter and spring grain from every hectare.

The new collective farms receive a great deal of assistance from the Soviet Government. In 1948 the state machine-and-tractor stations gave tremendous aid to the collective farmers in their efforts to obtain a rich harvest. All the collective farms in the Republic are fully supplied with mineral fertilizer.

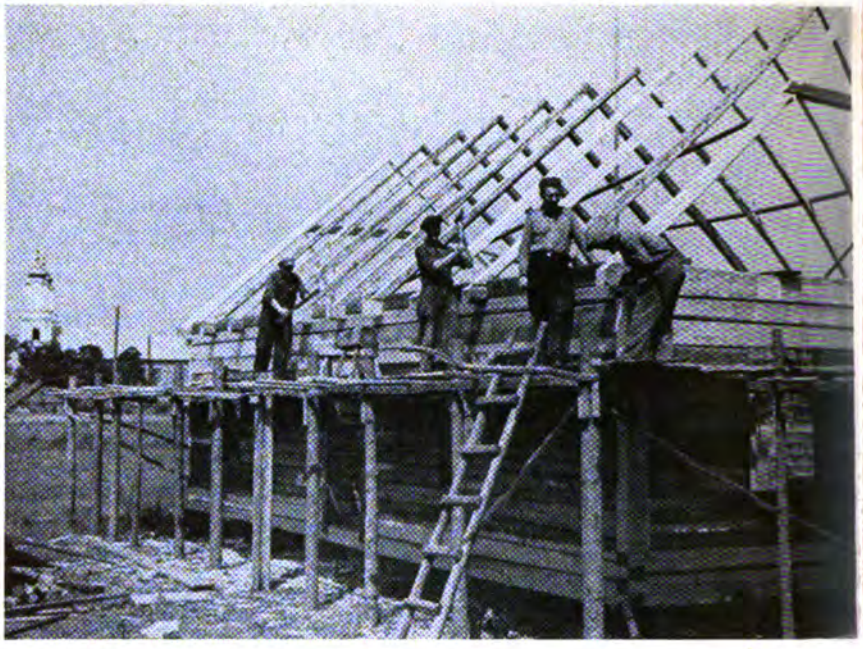
Thousands of cubic meters of timber, and great quantities of other building materials were allotted last year for collective-farm construction. Many collective farms have their own electric stations, radio relay stations, children's nurseries, polyclinics, schools, and clubs.

During 1948 the Lithuanian peasants achieved great success. Those successes were made possible because the peasantry had firmly embarked on the path of socialist transformation of their countryside.

The work of the farmer, so vital to the general welfare, is highly honored by the Soviet people. In the days before Soviet power, the peasant's life was hard; his work, bitter drudgery; and his social role, despite its importance, despised.

Now the fruits of his labor enrich his own life, not that of a master; his work, tremendously lightened by mechanization, is a matter of honor and heroism; he is a highly-valued citizen of the USSR.

In Lithuania, as elsewhere, collective farmers and the personnel of machine-and-tractor stations and state farms have been honored with decorations of the Soviet Government for work in increasing crop yields. Among them are a number who have been awarded the star of the Hero of Socialist Labor, the highest peacetime decoration of the USSR. In the USSR, heroes are those who build for the common good. In Soviet Lithuania, more and more of these outstanding working men and women are advancing from among the ranks of a people successfully building a bright future for itself and its land.



HEADQUARTERS OF FARM. Lithuanian collective farmers are putting up new central office and library.



LITHUANIAN PASTURE. Dairying and sheep raising are important factors in the Republic's agriculture.

* One metric ton=2204 pounds; one hectare=2.471 acres.

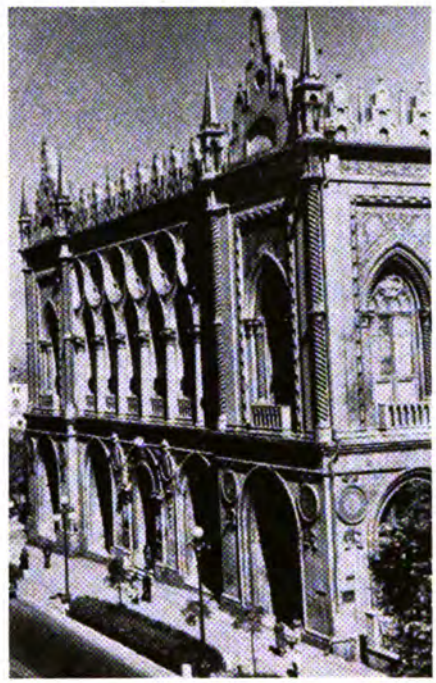
Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences Leads Once Backward Area To Fore

By Yusuf Mamedaliev

President of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR

APRIL 28 will mark the 29th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic. I cannot find a more eloquent example by which to characterize the cultural progress of Azerbaijan, my homeland, than to recall that 29 years ago there were only three literate persons to every hundred of the population. Now Azerbaijan has free and universal education, a native intelligentsia, and its own Academy of Sciences which has been functioning fruitfully for four years. We have travelled the long road from illiteracy to true science in less than a generation.

The science of the great Russian people is the mother which has fostered the large cadres of scientists who have come from the midst of the formerly oppressed and culturally-backward peoples. Russian professors have been and remain the first instructors of the scientific workers of Azerbaijan, for which they have earned the sincere and profound gratitude of the Azerbaijanian people. The organization and development of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic has been assisted throughout the years by the most eminent scientists of the Soviet Union, primarily by Russian Academicians.



ACADEMY. This structure houses the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences.



LABORATORY WORK. Fatima Vekilova and Vagida Mamedkhanla at work in the oil Institute of the Azerbaijan Academy.

The Academy has 4 departments, 14 institutes, 3 museums, 3 branches in outlying areas and several other scientific institutions. It is staffed by 44 doctors of science and professors, 176 assistant professors and masters of science, 210 junior scientific workers. The staff of the Academy includes many talented Azerbaijanian scientists who have enriched Soviet science by important research and have taken a worthy place among leading scientific workers of the Soviet Union.

Azerbaijanian scientists are scientists of Soviet mold—they come from the families of workers, peasants and working intellectuals. The great majority of them studied at the higher educational institutions of the Republic, which were set up by the Soviet State.

The young scientists are giving all their strength, knowledge and abilities for the benefit of the people, for they are the representatives of that advanced science of which Joseph Stalin said: "it does not isolate itself from the people, does not hold itself aloof from the people, but is prepared to serve the people, is prepared to hand over to the people all the achievements of science." This finds expression in the very real assistance which is being rendered by the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR in solving the most vital economic and cultural problems outlined in the Five-Year Plan for the postwar restoration and development of the national economy of the Republic.

A special institute of the Academy is engaged in the study of theoretical problems connected with the exploita-

tion of the oil fields. The composition and properties of the oil are being analyzed; new methods of refining, intended to promote the rationalization of production, are being elaborated.

A number of institutes of the Academy are concerned with problems connected with the development of agriculture. In the middle of February, 1949, the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan adopted a decision on planting forest shelter-belts in the Republic. The state plan for the radical transformation of nature in the steppe and foothill districts of Azerbaijan during the next 15 years is of true historical importance. In order to overcome the destructive influence of drought, dry hot winds and storms upon the harvest of agricultural crops, to protect the fertile soil against erosion and floods, to improve the water regime and climatic conditions, the Republic will have 10 large forest shelter-belts stretching over a total distance of 625 miles. In addition to these, wind-breaks on the lands of the collective and state farms will occupy more than 123,000 acres.

The workers of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR are proud of the fact that for the implementation of this project, which will play an exceptionally beneficial role in further improving the material wellbeing of the Azerbaijanian people, use has been made of the works of three institutes of the Academy which joined efforts to carry out complex research on a grand scale.

A great deal of work has also been carried out by the Power Institute, the personnel of which has completed a major research work entitled *General Scheme of the Electrification of the Agriculture of Azerbaijan.* The scientific workers of this Institute have made a study of the power and water-power resources of all districts of the Republic.

The personnel of the Institute of History has carried out a large number of archaeological excavations throughout almost the whole territory of Azerbaijan and has made a detailed study of ancient monuments and archaeological materials and of the sources of ancient literature. All this made it possible to throw light on the most ancient periods in the history of Azerbaijan and to show the rich past of the Azerbaijanian people.



POETRY. Poet Samed Vekilov reads verse at an Azerbaijan Academy Conference.

During the past four years archaeologists have discovered in Mingechaur more than 700 tombs and have found more than 8,000 various articles of stone, clay, iron, bronze, silver and gold. The remarkable monuments of the distant past found here show that the Azerbaijanian people developed their original culture through the course of thousands of years.

Because of the archaeologically rich yield from the territory surrounding the site on which the Mingechaur hydro-power project is to be built, the Academy of Sciences is conducting extensive excavation work to be completed before construction and flooding is begun. This project is intended to irrigate the arid regions and to supply cheap electricity to the Republic.

The Institute of Literature is engaged in a study of the extremely rich literary legacy of the Azerbaijanian people. The Academy has published the works of the genius of Azerbaijanian poetry—Nizami Gendjevi (twelfth century), the lyricist Muhamed Fizuli (sixteenth century), the philosophical and dramatic works of Mirza Fatala Akhundov, one of the great Azerbaijanian democrats (nineteenth century), and others. On the basis of the 75 manuscripts and publications preserved in different book repositories throughout the world and relating to different centuries, a scientific-critical text of Nizami's works has been compiled for the first time. A major six-volume research on the history of Azerbaijanian literature is being completed.

The Academy receives exceptional attention and esteem from the Azerbaijanian people. Its scientists are constantly aware of the assistance and support of the Council of Ministers of the Republic and of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. The State extensively finances the scientific activities of the Academy. It is sufficient to say that the budget of the Academy for 1949 has been approved at a sum more than three times the budget of 1945.



ARCHITECT. Mikael Useinov received a Stalin Prize for his work in architecture.

Modern Drama of USSR Finds Conflict In Fight For Progress

By O. Moshensky

A MAJOR event in Soviet theater is the all-USSR review of plays on contemporary themes which began April 1. Those dramatic theaters throughout the country, which have presented no less than three plays on modern themes since last October 1, are participants in the reviews which consists of two series of presentations. The best plays given during the first series will go on tour to the capitals of the constituent republics, while the second series continues in Moscow. Special exhibitions, as well as conferences of theatrical workers, are being held during the period of the review.

The Soviet public is displaying great interest in these modern plays. This interest in the contemporary has long been characteristic of Russian theater-goers, and the Russian theater, even in pre-Soviet times, was noted for its sensitive response to social questions of the day.

The plays of Gogol, Ostrovsky, Chekhov, Leo Tolstoy, and Gorky were topical. They became classics and were produced by theaters the world over because they so fully reflected their time, its ideas, and the characters of its people.

Soviet drama has continued and developed this tradition, infusing into today's plays the problems and conflicts of today, and seeking to point the way to their solution. This positive aspect of art is itself a characteristic of Soviet writing in all fields, which seeks not only to reflect but to guide.

Thus, the social theme is characteristic of Soviet drama, and this reflects a principal characteristic of Soviet life.

To the Soviet citizen absorbed in the sweeping surge of the events of his time, in vast projects for the betterment of life, petty introspective drama is simply not dramatic.

The heroes of Soviet life are the working people who contribute most to the common good; the problems of Soviet life center around the positive drive to achieve ever-greater public



SOVIET PLAYWRIGHT. Anatoli Surov is author of "Green Street", popular play.

gains for all of the people. The popular drama, therefore, deals with these themes.

Thus we see on the Soviet stage such plays as the recently-produced and extremely popular *Green Street,* by A. Surov. His characters are railwaymen concerned with new methods of improving transport. The people of Nikolai Virta's *Our Daily Bread* are collective farmers who feel keenly their major social role as suppliers of the country's food. The characters of Alexander Korneichuk's *Makar Dubrava* are miners who know that upon their output of coal depends the success of much other industry, the raising of the industrial and living standards of the country.

So the Soviet worker or farmer feels his responsibility for the success of the industry and agriculture of which he is master and collective owner; so the Soviet drama reflects this feeling and striving.

In what form and on what grounds, then, does dramatic conflict arise?

The conflict in modern Soviet plays is primarily that of the clash between those who boldly seek progress and those who cling to routine, who fail to understand the tasks imposed by life. The character of the Soviet worker-innovator, the traits which make him his people's most precious asset in progress, are illumined in the depiction of these conflicts.

In both *Green Street* and *Makar Dubrava* the dramatic conflict is of this type. In the former, the protagonist is the locomotive driver Sibiryakov, who has worked out a method which greatly accelerates the speed of the locomotive. Kondratyev, the railway director, rewards Sibiryakov, but fears to take the responsibility of applying his method to the entire railway line, despite its advantages.

Thus the conflict arises; personal reward is not enough for Sibiryakov; his goal is the improvement of the operation of the railway and service to the people.

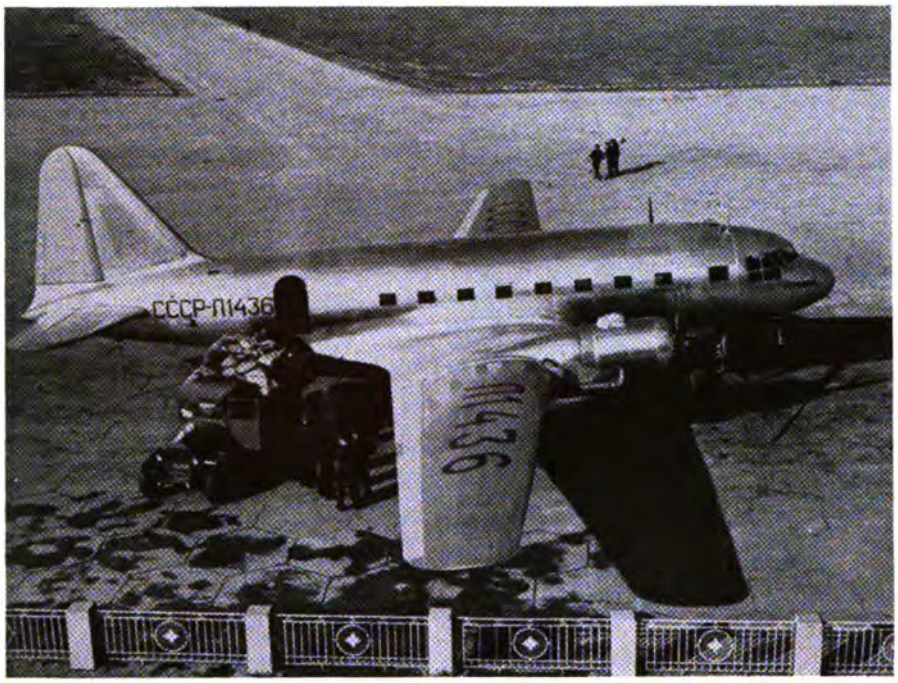
In *Makar Dubrava* the conflict arises between the old miner Dubrava and his son-in-law, the mine superintendent. Dubrava, supported by the workers of the mine, accuses his son-in-law of having become complacent, of poor management of the pit, and of disregarding the opinions of the workers.

In both of these plays, as is usual with plays on this sort of theme, the conflict is resolved in favor of the innovator. This is typical also of Soviet life, in which a sharp critical attitude toward shortcomings of management is frequent on the part of leading workers who keenly feel their responsibility as masters of the country's economy.

Despite this frequent similarity of basic theme, there is great variety in the treatment of contemporary themes. The Soviet playgoer is offered, in the current review, a broad variety of theatrical fare.

Civil Aviation Network of USSR Covers Vast Territory

By F. Zakharov



MAIL PLANE. Loading a twin-motored plane at Moscow before its takeoff for Khabarovsk.

THE civil air service plays a significant role in the national economy of the USSR. The territory of the country is tremendous—2.6 times greater than that of the United States. The territory of the USSR from west to east measures 6,831 miles; from north to south the distance is 2,794 miles, or a distance greater than that from New York to San Francisco.

The USSR has a large civil air service, which is a vital branch of the national economy. The volume of air transportation in the course of the 10 years from 1930 to 1939 increased in passengers 33 times; in mail, 125 times; and in freight, 350 times. The overall length of the air routes in 1939 was 85,077 miles. The Five-Year Plan for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy for 1946-1950 provides for a further increase in the number of airplanes of the civil air service, and an increase in the air network to 108,675 miles. The civil air service is increasing its volume of work in the period of the Five-Year Plan more than five-fold, compared with the volume in 1945.

Despite the damage caused by the German-fascist occupation to the network of ground installations, the Soviet civil air service emerged from the war many times stronger than it was in 1940. During the Second World War the number of airplanes was constantly supplemented by new models.

Within a short time after the war's end the prewar air routes were restored and further extended. This is best illustrated by the Leningrad air service. In 1940 Leningrad's only air line was to Moscow. Now there are regular routes: Leningrad-Sverdlovsk, Leningrad-Novosibirsk, Leningrad-Kiev-Odessa, Leningrad-Minsk-Rostov-Sochi, Leningrad-Tashkent, Leningrad-Gorky-Kuibyshev, Leningrad-Tallinn-Riga-Kaliningrad, and others.

The many new lines in the Volga region, the Urals, Siberia and Central Asia are very important to the national economy because of the large-scale industrial development of these areas in the years of the Second World War. This year a passenger and mail service has opened on the 4,347-mile route from Moscow to Khabarovsk, which is covered in the space of 24 hours.

The air lines running to health resorts in the Crimea and the Caucasus are working with far greater intensity in the postwar years than before. Air routes now link the cities of Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, Kiev, Tashkent, Baku and many others with the health resorts in the south.

The local air lines network connecting the capitals of the Union and Autonomous Republics, and territorial and regional centers with the remote districts, has also grown considerably.

The Soviet air service performs various duties. Regular mail and passenger lines function in all areas, including the remote districts and areas difficult of access. At times the civil air force has to perform unusual tasks. In the fall of 1947, for example, when the crops had been harvested in the south, more than 1,000 combine operators were flown from Krasnodar and Rostov (in the northern Caucasus) to Krasnoyarsk, Novosibirsk and Omsk, to help the collective farms in Siberia to gather in the bountiful harvest. When they had done their job, they were just as swiftly conveyed back home. The transportation cost was, of course, borne by the State.

Airplanes are used to transport urgent freight for new building sites, industrial enterprises and agriculture: machines, motors, spare parts, precision instruments, electrical and radio equipment and selected seeds. Very often airplanes carry "live" freight: high-grade fish, young fish for breeding in reservoirs; rare and valuable animals

which are sometimes flown to natural breeding grounds. In the spring of this year more than 4,000 beehives went by air from the northern Caucasus to Leningrad and Kaliningrad; tens of thousands of chicks of the finer breeds were transported from Moscow to Kharkov, Odessa, Stalingrad and other cities. Flowers, early fruit and other freight from the south is brought by air to Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk and other industrial centers every year.

Special mention must be made of the work of the civil air service in agriculture and forestry.

Large-scale socialist farming in the USSR provides tasks for the civil air service such as exist in no other country.

Every year subfeeding of crops by the scattering of various kinds of fertilizers from the air is carried out on an ever-increasing scale. The experience gained in 1947 and 1948 shows that the yield of winter grain-crops on areas where subfeeding was carried out was 20 to 25 per cent higher than in areas where crops are cultivated in the ordinary way. The collective and state farms are constantly increasing their demands upon the civil air service.

Airplanes provide a most effective means of fighting agricultural pests. Every year large-scale work is carried out against locusts and other pests that hamper normal sugar beet, cotton, garden and vineyard crops.

Civil air service aircraft are also used successfully to combat malaria: infected areas are sprinkled from the air with substances which destroy malaria-carrying mosquitos.

Special light aircraft are used to fight forest fires.

Ambulance aircraft are used extensively to render urgent medical assistance. In some cases the planes are used to bring sick persons from rural and outlying districts to hospitals, where skilled doctors are available, and at other times to transport physicians to render medical aid to those who otherwise might not have its benefits.

Not so long ago, for example, a telegram received at the regional center of Sverdlovsk stated that qualified surgical assistance was necessary to save the life of a collective farm woman in childbirth. Although the wire was received late in the evening and a landing would have to be made in the dark on a field which had neither radio nor lights, pilot Cherniavsky and surgeon Vitebsky immediately set out for their destination. Cherniavsky made a perfect landing in the forest glade in the light of campfires. A successful operation saved the patient's life.

Such aid is, like all Soviet medical service, rendered free of charge.

The Soviet Government pays serious attention to training flying personnel. A wide network of flying and technical schools has been established. All students of these schools are maintained entirely at the expense of the State. They receive equipment and meals free of charge, and also a cash allowance. Much attention is devoted to the provision of entertainment and to satisfying the cultural needs of the fliers.

The airports on the main routes have special premises, where the pilots spend the night before the take-off and where they are furnished meals free of charge.

The civil air service of the USSR is staffed with experienced and skilled personnel. Over 300 of its pilots, air mechanics and radio operators have a flying record of more than 620,000 miles. Some fliers have almost 2,000,000 miles to their credit.

And many have won nationwide popularity.

Nikolai Novikov, for example, has been with the civil air service since 1921; he attended the same flying school as Valeri Chkalov, the famous Soviet pilot who in 1937 flew nonstop over the North Pole from Moscow to Vancouver. There is not a region in the country over which he has not flown. He has now flown 1,987,200 miles. He was the first to fly many of the air routes. Novikov has been awarded 12 orders and medals for long and faithful service and for battle exploits during the Second World War.



MOSCOW AIRPORT. This is the main waiting room at the central airport.



AMBULANCE PLANE. Flying over the Pamir Mountains is a routine assignment.

The pilots of the civil air service have made flights to the USA, Canada, Africa, and, of course, regularly make flights to many of the countries of Europe.

The swift development of the Soviet civil air service is based on wide-scale scientific research. All the most recent achievements of aviation are promptly put into practice. Basing their work on the achievements of Soviet aviation science, on the scientific inheritance left by the great Russian scientists N. E. Zhukovsky, S. A. Chaplygin and K. E. Tsiolkovsky, Soviet designers continue to create excellent airplane and engine designs.

These scientific and engineering advances combined with the steady assistance of the Government and great public interest assure the future of the civil air service. The wide interest of Soviet youth in aviation provides a constant reservoir of manpower for the civil air service as it expands its lines throughout the USSR.

Bold Idea Centuries Old

Canal Will Divert River's Course Into Turkmenian Desert

By Leonid Yeliseyev

SCIENTISTS believe that in ancient times the Amu-Darya flowed into the Caspian Sea. The river, it is believed, once carried its waters across Turkmenia. But after trying for centuries to reach the Khiva Oasis, the Amu-Darya finally made its way into the Aral Sea.

The Turkmenian lands became desert once deprived of water; they became a vast wilderness bearing the evil name of Kara-Kum—Black Sand.

For ages the Turkmenian people have dreamed of bringing the Amu-Darya back to their country. Hoja Nepes, expressing the aspirations of his people, went to the distant capital of Saint Petersburg to ask Tsar Peter I to help him. Peter consented and fitted out the Bekovich-Cherkassky Expedition to the country "lying on the Amu," ordering that the river be redirected along its original course and that a fort be built at its old mouth on the Caspian Sea.

Peter's plans were not forgotten in later years. After the Russians had captured Khwarizm and Khiva, its capital, in 1873, Lieutenant General Glukhovsky wrote: "...if the waters of the majestic Amu-Darya were turned back to their former course to the Caspian Sea, Russia not only would return to the oases of the Amu-Darya their former prosperity and significance and develop their natural resources, but, with the irrigation of the now arid Turkmenian steppes, would bring to life a whole country that was in former times a flourishing land."

But years passed and the project to irrigate the great desert was not put into effect until Soviet engineers and scientists went into action against the Kara-Kum.

During the Second World War, despite the difficulties of the times, the Soviet Government still deemed it necessary to fit out an expedition to find a possible route for the Kara-Kum Canal.



SOIL SURVEY. Soviet expert takes sample of soil from Kara-Kum desert.

The party of engineers headed by Engineer Koryakov, first began topographical work.

Then the topographers were followed by soil scientists and geologists who studied every stretch of the route plotted by the topographers.

At last the explorers reached the ancient town of Mary. Soviet scientists decided to direct the Amu-Darya past this ancient town and bring the whole region back to life. And here, on the River Murgab, into which the Amu-Darya will pour its waters, the first section of the Kara-Kum Canal will be completed by 1952.

The difficulties can well be imagined. The canal has to flow for hundreds of kilometers* down a definite slope. It must not cross perpendicular ridges or high sand hills. It must follow a route where the subsoil is not too porous. It must cross the sands where there are ready-made depressions for a canal bed. It must follow the shortest route. The route must lead to areas suitable for cotton-growing. In the course of the work there was a danger that the critical velocity of the water might change the direction of the canal bed and that with a canal of such length, traversing such varying subsoils, it would be impossible to find a ready-made slope that would give sufficient velocity to the flow of water without washing away the sides. There was a possibility that silt might choke the canal, that the withdrawal of water from the Amu-Darya might change the regime of the Aral Sea, that thousands of other unforeseen obstacles might arise. To the honor of the Soviet engineers and scientists working on this project, all the difficulties were surmounted.

The project for the Kara-Kum Canal was included in the giant program of the postwar Five-Year Plan.

It is a vast project, one of turning a river across a country three times larger than Belgium, Holland and Switzerland together, a country almost as large as France.

The canal will flow approximately 375 miles, from the village of Bassagha west to Ashkhabad, the capital of Turkmenia, and will be navigable over its entire course. One of the streams of the river will continue to flow into the Aral Sea; one into the Caspian; and the third will flow into Uzbekistan.

The first section of the canal which is to make the ancient dream of the fertile desert come true is already under construction. The voices of the builders are to be heard in the once-silent desert.

The canal will first take its water from the great Amu-Darya at Bassagha.

From Bassagha the canal will carry the water down the Kelif Uzboi to a huge reservoir. At the Egri-Guzar

* One kilometer=.621 of a mile.

Gromyko Speech

(Continued from page 243)

subsidiary. We know of cases in which the representatives of the USA insisted on the formation by a procedural vote of commissions with functions of inquiry. The question of whether an organ which is being established is subsidiary or not should be decided in every individual case by taking into account all the circumstances involved in the establishment of such an organ, its tasks, terms of reference, composition, etc. Accordingly, the manner of voting on proposals to create such organs can be determined only in relation to a given case. It would be incorrect to give a formula prepared beforehand, under which decisions on the creation of commissions of the Security Council would be taken by a procedural vote, for the simple reason that American delegates would choose to call such a commission procedural.

The same is true of decisions concerning the terms of reference of the organs established by the Security Council. We have, for instance, witnessed many attempts by the representatives of the USA to decide in an arbitrary manner and in violation of the Charter the question of the terms of reference both of the Security Council and of its organs. Their actions are often guided only by the extent to which an interpretation is favorable or unfavorable to them at a given moment. Sometimes they are willing to extend such terms of reference in violation of the Charter, at other times they are willing to limit them also in violation of the Charter.

The same may be said of a number of other items in this document, but the matters cited above are sufficient to give an idea of what its authors are driving at.

Unacceptable too is the recommendation to the members of the United Nations, contained in the resolution, to the effect that agreements conferring certain functions upon the Security Council should provide for such rules of voting in the Council as would preclude in advance the application of the unanimity rule among permanent members. It is impossible to agree to such a proposal. No agreements entered into by different countries can replace the Charter of the United Nations, including Article 27, which determines the method of voting in the Security Council. The Charter (Article 103) clearly states that in the event of a conflict between the obligations of the members of the United Nations under the Charter and their obligations under any other agreement "their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail."

As to the other provisions in the resolution submitted by the four Powers, in particular the provision for consultations among the permanent members, these provisions, as such, meet with no objections. But the Soviet draft also contains them. The difference is that in the resolution of the four Powers they are fastened on to the unacceptable provisions which are in contradiction with the Charter, while in the Soviet draft they form part of an over-all plan aimed at strengthening the Security Council and the Organization as a whole.

The Soviet delegation is of the opinion that the adoption of its draft would be a great step forward. First of all, this draft points to the necessity of further consolidating the authority of the United Nations organization in accordance with the high principles of the Charter.

Secondly, it calls upon member-states of the United Nations to enlarge the scope of international co-operation by uniting the efforts of great and small peoples in the development of friendly relations among them. It also indicates the need to facilitate practical achievements in the field of political, economic and cultural co-operation among peoples.

Thirdly, the Soviet draft states that the principle of unanimity is an essential requisite for effective action of the Organization in the development of co-operation among peoples and in the maintenance of international security, and it expresses the confidence that in future the Security Council will take into account the experience of its work during the preceding period, employing when necessary the method of consultations.

I should like to ask the delegates: what is unacceptable in the resolution proposed by the Soviet delegation? For those who, by their actions, are upholding the principles of the Charter and seeking to strengthen the Organization there is nothing unacceptable in this resolution. Is it possible to oppose the provisions emphasizing the importance of the unanimity rule and concerted actions of the Great Powers? Such a provision cannot give rise to any objections if we really want to turn the Organization into an effective instrument in the struggle for peace.

How can one oppose the provision concerning the necessity of facilitating practical achievements in the field of political, economic and cultural collaboration among peoples? No, it is impossible to object to that provision, if we really want to strengthen co-operation among nations instead of setting one group of nations against another.

Finally, is it possible to object to the provision that the Security Council should in the future take into account the experience of its work during the preceding period and employ, when necessary, the method of consultations with a view to adopting agreed decisions. This provision also cannot be objected to, if we really desire to come to agreed decisions.

The Soviet delegation is convinced that the adoption of its resolution would constitute a step forward in the strengthening of our Organization and in the struggle against warmongers, in improving the work of the Security Council and in attaining the high objectives put before the United Nations in the struggle for peace and the security of peoples.

Canal

(Continued from page 266)

Dam, it will carry 3,000,000,000 cubic meters of water an hour to the River Murgab, doubling its flow.

The Amu Darya, unlike most rivers, has a constant water level sufficient for irrigation, and is the only river in the world without seasonal or irregular variations in water-level.

On the Nile, for example, the high water level comes in August, at the end of the vegetation period. The Indus' seasonal variation in water level makes constant irrigation difficult. But the Amu-Darya sends its waters along its channel with the regularity of clockwork, in quantities sufficient for irrigation.

Trading routes will open along the navigable canal; industrial regions will be connected with agricultural oases, and vast areas will be irrigated.

A Muscovite's Diary

In my writing I find a tendency to lean toward youth because ours is a young country doing new things. But actually we are not neglecting our old-timers and there are many thousands of them actively taking part in the building of our socialist State.

As a matter of fact, the Soviet Union has upwards of 29,000 centenarians and several dozens of them live in Moscow.

The oldest citizen of the USSR is Mamsyr Kut, a collective farmer in Abkhazia. He was born at the end of the eighteenth century and now is about to become a movie star in the twentieth. At 149, Mamsyr Kut feels very well and takes a lively interest in the affairs of the farm, never missing a general membership meeting of the collective farmers. His youngest son is now 50 years of age and the venerable old man has 60 children, grandchildren and great grandchildren.

A group of Soviet centenarians are to become film stars, according to an announcement by the Moscow Film Studios. It is producing a new color picture entitled: *As Guest of the Very Old,* concerning Soviet citizens who have passed the 100-year mark. Shots for the film were made in Moscow and in Abkhazia, on the Black Sea coast.

Movie fans will meet the 114-year-old woman weaver, Matriona Maltseva, and 103-year-old Yevdokia Demina, as well as Mamsyr Kut.

Another star in the forthcoming picture will be the 111-year-old Abkhazian herdsman, Osman Djeniya, who still guards the collective farm flocks in the high mountain pastures.

Along with other Muscovites, I am looking forward to the opening of this unusual picture.

Three Years Work Builds Kaliningrad

In the extreme west of our country, the Soviet people are building a new administrative center for the Kaliningrad Region on the ruins of Koenigsberg, now renamed Kaliningrad. The Region was formed three years ago, and in this short period new government buildings, institutions, libraries and schools have been put up in an entirely new district, whose hub is Victory Square, with four great thoroughfares—Stalingrad and Soviet Avenues, Karl Marx Street and Victory Avenue—radiating from it.

Most of Kaliningrad's industry has been restored and is working along socialist lines, equipped with modern Soviet machinery.

Life in this new Region is keeping pace with the rest of the country, and workers in the big rolling stock works have started a socialist emulation movement for the early completion of their program. They have undertaken to reach their 1949 production goal 25 days ahead of schedule.

With theaters and motion picture houses and many publications, the cultural and entertainment needs of the Region are well taken care of; and today, perhaps for the first time in the town's existence, life for the workers in Kaliningrad is becoming purposeful and interesting, with still brighter prospects for the future.

Prefabricated Housing Speeds Construction

Unhampered by the restrictions that retard housing construction in some countries, the Soviet building construction industry is making new strides.

The accelerated program has become widespread in Moscow through the use of prefabricated sections, which are assembled on the construction site.

With the use of this method our builders are completing a 45-apartment building within 90 to 100 days' time.

I am told that this method will be used in putting up hundreds of new apartment houses this year.

Weight-lifting Contests Held

Though tennis is my only sport, I follow athletic events eagerly, and the recent weight-lifting contest for the USSR team championship at Leningrad was no exception. A 19-year-old sportsman, R. Chimishkyan from Tbilisi, took first place in the bantamweight class. Chimishkyan registered 290 kilograms in the triple Olympic event, bettering the European record of 285 kilograms held by I. Azdarov of the USSR. For my American readers I should explain that 290 kilograms is 639.3 pounds and that the former record was 628.3 pounds.

Two of Three Workers Are Rationalizers

Here is a stirring piece of news I read in our *Literary Gazette:* During 1949 the Soviet State will receive from each worker, engineer and technician in the automobile industry the equivalent of 700 rubles as a result of economies resulting from inventions and rationalization proposals. This figure is taken from the plan put forward by the Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry of the USSR.

During 1948, the report explains, 63,245 ideas for saving time and labor were received from workers in motor car and tractor plants, and there were two and one-half times as many inventions as in 1947. The annual saving effected by using the rationalization proposals increased by 31 per cent and amounted to a total of more than 150,000,000 rubles.

The record in this field appears to be held by the Molotov Automobile Works near Gorky, where, for every 100 workers, 63 rationalization pro-

New Rate Offered Group Subscribers

A special rate for group subscriptions of ten or more copies of the *Information Bulletin* is being offered for a limited time at $1.00 each per year. All copies must go to the same address.

Clubs, organizations and others desiring to take advantage of this new group rate should make out checks to the *Information Bulletin of the Embassy of the USSR.* The address is 2112 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 8, D. C.

The "Muscovite" will be glad to have readers' suggestions as to subjects they would like to see covered in future "Diaries." Suggestions should be sent to "Muscovite," c/o USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

posals were received. This is a record indeed! Two out of three workers are inventors or rationalizers!

Citrus Exhibit In Abkhazia

An illustration of the successful development of citrus production in the Abkhazian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was found in the recent citrus exhibition held in Sukhumi, capital of the Republic.

Abkhazia's production includes oranges, lemons, tangerines, and grapefruit. While only 27 years ago there were less than 70 acres devoted to citrus crops in the entire Republic, the area today runs well into 24,000 acres.

The exhibit testified to the fine work of the All-Union Humid Subtropics Plant Selection Station and the Sukhumi branch of the All-Union Tea and Subtropical Plant Research Institute, along with the devoted labor of the Republic's numerous collective farmers.

Bashkiria Marks 30th Anniversary

Bashkiria, an Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic to the east of the Tatar Republic, recently celebrated the 30th anniversary of its foundation. It is 60,000 square miles in area and a *Pravda* editorial gives some interesting news about its past and present.

Pravda tells how the Great October Socialist Revolution saved the Bashkir people from the arbitrary rule of satraps or petty princes who dominated their land in the days of the tsarist autocracy.

"Today," writes *Pravda*, "Bashkiria is a thriving Republic with a large and growing oil industry, for a great oil center—a second Baku—has arisen here in Soviet times. Oil is the main fuel for the new and swiftly-developing industrial and metallurgical enterprises; it also powers the railways that now link all parts of the Republic. Compared with 1913, industrial output has increased 28 times."

In agriculture, too, wonderful progress has been made. The downtrodden and ignorant nomadic herdsman of Bashkiria's past has become the collective farmer, with his modern methods and wide cultural outlook.

Many workers have received decorations and awards on the occasion of the 30th anniversary, to mark their success in developing the Republic's national economy. In all, 63 workers in art, science, industry and agriculture have been awarded the Order of Lenin, and 49 received the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

Pushkin Exhibition To Open in June

The Pushkin Commission of the Institute of Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR has endorsed the plan for the All-Union Pushkin Exhibition to open next June to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the great Russian poet's birth. The event will be held in 12 halls of the Alexander Palace in the town of Pushkin, near Leningrad.

Resorts Prepare For New Season

Although vacation time seems a long way off in the early spring, our Soviet rest homes, sanatoriums and health centers are already preparing for a busy season.

Trade-unions of the USSR will send 2,500,000 workers and office employees to the various resorts this year and the new State Budget allocates 1,865,000,000 rubles for repairs, equipment and operational expenditures of sanatoriums and rest homes, or 500,000 rubles above the appropriation in 1948.

Our trade-unions maintain 759 health centers which are situated in the most picturesque and healthful localities. By the end of this year, 45 new rest homes and sanatoriums will be in operation with accommodations for 12,000 visitors simultaneously.

Modern Circuit Riders Visit Shepherds

The House of Culture of Kulin District, Daghestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, has organized a brigade to carry educational work and entertainment to the chabans (shepherds) tending herds on mountain pastures.

Members of the brigade went to the mountains on horseback, and lecturers made 52 lectures and reports, and gave 208 talks, while the artists in the group gave 37 concerts.

On their return from the mountain pastures, the brigade visited many rural clubs and arranged evenings and get-togethers with outstanding cattle-breeders. In addition, the visitors helped to set up study circles in which more than 200 shepherds are taking courses in zootechnique.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

April 25 - May 15

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from April 25 to May 15. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in two periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. and from 8:30 P.M. to 10:15 P.M.

Radio listeners may hear the 6:20-7:30 P.M. broadcast over these frequencies: 9.63, 9.72, 11.87, 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31 and 15.39 megacycles.

The 8:30 to 10:15 P.M. programs may be heard on 9.63, 9.72, 11.87, 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31, 15.39 and 15.41 megacycles.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, April 25, May 2 and May 9—programs for farmers; "The USSR—the Land of Socialism" at 7 P.M.

Wednesdays, April 27, May 4 and May 11—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, April 28, May 5 and May 12—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, April 29, May 6 and May 13—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, April 30, May 7 and May 14—economic reviews; weekly sports reviews; "The USSR—The Land of Socialism" at 9:40 P.M. Replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, May 1, May 8 and May 15—concerts.


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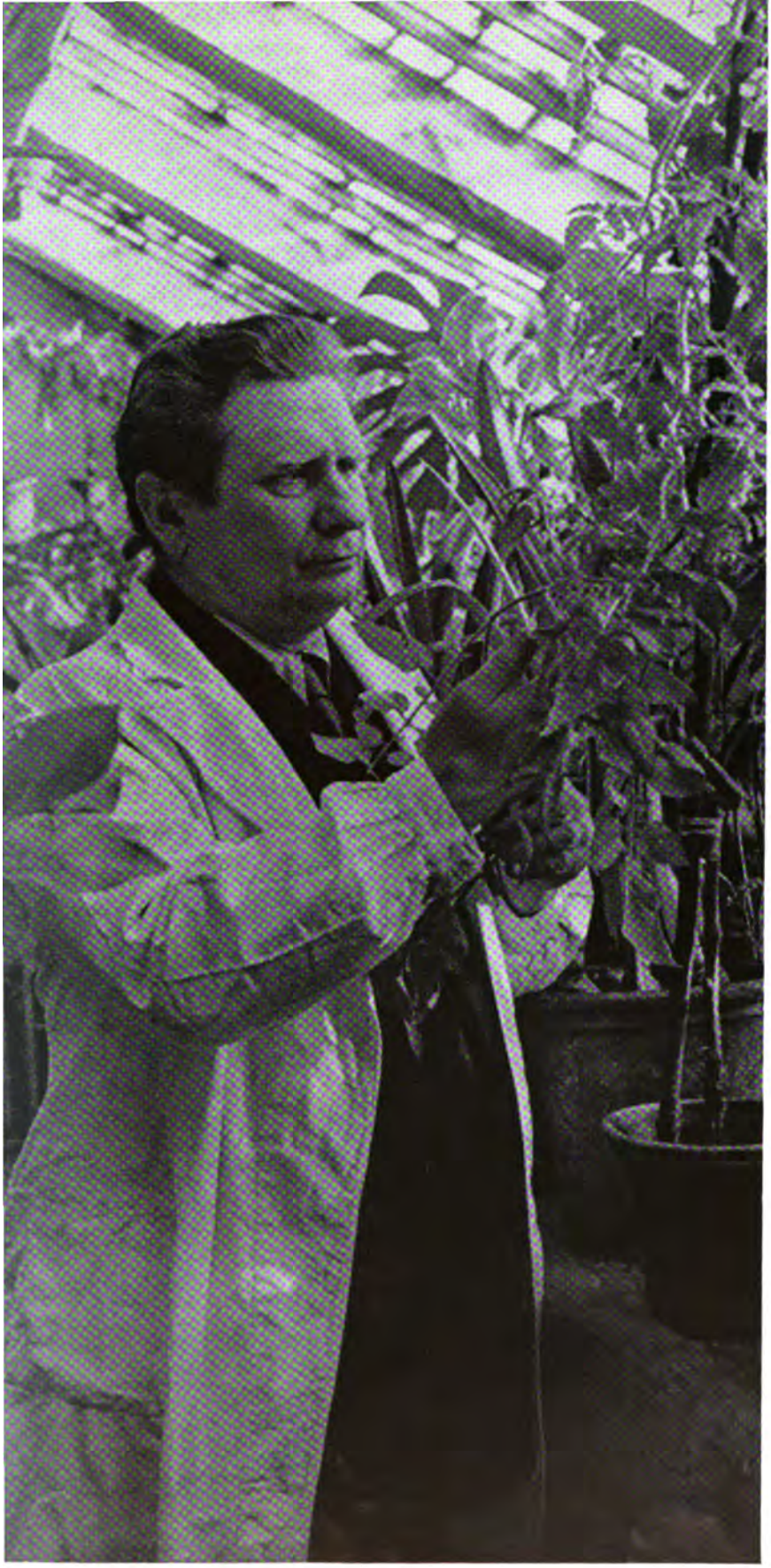
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HYBRID TOMATOES. I. Gorshkov, director of the Central Genetic Laboratory in Michurinsk works in the hothouse. FRONT COVER. May Day parade in Moscow. BACK COVER. Girl students of the Leningrad Forestry Academy on the campus.

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Unity for Peace Is Keynote

Moscow Turns Out For May Day Fete As Thousands Parade

By Vladimir Tregubov

RED Square in Moscow is beautiful on national holidays and especially on May Day. The blue sky of spring embraces the capital, and the rays of the sun play on the holiday-adorned square, creating an unforgettable, colorful picture, with the bushy trees near the ancient Kremlin wall dressed in their spring green.

The big building on the square facing the Lenin Mausoleum is bright with huge scarlet banners bearing May Day slogans of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR. One is addressed to the working people of all countries:

"Working people of all countries! The defense of peace is the cause of all the peoples of the world! Expose the aggressive plans of the instigators of a new war! Unite all forces in the fight for lasting peace and the security of the nations!"

Amidst the scarlet banners with the arms of the 16 Union Soviet Republics are the portraits of Vladimir Lenin and Joseph Stalin. High above the square, over the jagged wall and towers of the Kremlin, on the cupola of the building of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, flutters the flag of the Soviet State.

As the Kremlin clock chimed ten, the square rang with an ovation. Joseph Stalin, accompanied by his companions-in-arms, the leaders of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party of the USSR, ascended the granite rostrum of the Lenin Mausoleum. Cheers in honor of the leader of the Soviet people echoed throughout Red Square in many languages. Alongside the best Moscow workers, public workers, famed Soviet scientists and writers, stood Moscow's May Day guests—numerous foreign delegations.

The grand spectacle on the square developed like a magnificent film. Two horsemen galloped up to the center. They were Marshal Vasilevsky, Minister of the Armed Forces of the USSR, taking the salute, and Marshal Meretskov, commanding officer of the parade.



TAKING THE SALUTE. Marshal Vasilevsky, Minister of the Armed Forces of the USSR (left) reviews troops with Marshal Meretskov, commander of the May Day parade.

There was a ten minute inspection of the troops followed by a trumpet call. Marshal Vasilevsky congratulated the troops and all the people of the socialist country on the occasion of May Day. He spoke about the great achievements of the Soviet people in the struggle for the completion of the Stalin Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule, and of the untiring struggle the Soviet people are waging for democratic peace in the world. He said that the Soviet armed forces are guarding the peace and security of the nations, and that no intrigues of the warmongers will catch the Soviet army unawares.

Then the parade started led, according to tradition, by the students of the military academies—the pride of the armed forces of the Soviet Union. A composite regiment of the Air Academy contained 233 Heroes of the Soviet Union. The Academy's standard was borne by Ivan Kozhedub, one of the best Soviet pilots, thrice named Hero of the Soviet Union for his matchless courage in air combat.

Following the academies and officers' training schools marched the infantrymen, marines, frontier guards and pupils of the Suvorov and Nakhimov schools—Soviet lads who a few years hence will get their commissions.

The soldiers and officers of the Soviet army marched by. They are strong not by their battle technique and discipline alone. They are also strong because they are welded together by moral and political unity, because they are prepared to fulfill their duty to the last. The heart of every Soviet soldier burns with an unquenchable love for his country, for the great ideas of communism.

Tanks, self-propelled guns and heavy guns roared through the square; battle planes shot across the blue sky with such speed that the sound from the sky came after the aircraft had disappeared from sight.

The military parade, parade of the



MAY DAY ON RED SQUARE. This is a general view during the parade in Moscow as units of the Soviet Army passed in review.

armed forces of the great Soviet Union called upon to guard peace and democracy and progress, continued for more than one hour.

Then came a composite band of 1,200 with the banner of the Soviet capital. Behind it, 12 columns simultaneously streamed into Red Square—sportsmen of the 12 Moscow districts marched in with colored banners of their sports societies. Behind the banners marched 36,000 youths and girls, textile workers, students, steel workers, bricklayers, Moscow subway workers and young citizens of Moscow who devote their spare time to physical culture and sports and who today went to the demonstration in their colored sports costumes.

Behind the huge emblem of the Pervomaisky District of the Soviet capital marched columns of workers and employees of Moscow's big Hammer and Sickle Steel Plant. One of their banners bore this inscription: "In three years and four months of the postwar Five-Year Plan, our plant produced tens of thousands of tons of steel and rolled metal over and above the program." The factory banner was carried by two brothers, Ivan and Constantine Grachev, who had set an outstanding labor record in honor of May Day. Ivan Grachev turned out 501 bars of steel in a seven and one-half hour shift and his brother, Constantine, 550.

Alongside the iron and steel workers marched the scientists. A scarlet banner in the column of the Academy of Sciences bore the words of Ivan Michurin, the great transformer of nature: "We cannot wait until nature grants us her favors; it is our task to take them from her."

Banners of the demonstrators expressed the life, achievements and wishes of the Muscovites. Figures described their labor achievements and their successes in culture, art and science. Words on a banner floating over a column of workers and employees of the Caliber Plant sounded like a solemn promise: "In 1949 we shall convert our plant into an enterprise of collective Stakhanovite work."

Amidst columns of the Krasnaya Presnya District marched writers carrying portraits of Maxim Gorky, Alexei Tolstoy, Vladimir Mayakovsky, Mikhail Sholokhov and Alexander Fadeyev; they also carried models of the best books written by Soviet writers in 1948. Following the writers came workers of the famous Trekhgornaya Textile Mills. Colorful posters mingled with the white flowers in their hands. They reported that they had finished production of 20 new prints.

Then followed the workers of Soviet art. With the emblem of the Moscow Art Theater was the white sea gull, known throughout the world, and models of scenery for *Green Street*, a play depicting the advanced Soviet people. This play was recently awarded a Stalin Prize.

Enthusiastic applause rose from the reviewing stands when the column of workers from the Stalin Automobile Plant entered the square. The Stalin Automobile Plant is one of the leading enterprises of Moscow. It has already mastered the production of automobiles of all types included in its production program under the Five-Year Plan.

Workers of the Lenin Library, who marched with bouquets of flowers, carried a poster convincingly illustrating the scope of the activities of this library, which has the largest collections in the USSR. Records of the past year indicate that the library had 1,300,000



FOREMAN AND FAMILY. Senior Foreman Boris Kabanov of the Stalin Auto Plant in Moscow is shown with his family in the parade.

May Day Found Soviet People With Cause to Rejoice

By J. Mirov

THE Soviet people are always preparing to celebrate May 1—the day of review of the militant forces of the working people of the world, the day of fraternal solidarity of the workers of all countries—as a great holiday. With what achievements to their credit did May 1 find the Soviet people in 1949?

The peace policy of the Soviet Government and the peaceful labor of the Soviet people are yielding very rich fruit. The results for the first quarter of 1949, published in April, show that the beginning of the current year was marked by the further advancement of the national economy of the USSR. As compared with the first quarter of 1948, industrial production has increased by 23 per cent in one year. Spring sowing is successfully under way in the Soviet fields. In the spring of this year, agriculture received 70 per cent more tractors, 120 per cent more tractor-drawn plows and 50 per cent more mineral fertilizer than last year. The number of workers and other employees occupied in the national economy increased by 1,400,000 over last year. There are 34,500,000 students attending elementary, secondary, and technical schools, which is 2,200,000 more than last year's attendance.

There has been a marked improvement in the welfare of the Soviet people. As a result of the latest price reductions on general consumer goods, which became effective on March 1, 1949, the sales in March increased as follows as compared with February: meat—by 23 per cent, butter and other fats—by 22 per cent, woolen fabrics—by 38 per cent, silk fabrics—by 54 per cent, radio sets—by 100 per cent, watches and clocks—by 300 per cent.

The attention of the Soviet Government is concentrated on providing for the Soviet people an abundance of material and cultural benefits.

Peaceful, constructive labor is the keynote of all Soviet life today. This is corroborated also by the appeals of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union published on the eve of May 1, 1949. These appeals express the most cherished aspirations of the Soviet people. They reflect the concern of the Soviet State for a stable, democratic peace among all the nations. "Working people of all countries! The defense of peace is the cause of all the peoples of the world!" appeals the Central Committee. "Expose the aggressive plans of the instigators of a new war! Unite all forces in the fight for lasting peace and the security of the nations!"

The appeals of the Central Committe also point the way to the consolidation of peace. "Friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the United States of America and Britain is the best guarantee of lasting peace," point out the appeals. "Long live the fraternal alliance of the peoples of Britain, the USA and the Soviet Union in their struggle for peace!" The Soviet people have always believed in the strength of the people, in the strength of the working class and all the working people. This faith of the Soviet people in the workers, in the plain and peace-loving people has been justified fully and completely by the entire course of world developments.

The tremendous success of the World Congress for Peace held at the end of April in Paris and Prague lends the Soviet people deep confidence in the growth of the forces of peace. The Congress, attended by representatives of 600,000,000 people from 69 countries and held with the cooperation of the greatest minds of contemporary mankind, was truly a big step forward in the struggle for stable peace.

The Soviet people know that international reaction is intensifying its activities, manacing the peaceful labor and interests of all the people. But, educated by Lenin and Stalin, they are firmly convinced of their own strength and believe in the strength of the working class and working people of all countries. The Soviet people see that the forces of peace and progress are growing daily and that today they outnumber considerably the forces of reaction and aggression. The Soviet people are convinced that the vigilance of the peoples and their united struggle for stable peace can safeguard mankind from a new war.

Parade

(Continued from page 270)

readers who borrowed approximately 7,000,000 books.

Small, light-green flags carried by workers of the Krasny Proletari Machine Tool Plant fluttered in their hands like heralds of spring. A large panel raised above the column was decorated with drawings of machine tools, whose production has been launched by the factory, and inscribed with a brief May Day report to the effect that in two years and ten months the plant has brought production up to the level envisioned as the goal for the final year of the postwar Five-Year Plan.

The demonstration on Red Square was like a blend of numerous melodies merged into a single symphony glorifying the achievements of peaceful labor, of the progress of the socialist state where everyone is happy. The demonstrators marched with music and song, with joy in their hearts expressing their unwavering will to pursue their victorious advance to the very end, to communism. The demonstration continued for several hours.

May Day demonstrations were held not only in the capital of the Soviet State, Moscow, but in all the cities of the USSR. Holiday columns marched through the streets of Leningrad, Kiev, Tbilisi, Baku, Vladivostok, Frunze and Alma Ata. The holiday processions everywhere expressed the determination of the Soviet people to complete the postwar Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. "Forward to the victory of communism!" This fervent appeal was inscribed on the banners of May Day demonstrations throughout the vast Soviet land.

Broad Gains Scored by Soviet Economy In First Quarter of 1949

The following statement has been issued by the Central Statistical Administration of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the fulfillment of the State Plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR for the first quarter of 1949.

THE development of industry, agriculture and transport, capital development, expansion of trade and rise in the material and cultural living standards of the people in the first quarter of 1949 are characterized by the following data.

I

Fulfillment of Industrial Production Plan

THE production plan in the first quarter of 1949 for gross output was fulfilled by the Ministries by the following percentages:

MINISTRY	*Percentages*
Metallurgical Industry	101
Coal Industry	104
Oil Industry	99
Power Stations	102
Chemical Industry	101
Electrical Equipment Industry	106
Heavy Engineering	103
Communications Equipment Industry	103
Automobile and Tractor Industry	102
Machine Tool Building Industry	105
Machine and Instrument-making Industry	104
Construction and Road-building Machinery Industry	107
Transport Engineering Industry	95
Agricultural Machinery Industry	100
Building Materials Industry	102
Timber and Paper Industry	96
Light Industry	102
Fishing Industry	97
Meat and Dairy Industry	111
Food Industry	102
Local Industry and Local Fuel Industry of Union Republics	100
Industrial Cooperatives	97



COMBINES POUR OUT. An increase of 70 per cent was scored in the first quarter in production of these harvesting machines.



POWERFUL LOCOMOTIVES. This Diesel model pulls crack trains. Locomotive output is 20 per cent above the first quarter of 1948.

The announcement points out that in the course of the execution of the Plan, additional new resources were found in industry which enabled the Government to increase the targets of the program for the first quarter of 1949.

The increased program for gross industrial output in the USSR was exceeded by 0.2 per cent. A considerable amount of manufactured goods was produced in the first quarter of 1949 in excess of plan, including ferrous and non-ferrous metals, coal, locomotives, freight and passenger railway cars, dumping cars, streetcars, trolley busses, motor cars, chemical equipment, electric motors, transformers, electric bulbs, telephones, radio sets, tractors, various agricultural machines, caustic and calcinated soda, mineral fertilizers, dyes and other chemicals, tires, window glass, cotton, linen, woolen and silk fabrics, rubber footwear, meat, butter, vegetable oil, confectionery products, alcohol, canned foods and many other items.

Certain Ministries, while over-fulfilling the output plan for gross industrial production, under-fulfilled the plan for certain types of production.

The Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry under-fulfilled the quarterly output plan for production of tubing, ball-bearings and tin plate; the Ministry of the Chemical Industry—transporter belts and multiple V-belt drives; the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry—various types of cables; the Ministry of Heavy Engineering—metal equipment; the Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry—certain types of bearings; the Ministry of the Machine and Instrument-Making Industry—weaving looms and other machines; the Ministry of Agricultural Machinery Industry—grain combine harvesters.

II

Growth of Industrial Output

PRODUCTION of the most important items of industrial output registered the following changes in the first quarter of 1949 as compared with the first quarter of 1948 (production in the first quarter of 1949 in percentage of production in the first quarter of 1948):

	Percentages
Pig iron	122
Steel	127
Rolled metal	128
Railway rails	159
Iron tubing	134
Copper	114
Zinc	112
Lead	129
Coal	112
Oil	110
Benzine	109
Kerosene	109
Natural gas	114
Electric power	115
Trunk line locomotives	120
Trunk line electric locomotives	180
Trunk line freight cars	150
Trolley busses	137
Trucks	148
Motor cars	220
Motor busses	112
Ballbearings	121
Iron and steel equipment	159
Excavators	196
Steam turbines	218
Electric motors (100 kw and under)	139
Electric motors (over 100 kw)	134
Metal working machine tools (Ministry of Machine Tool Building)	125
Ring-spinning frames	120
Looms	125
Tractors	181
Agricultural machines	171
Grain combines	170
Tractor-drawn plows	179
Tractor-drawn seed drills	197
Tractor-drawn cultivators	157
Threshers	256
Bicycles	139
Radio sets	177
Clocks and watches	244



TRACTORS UP 81%. These giants from the Stalingrad plant are ready to go into the fields.

Cameras	111
Caustic soda	131
Calcinated soda	139
Mineral fertilizers (super-phosphate, nitrates and potash)	141
Synthetic dyes	128
Synthetic rubber	146
Tires	140
Haulage of timber	117
Paper	137
Cement	135
Slate	131
Window glass	124
Soft roofings	126
Cotton textiles	122
Linen textiles	127
Woolen textiles	133
Silk textiles	125
Leather footwear	134
Rubber footwear	132
Hosiery	148
Meat	117
Sausages	121
Fish	105
Butter	124
Vegetable oils	151
Confectionery products	134
Tea	133
Canned foods	180
Soap	182
Alcohol	208

Gross output of industry as a whole in the first quarter of 1949 increased by 23 per cent as compared with the first quarter of 1948.

III

Agriculture

IN agriculture, preparations in the first quarter of 1949 for spring field work were carried out successfully.

Collective and state fams in the main completed the laying aside of seed for spring sowing of grain crops. By April 1, 1949, more seed of industrial crops had been laid aside

than by the same date in 1948: flax, 37 per cent; hemp, 51 per cent; sunflower, 22 per cent; and potatoes, 46 per cent. In connection with the large-scale introduction of grass-and-crop rotation, collective farms and state farms prepared by April 1, 1949, 67 per cent more seed of perennial grasses for spring sowing than by the same date in 1948, and stocked 73 per cent more seed of annual grasses.

By April 1, 1949, machine-and-tractor stations and state farms repaired 9 per cent more tractors than by the same date last year, 14 per cent more tractor-plows, 16 per cent more seed drills, and 21 per cent more cultivators.

The plan for autumn and winter repair of tractors of the Moscow, Leningrad, Kaliningrad, Kuibyshev and Ivanovo Regions, Khabarovsk Territory, the Ukrainian SSR, the Uzbek SSR, the Georgian SSR, the Lithuanian SSR, the Moldavian SSR, the Latvian SSR, the Kirghiz SSR, and the Tajik SSR was completed ahead of time.

Spring field work—sowing of summer crops, sub-feeding and harrowing of winter crops—is successfully proceeding in the southern areas of the country. By April 10, 1949, 5,683,300 acres more had been sowed with summer crops than by the same date in 1948.

In the first quarter of 1949 preparations were carried out for spring work in planting forest shelter-belts. In compliance with the 1949 plan, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture had set up by April 1, 1949, 64 afforestation stations and 32 nurseries; the Ministry of Forestry of the USSR had set up 54 afforestation stations and 97 nurseries; while the USSR Ministry of State Farms had set up 112 nurseries.

For spring work in 1949, agriculture received 1.7 times more tractors, 2.2 times more tractor-drawn plows, 2.3 times more seed drills than in the spring of 1948, and a great number of other cultivating and sowing machines of modern design. Twenty-four per cent more fuel and 50 per cent more mineral fertilizers were transported for spring field work than in 1948.

A census of livestock was effected early in 1949; the results of the census showed that despite the drought in most areas on the Volga, animal husbandry continued to make progress in 1948. The herd of productive cattle in 1948 grew as follows: (head of cattle by January 1, 1949, in percentage of that by January 1, 1948. The first figure represents cattle, the second hogs, the third sheep and goats):

Total for the USSR—109, 155, 111. Including: On state farms and other state-owned enterprises 113, 137, 111; on collective farms 123, 175, 116; in the individual ownership of collective farmers 104, 165, 104; in the individual ownership of factory and office workers 105, 210, 114.

The number of horses increased in 1948 on collective farms by 16 per cent and at state-owned enterprises by 7 per cent.

Productivity of livestock and increase in the head of stock grew in 1948. Livestock was better fed and, on the average, production of milk per cow and of wool per sheep also grew. A further growth of the herd was registered in the first quarter of 1949.



CLOCK PRODUCTION GAINS. Along with watches, output in the first quarter was 144 per cent above the same period in 1948.

IV

Increase of Freight Turnover of Railway and Water Transport

THE total plan for the average daily carloadings on the railways in the first quarter of 1949 was exceeded by 2 per cent. The average daily loadings of all kinds of freight on the railways grew in the first quarter of 1949 by 16.5 per cent in comparison with the first quarter of 1948. Daily loadings of iron and steel increased by 17 per cent, ore by 17 per cent, oil by 13 per cent, coal by 9.5 per cent, coke by 16 per cent, grain by 10 per cent, flour by 37 per cent, lumber by 31 per cent, and cement by 55 per cent.

In the first quarter of 1949, however, the railways did not utilize all reserves for exceeding the plan. The established time for freight car turnover was not attained, and the commercial speed continued to remain below the quota.

Cargo carried by marine transport rose 9 per cent in the first quarter of 1949 as compared with the first quarter of 1948. Marine transport fulfilled its quarterly plan for cargo carriage by 104 per cent.

V

Increase in Capital Construction

THE total volume of capital construction in the first quarter of 1949 amounted to 136 per cent of the first quarter of 1948, including 123 per cent in the coal industry, 129 per cent in the iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries, 141 per cent in electric power stations, 126 per cent in machine building, 140 per cent in the building materials industry, 127 per cent in the light and food industries, 137 per cent in transport, and 140 per cent in housing.

In the first quarter of 1949 ministries and departments continued the work started in 1948, on instructions of the Government, to eliminate the diffusion of monetary and material resources, as well as labor power, on many construction sites and concentrating these resources at the most important projects scheduled to be started.

VI

Development of Trade Turnover

IN the first quarter of 1949 the expansion of Soviet trade continued. Total sales to the population rose 22 per cent (in comparable prices) in comparison with the first quarter of 1948 when the level of sales was already high after the currency reform and the abolition of rationing of food-

stuffs and consumer goods. Sales of foodstuffs in the first quarter of 1949 rose 15 per cent in comparison with the first quarter of 1948 while sales of consumer goods grew by 38 per cent.

Simultaneously, with the currency reform and the abolition of rationing late in 1947, high prices in the commercial shops were abolished and uniform reduced retail prices were introduced for consumer goods. This was the first stage in the reduction of prices of consumer goods. The first stage of the price reduction resulted in the fact that prices of consumer goods sold by state retail trading enterprises were reduced in the course of one year by at least 57,000,000,000 rubles.

The reduction of prices in state retail trade had to entail, and did entail, a similar price reduction on the collective farm and cooperative market. Since goods sold at the collective farm and cooperative market constituted approximately 33 per cent of the total annual sales, the reduction of prices for goods in collective farm and cooperative trade resulted in the cost of these goods dropping by at least 29,000,000,000 rubles. Consequently, as a result of the price reduction in all channels of retail trade, the population saved approximately 86,000,000,000 rubles during one year.

As a result of the further advance in the national economy of the USSR, the growth of consumer goods output, and new achievements in the field of reduction of production costs, it became possible in the second half of 1948 further to reduce prices of consumer goods. This second price reduction, which was partly started in 1948, was completed on March 1, 1949. This was the second stage in the reduction of prices of consumer goods.

As a result of that new price reduction, the total prices of consumer goods in the state sector of retail trade will drop further, by at least 48,000,000,000 rubles in one year. Taking into consideration the fact that the new price reduction in the state sector of retail trade will immediately entail a similar price reduction in the cooperative and collective farm sector, we may conclude that the population will save an additional 23,000,000,000 rubles at least through the new price reduction on the collective farm and cooperative market. Hence the population will on the whole save 71,000,000,000 rubles through the new price reduction in all channels of retail trade in this second stage.

This means that as a result of the new price reduction the purchasing power of the ruble will again considerably increase and the exchange rate of the ruble will improve as compared with the exchange rate of foreign currency; the real wages of the workers and intellectuals will considerably grow, and the expenditure of the peasants for purchasing manufactured goods will again go down considerably.

The new reduction of state retail prices for consumer goods as of March 1, 1949, resulted in a considerable increase in the sales of foodstuffs and manufactured goods in state and cooperative trading establishments.

Average daily sales in March 1949 exceeded those in February 1949; meat products by 23 per cent, butter and vegetable oils by 22 per cent, sugar by 7 per cent, fish products by 16 per cent, woolen textiles by 38 per cent, silk textiles by 36 per cent, leather footwear by 54 per cent, hosiery by 63 per cent, tobacco by 11 per cent and ready-made clothes by 51 per cent. Sales of radio sets in March 1949 more than doubled as compared with February of the same year; gramophone sales increased five-fold, bicycles five-fold, motor cycles three-fold, watches almost four-fold.

In connection with the new reduction of state retail prices for consumer goods, prices on the collective farm and cooperative market also decreased with a simultaneous increase in the amount of goods brought to the collective farm markets.

VII

Increase in Number of Manual and Office Workers And Growth of Labor Productivity

The total number of workers and office employees employed in the national economy of the USSR increased in the first quarter of 1949, as compared with the first quarter of 1948, by 1,400,000; the number of workers employed in industry, construction and transport increased by 900,000; and those employed in educational, scientific research and medical institutions by 225,000.

Productivity of labor among industrial workers increased by 15 per cent in the first quarter of 1949 as compared with the first quarter of 1948, including 12 per cent in machine building industry, 16 per cent in the metallurgical industry, and 11 per cent in the coal industry.

In the first quarter of 1949, 152,000 young skilled workers graduated from factory schools and were given jobs in industry, construction and transport.

VIII

Education and Public Health

In the first quarter of 1949, 734,000 students attended 808 institutions of higher learning of the USSR. The number of students taking correspondence courses reached 298,000. The total number of students increased by 68,000, or by 7 per cent, as compared with the first quarter of 1948.

In the first quarter of 1949 more than 220,000 elementary, seven-year and secondary schools and technical schools were functioning with a total enrollment of 34,500,000 pupils, which is 2,200,000 more than in the first quarter of 1948. More than 1,300,000 teachers worked in these educational institutions.

The number of doctors and doctors' assistants providing free medical service for the population reached 950,000 in the first quarter of 1949.

IX

Conclusion

In the first quarter of 1949 a further steady advance was registered in the national economy of the USSR. The beginning of 1949 was marked by an extensive movement for accelerating the turnover of working funds and by a new spurt in socialist competition for the further improvement of technical-economic indices and quality of output in all branches of the national economy, for the maximum utilization of internal reserves and of the experience of foremost enterprises for the purpose of the rapid and steady development of production.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR.

Tenth Soviet Trade-Union Congress Acted For 28.5 Million

REPRESENTATIVES of 28,500,000 organized workers gathered in the large Kremlin Palace April 19 to 27 for the sessions of the Tenth Congress of Soviet Trade-Unions.

The Kremlin Palace is one of the most remarkable buildings in Moscow. It is here that the highest organ of state authority, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, holds its sessions.

It was in the Kremlin Palace also that the Eleventh Congress of the Lenin Young Communist League held its meeting recently.

The task of the Soviet Trade-Union Congress was to sum up the rich experience accumulated by the Soviet trade-unions and to map out ways for the future participation of the unions in the people's struggle for the victory of communism.

Ordinary rank-and-file Soviet people assembled in the former Moscow residence of the tsars; they were metal workers, miners, oil workers, machine builders, railwaymen, textile workers, builders, agricultural workers, and intellectuals. The 1,343 delegates represented the largest public organizations of the Soviet country.

The national composition of the delegates furnished a vivid illustration of the Stalin national policy, the policy of equality and friendship among the peoples of the Soviet Union. The delegates represented 32 nationalities inhabiting the Soviet Union: there were Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Georgians, Azerbaijanians, Armenians, Kazakhs, Letts, Moldavians, Tajiks, Yakuts, Bashkirians, Tatars, Udmurts, Chuvashes and other representatives. Among the delegates were 51 Heroes of the Soviet Union and Heroes of Socialist Labor and 28 Stalin Prize winners. There were 517 women among the delegates.

The Congress was attended by numerous guests—trade-union delegations from foreign countries.

Vassili Kuznetsov, chairman of the All Union Central Council of Trade-Unions (AUCCTU), delivered a report on the work of the trade-unions since the last Congress.



OPENING REPORT. Chairman V. V. Kuznetsov of the All Union Central Council of Trade-Unions reports to the Tenth Congress.

In the period since the Ninth Congress, Soviet trade-unions have grown in number and strength. Their membership has nearly doubled; they have strengthened their contact with the masses; their role in the political, economic and cultural life of the country has increased .

The activities of Soviet trade-union organizations are based on the principles of democracy and the initiative of the rank-and-file. All activities of trade-unions are conducted with the cooperation of a tremendous number of voluntary functionaries. They now include about 1,000,000 trade-union organizers (stewards), more than 1,200,000 social insurance agents and public labor inspectors, more than 1,000,000 members of wage rate committees, and more than 2,000,000 other voluntary functionaries who deal with questions relating to provisions of various social and cultural services for workers.

Soviet trade-unions have educated and promoted from the ranks many leading trade-union and administrative executives—thousands of Stakhanovites, engineers, technicians and other employees.

Soviet workers take an active part in the administration of socialist production. Production conferences represent one of the most important forms of this participation. Tens of millions of working people took part in more than 2,000,000 production conferences held in industry, transport, construction and agriculture last year. These conferences adopted more than 4,000,000 proposals designed to improve socialist production.

The concern displayed by Soviet workers, engineers, technicians, and other employees—active, conscious builders of a new social system—for strengthening the economic might of the socialist state is most vividly expressed in the socialist competition movement which has attained a mass scale.

Guided by the Communist Party, Soviet trade-unions organize this socialist competition, mobilize efforts of entire collectives and individual workers, encourage and support the initiative of Stakhanovites, and popularize the experience of innovators in production.

The socialist competition movement has truly developed into a nation-wide movement involving more than 90 per cent of all workers, engineers, technicians and other employees.

As a result of the socialist competition movement for the fulfillment of the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule, more than 2,000 enterprises completed their Five-Year programs last year.

The successful realization of the Five-Year Plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR has already brought about a radical improvement in the well-being of the Soviet people.

The Soviet Union was the first of the European countries taking part in the last war to abolish rationing completely. The Soviet Union is a country where the gainfully employed population is growing from month to month and where any possibility of unemployment is out of the question. The earnings of Soviet factory workers and other employees are increasing steadily.

Vassili Kuznetsov cited convincing examples to illustrate the role of the trade-unions in improving the living standards of the Soviet people.

State social insurance is one of the major achievements of the working people of the USSR. The tremendous social insurance fund (which runs into many billions of rubles) is made up of the contributions of factories, offices, and institutions in proportion to their payrolls (the workers themselves making no payments whatever to this fund) and is, according to law, administered not by the state but by the trade-unions.

The largest share of the social insurance fund is used for the payment of sick benefits, maternity care and other benefits. Several hundred trade-union sanatoriums and rest homes are financed by the social insurance fund. Some 2,000,000 working people received accommodations in them during 1948. Factory and office workers pay only 30 per cent of the cost, and in many cases passes to sanatoriums and rest homes are issued entirely free of charge at the expense of the social insurance fund.

The social insurance fund also finances the maintenance of summer camps for children; more than 4,000,000 children of factory workers and other employees spent their 1948 summer vacations in camps maintained by the trade-unions and government institutions. More than 5,000,000 youngsters will spend their vacations in summer camps this year.



GREETINGS FROM WFTU. General Secretary Louis Saillant of France lauded the role of Soviet Trade-Unions.

The trade-unions are doing much to further the realization of housing construction plans and, taking full advantage of their extensive rights of control, to improve the work of trading and public catering enterprises.

The chairman of the AUCCTU dwelt at length on the international activities of Soviet trade-unions.

"The trade-unions of the USSR," Kuznetsov declared, "give their full support to the Stalin peace policy of the Soviet Government, the policy which has the general approval of millions of common folk the world over. Soviet trade-unions express their solidarity with all the democratic trade-unions of the world which call for struggle against the uninterrupted reduction of the living standards of working people in capitalist countries caused by tremendous expenditures on war preparations, with trade-unions that fight against encroachments on the democratic rights and liberties of the people and on the achievements of culture. Soviet trade-unions are making their contribution to the struggle for peace; they work for greater unity and solidarity of the working class because working-class unity is the most essential condition for success in the struggle of the working people for their vital interests, for securing a stable and lasting peace."

Reactionary elements in the world trade-union movement, headed by the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, the British Trades Union Congress, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations of the USA are using every method in their effort to undermine the authority and influence of the World Federation of Trade Unions and revive a splitting organization in opposition to the WFTU. It is the task of all democratic trade-unions and all working people to watch vigilantly all intrigues of the enemies of the working class, to expose constantly their subversive activities and to do everything to strengthen trade-union unity.

International working-class unity is growing daily. Neither the attacks on democratic forces nor the exploits of warmongers can break this unity.

"Soviet trade-unions," Kuznetsov declared in conclusion, "were, are, and will be true and active assistants of the Communist Party, and they will continue to fight indomitably for the victory of communism."



DELEGATES LISTEN. This is a general view of the delegates in the Kremlin Palace during the congress.

One after another, delegates to the Congress came to the platform to discuss the report of V. V. Kuznetsov. They spoke about the economic success of various enterprises and branches of industry, about the unprecedented scope of socialist competition, about the extensive activities conducted by the trade-unions in order to promote

the communist education of the working people.

One of the speakers was Alexander Chutkikh, assistant foreman in the Krasnokholmsky Worsted Mills. His personality is very characteristic of the Soviet worker. Chutkikh was recently awarded a Stalin Prize for improving methods of production. The speaker described his experience in production and called attention to as yet untapped possibilities for raising labor productivity and improving the quality of production. He spoke as a man responsible not only for the work of his specific sector, but for the work of the whole enterprise.

This same sense of responsibility was characteristic of the speeches of many other workers who took part in the discussion at the Congress. The mature, statesmanlike approach evident in the speeches of the delegates reflected the high ideological and political level of the ordinary Soviet people who feel that they are the real masters of production for their country.

Soviet trade-union leaders, Government Ministers, scientists, and outstanding intellectuals spoke at the Congress in reply to the wishes and criticism expressed by a number of delegates.

The Congress discussed and unanimously approved draft rules and regulations for trade-unions. The new regulations define the organizational principles of the trade-unions, the rights and duties of trade-union members, the aims and tasks of trade-unions in the period of gradual transition from socialism to communism.

The regulations define the tasks of the trade-unions as follows: "Trade-unions shall fight for the all-round consolidation of the socialist social and state system, for the moral and political unity of the Soviet people, the fraternal cooperation and friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union; actively participate in the elections of the organs of state power; organize workers and other employees for the struggle for the steady development of the national economy; promote further improvements in material conditions; and ensure the full satisfaction of the cultural demands of the working people."

Soviet trade-unions, declared AUCCTU Secretary Alexander Osipov who made the report on the draft regulations, constitute one of the largest mass, public organizations which unite on a voluntary basis workers and employees of all professions and trades irrespective of race, nationality, sex and religion. Therein lies one of the most striking manifestations of the democracy of Soviet trade-unions.

The regulations record the broad, democratic rights of trade-union members—the right to elect and be elected to all trade-union bodies, trade-union conferences and congresses; the right to criticize the activities of local and higher trade-union bodies and their executives at trade-union meetings, conferences, congresses and through the press.

The purpose of all the activities of Soviet trade-unions, of all their aspirations, declared Osipov, is to further its work among the masses in order "to educate the builders of communism as we are taught by our own Comrade Stalin."

The first plenum of the AUCCTU elected by the Tenth Congress of Trade-Unions discussed organizational questions and elected the chairman, secretaries, and presidium of the AUCCTU. Vassili Kuznetsov was elected chairman and Ivan Goroshkin, Klavdia Kuznetsova, Alexander Osipov, Nina Popova, Leonid Soloviev, and Mikhail Tarasov were elected secretaries.

Fraternal Delegates Attend

Union Leaders of Many Countries Guests of Soviet Labor Congress

FRATERNAL delegates from Britain, France, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Holland, Finland and Italy attended the 10th Congress of Soviet Trade-Unions as guests of the All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions in Moscow.

Among those attending were: Louis Saillant, general-secretary of the World Federation of Trade-Unions; Giuseppe Vittorio, acting-chairman of the WFTU and secretary-general of the General Italian Confederation of Labor (GICL); Nadzarenko Buske, member of the GICL executive committee; Anita Conti, member of the GICL executive committee; Alain le Leap, vice-chairman of the WFTU and general-secretary of the General Confederation of Labor of France (CGT); Henri Reynaud, secretary of the CGT; Evzhen Erban, secretary-general of the Council of Trade-Unions and Minister of Labor of Czechoslovakia; Jurai Sen, secertary-general of the Czechoslovakian Council of Trade-Unions; and Jan Krjivanek, secretary-general of the Building Trades Workers' Union of Czechoslovakia.

Also Edward Newbold, secretary of the Manchester and Salford Trades Council; Harry Weaver, secretary of the London District of the Building Trades Workers' Union and delegate of the London Trades Council; Alexander Burski, chairman of the Central Council of Trade-Unions of Poland; Irena Piwowarska and Edward Walasczik, secretaries of the Central Council of Trade-Unions of Poland; Joseph Knapczik, chairman of the Central Board of Trade-Unions of Workers of the Steel Industry of Poland; Berend Blokzijl, chairman of the United Trade-Union Center of Holland; Bertus Brandsen, member of the United Trade-Union Center of Holland; and Maude Bashard, member of the board of the General Transport Workers' Union of Holland.

Also Emi Huunonen, chairman of the Central Organization of Trade-Unions of Finland; Vaine Tattari, second chairman of the Central Organization of Trade Unions of Finland; Einar Norrman, vice-chairman of the Confederation of Swedish Trade-Unions (CSTU); Ernst Falk, member of the Secretariat of the CSTU; Ernst Soetterberg, representative of the CSTU; Sigrid Ekendahl, president of the Women's Council of the CSTU; Rudolf Meidner, a CSTU expert; and Leif Bjorre, member of the staff of the Social Administration of Sweden.

Will Unite All Against War

Permanent Group Formed in Paris By World Peace Congress

DELEGATES representing 69 nations gathered in Paris for the World Peace Congress which was held April 20 to 25. The Congress issued a manifesto declaring that "the defense of peace is the cause of the peoples of the world."

The conference set up a permanent committee composed of representatives of 49 countries plus delegates from two international organizations of students and journalists.

In concluding its sessions, the Congress directed the establishment of international peace prizes to be awarded annually by its permanent committee. Three prizes of 5,000,000 francs each will be given each year for the finest pictures, works of literature and art helping to strengthen peace.

The permanent committee of the congress is to coordinate action, promote ties, and facilitate the exchange of information among all organizations working for peace—international, national, and local—as well as among all people who are working for peace.

Among the delegates of the Soviet Union at the Paris meeting were Alexei Maresyev, a disabled war veteran and Hero of the Soviet Union; L. T. Kosmodemyanskaya, mother of a heroic girl partisan murdered by the Nazis; and Metropolitan Nikolai of Krutitsy and Kolomna, representing the Russian Orthodox Church.

The speeches of these three Soviet delegates follow.

"We Shall Fight for Peace"

Soviet Youth Abhors Word "War," Veteran Tells Congress

A Speech by Alexei Maresyev
Hero of the Soviet Union

THE Soviet young people have authorized me to speak at this Congress. I have the good fortune to belong to the generation of Soviet citizens who were born in the land of the Soviets, who grew up breathing the air of socialism, and to whom such terms as the exploitation of man by man and national enslavement are concepts that belong to the realm of books.

Allow me to convey, on behalf of all the young people of my great country, the most sincere and friendly greetings to you, the advanced representatives of all the peoples, who have assembled in order to come out openly and resolutely in defense of peace, to raise your voice in wrathful protest against the warmongers.

Our Soviet people are now engrossed in peaceful constructive labor.

I have recently visited Leningrad which is known to you as a heroic city because of its historic defense; Kiev, which but six years ago lay in ruins reduced to charred debris by the fascists; the Urals whose working people astounded the entire world by their heroic labor; and my native Volga region, where the historic Battle of Stalingrad which decided the outcome of the Second World War took place. And everywhere I saw large-scale construction under way. The people are restoring their cities which were burned and ruined by the fascists. These cities are rising from the ruins to become more beautiful than before.

New factories and mills, theaters and Palaces of Culture, institutes, hospitals, schools and kindergartens are under construction throughout the vast Soviet country. At the city outskirts I saw new streets and blocks of apartment houses.

I have met officers and soldiers who fought with me in the Second World War. The heroes of the battles against fascism, heroes of the battles of Stalingrad and Leningrad, Sevastopol and Odessa are now working as builders, tractor drivers, technicians and shop foremen. Today they are heroes of industry and transport, heroes of agriculture.

During my trips I spoke with hundreds of Soviet young people, but in all these conversations the word "war" was never mentioned. They discussed new books and new theatrical productions, proudly told me of the restoration of cities, of their progress in study at the institutes and technical schools, they spoke of love and friendship, but never of war. And there is hardly an objective person who, as soon as he sets foot on our Soviet territory, would not feel this buoyant creative spirit of our citizens, would not feel the calm and even pulse of our constructive life.

We do not want war, and we shall fight for peace—is what the Soviet young people asked me to convey to you, delegates to this Congress.

We have many interesting things to do: we study, we work and we build. But we cannot regard with indifference certain facts relating to the preparations for a new war conducted outside our country.

We see that the enemies of peace and democracy are forming all sorts of military-political groupings — the North Atlantic Treaty and the Western Union—that they are building naval and air bases at points thousands

of miles away from their own territories. They are trying to fan the flames of a new world war, to incite against each other the nations that but recently fought in a united front against the common enemy—Hitler Germany and imperialist Japan.

The soldiers and officers of America, Britain, France and other countries fought shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army. We know that they believed that the victorious conclusion of the war would further cement the friendship of the Soviet, American, British, French and other peoples of the world. They believed that after the war they would have the possibility for a secure life; that they would have work, living quarters and opportunity for an education. They believed that the soldier would return to the factory, the bricklayer would be building new houses, the farmer would be raising bumper crops, and that the children would never see sorrow. They hoped that the end of the war would make it no longer necessary to produce armaments and ammunition, that the factories and mills would produce all that is necessary to man for a peaceful existence.

As a man who has done quite a bit of fighting and is consequently able to appreciate the benefits of a peaceful life, I can say that the appeals for a new imperialist war will find no support among the young people and especially among the veterans of the Second World War. More than this, I am convinced that the youth of all countries will fervently respond to our appeal to fight for peace. I am convinced that the youth will eagerly back up the decisions that we shall make here in the defense of peace.

We war veterans will never allow war to be unleashed again. In the years of struggle against fascism we made great sacrifices for the sake of mankind's salvation, for the sake of peace and freedom.

I, myself, having lost both legs in battle during the first year of the war, returned to the front, took my place in a fighter plane, and shot down 11 more fascist planes. Of course, I could have remained in the rear as a war invalid. But I was urged on by a passionate desire to see the earliest expulsion of the enemy from my native land, to deliver the people from suffering and privation, and to make to the best of my ability a contribution to the final defeat of Hitler Germany.

And have we, young people of all countries, suffered the hardships of war, risked our lives and spent the best years of our youth with rifle in hand in order that we should again be torn away from peaceful life and thrown into the trenches? No, and once more, no!

The young people of all countries must defend the peace with the same fury and persistence with which they were defending their native land from the invasion of the fascist hordes. Every young man must ask himself: "What am I doing today to defend the peace?"

Mere declarations of protest against war are not enough today. We must find ways for effective struggle against the warmongers and their accomplices, for exposing them completely and curbing them.

There is no loftier, no nobler and no more honorable task today than the struggle for peace. It is the sacred duty of every young man, of every war veteran.

I have deep faith in the ardent desire of the youth for peace, for freedom and happiness. There is no doubt that the progressive youth of all countries will march in the vanguard of the fighters for peace.

On behalf of millions of young men and women of the great Soviet country, I declare from this forum that we always have stood and always will stand firmly on guard in defense of peace.

In the Soviet youth, the young generation of the world has a true comrade and friend in the common struggle for peace and a better future.

Young people, unite in the struggle for lasting peace!

Solidarity Will Insure Peace

Mother of Martyred Girl Partisan Says People Will Bar War

A Speech by L. T. Kosmodemyanskaya

As a Soviet woman and mother, I should like to speak today on behalf of millions of Soviet mothers who have not forgotten the horrors of the war unleashed by fascism. We remember the ruined cities and burned villages, the groaning old men and weeping orphans! Many of us have become widows, many have lost their sons, daughters, or brothers. In the recent war I too lost my dearest possessions—a daughter and son, who were posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for their exploits.

My children lost their father at an early age. My husband died when the children were still very young. I have been working as a schoolteacher and bringing up my children. It was for peaceful labor that we were raising our children. From their babyhood our children saw how honestly the Soviet people work for the good of the Soviet Motherland. They saw that in the socialist country, where no oppressors and oppressed exist, the highest valor is labor employed for the construction of a peaceful and happy life for all the Soviet people.

In the family and at school, in the public organizations of children and youth, we fostered in our children supreme love for their Motherland, the feeling of respect and friendship for all peace-loving nations and of contempt and hatred for the enslavers.

In our country the children have every opportunity to acquire knowledge, to become versed in science and the arts, to develop fully their talents and abilities. My daughter, Zoya, was

very fond of Russian history and literature. She was particularly fascinated by the heroic past of our country, by the power and glory of the Russian people, by noble humane characters and lofty morals. Her favorite authors were Pushkin, Belinsky, Nekrasov, Leo Tolstoy, Gorky and Mayakovsky. My daughter had a clear mind and the ardent, courageous heart of a fighter.

When the fascist invaders perfidiously attacked our peaceful country, our youth took its place in the vanguard of the fighters for the salvation of their Motherland and, at the same time, for the salvation of all mankind.

In 1941, my Zoya had just turned 18 years old. In this brightest period of youth, standing on the threshold of life, she dreamed of happiness, of love, of hard and fruitful work for the good of her Motherland which she loved with a passionate love. Her dreams were not destined to come true. The fascist hordes invaded our peaceful country. When the October battles began on the approaches to Moscow, Zoya said to me:

"Mother, I shall go to the front, to the partisans. You must understand, mother, I cannot bear to stand aside when the fascists are menacing Moscow. I am proud of the fact that I shall be fighting the fascists, and you should be proud of the fact that I am going to the front. But, please, no tears when you see me off."

As we parted, Zoya said to me:

"I shall return a hero or die a hero's death. And you, mother, must not despair."

And thus, with deep faith in victory, millions of our children went off to defend their country.

Together with a group of partisans Zoya crossed the frontline to an enemy-occupied position, and sharing all the terrible privations and hardships of the partisans, she fought against the enemy. Zoya performed her last heroic exploit at the end of November, 1941. She penetrated to the village of Petrishchevo which was occupied by the fascists. As she was carrying out her assignment, she was seized by German soldiers. The fascist executioners tortured and mutilated my daughter. They subjected her to every possible torment—they beat her with straps and rifle butts and drove her naked into the bitter cold. Cold-blooded murderers and executioners, they amused themselves by photographing her at the gallows with the noose around her neck. But my Zoya loved her people; she was a true daughter of her Motherland, steadfast and courageous. To the tortures of her executioners Zoya replied with contempt. Before her death, addressing the peasants who surrounded the gallows, she said:

"I am not afraid to die, comrades! It is happiness to die for one's people."

Turning to the fascist soldiers, Zoya cried to them:

"You will hang me now, but I am not alone. There are 200,000,000 of us. You cannot hang everybody, and I will be avenged! Victory will be ours just the same!"

And when the noose tightened by the executioner was strangling her, Zoya pulled the noose apart with her hands and, straining every nerve, cried out:

"Farewell, comrades! Fight, have no fear, Stalin is with us, victory will come!"

Thus, with Stalin's name on her lips, and faith in our victory in her heart, my little girl died.

The fascists murdered my Zoya. But her bright name became known throughout the Soviet Union, throughout the world. It became a symbol of heroism and courage for all progressive mankind. Millions of young men and women responded to her dying appeal.

And my own son, my last child, 17-year-old Alexander, also went to the front to defend the country, destroy the fascists, to avenge Zoya's death.

"I love my country no less than Zoya," he said.

As I gave my blessings to my son, I said:

"Be like Zoya."

It so chanced that my son fought against the fascist unit which executed Zoya. As Senior Guards Lieutenant and in command of a self-propelled gun, he advanced with the Soviet soldiers from Gzhatsk to Eastern Prussia. In the bitter fighting for Koenigsberg my son died a hero's death. His body was transported and buried in our native Moscow, next to Zoya's grave, where carved on a black marble monument are the words: "The most treasured possession of man is life. It is given him only once, and he should spend it so as to be able to say at his dying moment: All my life and all my strength have been dedicated to the most beautiful thing in the world—to the struggle for the liberation of mankind."

The fascists have robbed me of my children. My loss is heavy. But I am not alone—there are many of us, mothers whose children have sacrificed themselves for the sake of the freedom of their beloved Motherland, for the sake of mankind's freedom.

The immortal exploits of millions of Soviet people, who did not spare their lives in the sanguinary battles against fascism, gained for the Soviet people everlasting glory.

Our country is now engrossed in peaceful, constructive labor; it is successfully healing the deep wounds of the war. Our country wants a lasting and just peace in the whole world.

In memory of my Zoya, I frequently receive visits from youths and girls who tell me about their success and confide their dreams and plans. As I look at their youthful faces and hear their happy laughter, I am overcome by deep anxiety for their future. The foes of peace are plotting a new war. Military alliances are being concluded by the imperialists; guns, shells and atom bombs are being produced to be used again for murdering, torturing and crippling peaceful people.

The aggressors are preparing to direct their full military might primarily against the Soviet Union—the bulwark of peace. But the war that the imperialists are preparing will not only be a war against the Soviet Union—it will affect every peaceful heart and home. It will ruin hundreds, no, thousands of peaceful families in all countries, destroy and mutilate millions of lives.

And I ask you: Was the blood of our children shed in vain? Is the peace secured at the cost of the lives of our children, of the tears of mothers, widows, and orphans to be broken by the will of a handful of imperialists? No, we shall not allow it! We have assembled here from all corners of the globe to expose the warmongers, to fling a stern warning in their faces. We are millions, and if we are united and steadfast in our struggle, there is no force that can withstand the might of our solidarity.

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Delegate of Russian Church Calls for World Peace

A Speech by Metropolitan Nikolai

THE Russian Orthodox Church as represented by its primate, Alexius, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, has in the "Appeal in Defense of Peace" already bestowed its blessing upon the protest rising everywhere against a new tempest of war and upon the unification of all supporters of peace on the earth.

Today, we, representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church, desire to declare at this World Congress for Peace, that our Russian people do not want war, do not want to attack anyone, that they detest the very idea of war and are entirely absorbed in their peaceful labor and concern for their own happiness and the prosperity of their Motherland.

As a member of the State Extraordinary Commission for the Establishment and Investigation of the Crimes of the German-fascist invaders and their accomplices in the last war, I visited many districts of our country immediately after their delivery from temporary fascist occupation. I beheld in these places the indescribable horrors caused by the barbarians of the 20th century — ruined cities, cathedrals, schools, hospitals, orphanages, thousands, nay, tens and hundreds of thousands of villainously murdered people. Veritable seas of blood and oceans of tears was the spectacle beheld by everyone who set foot on the territory cleared of the enemy.

Who in our midst has forgotten all this?

And today, when the charred ruins are still visible in the cities of Russia and Western Europe, when the widows have not yet discarded the mourning worn for their dead husbands, when mothers are still mourning their lost sons and secretly hoping for their miraculous return, the gravediggers are already fanning their smoky, sinister torches.

Who of us does not shudder at the lust possessing the new pretenders to world domination, the lust for re-embarking upon a still more frightful campaign against the peace-loving democratic peoples, a campaign whose finale will be new, hard suffering for mankind?

Many of the instigators of a new war consider themselves and call themselves Christians. We, servants of the altar of the Christian Orthodox Church, observe with astonishment the attempts to cover up these manifestations of fury and demonic hatred with Christian gospel slogans that we hold sacred.

We, representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church, have been happy to see, at the time of the preparations for the present Congress and we note with deep satisfaction here today, how great are the forces of peace in the world, how fervent the desire of the people to live in constructive peaceful labor, in good-neighborly spirit, in cordial unity; how deep their disgust for violence, enslavement, and all evil. And this is an organic, unrelenting, growing process. The new life is advancing with firm step to replace the putrid old world which is impregnated with the venom of fury and hatred. It is perhaps possible to raise obstacles here and there in the way of this onrush, but no power in the world is now capable of arresting it.

And now that hundreds of millions of people who have frankly spoken in their own countries and through their representatives here say "NO" to war and the instigators of war, the Russian Orthodox Church wholeheartedly joins its voice to this demonstration of will for peace and prays for the success of our present undertaking.

Mother

(Continued from page 281)

When you go back to your own countries, tell the people about the criminal designs of the enemies of mankind. And then new armies of plain people who are yearning for labor and peace, will join our front of struggle for peace. And we shall become doubly, trebly strong.

Assembled here are the finest representatives of science, the arts and culture. Great is the influence of the writer's word, the painter's brush and the scientist's thoughts. Use this weapon and this force in the struggle for peace! Educate the young generation in the spirit of genuine democracy, in the spirit of active struggle for peace!

From this forum I appeal to fathers and mothers in all countries. Bring up your children to be freedom-loving fighters for peace, and they will then uphold their right to life, freedom and work.

I believe and I know that we shall win in the fight for peace. There is no force that can break the will of the people in our struggle for the life and happiness of our children, for our future!

Soviet Press Day Marked May 5

ON May 5 of each year, the people of the Soviet Union celebrate Press Day to commemorate the founding of *Pravda*.

Pravda was founded in accordance with the instructions of Lenin and on the initiative of J. V. Stalin. Its first issue appeared in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) on May 5, 1912.

Lenin and Stalin regarded the press not only as a collective agitator and propagandist, but also as a collective organizer of the working people.

The new paper won tremendous prestige among the workers, rallying them around the Bolshevik Party. It educated an entire generation of Russia's revolutionary workers who effected the Great October Revolution.

Since that time the influence and role of the press has grown and developed. Today more than 7,000 newspapers are published in the USSR in the numerous languages of its peoples. Their total circulation is more than 30,000,000 copies, or 15 times the pre-revolutionary circulation.

The Soviet press is the freest and most democratic in the world. It is a genuine people's press and maintains constant contact with the broadest sections of the workers, peasants and intellectuals.

Text of His Letter to *Pravda*

Editor of Official British Organ Resigns to Aid Peace

"Pravda" recently printed the following letter submitted to its editor by Archibald R. Johnstone, chief editor of "British Ally" Russian language paper published in Moscow by the British Embassy.

Dear Editor,

I would be grateful if you would translate this letter into Russian and publish it in your paper.

This is in a sense a personal statement, but I think it has some general significance.

As I see it, millions of common people are troubled about the threat of war; and the propaganda directed against the peace movement prevents many of these people from realizing the true state of affairs.

Perhaps my case, plus my personal experience, will to a certain extent help the wavering people in capitalist countries to understand the situation.

At this moment the World Congress for Peace is meeting in Paris. I am completely convinced that the spirit of peace which the delegates bring to this Congress is the only spirit which can prevent the nations from being plunged into a Third World War. This Congress will express the hopes and aspirations of the great majority of human beings.

Among the leaders of this movement for peace are the most enlightened and progressive intellects of the world. They belong to different nationalities, to different political and religious creeds. They have one thing in common: they see that the policy and the propaganda of the "Western" Governments can lead—unless they are checked—to only one result, war.

In such a situation every honest person must realize that he cannot "stand on the sidelines." All his thoughts must be concentrated on the solution of this most important question: With whom does he throw in his lot—the crusaders for peace or the warmongers?

I, for my part, have made an irrevocable decision on this question.

I am the Chief Editor of the weekly *British Ally* published in Moscow in Russian by the British Government. I find myself no longer able to remain an instrument in the hands of Bevin, Attlee, Morrison and other leaders of the Labor Party who are helping those American and English monopolists for whom war pays huge dividends.

My life-long interest in world politics and my last two years' experience of Anglo-Soviet relations have driven me to the conclusion that the people who now rule Britain are leading my country to a great disaster.

I have therefore decided to break completely with the present British Government, to remain in the Soviet Union and devote what energies and abilities I have to the cause of peace. I made this decision—a decision which involved great sentimental and material sacrifices on my part—as a man who loves his country, as a man who is deeply concerned about its future.

I have made this decision because the Soviet Union is the leading force in the struggle for peace, that force which brings together the best and the most progressive elements in the world.

I am 52 years of age. I have been a journalist all my working life. For many of my 35 years in the newspaper field I worked for the *News Chronicle*, whose liberal attitude to life and affairs gave me the feeling that what I was doing was useful to my country. Now I see that liberalism is no more than an easy escape for intellectuals who, while able to see where justice and truth lie, dodge the issue "What should I do about it?"

I was appointed editor of *British Ally* in February 1947. The main stated aim of *British Ally* is to foster good relations between the Soviet and the English peoples. I know from my own observations, how widespread is the feeling of friendship in England for the Soviet Union. Although during the war the British press did not give great prominence to the achievements of the Red Army, the British people realized how much they owed to the Soviet people and its army.

Anglo-Soviet friendship during the election campaign was one of the main "planks" in the platform of the Labor Party. The British electorate supported a party which declared repeatedly at the vital moment when votes were at stake—that it would never "repeat the Tories' mistake of seeing a Red menace in everything."

At that time I felt naively that I might be useful in serving this aim of fostering Anglo-Soviet relations. Also, I was attracted by the prospects of seeing and studying the life of the Soviet people.

Shortly after I took over the editorship I was told in the British Embassy in Moscow, to my astonishment, that a series of anti-Soviet speeches by Attlee, Bevin and Morrison would have to be published.

I protested, but the Embassy overruled me. One instance—typical of many—that shook me particularly was when Ambassador Peterson gave specific directions to publish a speech by Attlee in which he referred to "torrents of Soviet abuse of the British people." I protested to the Ambassador that never at any time has the Soviet press abused the British people. No one in the Embassy, from clerical worker to Ambassador, dared to deny the truth of what I said. Everybody agreed that Attlee's speech was false, but nevertheless Peterson forced me to publish it.

It became completely apparent to me that the British Embassy in Moscow has no interest in improving relations between England and the Soviet Union, and that in fact they are doing everything to spoil them. I asked myself: Why, then, do we publish *British Ally* in Moscow?

I got an illuminating answer to that question from Frank Roberts, who is now Deputy High Commissioner for Britain in India.

In 1948 he came to Moscow as personal representative of Bevin for the talks on the Berlin problem. Roberts always treated me as his personal friend. Often in conversation with me he spoke quite sympathetically about the Soviet Union and its leaders. Yet, in spite of everything, it was he who gave specific instructions to paint Marshall, Bevin and Attlee in *British Ally* as "champions of peace," and Soviet leaders as "greedy for world power."

The Foreign Office controls in London a "Central Office of Information" which produces the articles for publication in *British Ally*. This office I can describe only as a "dope factory."

Last year there arrived in Moscow on a tour of inspection one of the chiefs of that dope factory, Fowler, head of the department concerned with Slav countries. Fowler, before the war, bloomed in the American reactionary magazine *Fortune*.

On his arrival in Moscow he set out to teach me how to paint enthusiastic and rosy pictures of the economic life of England. When I began to ask him about the food situation in England, he replied curtly that he receives food parcels from his American friends and therefore could give no definite information on the food position.

More clarification on this point came when we went to a Russian restaurant. Fowler could not conceal his astonishment at the abundance of good food in Russia. "We had quite another impression of all this," he admitted.

I appreciate the indignation of the Soviet people which was expressed in many letters to our office regarding the distorted, fabricated stories of life of the common people in England, and of the Attlee-Bevin home and foreign policy.

This same anti-Soviet atmosphere pervades not only the propaganda department, but also the diplomatic departments of the Foreign Office. The plums are reserved for those diplomats who can pander to the anti-Soviet tastes of their bosses.

Most of the Foreign Office officials —I mean those in the departments concerned with policy-forming—are anti-Soviet to the point of stupidity. Some of them are not so stupid. Any young cadet in the Embassy in Moscow who can turn in a report of some journey he has made in the USSR, slanted to show that the Soviet economy is shaky or that there is dissatisfaction with the regime, knows that he will be marked down as a "bright boy" and singled out for promotion. Any diplomat in Moscow, who after a trip, say to the Caucasus, hands in a factual report of economic progress and of loyal support of the Soviet regime everywhere, is discredited as a diplomat.

About two weeks ago Dobbs, press-attaché in the Embassy, informed me that the general line of "London" (that is the Foreign Office) was to start a campaign of "power projection" in *British Ally*. I must explain the English phrase. It means that *British Ally* would be required to print articles and pictures illustrating the military-economic power of England and America in order to terrify the Soviet people and convince them that the Western "democracies" are in possession of irresistible arms. The Embassy staff in Moscow was not so enthusiastic about this suggestion, but it would be naive to imagine that their objections were based on any pacific motives. In spite of their creeds they admit, with regret, that there is not a chance of throwing a scare into the Soviet people.

Certainly there is nothing new in this, but I stress it now to show that nothing has changed in the Foreign Office with the swapping of Anthony Eden for Ernest Bevin. And in the widest sense it is difficult to draw any line between the Conservative and the Labor Parties in the England of today.

Let us look at the facts:

It was Conservative Churchill who used every means to delay the opening of the second front, and who tried to prevent the democratization of the Eastern European countries; it was Laborite Attlee who sent troops to Greece to strangle democracy there and to restore the monarchy with the help of the British bayonets.

It was Conservative Eden, in his time, who ranted about non-intervention in Spain. It is Laborite Bevin who is ready to welcome Franco to the fold of the Western "democracies."

It was conservatives Churchill and Eden who, to please the capitalists, stood in the way of nationalization of industry. It was Laborites Attlee and Bevin who carried out nationalization of some branches of industry but did it in such a way that it profited only the capitalists.

The cost of living of the English workers during the last years, even according to cooked official statistics, has considerably increased. At the same time the profits of the big combines have reached an all time "high" and are still rising.

There has been a sharp deterioration in the food position. Only two weeks ago one of my assistants, Stanley Bulmer, mailed to his father in England a cut of bacon with the remark: "Well, that's Dad's bacon ration for about four years."

The Labor Party leaders try to undermine the confidence of the English people in their own strength, and they assert that the "Marshallizing" of England is the only way to ensure her economic development.

But, in return for American guns and airplanes which can serve only the warmongers, the English people have to sacrifice the essentials for the maintenance of a just-bearable standard of living.

But the real tragedy is yet to come. Even now a new Shylock, American Congressman Cannon, is demanding his "pound of flesh" from the English.

I can see a future of bond-slavery being planned for my fellow-countrymen. In the past war a heavy burden was borne on the shoulders of the British people; they suffered bombings, they had to sacrifice that most precious of all things, young lives.

The English people went through a period of bitter despair. The Nazis were approaching: they were overrunning European countries in a series of easily won successes. And it was only the great achievements of the Soviet people, the unforgettable sacrifices of their armies that saved England from the fate that had struck Belgium and France, Denmark and Norway.

The English people who escaped, at the cost of many sacrifices, the status of slaves of Hitler's hordes, now face a fate not a whit less grim and tragic—that of becoming the slaves of American masters. American officers and soldiers can be seen now in the streets of London; American businessmen, merchants, commercial representatives and agents

are crowding the restaurants. The bookshops are flooded with trashy literature; blood-and-thunder stories of American gangsters, gaudy American magazines and all sorts of "Digests"—a typical product of American civilization, small booklets in which stories, articles and sketches of the lowest moral level are compressed like pills.

I have given a great deal of thought to all this: will these "pocketfoolers" as they are called supplant in university libraries and English homes the works of Byron and Shakespeare, of Shelley and Dickens, and, in general, all that has ever been created by the classical literature of the world? But the "Digests" are gaining ground and their spread has to be checked before it is too late.

It was the North Atlantic Pact which gave me the final impetus to make my decision. This pact is, in effect, a war bloc of imperialist powers headed by America and Britain. It is directed primarily against the only great power that is fighting for peace. It was this pact then, that made me resign my British Embassy post and give up my British nationality, that made me break with the aggressive England of today and all it stands for.

I plead with all my friends who have been in the Soviet Union to speak out bravely and repeat to as big an audience as possible what they have so often told me:

It is not in the Soviet Union that you must seek for the enemies of peace.

I have been living in the USSR for two years. During this period I managed to learn about the life of the Soviet people and I have become convinced that here, in the USSR, exists a social system of real justice, real liberty and real democracy. I, like many of the foreigners residing in the USSR, have had ample opportunity to study the life of the Soviet people, the system of social education, social insurance, medical aid—in short, everything that might interest any person unless he has some specific intentions hostile to the USSR.

During the two years of my life in the USSR I have never heard of one single Soviet citizen, even in private talk, advocating war or proclaiming the necessity for it. I believe that any person in the USSR who dared to advocate war (as it is done right now in England and America) would be treated as a lunatic or a criminal.

I have been to several towns in Russia; I have met common Russian people; I have become satisfied that all the aspirations, all the creative energy of the Soviet people are dedicated to peaceful, constructive work.

I therefore accuse Attlee, Bevin, MacNeil, Morrison and other Labor Party leaders of using, against the interest of the British people, the power which they attained by deceiving the British people.

I accuse Attlee and Bevin of betraying those election promises in which they used slogans calling for friendlier relations with the USSR; of having renounced their allied obligations as set down in the Potsdam, Yalta and Teheran pacts, of having systematically provoked clashes with the Soviet Union.

There are many people in England full of illusions as to Bevin's and Attlee's real aims and deeds. I will be infinitely glad if by this letter and by my future activity I shall be able, to some extent, to disperse these illusions.

It may well happen that a few days hence some speaker of the BBC will be ordered to proclaim me as a traitor to England, but it ought to be clear to every person willing to give a thought to the matter that my present action is serving my country; and that the traitors are those who deceive the British people and push the country down the path to another war.

I break with the camp of warmongers and join in that hard but honorable struggle for peace, which is headed by the great Soviet Union. To do this I am forced to leave my country. But it is only the England of Churchill, Attlee and Bevin, the England of warmongers and traitors with which I break. That England I despise as do all working people of the world.

I love with all my heart the England of Shakespeare and Newton, of Byron and Dickens, the England of simple men, the England of progressive, enlightened people.

For the sake of this real England I join the struggle against those who betray my fellow countrymen.

May the British people among whom I grew up and lived most of my life understand me.

I have chosen my path.

I pray that the time is not far off when England will become a really free and really democratic country.

Sincerely yours,

(*Signed*) A. R. JOHNSTONE,
Moscow, April 22, 1949.

Russian Scientist Demonstrated World's First Radio in 1895

As the Soviet Union celebrated Radio Day on May 7, old timers recalled how in the spring of 1895, when he was 36 years of age, the Russian scientist, Alexander G. Popov demonstrated his first radio apparatus at the Russian Physical-Chemical Society.

It was in the early summer of that same year that Marconi began his experiments with radio apparatus, and he took out a patent for a wireless telegraph in England on June 2, 1896.

The Russian scientist's priority in the invention of radio is beyond question.

Popov was among the first Russian physicists to study electro-magnetic oscillations. As a result of numerous experiments he designed an atmospheric discharge recorder—a device which is a prototype of all receivers of the spark recording type.

Popov demonstrated his remarkable apparatus at a meeting of the Russian Physical-Chemical Society at St. Petersburg University in the spring of 1895. He sent a telegram by wireless telegraph for the first time in history.

Popov's apparatus was used on the Gulf of Finland to transmit 440 messages between Kotka and Hogland over a period of 84 days in the winter of 1900.

This demonstration was reported before the Paris International Congress on electricity by a Russian delegate, Mikhail Shatelen, who is now a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

Winners of Stalin Prizes in Science Show Advances in Many Fields

By Academician Alexander Nesmeyanov

Chairman of the Committee on Stalin Prizes in the Sphere of Science and Invention

For the eighth time the Soviet Government has awarded the Stalin Prizes, inaugurated in 1939, for outstanding work in the sphere of science and invention. The new list of Stalin Prize winners shows that Soviet scientists are successfully coping with the task set to them by Joseph Stalin, the leader of the Soviet people—to surpass in the near future the achievements of science beyond the borders of the USSR.

Soviet scientists are replying with works of outstanding merit to the exceptional care with which the Communist Party and the Soviet Government surrounds them. The steady increase in the number of scientific works submitted for Stalin Prizes is vivid proof of the unlimited opportunities and mighty strength of Soviet science.

This year, from among the thousands of research projects conducted in scientific institutions and educational establishments of the country, 224 works were selected and submitted for Stalin Prizes. This considerably exceeds the number of works submitted last year. The Committee on Stalin Prizes subjected these works to the most careful consideration, this being carried out with the participation of eminent Soviet scientists, some 300 in number, of whom roughly 140 are members and corresponding-members of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

The works of the Soviet scientists who merited Stalin Prizes this year represent all branches of science and deal with both profoundly theoretical problems and also questions of primary importance for the practical work of agriculture and industry. Each one of the works which merited a Stalin Prize is an important contribution to the given branch of science, a contribution which will add still further to the great scientific wealth of the Soviet Union.

The works of the Stalin Prize winners, developed on the basis of advanced ideas of scientific theory, are examples of true innovation in science, combining profound and painstaking research with generalizations and conclusions that break the old obsolete traditions, quotas and standards, and introduce new quotas and new standards in their place.



DESIGNER. Fedor Volkov's self-propelled sweep mower won him a Stalin Prize.

For research in the sphere of physico-mathematical science, prizes were merited by the eminent Soviet physicists and mathematicians, Sergei Vernov, Georgi Latyshev, Mikhail Lavrentyev and Ivan Khvostikov, who enriched different fields of the Soviet science of physics with new and valuable research and important discoveries.

Great scientific importance attaches to the work of Georgi Grinberg, corresponding-member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, who has conducted extremely fruitful research in mathematical physics and has elaborated effective methods for solving a large number of problems connected with the practical electrotechnic of strong and weak currents of vacuum and electron-radiating apparatus; the same applies to the work on functional analysis done by Professor Leonid Kantorovich of the Leningrad State University, which lays the foundations for new methods of solving practical problems arising during engineering work.

The technical sciences have been enriched by outstanding work. Soviet scientists, engaged in this field, direct all their efforts towards providing designers with new, more efficient methods of construction and computation, towards elaborating new or radically improving the existing technological processes.

The Stalin Prize winner, Georgi Kurdyumov, corresponding-member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, is well known as a prominent specialist in the field of the physics of metals. As far back as 1926 he was the first in the world to explain the physical nature of martensite. His research into the nature of martensite and martensite transformations won wide recognition among physicists and metal experts both in the USSR and abroad; they formed the basis of the modern, scientific, technological process of heat treatment of steel.

Professor Khalil Rakhmatulin of the Moscow State University has achieved remarkable results in the sphere of the theory of waves in plastic deformations.

A new and important contribution to Soviet science has been made by our chemists. The Soviet science of chemistry, with its extremely rich legacy, is registering ever new and greater advances. Among these we must include the work of Academician Boris Kazansky in the field of catalytic transformations of hydrocarbons. The research into the mechanism and chemistry of the reactions in the field of catalytic transformations of hydrocarbons, carried out under his supervision, are of profound theoretical and immense practical importance.

Vassili Korshak, Professor of the Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology, named after Mendeleyev, has carried out remarkable research in the field of highly-molecular compounds, as a result of which he has elaborated a theory making it possible to establish

methods of obtaining very important highly-molecular organic substances.

A prominent place in biochemistry will be taken by the research on albumin compounds carried out by Sergei Perov, member of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the USSR. His work is the result of a prolonged study of the physico-chemical properties of albumin substances and their practical application in the national economy.

Outstanding works have been presented by the representatives of the advanced Soviet Michurin science of biology and agriculture.

The first name in the list of prize-winners in this section is that of Academician Trofim Lysenko, the outstanding innovator in science, the true continuer of the teachings of the great Michurin.

His comprehensive research, *Agrobiology,* serves as a permanent reference book for every advanced biologist and every specialist of socialist agriculture. In it is outlined the highly important research carried out by the author in the sphere of biological and agricultural sciences. Developing Michurin's ideas, Lysenko presents a harmonious materialistic teaching on the development of living nature, in opposition to the idealistic viewpoints in biology.

On the basis of the advanced teachings on biology, Leo Davitashvili, member of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR, created his valuable scientific work, *The History of Evolutionary Paleontology from Darwin to Our Days.* The author gives a profound criticism of the reactionary conceptions in the field of paleontology which are being extensively developed in bourgeois countries, and convincingly proves that advanced Russian natural scientists commenced the struggle for evolutionary ideas in natural science even before Darwin. The book outlines the great contributions of Soviet paleontology and the ways for the further elaboration of the most urgent problems in this science on the basis of creative Darwinism.

Of great scientific and practical importance is the work of Professor Vasili Novchan of the Kiev State University, who, on the basis of many years of research and experiments, achieved 10 to 20-fold increase in the productivity of fish ponds.

A valuable monograph on the question of the assimilation of molecular nitrogen by the soil bacteria was written by Professor Mikhail Fedorov of the Moscow Agricultural Academy. Fedorov's experiments have proved that the introduction of organic fertilizers into the soil helps considerably to increase the fixation in it of atmospheric nitrogen, a factor which can be widely utilized under the conditions of the grass-and-crop rotation system of agriculture.

Xenia Bakhtadze, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences, has devoted her research, *The Biology, Selection and Seed Cultivation of the Tea Plant,* compiled on the basis of the latest achievements in the Michurin science of agrobiology, to the most important crop of the Soviet subtropics. Bakhtadze has worked out an original system of cultivating selected varieties of tea which, in their qualities and crop-yield, considerably excel the varieties ordinarily cultivated in Georgia.

A profound critical analysis of the selection methods used abroad and a detailed elucidation of the Michurin methods with regard to potatoes were given in their work *Selection of Potatoes* by Sergei Bukasov and Abram Kameraz, scientific workers of the All-Union Institute of Plant Cultivation. Bukasov has amassed the world's largest collection of wild and cultivated species of potatoes, presenting valuable initial material for potato selection.

The great achievements of Soviet medical science, which is being enriched from year to year by important discoveries and new, more efficient methods of diagnostics and treatment, are well-known.

A valuable contribution to Soviet medical science and practice is the research in the sphere of tuberculosis of the bones and joints in children, conducted by Timofei Krasnobayev, member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, and summarized in his research *Tuberculosis of the Bones and Joints in Children.* His method of diagnosing and treating this disease in children is being widely applied in the practice of the Soviet health services.

Of great importance for medical science and practice is the monograph on Brucellosis (undulant fever), written by Pavel Zdrodovsky, member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR. This monograph presents an exhaustive explanation of the problem of the microbiology and epidemiology of Brucellosis, a severe, infectious disease affecting both man and cattle.

The Soviet science of economics has been enriched by a major research in the form of the two-volume *History of the National Economy of the USSR,* compiled by Peter Lyashchenko, corresponding-member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. This work gives the first systematic and the fullest elucidation of the history of the national economy of the Soviet Union from the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint.

In the branch of legal science, the Stalin Prize has been merited by Professor Anatoli Venediktov, of the Leningrad State University for his fundamental research, *State Socialist Property,* devoted to a study of the juridical nature of state socialist property.

Boris Rybakov, scientific worker of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, has devoted his research, *Handicrafts in Ancient Rus,* to an extremely important and hitherto little-studied sphere of the immensely rich history of the Russian people. In this work Rybakov convincingly shows that ancient Rus was one of the most cultured countries in the world of that time and that the wares manufactured by the craftsmen of Russian cities were exported to Western Europe.

Professor Sergei Tolstov of the Moscow State University has undoubtedly made a great contribution to Soviet historical science by his creative research, *Ancient Khwarezm.* Professor Tolstov is the first historian to succeed in building up a complete outline of the history of Khwarezm, beginning from the period of unwritten history. The novelty of the material, the original nature of the methods employed and the high theoretical level of the research all serve to place Tolstov's book among the best works of Soviet historical science.

Even this short and far from complete review of the scientific works which merited the Stalin Prize for 1948 shows that Soviet scientists, in all branches of knowledge, are creating works of primary importance, are making an invaluable contribution to the treasure-house of advanced science.

Stalin Prize Winners

Pictured here are some of the individuals who won Stalin Prizes in the 1949 list of awards and a few examples of prize-winning works.

Stalin Prizes are awarded for the best works in the fields of science, technology, literature and the arts.



SCULPTOR NIKOLAI TOMSKY. A master of portraiture, he won the Prize for his sculptured portraits of three Heroes of the Soviet Union.



TOOL BUILDER. A Leningrad turner, Henrich Bortkevich, developed an idea for machining metal.



TEXTILE WORKER. Alexander Chutkikh initiated new methods to improve quality and save labor.



RADIO TUBE EXPERT. Valentina Khrisanova was rewarded for new methods that cut costs and raised output.



PIANIST. Grigori Ginzburg's concert recitals earned him a Stalin Prize.



OPERA STAR. Alexander Pirogov earned his prize for his role as Tsar Boris in the opera "Boris Godunov."



"THE END." This painting by the Kukryniksi trio is stinging political satire and depicts Hitler and his close companions in their Berlin headquarters.



ACTOR WINNERS. From left to right: V. Makarov, V. Orlov, N. Bogolyubov and B. Livanov, who received Prizes for their performance in the popular play "Green Street."



FORESTER. Professor Vladimir Timofeyev worked on the biology of the larch and methods for its cultivation.



SCIENTIST. Professor Mikhail Fyodorov wrote a paper on assimilation of atmospheric nitrogen by soil bacteria.



KUKRYNIKSI TRIO. Artists Mikhail Kupriyanov, Porfiri Krylov and Nikolai Sokolov painted "The End."



STALIN AT BIER OF ZHDANOV. The painting by A. Gerasimov won a Stalin Prize.



ARTIST WINNER. Alexander Gerasimov was one of 24 artists to win a Stalin Prize.

Three-Year Livestock Breeding Program To Swell Soviet Food Output

A VAST new national livestock breeding program designed to furnish more food to the population and raw materials to light industry has been adopted by the Soviet Government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Covering all phases of the problem within a program for the next three years, the decision calls for increases of millions of head of cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry on collective and state farms.

The decision was made as the Soviet Union attained a tremendous increase in grain production, creating conditions necessary for the all-around development of agriculture and primarily, of livestock breeding.

Despite the fact that the collective farm system has developed everything necessary for the swift growth of collectivized livestock breeding, this branch of Soviet agriculture has remained backward. Livestock breeding was insufficiently developed in the prewar period on collective and state farms, and it seriously declined in the war years. In regions temporarily occupied by the German invaders, livestock was completely destroyed and consumption rose to meet the demands of the armed forces. Although much was done to increase the number of cattle in the postwar period, and particularly in 1948, the backwardness in the development of collectivized livestock breeding has not been overcome.

This was the background for the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party which culminated in the Three-Year Plan for the Development of Socialized Collective and State Farm Livestock (1949 to 1951).

The plan for the development of collectivized livestock breeding (this does not include livestock personally owned by collective farmers, individual farmers, workers, and office employees) shows with what consistent success the tasks of postwar restoration and development of agriculture are being solved under the guidance of the Communist Party.



PORK PRODUCTION. These pigs are thriving on the Saratov State Farm which will contribute to the new livestock drive.

Immediately after the long arduous war against Germany, the Communist Party organized a plan for the increase in grain production which was the key to the solution of all the problems of agriculture. As a result of this, the problem of grain production has now been settled, and its further development rests on a sound foundation.

Now the emphasis in agriculture is on livestock breeding. The decision of the Government states that, "It is essential to ensure in the shortest possible time such an increase in collective and state farm livestock breeding as will promote still further and very considerably increase the prosperity of the collective farms and make it possible to meet the growing needs of the population in meat, fats, milk and dairy produce as well as the rising needs of light industry in wool, leather and other animal products."

Reports arriving in Moscow from all corners of the Soviet Union show that the Soviet peasantry ardently supports this decision. Large meetings are being held on collective and state farms and in remote grazing grounds, with collective farmers and cattle breeders voicing their readiness to spare no effort to assure the improvement of collective animal husbandry.

In the Ukraine, the collective farmers in their discussion of the Plan, devoted much attention to the mechanization of work on the farms and to the further extension and consolidation of the fodder base.

In Kazakhstan, the largest livestock-breeding area in the USSR, members of the Lenin Collective Farm enthusiastically assumed an obligation to increase their herd of cattle by 340 heads this year, to obtain 528 gallons of milk from every cow, to raise 120 lambs per

100 sheep and to bring the total number of sheep to 9,300 by next fall.

From Armenia to western Siberia, the farmers are responding with the same enthusiasm, for the success of this Plan means a great deal to them as well as to the entire population of the Soviet Union. It means a rapid increase in the social wealth of the collective farms and a new and powerful upsurge for all collective agriculture; it means recognition not only for abundant crops but also for fine pedigreed herds of cattle; it means more than enough food for all; and finally, it means the creation of one of the essentials for the transition from socialism to communism.

The Government and the Party outlined the concrete measures that will ensure the successful realization of the Plan. The main task is that of the local Party, Soviet and agricultural organizations which must pay increasing attention to the development of collectivized livestock breeding as a highly productive and highly profitable branch of the economy. And for this it is essential that in 1949 each collective farm should organize four divisions: horned cattle, sheep, pigs (excluding districts where pig breeding is not developed for local reasons) and poultry (excluding collective-farms which do not cultivate grain). It has also been deemed necessary to reconsider the existing minimum of cattle heads on the livestock farms with a view to increasing it.

The level of development of livestock breeding depends primarily on the condition of the fodder base. Absence of a sound fodder base has hitherto been the major obstacle to the speedy growth of the quantity and quality of livestock. The Three-Year Plan enumerates concrete measures for the improvement of the fodder base on the collective and state farms. Provisions are made to increase stores of coarse and succulent feeds, to improve natural meadows and pastures, to develop grass sowing and to establish supplies of hard forage which will ensure ample feed for stock in both the summer and winter periods.

The measures adopted by the Party and the Government on the mechanization of fodder crop production and the arduous work of the livestock breeding departments of the collective and state farms, are destined to play a very important role in the fulfillment of the program of the Three-Year Plan. In the course of three years, grass mowing, silo packing, sowing and harvesting of tuber crops and processing of milk must be entirely mechanized. Mechanization will also be widely applied in the delivery of water to the farms, in the preparation of the feeds, in the work of caring for stocks; transport will be mechanized and electricity used for the milking of cows and shearing of sheep. In areas where livestock breeding is developed, specialized machine-and-tractor stations will be set up. The Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry has been instructed to sharply increase production of machines and equipment for the livestock breeding farms.

The Three-Year Plan confronts the state farms with special tasks. In their efforts to increase their stocks and raise the quality of their herds and flocks, they must put an end to the one-sided development of production. Livestock breeding must be developed on the grain and vegetable state farms, as well as on state farms engaged in cultivation of industrial crops; excessive specialization must be eliminated on the state farms which must be converted into diversified farms paying due attention to all branches of agriculture.

An increase in livestock breeding can develop on a sound basis only by correctly combining growth of herds with mass qualitative improvement and by raising their yield. The Plan sets the task of an extensive increase in reproduction of high-yield, pedigreed herds and of achieving by the end of 1951 an improved high-yield livestock which will comprise in horned cattle—on the collective farms at least 50 per cent and on the state farms no less than 90 per cent of the stock; in sheep—on the collective-farms at least 80 per cent and on the state farms 100 per cent of the stock; in pigs—on the collective and state farms 100 per cent of the stock. On this basis the yield of stock must rise very considerably.

A special place is allotted to training livestock-breeding specialists, to correctly organizing labor, to determining rates of pay, to improving the zootechnics and the veterinary service and to developing scientific research in the field of livestock breeding.

The livestock-breeding units are being supplemented by thousands upon thousands of specialists who have mastered the Michurin method and are selflessly accomplishing their duty to the Motherland. The measures adopted for encouraging agricultural workers to achieve success in raising livestock has met with general and hearty approval. The job of the livestock breeder is one of honor, deserving the highest reward and merit!



SOVIET DRAFT HORSE. This type, known as the "Vladimirskaya" breed was raised on the Gavrilov-Posad State Farm.

Greater Acreages Planted to Grain As Spring Sowing Moves North

By V. Fedorov

SPRING sowing began on the fields of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic in February. Gradually advancing northward, field work, by the end of March, had embraced Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, Kazakhstan, the Stavropol Territory, the Kuban, the Crimea, Moldavia, the Rostov Region, the Ukraine and other southern areas of the Soviet Union.

In Central Asia spring wheat sowing has been completed, and work is now under way to plant sugar beets, cotton and other crops. Many Districts in the Kashka-Darya Region of Uzbekistan have filled their grain sowing quotas and continue to sow over and above their program. The collective farms of the Kokand Region, also Uzbekistan, have already completed their sugar beet planting program. Sugar beet planting has also been completed by many collective farms in the Dzhambul Region.

Cotton sowing is in full swing in the collective farms of Turkmenia. Tractor planting of cotton is being conducted this year on a much larger scale than last year. Cotton planting has attained an exceptionally wide scope on the collective farms situated in the Amu-Darya and Murghab valleys and on the foothills of the Kopet-Dagh Mountains. Many collective farms in Kazakhstan have already completed their sowing and are now getting ready to cultivate their cotton crops.

In the Ukraine, the first to attain their grain sowing quotas were the collective and state farms of the Kherson Region. The collective farms of the Genichesk, Kakhovka and other districts of the Kherson Region carried out their grain sowing program in a space of four working days. Tractors are now at work preparing the soil for the planting of cotton and other crops. Many collective farms in the Nikolayev Region, also in southern Ukraine, have



CROP IS SOWED. This team is working in the Budyonny District of the Stavropol Territory.

completed their sunflower planting program. Field work in the Ukraine is progressing at a rapid pace and in a highly organized manner. Many districts are sowing over and above their plans.

Simultaneously with wheat sowing, work is in full swing in the Ukraine on large-scale planting of forest shelter-belts. The first 247,100 acres of forest tracts were planted by the end of March. Forest planting has also spread throughout the Crimea. The collective farms are receiving enormous aid from the machine-and-tractor stations which are making excellent progress in all field work—harrowing winter crops, sowing summer crops and perennial grasses, planting forest shelter-belts, and laying out tree nurseries.

Spring field work this year is progressing more successfully than last year on the fields of the Kuban and Don valleys, the Kursk, Voronezh, Stalingrad Regions and other areas of the country.

This year's spring is an exceptional one. In their letters to J. V. Stalin the collective farmers call it "the spring of advanced agrotechnic." And that is just what it is. The many-million-strong Soviet peasantry is on a gigantic scale effectuating a whole system of agrotechnical measures for the further advancement of agriculture. This system devised by the renowned Russian agricultural-scientists Dokuchayev, Kostychev and Williams, includes planting of forest shelter-belts, introduction of grass-and-crop rotation, construction of ponds and reservoirs, a scientifically grounded system of cultivating and fertilizing the soil, and the use of highly productive selected seeds and varieties adapted to each locality.

Planting wooded tracts, afforesta-



SOWING IN THE KUBAN. A quintuple seed-drill is at work on the Tikhoretsk State Grain Farm.



UKRAINIAN FIELD WORK. Tractor-drawn sower is shown on a collective farm in the Kherson Region.

tion and re-enforcement of sandy terrain will this year be carried out in the USSR on an area of several hundred thousand acres. For this purpose the Soviet Government has already set up in the European part of the USSR 114 afforestation stations equipped with first-class tractors and a host of other powerful machines and implements.

Striving to increase their crop yields, the southern collective farms are putting more fertilizer on their winter crops, thoroughly harrowing their fall-plowed land and accelerating the work of field plowing and spring sowing. The collective farms of the Soviet Union have prepared carefully for this spring. Last fall approximately 36,000,000 more acres of fallow land were plowed and almost 7,000,000 acres of winter crops sowed than in the fall of 1947. All this makes it easier for the collective farms to carry out spring field work, and provides the conditions for obtaining high yields on large areas.

Today more than 7,800 machine-and-tractor stations equipped with first-class machinery and implements are in operation in the Soviet Union. Last year the volume of tractor work in terms of plowing had increased over 1947 by 101,311,000 acres. This year the volume of tractor work will be increased by 19 per cent and will top the prewar level by 92,900,000 acres. The Supreme Soviet of the USSR recently adopted the country's State Budget for 1949. This Budget manifests among other things the concern of the Soviet Government for the further development and consolidation of collective farming and the creation of all conditions for the collective farmers' prosperity.

Appropriations for financing agriculture have been increased from 20,500,000,000 rubles in 1948 to 32,700,000,000 rubles in 1949, with the greater part of these funds designated for the further mechanization of farming. Allocations for the purchase of tractors, trucks, combines and other machines have increased greatly.

Equipping agriculture with technical facilities advances the over-all mechanization of farm work, and creates the conditions for completing work in the shortest possible time and for increasing the yields of the collective farm fields.



LOADING THE SEEDER. Collective Farmers Tania Gubareva and Marusia Axenova are emptying bag of seed.

New and improved tractors and other machines produced by Soviet factories and plants are flowing to the machine-and-tractor stations in an endless stream.

This spring the machine-and-tractor stations entered the sowing campaign much better equipped than in former years. Compared with last spring the number of tractors, in terms of the 15 horsepower tractor, has increased by 17 per cent, the number of plows by 11 per cent, cultivators by 19 per cent, seeders by 20 per cent. The machine-and-tractor stations are receiving a great number of new soil cultivating and planting machines: tractor-drawn tri-furrow gang plows with subsoil attachments, spring-tooth harrows, grain-seed and square-bunch planters, 44-row flax planters and others.

Electrification of agriculture is expanding on an ever greater scale and this spring electric tractors will be working on the collective farm fields.

Spring field work is progressing in the Soviet Union in an atmosphere of political and productive fervor among the great masses of collective farmers. As they work, their joy pervades the countryside. Millions of people are ambitious to carry out spring field work on a higher agrotechnical level, to raise and harvest a still bigger crop than in 1948. This is vividly shown by the numerous letters from the collective farmers and other agricultural workers to the great leader of the Soviet people, Joseph Stalin.

Field teams and crews, and tractor brigades of millions of peasants are coming out to the fields these spring days with the ardent desire to fulfill with honor their pledge to raise a bumper crop. Some 31,000 collective farms, 87,000 crews and 369,000 teams in the Ukraine alone have undertaken increased quotas in the battle for the harvest. The collective farmers of Uzbekistan recently entered into competition with the collective farmers of Tajikistan and Turkmenia.

Socialist competition is growing keener on the collective farm fields: the many-million-strong Soviet peasantry is battling to obtain big and stable crops and to create a nationwide abundance of food.

Popular Soviet Ballet is Enjoyed By Millions In USSR

By Mikhail Dolgopolov



DANCE SCENE. This is the Urals Dance from the Bolshoi Theater's production of the "Hump-backed Horse."

BEFORE the Great October Socialist Revolution the ballet in Russia was enjoyed only by those who were able to attend the so-called imperial theaters of St. Petersburg and Moscow. As for ballet dancers, they were trained only in the two schools functioning in these cities. Today every opera and musical theater of the Soviet Union has a ballet troupe. In addition to those in Moscow and Leningrad, there are excellent ballet troupes in 14 capitals of the other republics, as well as in such large cities as Sverdlovsk, Saratov, Gorki, Kuibyshev, Novosibirsk, Kazan, Odessa, Kharkov, Ufa and others.

In place of the two former choreographic schools—in Moscow and in Leningrad—there are at the present time in the Soviet Union 15 ballet schools and 8 studios sponsored by theaters of opera and ballet. In addition to these, the State Theatrical Institute has a special department for training choreographers. Rostislav Zakharov, well known ballet-master of the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow, heads this department.

Supported in their work by the state and the public, Soviet ballet devotees have created the finest choreographic theater in the world. Consummate artistry combined with profound ideological content have marked the path of development of Soviet ballet and have ensured its success.

A large number of the performances presented by the Soviet ballet are based on subjects drawn from contemporary Soviet life. Such ballets as *Red Poppy, Svetlana, Little Stork, Shores of Happiness* and others, have invariably met with the public's warmest response. The Soviet ballet also takes its subjects from the treasure store of classical literature. The world of characters depicted by Pushkin, Lermontov, Gogol, Shakespeare, Balzac and Lope de Vega, has been recreated by Soviet choreographers in performances that have been extremely popular with the Soviet public. Among these are Pushkin's *The Fountain of Bakhchisarai, The Caucasian Prisoner* and *Lady Turns Peasant Maid;* Gogol's *Taras Bulba;* Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* and *The Merry Wives of Windsor; Laurencia,* based on Lope de Vega's *Fuente Ovejuna.*

With the classic dance as a basis, Soviet choreographers are enhancing the ballet by making use of the wealth of choreographic folk art for which the Soviet Union, a multi-national state, is noted. Soviet ballet theaters incorporate into their productions the soulful, infinitely charming, sprightly and vigorous Russian folk dances; the lyrical Ukrainian reels; the dances of the peoples of the Caucasus filled with ardent expressiveness; the enchantingly graceful dances of the peoples of Middle Asia—Uzbek, Tajik, Turkmenian and Kazakh. Interesting national rites are reproduced on the ballet stage; labor processes are depicted through the medium of the dance. All this, while broadening the possibilities of the classical dance, imparts to the ballet new and refreshing color.

In the Soviet Union ballet troupes have sprung up among peoples who formerly had no professional theater at all. Emancipated by the October Revolution and drawn into the grand upbuilding of Soviet culture, the peoples of Kirghizia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Bashkiria and other parts at the present time have their own national dramatic, opera and ballet theaters. In their national ballet performances, they translate into the language of the dance tales of the people's heroic past and exploits of the legendary heroes who fought for the happiness of the people. These ballets likewise present tableaux of the free and happy life enjoyed today by the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, who are blossoming forth under the sun of the Constitution of the USSR.

Ballet theaters now function successfully in Soviet republics where prior to the October Revolution na-



THE SAILOR'S DANCE. This scene is from the Soviet ballet "The Red Poppy."

ional theatrical art was suppressed in very possible way. This was so in Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Ukraine and Byelorussia.

A few words must be said of the oldest Soviet ballet schools, the Leningrad school which marked its 210th anniversary last year, and the Moscow school which has been in existence for 175 years now. In pre-revolutionary days only classic dances and the pantomime were taught in these schools, the character dance being dubbed vulgar. Needless to say, ballet dancers-to-be were not "overburdened" with general subjects, and no more than four grades of school were covered. In the Soviet choreographic schools, however, future ballet dancers, along with their ballet training, receive a general education covering elementary and high school curriculums. When young dancers come to the ballet stage, in addition to possessing perfect command of all the wealth of the classical as well as the folk dance and all the mediums of creative expression, they are well-educated persons.

Soviet ballet, combining artistic perfection with accurate representation of character, makes it possible for dancers to incarnate the most diverse human emotions and sentiments. The life of the Soviet people with its heroism, lofty romanticism and ardor of socialist creative labor—all this range of emotions is at the beck and call of the Soviet ballet dancer who is an artist of great expressive powers and an exponent of the ideals that move Soviet contemporary society. As a result, genuinely realistic ballets with contemporary themes are created. This quality of Soviet ballet makes it akin to the Soviet drama, which also concerns itself with depicting life realistically.

Young Soviet choreographers strive to combine the art of composing dances with a broad grasp of the tasks of the ballet producer. Hence Soviet ballets are by no means a succession of individual dance numbers but well-integrated productions which abide by the rules of dramatic composition. *The Fountain of Bakhchisarai, The Caucasian Prisoner, Lady Turns Peasant Maid,* ballet versions of Pushkin's works, and *Cinderella,* based on a well-known Russian fairy tale, have won for Rostislav Zakharov a place of eminence among the Soviet Union's best choreographers. The other ballet-masters who have won popularity are Igor Moiseyev for his *Footballers* and *Three Fat Men;* Vladimir Burmeister for Rimsky-Korsakov's *Scheherazade,* S. Vasilenko's *Lola* and Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor;* Vakhtang Chabukiani for Lope de Vega's *Laurencia.* For choreographical production of high artistic caliber a number of ballet-masters were honored with the most outstanding Government awards and are Stalin Prize winners. High honors have likewise been conferred upon many Soviet ballet stars.

Soviet ballet has preserved the great traditions of Russian classical ballet and enriched it with socialist realism. It is this which accounts for the great success and accomplishments of the Soviet ballet theater.



"SLEEPING BEAUTY." Another famous Russian ballet is shown here with Asaf Meserer dancing.

Two Warships Sailed in 1819

Russian Antarctic Discoveries of 1821 Are Basis of Soviet Claim

By B. Orlov

Professor, Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Member of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.

IN THE last decade, interest in the Polar regions in general and the Antarctic in particular has markedly increased.

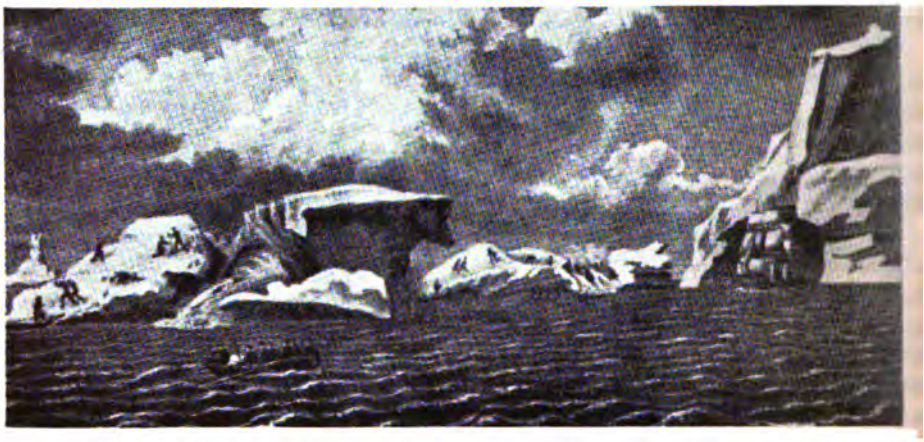
On August 8, 1948, the US State Department announced that it had opened unofficial negotiations with Britain and her dominions, and also with France, Norway, Chile and the Argentine concerning the possibility of internationalization and international administration of the Antarctic.

At a meeting on February 10, the All-Union Geographical Society directed attention to the fact that these negotiations were being conducted at present without the participation of the USSR, although it has very concrete interests in the Antarctic. It suffices to recall the commonly known fact of Soviet whaling expeditions in Antarctic waters. The USSR has indubitable historical rights to sovereignty over Antarctic territories discovered by the Russians. These rights are based on brilliant geographical discoveries made during the remarkable voyage around the world in the period from 1819 to 1821 by the Russian warships *Vostok* and *Mirny,* commanded by Captain Bellingshausen and Lieutenant Mikhail Lazarev.

The purpose of Bellingshausen's expedition was to settle a question that had interested science since the time of Aristotle—the question of the Southland.

Aristotle, who was the first to produce physical evidence that the earth was a globe, considered that the dry land in the northern hemisphere should be equal to the area in the southern hemisphere. Therefore the geographers of olden times placed the "unknown Southland" there.

From 1772 to 1775 Captain James Cook, the English navigator, made an expedition in search of the unknown southern lands. He sailed around the Antarctic, reached 60° south latitude, but did not discover any land except the South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands. His attempts to penetrate to the South Pole were unsuccessful—the route was blocked with icebergs.



IN ANTARCTIC SEA. This drawing of Russian sailors is by the artist, Mikhailov who was with the expedition.

Cook wrote that he had proved without a doubt that no mainland existed in the southern hemisphere, and, in another place, that he could safely assert that no one else would venture further southward than he had done.

The Russian Antarctic expedition 45 years later dispelled the myth created by Cook. On July 4, 1819* the outward-bound expedition left Kronshtadt. The weather was excellent—the notable voyage had begun.

Bellingshausen had received detailed instructions. The purpose of the expedition was defined as follows: to get as close to the South Pole as possible and survey the areas Cook had not visited. Bellingshausen was to sail the Atlantic to Brazil, thence to the South Georgia and South Sandwich Lands and find out whether they formed part of the long-sought mainland or were only islands. Further, he had to sail eastward and explore the Polar regions of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

All went well; mild September and October weather prevailed until the expedition reached Brazil. On October 18 it crossed the equator and on November 2 entered the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. After a short stay during which instruments and other equipment was tested, the expedition started southward on November 22.

South Georgia was sighted on December 16. Cook had visited only its northern coast in 1775. Bellingshausen sailed around it and found that it was only a large island. An exact nautical description of its shores was made, and the first map in the world of South Georgia was charted.

Having completed its work in this region, the expedition sailed for South Sandwich Land. On December 20, a huge "ice island," an iceberg of table shape, one and one-half nautical miles in length and more than 180 feet in height, was encountered. Unknown land sighted on December 22 proved to be an island, and the expedition gave it the name of Lieutenant Leskof. A mountainous island reached on December 23 was named Vysoky, and an-

* Old style calendar was 13 days earlier than present calendar.

ther, further along the route, received he name of Lieutenant-Captain Zavalovsky.

Three unknown islands discovered n December 27—East, Middle and Vest—were given the general name f Sretenya. Bellingshausen took some eep-water tests for temperature and alinity with very interesting results. Russian seamen, therefore, were pioeers in the oceanographic study of Antarctic waters.

On approaching South Sandwich and, the expedition found that it onsisted of a group of islands. Bellngshausen kept the name that Cook ad given to what he imagined were he capes of Sandwich Land.

A detailed description of the redisovered archipelago was made; then he expedition advanced southward ntil, on January 4, 1820, the way was locked by ice-floes. In accordance with nstructions, the Russians sailed in an asterly direction, hoping to reach the outh Pole by this course. On Janury 14 they penetrated the South Polar Circle, but they encountered masses f ice on January 16. For five days hey maneuvered between latitudes 9° 22′ and 69° 25′ and longitude pproximately 2° west of Greenwich. Pack ice," as Bellingshausen described , was sighted in the south on that oast of the Antarctic which was to be eached 110 years later by a Norwegian essel and which was to be called Princess Martha's Land.

Sailing further eastward, the expedion made a third attempt at the end f January to penetrate to the south. In reaching approximately the 69th arallel and about 15° longitude east f Greenwich, the travellers found that ey were close to the Antarctic mainnd but, the weather being cloudy and id, they could not see the coast. On e fourth attempt to penetrate southard, they reached latitude 69° 59′ n February 12.

As a result of the winter sailings, veral dozen islands were discovered nd given Russian names.

On October 31, 1820, the sloops *ostok* and *Mirny* left Port Jackson Sydney), and started out to explore e Antarctic latitudes of the Pacific, king an eastward course according to eir sailing directions. The weather as very bad, visibility being sometimes educed to 54 yards. It was natural, therefore, that the expedition passed the Ross Sea without noticing it. On January 1 the weather was so unfavorable that even the New Year visits from one vessel to another could not be made.

". . . So we are spending another New Year most unpleasantly and in great danger. . . ." Bellingshausen wrote.

"At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of January 10, 1821, a dark spot was observed from the *Vostok,* which was somewhat ahead of the *Mirny.* A gleam of sunlight breaking through a rift in the clouds illumined the place, and it was ascertained to the general satisfaction that the coast had been sighted. . . .

". . . On January 11, 1821, when the darkness over the coast cleared, we discerned a high island covered with snow. . . . I called this island by the noble name of the man responsible for the existence of the navy in Russia, Peter I."

This island was painstakingly described, and marked on the map. A century later, at the beginning of the 20th century, a French explorer, Charcot, had no difficulty in finding it from Bellingshausen's data.

At eleven o'clock the morning of January 17, the weather being fine, a mountainous coast was seen. This was named Alexander Land. It proved impossible to approach it closely, but the excellent visibility enabled the expedition to make a detailed, nautical description and for the artist, Mikhailov, to make a number of drawings.

The vessels advanced further eastward, expecting to reach Nova Scotia, the islands which had been seen by Captain Smith, an Englishman. And at last, on January 25, high rocky coasts were sighted. The expedition rounded them from the south and named them in honor of the decisive battles of the Patriotic War of 1812—Borodino, Maloyaroslavets, Smolensk, Polotsk and others. Subsequently, the British altered these names, though originally they were marked on the map by Russian navigators.

Further to the east four more islands were discovered: the Three Brothers and Rozhnov, and later the Mordvinov, Mikhailov and Shishkov Islands. The weather changed for the worse on January 28, and during a storm on the night of January 30, the sloop *Vostok* was so battered that it was decided to return home. On February 4 the vessels emerged on the Rio de Janeiro meridian and reached the port by a roundabout route. Here they had to put in for repairs before starting on the homeward voyage. They arrived safely and anchored at Kronshtadt on July 24, 1821, 751 days from the time of their departure. In this period the vessels had stood at anchor 224 days, had sailed under canvas 527 days, and had covered a distance of 57,166 miles.

The scientific results of the Russian expedition around the world proved to be of immense value. The results of Cook's voyage had been verified and corrections made, especially in the waters adjacent to Tierra del Fuego. The discovery of Peter Island, Alexander Land, and seas by Bellingshausen were of exceptional importance. Valuable data on the climate, oceanography and fauna of the Antarctic were obtained.

Bellingshausen's report was published in 1831 and translated immediately into English, German, Dutch and Swedish.

He was one of the founders of the Russian Geographical Society in 1845. He died in 1852 at Kronshtadt.

Mikhail Lazarev, who organized the renowned Black Sea Fleet, was a brilliant naval officer. Notable patriots like Nakhimov, Kornilov and Istomin were of his school. Lazarev and his followers built up men of the type of the Black Sea Fleet, the heroes of Sevastopol's defense.

In 1931 and 1939 Norway declared that Peter Island, discovered, as we have seen, by Russian mariners in 1821, was hers. On January 27, 1939, the Soviet Government informed Norway that it could not recognize Norway's action as lawful and considered it necessary to maintain its own standpoint concerning state ownership of territory discovered by Russian navigators. Similar claims were put forward by Britain and France regarding other territories in which the USA showed interest. The question was left open.

The noble speech made by Academician L. S. Berg, president of the All-Union Geographical Society, at the meeting of the Society on February 10 proving the incontrovertible rights of the Soviet Union in the Antarctic, has resounded throughout the world. The attempt to settle the question of the Antarctic without the Soviet Union will come to nothing.

Group Originally Fled Turkey

Negroes in Soviet Georgia Enjoy Full Rights, Citizenship

By K. Naumidze

ON A RECENT trip through the Abkhazian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, which forms part of the Georgian SSR, I stopped at the village of Adzyubzha near the Black Sea.

I entered the yard of a big farmstead with an orchard, a truck garden, and a small tobacco plantation where the famous Samsun variety is growing. In the far end of the yard I noticed a white house with the veranda characteristic of all dwellings in these parts. On these verandas, well protected from the sultry sun by heavy curtains, the people take their breakfast, dinner and supper, and generally spend their leisure hours.

A girl in a picturesque dress came out of the house as I was walking toward it. The color of her skin was dark, her hair curly and her teeth dazzling white.

"Come in," she welcomed me with a smile.

Thus I made the acquaintance of the family of the Negro Abash Shirin, who hospitably invited me to spend the day with them.

There are few Negro families in the USSR. During the nineteenth century a small group of these people, fleeing Turkish persecution, had settled in Georgia. Here, however, the tsarist police hounded them from the cities and towns. They found refuge among the Abkhazian and Georgian peasants, who, themselves persecuted and oppressed, helped and welcomed them.

So it came about that families such as the Shirins now are members of collective farms in Abkhazia and active participants in the life and struggles of the community and the country.

The member of the family of whom Abash Shirin spoke with the most pride was his brother Shaaban, who died last year, and who was regarded throughout the countryside as a leader among the farmers.

Shaaban Shirin, the son of Grandmother Sophia who at 113 is still the cheerful matriarch of the family, in 1918 joined his neighbors in a guerrilla detachment formed to defend the new Soviet power.

Shaaban Shirin thus fought for his land and his future. When the enemies of the Soviets were defeated, the Shirins, like the other peasants of the region, received a farm.

He was one of the first to participate in the movement to merge these small individual farms into giant co-operative, or collective, farms. The Stalin Collective Farm, of which the Shirins are members, was the first such farm in Adzyubzha.

Shaaban Shirin in later years was elected by the people of the district as their deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR, where he served his constituents well for years. When he died, the people of the whole countryside mourned this man.

Among guests at Abash Shirin's at dinner were Arseni Kabakhiya, member of the management board of the local collective farm, Mikhail Gabuniya, head of a collective farm team, and a young girl collective farmer: Tina Katsiya, a friend of Shirin's daughter. Our host treated us to an excellent dinner at which we drank his home-brewed beer and home-made wine, which had a very fine flavor. After the meal our host invited us to the garden to smoke a pipe of fragrant tobacco.

Abash Shirin confessed that he was amazed that there are still countries where the attitude to a man depends upon the color of his skin. His amazment is not surprising when one looks at his family. His daughter Nutsa, the girl who met me when I was approaching the house, was graduated from the Sukhumi Medical School as a nurse, together with children of Abkhazians, Russians, Georgians and Armenians, and is now working in the village hospital. Yuri, Shirin's eldest son, finished school and during the war against the Nazi brigands served in the Black Sea Fleet and perished in defense of the Soviet Motherland. Russians, Georgians, Abkhazians, Ukranians shared the grief of old Shirin. . . . Shirin's nephew Valeri—the late Shaaban's son—had finished a ten-year school. He spent four years at the front fighting for his country at Kerch, on the Dnieper, at the walls of Koenigsberg. He was wounded thrice. At Kerch a Russian girl carried the wounded Valeri out of the firing line. Outside Koenigsberg a Russian army surgeon performed on the youth an exceedingly complicated operation and thus saved his life. Now he receives a state pension. Valeri is about to enter a cinema school. He has always dreamed of becoming an actor; now his dream is about to be realized, for there are no obstacles to his admission to the school.

It should be said that Valeri is not the only member in the family who is preparing for a continuation of his education. Nurse Nutsa is preparing to enter a medical institute and will become a physician. Shirin's niece Tsiva, who has finished her seven-year education, is going to enter an agronomic school. His nephew Shamil, who has finished a secondary school and is working in the collective farm, intends to study in the designing department of an automobile institute.

In this house, as in any other in the village, the people live by the fruits of their labor. Everything that old Shirin has—the house, the orchard, the furniture—has been acquired by his labor in the Stalin Collective Farm founded many years ago by his brother.

Before my departure, a middle-aged woman entered the house. She was Natalia Savina, an Ukranian, who together with her boy found shelter in the home of the Negro Abash Shirin. She told me of the warm welcome and sincere sympathy she was given by this family when she lost her husband in the war and when her house in Melitopol was destroyed by fire.

Sportsmen Parade Before Game

Moscow Dynamo Thumps Army 3 to 1 As Soccer Season Opens

Moscow sport fans crowded into the big Central Dynamo stadium on May 2 by the tens of thousands to witness the opening of the soccer season in the Soviet capital.

The contest was between the two top-ranking teams of last season, the champions of the USSR, the Central House of the Soviet Army, and Moscow's sturdy athletes representing the ever-popular Dynamo club.

A colorful parade of sportsmen marked the opening of the day's program, with more than 1,500 taking part. They appeared in sports costumes and carried the banners and flags of their clubs.

The soccer game itself was closely fought, with Moscow Dynamo finally emerging victor over Army by a 3 to 1 score.

There are 18 Soviet teams in the first division this season to fight for the USSR soccer championship title. The race will be in two rounds, with each team meeting its opponent twice, once at home and once on the road.

Four of the 18 are new to the first flight this year: the Kharkov Locomotives, the Baku Neftyanik, the Riga Daugava, and the Shakhtar team from Stalino, the Donbas capital.

Competing with these are the Moscow teams: Central House of the Soviet Army, Dynamo, Spartak, Torpedo Locomotives and the Air Forces.

The Moscow Wings of the Soviets team, which wound up last season at the bottom of the standings table, will play in the second division this year.

Leningrad will have two teams in the top flight: Dynamo and Zenith, while the Ukraine will enter three teams: the Kiev Dynamo, the Kharkov Locomotives and the Shakhtar team from Stalino.

Others to compete are the Kuibyshev Wings of the Soviets, the Stalingrad Torpedoes (formerly playing as the Tractors), Minsk Dynamo, Tbilisi Dynamo, Yerevan Dynamo, the Riga Daugava and the Neftyanik team from Baku.



SOCCER IN MOSCOW. This is a typical scene in Dynamo Stadium where the football season opened before a huge crowd May 2.

Thus, the best of Soviet soccer will be represented by teams from seven republics: the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Republics of Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Latvia.

In the course of the championship contest, the first division teams will play 306 matches. The first round will close in mid-July, while the second round will run through the latter part of September.

Competition for the traditional USSR soccer cup will follow the end of the race for the USSR soccer title in regular league play.

New rules have been instituted for the competition for the USSR soccer title. Formerly, where teams ended the season with the same number of points to their credit, the title was awarded to the team which had the best goal coefficient in the number of goals scored for and against it. Now, the USSR championship will go to the team which registers the highest number of points for the season. In the event of a tie for first place, the issue will be decided in a playoff match until a decision is reached, the same as in USSR cup play.

Here is a brief review of last year's race for the USSR soccer championship:

Fourteen teams took part. First place and the title was won for the third year in succession by the Central House of the Soviet Army, which scored 41 points in its 26 games (19 victories, 4 defeats and 3 ties: its goal ratio was 82 to 30). Second place went to Moscow Dynamo, with 40 points to its credit (18 victories, 4 defeats and 4 ties: goal ratio 85 to 28). Spartak finished third with 37 points (18 victories 7 defeats and 1 tie: 64 to 34). Tbilisi Dynamo was fourth with 33 points (54 to 35) and Moscow Torpedo was fifth with 33 points (58 to 43).

A Muscovite's Diary

SPRING is now well advanced in Moscow and, as usual, my thoughts at this time of year turn to the out-of-doors.

Although my own tasks keep me in Moscow, I take a more than passing interest in our farmers. And this is to lead up to a story of a very grand and wonderful woman collective farmer.

Off in the Ukrainian village of Novy Virki, in Sumy Region, there lives Agrippina Parmuzina. Her great loves are work and children.

Although she is 65 now, Agrippina still leads a brigade on the Bolshevik Collective Farm—one of our best. Back in 1938, when the cultivation of kok-sagyz was begun on a wide scale as an additional source of raw rubber, Agrippina made a thorough study of this dandelion-like plant. She was so successful that the very next harvest saw her and her brigade gather nine tons of seed from each acre planted with kok-sagyz—this being 75 times the quantity planned—along with three tons of roots. In those early days of this crop, 400 pounds of roots per acre was considered a normal harvest.

Agrippina's almost incredibly high productivity brought her many awards including the Red Banner of Labor and the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. She also earns high wages.

Now we get to the really fine part of this story. During the war Agrippina was able to buy a fighter plane for the army from her savings and she also gave 120,000 rubles to the defense fund.

With the nation at peace now, she found another outlet for her generosity and is building a home for war orphans —entirely out of funds saved from her personal earnings.

At the present time, I am told, the white walls of Agrippina's home for war orphans are rising amid the trees near Novy Virki. It won't be too long now until she and her fellow workers will hear the merry songs and shouts of children at play.

There, indeed, is a woman who is enriching her own life.

New Rate Offered Group Subscribers

A special rate for group subscriptions of ten or more copies of the *Information Bulletin* is being offered for a limited time at $1.00 each per year. All copies must go to the same address.

Clubs, organizations and others desiring to take advantage of this new group rate should make out checks to the *Information Bulletin of the Embassy of the USSR*. The address is 2112 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 8, D. C.

Spring Opens Up Siberian Rivers

There is a lot of excitement on the Siberian rivers Irtysh, Yenisei, Lena, Amur, and Ob. The ice is melting, and river fleets are undergoing general tests and complete overhauls before navigation begins. Shipping lines are completing these jobs ahead of schedule. In addition, many new vessels will be put into service this year—high-speed cargo boats, special lumber carriers, and comfortable Diesel passenger boats will ply on the wide Siberian waterways.

Tourists will be particularly fortunate, for in recent years more and more of us have come to realize that Siberia, far from being an eternal frozen waste, in many parts boasts wonderful forest, river, and mountain scenery and is ideal for holiday making. So new passenger lines are being opened and the comforts of travellers improved in every possible way.

But agricultural needs are given first priority. Dozens of new, powerful cranes, winches, loading and unloading machines are being put into commission in Siberian ports and docks in readiness to receive cargoes of seed for spring sowing which the first vessels will bring.

Big Cattle Drive Moves Million Head

I hear of other spring activities from a friend who is taking an early camping holiday in the mountains o

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

May 16—May 29

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from May 16 to May 29. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in two periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. and from 8:30 P.M. to 10:15 P.M.

Radio listeners may hear the 6:20-7:30 P.M. broadcast over these frequencies: 9.63, 9.72, 11.87, 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31 and 15.39 megacycles.

The 8:30 to 10:15 P.M. programs may be heard on 9.63, 9.72, 11.87, 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31, 15.39 and 15.41 megacycles.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, May 16, and May 23—programs for farmers; "The USSR—the Land of Socialism" at 7 P.M.

Wednesdays, May 18, and May 25—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, May 19 and May 26—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, May 20 and May 27—literary and musical programs entitled "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, May 21 and May 28—economic reviews; weekly sports reviews; "The USSR—The Land of Socialism" at 9:40 P.M. Replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, May 22 and May 29—concerts.

The "Muscovite" will be glad to have readers' suggestions as to subjects they would like to see covered in future "Diaries." Suggestions should be sent to "Muscovite," c/o USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

Kirghizia. He was awakened in his tent one morning by animal noises, and looking out found the whole landscape, as far as his eyes could see, covered with vast herds of sheep and horses being driven from the high mountain winter pastures down to the valleys. Shepherds and drovers from collective farms in the Tien Shan, Issyk-Kul, and Frunze Regions herded more than half a million head of stock across snowy mountain passes without loss.

My friend asked one of the shepherds how it was possible to do this. He learned that the route was very carefully prepared in advance by the Kirghiz livestock breeders. At definite points the animals rested in special shelters where fodder had been stored for them; and two-way radio communication was maintained throughout. Sometimes even planes were used.

This miles-long drive, extraordinary as it appeared to a townsman, is a regular part of the work of Central Asian farmers, who have to undertake it every spring.

Group Leaders Open New Cotton Contest

Socialist competition, as you know, exists in Soviet industry and in agriculture as well. A magazine from Azerbaijan tells of how group leaders on a cotton plantation in that republic are now engaged in a race to attain a yield of 10 tons per hectare (2.471 acres).

The drive for high cotton yields has brought about the contest in which the group leaders are engaged. Among those entered are Heroes of Socialist Labor Basti Bagirova, Maniya Kerimova, Khanum Khalilova and Immilueita Mamedova.

Medals Are Awarded To 9,252 Teachers

I always feel a glow of real pride in our people when I learn of new rewards given them for excellent work in various fields.

Orders and medals have recently been given 9,252 school teachers in Soviet Georgia and Azerbaijan by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

For long and meritorious service, the awards were given to 6,365 of the teachers in Georgia and 2,887 teachers in Soviet Azerbaijan.

The highest decoration of all, the Order of Lenin, was given to 855 Georgian and 253 Azerbaijanian teachers.

Armenia Expands Her Fruit Acreage

In line with the all-round improvement in Soviet living standards, it is interesting to note that Soviet Armenia is planning a great expansion in acreage devoted to the raising of sub-tropical fruit.

At a recent all-Armenian conference held in Yerevan, the Armenian Minister of Agriculture reported that within the next five years, the area devoted to sub-tropical fruit would reach 24,710 acres.

I am told by a friend in the field that at the present time work is under way in Armenia to set up large state and collective farm nurseries for the projects.

A scientific research institute has been established under the Armenian Academy of Sciences to study the problems of selection and cultivation of sub-tropical plants in various zones of the republic.

Women Scientists In Armenian Academy

A late note about the increased importance of women in science comes from Armenia.

The scientific staff of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic includes nearly 200 women, of whom 40 have either doctor's or master's degrees. And 46 women hold the rank of professor, docent or instructor in the Yerevan State University.

Engineer Maria Babadzhanyan, Stalin Prize Laureate, works as director of the Yerevan Glass Factory, and at the same time conducts extensive research work.

New Machines Help Builders

Our Soviet building industry has been helped lately by the introduction of many new types of machines. A universal stone-cutting combine has passed its tests in Odessa. The new machine does the work of 250 men and is equipped with a conveyer belt which removes the heavy stone from the cutting face.

Another machine designed by Soviet engineers is an automatic brick-cutter. Its productivity is considerably higher than similar foreign equipment, I am told.

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OPEN AIR READING ROOM. Visitors to the Gorky Park of Culture and Rest in Moscow enjoy a sunny afternoon. FRONT COVER. Alexandra Orlova examines tree seed at the Central Forest Station. BACK COVER. Pavel Bykov won a Stalin Prize for a method to speed metal cutting.

USSR

Information Bulletin

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His UN Speech Cites Facts

Gromyko Charges US and Britain Support Franco in Spain

Following is a partial text of a speech made on May 6 by the head of the Soviet delegation, A. A. Gromyko, as the UN Political Committee resumed its discussion of the problem of Franco Spain.

GROMYKO'S speech recalled the background of the examination of the problem of Franco's fascist régime before the United Nations. He pointed out that the UN has occupied itself with this matter ever since its inception.

"The United Nations," he said, "not only condemned the Franco régime both morally and politically, but also passed a decision to undertake concrete measures with regard to this régime in order to change the situation in Spain and establish a democratic system in that country which would have made it possible for the Spanish people to take a worthy place among the other States in the United Nations organization. How can we explain the fact, however, that despite repeated examination in the United Nations of the problem of the Franco régime and despite concrete decisions passed, the United Nations organization is obliged to return to this problem at every session?"

Gromyko said that the cause lay in the non-fulfillment of the decisions made at the San Francisco Conference, at the Three-Power Conference at Potsdam and at the General Assembly sessions in 1946 and 1947. "A situation has arisen where in words the United Nations denounces the Franco régime, but in fact proves impotent to translate its own decisions into life. This situation is not accidental. The explanation lies in the fact that certain States, and primarily the United States and Great Britain, have done all in their power to prevent the fulfillment of the decisions made.

"At previous General Assembly sessions the United States representatives took the stand of sympathizing with



A. A. Gromyko

Franco and of supporting him. The United States delegation approved measures against the Franco régime only to the extent necessary to satisfy the demands of American public opinion. It resisted any proposals more effective than those adopted by the Assembly in 1946 and 1947. Both in the Security Council and in the General Assembly, the United States government actually supported the Franco régime. The General Assembly had hardly ended its work in 1946 when the United States switched over to intensifying aid to Franco Spain and to thwarting the decisions made by the Assembly."

Gromyko cited numerous facts showing the extensive economic and political support rendered to the Franco régime by the United States and Britain. He said that this stand was not surprising, as the governments of these countries had from the very beginning staked on the preservation of Spain as a fascist hotbed. At an earlier time the British and French rulers by their notorious "non-intervention" policy in Spanish affairs, had helped Hitler Germany and fascist Italy to strangle the Spanish Republic. Great Britain and the United States were then singing the same old song, and while speaking of "non-intervention" in Spain's domestic affairs were at the same time aiding the Franco fascist régime.

The head of the Soviet delegation further cited numerous facts forcefully demonstrating the help being rendered to Franco Spain by the United States and Britain, thus strengthening the Fascist régime there in violation of the General Assembly's decision. "The French government too, is trying not to lag behind this policy and is expanding trade with Franco Spain and concluding economic agreements with it. The governments of the Argentine, Belgium, and the Netherlands are acting in the same manner.

"However," Gromyko said, "matters here are not confined solely to expansion of economic and political relations between Franco Spain and some members of the UN. The ruling circles of these countries are working out far-reaching strategic calculations with regard to Spain and the Pyrenean Peninsula as a whole. Many United States politicians openly declare that the US government and the American militarists must take all possible measures to convert Spain into a military and strategic springboard to use in the future war which is being prepared by aggressive circles in the United States and Britain. Noteworthy in this connection is the pilgrimage of American official, semi-official and unofficial personages to Madrid to confer with Franco."

Gromyko quoted opinons expressed by the American and British press, and declarations of such persons as Gurney, former Chairman of the American Senate Armed Forces Committee, Farley, former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee in the United States, and others disclosing the intentions of the American ruling circles to utilize Spain's strategic bases and manpower to further

Analysis by Izvestia's Commentator

Four-Power Talks on Germany Can Bring Accord

The following article appeared in a recent issue of "Izvestia".

It is known that as a result of negotiations opened on American initiative between Mr. Jessup, United States representative in the United Nations, and Jacob Malik, representative of the USSR in the Security Council, the governments of the USSR, USA, Great Britain and France reached an agreement published on May 6 in the form of a Four-Power communiqué.

The agreement provided for the abolition beginning May 12, 1949, of all restrictions imposed on March 1, 1949 by the government of the USSR on communications, transport, and trade between Berlin and the Western Zones of Germany and between the Eastern Zone and Western Zones, and for the simultaneous abolition of all restrictions introduced on March 1, 1948 by the governments of France, Great Britain and the USA or by any of these governments on communications, transport, and trade between Berlin and the Eastern Zone and between the Western Zones and Eastern Zone of Germany. The agreement also provided for the convocation 11 days after the repeal of the aforementioned restrictions—that is on May 23—of a session of the Foreign Ministers Council in Paris to consider questions about Germany and problems arising out of the situation in Berlin, including the question of currency in Berlin.

In fulfillment of the instructions of the Soviet Government, the Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Military Administration in Germany, Army General Chuikov, issued an order on May 9 on measures for lifting restrictions on communications, transport and trade which became effective on May 12.

The foreign press welcomed the Four-Power agreement as one of the major events of the recent period, estimating it as a step which relieves tension in international relations and clears the way for further agreements on a wider range of questions. Characteristically enough, even newspapers

Gromyko

(Continued from page 301)

their aggressive ends. The head of the USSR delegation named American admirals, generals and political emissaries who had visited Spain in recent months and had secretly conferred with Franco and his government in Madrid.

"Is it surprising then," Gromyko said, "that many ask themselves whether or not a military agreement already exists between the United States and Franco, specifically in the light of the formation of diverse kinds of aggressive military groupings like the Western Union and the North Atlantic Alliance, and in the light of the bustle which the sponsors of these alliances create around the inclusion in them of a greater and greater number of states that have especially distinguished themselves by their hostile policy toward the Soviet Union?"

Gromyko pointed out that very practical affairs followed on the heels of all these visits and trips. "The Americans have obtained from Franco the right to exploit Spanish airlines. A network of big airdromes is being built throughout Spain. The United States ruling circles are laying hands on the raw materials of Spain, as of other countries of the world, to an increasing extent.

"In the spring of last year the American press reported talks between President Truman's personal representative at the Vatican, Mr. Myron Taylor, and Franco, regarding 'the Spanish position in the event of war between East and West.'

"Recently the press of the Western countries reported that the United States had come to terms with Franco regarding a 25-year lease of the Island of Minorca, where the United States would be entitled to build naval bases and airdromes. American missions are training Spanish pilots; the naval mission directing the reconstruction of Spanish ports is very active.

"The United States is undertaking measures in Franco Spain to restore German war industry there with equipment imported from the Western Zones of Germany.

"Such are the facts showing the American and British attitudes toward the Franco fascist régime. With irrefutable logic these facts prove that the United States and Britain have made it their purpose to prevent the abolition of the Franco fascist régime, and to preserve the Franco clique in Spain.

"The General Assembly must not simply record such facts. The task confronting the United Nations is that of putting an end to this policy of connivance with and encouragement of fascist régimes which the aggressive circles of certain states are beginning to pursue with greater and greater determination. The United Nations must not only ensure fulfillment of the resolutions already passed by the General Assembly, but must also think over what means ought to be resorted to in order to achieve the triumph of democracy in Spain and secure for the Spanish people a worthy place in the United Nations organization."

Gromyko pointed out in conclusion that the USSR delegation fully supported the resolution introduced by the Polish delegation, and regarded the adoption of this resolution as the minimum of what the General Assembly must do.

which were bitterly opposed to any agreements with the Soviet Union have been compelled, under the pressure of public opinion, to express their real views with great reserve. This is an added confirmation of the fact that the international public welcomes wholeheartedly any positive step in the direction of relieving international tension. It furthermore corroborates the generally known fact that only a small group which places its aggressive intentions above the interests of the overwhelming majority of mankind is interested in fostering international tension.

It is clear that agreement can be reached provided there is good will and a readiness to defend the interests of general peace and international security. The Soviet Union has always invariably adhered and does now adhere to this view, believing that only warmongers, desiring to unleash a new war, fear more than anything else agreement and cooperation with the Soviet Union because a policy of agreement with the USSR undermines their position and renders their aggressive policy purposeless.

This viewpoint has found confirmation in the entire course of developments connected with the German problem and in the Berlin question in particular.

The Soviet Union has always held that observance of the Yalta and Potsdam decisions, as well as of all quadrilateral agreements on the German problem, can lead to settlement of the questions in the interests of the Four Powers and of all the peoples of Europe, the German people included. Attempts to bring about a separate settlement of the German problem based on violations of the Yalta and Potsdam principles have inevitably caused artificial tension in the European situation and were inevitably directed against the national interests of European states and against the interests of the German people. Indeed it is not fortuitous that the foreign press had to admit that the partition of Germany and the artificial precipitation of the so-called Berlin question caused a very grave economic situation in Western Germany. Speaking of the situation in Western Germany, the London *New Statesman and Nation* writes that the present situation in Western Germany is strongly reminiscent of conditions during the crisis following the boom in Germany at the beginning of the 20's. If anyone asserts that the situation there (in Western Germany) is satisfactory, declared British Military Governor General Robertson at a press conference in Berlin on May 5, then "he is an ass in my eyes." But these are only some of the consequences caused by the departure of the Western Powers from the quadrilateral agreements and by attempts to achieve a separate settlement of the German problem. A return to quadrilateral negotiations on questions relating to Germany is the way consistently advocated by the Soviet Union. And the Soviet Union is not to blame if this way was rejected by the Western Powers last year after agreement had been reached on August 30.

The Soviet Union has always regarded as the only correct method of solving all questions arising in connection with the German problem, their consideration and settlement by the Foreign Ministers Council as provided for by the Potsdam conference. Developments have confirmed the correctness of this decision of the Potsdam conference and made it necessary for the Western Powers to consent to a new conference of the Foreign Ministers Council. It is known that nothing good came of efforts to ignore this decision which was dictated by real conditions. The reference of this question to the Security Council by the Western Powers last year could not make any positive contribution to the settlement of German problems, for it was in direct contradiction to the UN charter inasmuch as questions relating to postwar peace settlement for Germany belong to the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministers Council.

Lastly, the Soviet Union has always insisted that the Berlin question is only a part of the general German problem, and therefore cannot be settled without considering other questions relating to Germany. The correctness of this standpoint has been fully borne out by the course of developments. It is not accidental, therefore, that the Four-Power communiqué points out that the Conference of Foreign Ministers will consider not only the problems directly emanating from the situation in Berlin, but also other issues connected with Germany.

Furthermore, it should be taken into account that the agreement on the mutual abolition of restrictions on communications, transport, and trade and on the convocation of the Foreign Ministers Council may become the first step toward further agreements on the basic questions of the German problem. But it would be ridiculous and naive to assume that at the forthcoming negotiations it will be feasible for certain powers to impose their will, a possibility doubtlessly looked forward to by some circles, the most diehard advocates of aggressive military-political blocs and alliances. It is clear that this method must be discarded if the forthcoming conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers is to be successful.

It should be noted that although those political circles in the USA, Britain, and France which are flatly opposed to any agreements with the Soviet Union dare not come out openly against the convocation of the Foreign Ministers Council, they are nevertheless trying through the press, which is at their beck and call, to do everything within their power to confuse and mislead public opinion and to create an unfavorable atmosphere around the forthcoming session. For example, was not this the purpose of a provocative statement made by the French *Ce Matin Le Pays* that the forthcoming session will allegedly be "a new manifestation of the cold war?" And are not the deliberations of the British *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post* to the effect that the Soviet Union should prove its sincere intentions with regard to the session by almost rejecting its own views . . . on the Spanish question at the United Nations General Assembly (!) calculated to discredit the forthcoming conference beforehand? This same aim is obviously being pursued by the steps being taken by certain circles of the USA, Great Britain, and France to hasten the inauguration of the "West German State" as expressed in the hasty adoption of the so-called Bonn "constitution" and formation of a "provisional committee" of Western Germany.

The democratic public of the world will doubtlessly follow with keen attention the future developments connected with the German problem.

Soviet Zone of Germany Helped By Unity of Anti-Fascists

By Professor S. Vishnev
Doctor of Economic Sciences

TWELVE years under a fascist regime brought Germany to complete ruin. After the defeated Nazi army surrendered four years ago, the Allied forces found German state power in collapse, its economy and supplies disorganized.

An indispensable task arose — to establish elementary order in the country and to regulate the supply of food, the work of transport, power stations, and hospitals. But this was merely the urgent, primary step. A most important and difficult work lay ahead— that of building up a genuinely democratic and peace-loving Germany.

The Soviet Administration which has control over the eastern part of Germany with a population of 17,000,000 persons (excluding Berlin, and with Berlin about 20,000,000 persons) set about to fulfill this task by proceeding from the decisions on the German question adopted by the great Allied Powers at the historic Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences. At the same time it was, of course, considered that a radical transformation of Germany is unthinkable without the active participation of broad circles of the German people themselves. During the Second World War, at the height of military operations, Generalissimo Stalin emphasized that the Soviet Union had set itself the aim of destroying the Nazi state but not Germany— not the German state nor the German people.

Immediately after the surrender of Hitler Germany, the Soviet Administration granted German anti-fascist forces all possibilities to organize and develop their activities. There came into being a bloc of anti-fascist parties, uniting the main political parties of postwar Germany: the Liberal Democratic, Christian Democratic, Social-Democratic and Communist Parties. At the same time, the establishment of free German trade-unions took place in June, 1945.

The founding of the bloc of anti-fascist parties and of the amalgamated trade-unions made it possible to draw broad strata of the German people into the work of eradicating the remnants of fascism and building up a new, democratic Germany.

The leading place in the anti-fascist democratic front in the Soviet Zone of Germany had been occupied by the working class whose political parties (Social-Democratic and Communist) merged into the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG) in 1946. At the time of the merger both parties had a membership of about 1,300,000, while today the membership of the SUPG numbers about 2,000,000 and is a solid political organization waging a successful struggle for the democratic transformation of the country.

With the active participation and leadership of the SUPG, major social and economic measures with regard to denazification, local self government, restoration of the economy, social security, the land question and public education were effected.

On the initiative of the SUPG, an All-German People's Congress was formed which later elected a People's Council. The first People's Congresses which took place in Berlin in January and March of 1948 drew more than 2,000 representatives of various political organizations, trade-unions, and public organizations from all the occupation zones of Germany. The People's Congress declared the determination of the German people to defend the unity of democratic Germany and to struggle against splitting and dismemberment of the country. The People's Council adopted a draft constitution in October, 1948 for the future German democratic republic. This draft, by its democratic spirit and clearness of purpose, radically differs from the anti-popular constitution drafted by the parliamentary council of the Western Occupation Zones.

Realizing the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences, the Soviet Military Administration has carried through complete disarming and demilitarization in the Soviet Zone of Germany. With this aim in view, all German military formations, all semi-military and Nazi organizations were abolished, and fortifications and other military structures were destroyed.

War plants in the occupied zone were completely dismantled in the interests of economic disarmament.

Conforming to the decisions of the Potsdam conference and enjoying support of the German public, the Soviet Administration has carried through effective measures in liquidating the excessive concentration of economic power in the hands of the cartels, trusts, and banks. The capitalist monopolies, whose leaders bear the main responsibility for precipitating two world wars, were eliminated in the Soviet Zone. Such large monopolies as the Herman Goering Works, Siemens Flick, and the I. G. Farbenindustrie were deprived of the source of their power in the Soviet Zone, while the property of these and other monopolies, as well as the property of war criminals, were transferred to the German people. Industrial enterprises managed by local bodies of German self-administration sprang up. These enterprises today are headed by representatives of the working people: workers, engineers and other employees, and not capitalists and Nazis.

The agrarian reform effected on democratic principles in the Soviet Zone of occupation is of exceptional significance for the democratization of Germany. A land fund has been set up consisting of state-owned and confiscated lands of war criminals and landlords. More than 400,000 peasant households possessing little or no land received land and forests. The implementation of this reform has, in the main, done away with the so-called

(Continued on page 326)

Method Used for 75%

Better Workers Earn Higher Pay In Piecework System

By L. Leonidov

THE socialist method of production creates powerful material incentives for labor, for each member of the socialist society is working for himself, for his own state. The surplus product created by the labor of workers in the national economy of the USSR is not appropriated by a private manufacturer but is used by the socialist society for the expansion of production and for advancing the living and cultural standards of the working people. Labor in the USSR has become a creative process which affords the people unlimited possibilities for initiative.

The new material incentives for labor stem from the socialist principle of distribution applied in the USSR—"From each according to his ability, to each according to his work"—which is one of the economic laws of socialism. The principle of equal pay for equal work is an indefeasible law, applicable alike to the labor of men and women, and all the systems of payment employed in the USSR are based on this principle.

The most widely used is the piecework rate. As employed in the USSR, the piecework system is highly instrumental in stimulating higher labor productivity and thereby improving the living standard of the Soviet workers. It promotes in the worker an interest in his job not only as it affects him personally, in terms of his own wages, but also as it affects the entire economy, in terms of the growth of production as a result of higher labor productivity, and furnishes the basis for a most objective appraisal of the quantitative and qualitative results of labor.

The piecework system of payment for labor is therefore extended to the overwhelming majority of the workers, and about 75 percent of the workers in socialist industry are paid on the basis of piecework rates. This stimulates the interest of the workers in rationalization and in mastering the new machinery with which every branch of production in the USSR is being continuously equipped.



PRODUCTION RECORD. Here N. Yarigina, right, inspects an index of work accomplished by a shift on a textile plant's loom.

Under the individual piecework system, every worker receives an independent production assignment (individual quota). The fulfillment of the fixed production quota and, consequently, the earnings depend upon the efficiency and skill of each worker.

Another form of the piecework system is based on teamwork. In this case a definite task is assigned to a whole team composed of several workers of different specialties. The results, therefore, depend upon the work of the entire team.

But even in this case, the earnings of the team are not equally distributed among its members, for this would amount to levelling and thus constitute a violation of the socialist principle of payment for work. The earnings are distributed according to the skill of each member of the team and the amount of time worked in the given team.

Thus, the more skilled workers receive higher earnings, which fully corresponds to the socialist principle of distribution according to labor. The work performed by a skilled worker is valued higher than the work performed by an unskilled worker in the same amount of time. The Soviet State ensures a higher remuneration for skilled labor, thus encouraging the working people to acquire higher skill.

Furthermore, the system of payment provides for higher rates of re-

muneration for more arduous labor, namely, 20 to 25 per cent higher than the payment for lighter work.

Another widely employed system of payment for labor in the Soviet factories is the so-called progressive piecework rate. Under this system, the rates of payment are higher for production over and above the fixed quotas, the said rates increasing in proportion to the overfulfillment of the production quota. But the rates of payment are not reduced if the worker's production falls short of his quota.

The progressive piecework system thus stimulates the interest of the worker in higher labor productivity and ensures him a higher income.

There is a fundamental difference between the piecework system employed in the USSR and the piecework system in capitalist countries. Soviet legislation, which lays special emphasis on labor protection, demands strict observance of the eight-hour day; overtime is allowed only in exceptional cases (for example, in the case of an accident in production, or some natural calamity), and every encouragement is given to rationalization designated to lighten labor.

Under these conditions, labor productivity is raised not by overstraining the physical capacities of the workers, but by rationalizing and lightening the production processes.

In a socialist economy, the piecework system is one of the most important means of raising labor productivity and one of the sources for improving the material conditions of the working people.

Another incentive widely employed in the USSR is the system of bonuses and prizes. Piecework payment must be based on definite production quotas, and the earnings of the workers depend on the extent to which they fulfill these quotas. In cases where it is impossible to calculate the exact time and quotas for definite operations, the worker is paid on the basis of daily or hourly rates. But in order to ensure higher labor productivity and higher earnings in this case as well, Soviet labor legislation provides for bonuses depending upon the monthly results of the work. (Thus, bonuses usually amount to a definite percentage of the fixed monthly remuneration.)

The bonus system also varies, since the standards on the basis of which the



TYPEWRITER ASSEMBLY. This is a production line which exceeds its quota in a Moscow factory.

bonus is calculated depend on the nature and type of the work performed. But whatever form they assume, their purpose is to facilitate the progress of socialist production and encourage higher skill and efficiency.

In this way workers employed on a time rate basis likewise have every possibility to earn more by improving their skill and efficiency.

A system of collective bonuses (collective prizes) is employed in some branches of industry (in the iron and steel mills and coal mines, for example). Under this arrangement, all the workers are entitled to a bonus if the production plan is exceeded; but in this case too, the bonuses vary, depending on the skill of every worker.

Let me cite a concrete example to illustrate this point. There is a team of workers, let us say, in charge of an open hearth furnace. In addition to their regular rates and extra rates under the progressive piecework arrangement, the workers are entitled to a bonus for every ton of metal turned out over and above plan; the rates paid per ton in this case are double the regular piecework rates.

The bonus system is an important incentive for the engineers and technicians also.

The engineers and technicians receive fixed salaries, depending on the nature and scope of production. The fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the production plan is compensated by a bonus amounting to a definite percentage of their regular earnings. The standards for calculating these bonuses are the fulfillment of the planned quotas for assortment, quantity, quality, and the cost of production. The bonus increases in proportion to the degree to which the planned goals have been surpassed.

The correct system of payment, combined with other factors and reserves for raising labor productivity—technical progress, mechanization of arduous processes, and automatization and electrification of production—heightens the interest of the workers, engineers and technicians in higher quantity and quality of production and in saving raw materials, thus creating unlimited possibilities for expanding production in socialist industry.

The movement for learning new trades, for combining two or a number of specialties, for operating several or many machines simultaneously, the movement of rationalizers and inventors has attained a very large scope in many Soviet enterprises under the postwar Five-Year Plan. In addition to bringing about higher labor productivity and raising the living standard of the workers, this movement prepares the ground for the obliteration of the contrasts between intellectual and manual labor by advancing the cultural and technical standards of the workers.



RADIO FACTORY. These Riga workers make the "Pobeda" (Victory) model, a nine-tube set.

Even Newer Devices Are Coming

Novel Cutting Machines Raise Output Of Coal Mines in USSR

By A. Zasyadko
Minister of the Coal Industry of the USSR

THE development of the coal industry of the USSR is proceeding in accordance with the historical program projected by J. V. Stalin back in 1946 —to raise the level of output of coal in the Soviet Union up to 500,000,000 tons a year within the next 15 years. The current postwar Five-Year Plan of rehabilitation and development of the national economy envisages an increase in annual output of coal that will bring coal production up to 250,000,000 tons by 1950.

In 1948 the Soviet coal industry fully completed its program for the year. As compared with the previous year, output increased by 14 per cent.

The basic factor making for successful fulfillment of the tasks facing the Soviet coal industry is complete mechanization of all processes involved in the mining of coal. During the past few years much has already been done in this direction. The level of mechanization in cutting and breaking down coal, for instance, has been raised above the prewar figure and today stands at 97 per cent.

Machines have already been built and tested with which it is possible to mechanize completely extraction at most mines. In inclined seams two and one-half to four feet thick, there is to be extensive application this year of the GUK mining combine which completely mechanizes the processes of cutting, breaking down and loading the coal on the conveyer. A combine of this make has already undergone industrial tests in the Donets Basin. These tests revealed it to be an exceedingly efficient machine. The use of the combine will make it possible to raise the labor productivity of miners at the coal face from one and one-half to two times.

The problem of completely mechanizing the extraction of coal in seams approximately five to ten feet thick is being solved with the help of the VOM combine, which is showing good performance in mines of the Moscow coal region. The use of this machine has shown that with it the labor productivity of a miner at the coal face is increased 50 per cent. In the Karaganda coal region, multi-bar combines of the Makarov system are in use in seams four and one-half to seven feet thick.

In addition to the machines mentioned, a number of combines of other types are undergoing tests, machines which make it possible to solve the problem of completely mechanizing the extraction of coal by combine under diverse geological conditions.

Coal planers, which likewise completely mechanize the extraction of coal, have undergone industrial tests and are now being introduced into mines. The use of planers increases the labor productivity of a miner at the coal face two-fold. These machines will be able to be used successfully chiefly in seams with comparatively soft coal and hard roofs.

Cutting-loading machines are finding extensive application. Dozens of them are already in operation in coal mines of the Donets Basin. With their help extraction of coal has been completely mechanized in nearly all workings at the biggest coal mines in the Donets Basin. They make it possible to increase the labor productivity of a miner at the coal face more than two and one-half times.

The task of completely mechanizing the extraction of coal is being carried out parallel with further improvement in mechanization of conveyance in the workings. Here too, a switch to new, more improved conveying machinery is being effected. With loading highly mechanized, the jigging conveyer is no longer capable of ensuring reliable



STAKHANOVITE MINER. Saufudinov Djanathal of the Donbas is an outstanding worker in this restored heavily mechanized industry.

performance. That is why the problem of mechanizing conveyance in the workings is being solved by the introduction of scraper conveyers of various types. Work is under way now on the design of a powerful reversible scraper conveyer up to 820 feet long which will be able to be employed with any method of mechanized extraction. This conveyer will be capable of being shifted along mechanically without having to be taken apart.

It is planned to introduce extensively in the mines metal props and mechanized mobile propping units. By the end of this year some 700 mines are to be switched over to metal props. Special shops for manufacturing metal props and accessory parts are being organized at enterprises of the coal machinery industry.

Coal-loading and rock-loading machines are now finding extensive application in Soviet mines; more than 600 such machines are already in operation in preparatory drifts.

With these machines, usage has shown, the rate of drive of preparatory drifts is more than doubled. This year we plan to make still more extensive use of such machines with a view to completely mechanizing no less than 30 per cent of all roadways in the main preparatory drifts by the end of the year.

Parallel with the loading of coal and rock, the rest of the processes involved in the driving of preparatory drifts are also being mechanized and improved. In the Moscow coal region tests are being made now of special combine driving machines that make it possible to mechanize simultaneously all processes involved in driving mine drifts. This year will see extensive application of special drilling machines for seams with a steep incline. Their use in the coal basins in the eastern part of the country has shown that their performance is on a very high level.

Underground haulage ways are being reconstructed. Track is to be replaced on a broad scale by heavy rails laid on ballast stone with a view to introducing heavy electric locomotives and increasing the capacity of underground transport. A large number of heavy electric locomotives are to go into operation this year. Two-ton electric locomotives of small over-all dimensions are being introduced, which will make it possible to eliminate completely manual labor on shunting operations.

Mechanization and reconstruction of the underground transport system requires, in turn, extensive introduction of modern means of communication and signalization. Remote traffic-control automatic switching is being introduced.

A great deal of attention is being paid to improving the conditions of work underground. The last word in mine ventilation and artificial daylight illumination is being introduced. To cut down dust formation, spraying and sprinkling equipment is being installed at those spots where coal cutting machines and combines are in operation and where the coal is being loaded.

When complete mechanization of the processes involved in the mining of coal has been achieved, attention will be turned to introducing automatic and remote control machinery. This is something new from the standpoint of technique in the coal industry, and it will find extensive application shortly in Soviet mines. It will make it possible to ensure more reliable operation of the machinery and to cut down the number of helpers needed to service them.

This year we plan to achieve the complete mechanization of 20 of the biggest mines in the Donets, Moscow, Kuznetsk, Karaganda and other coal regions of the country. At these mines all processes are to be mechanized, from work at the face to the loading of the coal into railway cars. And on the basis of the experience gained in mechanizing these big mines, complete mechanization of all the rest of the mines is to be launched.

During the past few years the amount of coal mined by the open-cut method has increased considerably in the over-all output of the coal industry of the USSR. Here it is planned to introduce more powerful and up-to-date excavators, powerful electric locomotives, and dumpcars. Extensive use will be made of walking excavators with a scoop capacity from 123½ to 353 cubic feet. Extension of railway spurs at the open-cut workings will be effected by means of track layers and specially designed hoists.

Technical re-equipment of the coal industry of the USSR will raise this very important branch of the national economy to a new and higher level, facilitate the work of the miners, and create a firm foundation for a further rise in labor productivity and increase in output of coal, and for a powerful upswing of the entire economy of the country.

Drawing on successes achieved, Soviet coal miners are out this year to boost the level of output still higher and complete their program for the year ahead of time.



MINE AT KUZNETSKUGOL. This is one of the new structures completed during the postwar Five-Year Plan for the coal industry.

Lottery Feature Explained

Bond Issue For 20 Billion Rubles Oversubscribed in 5 Days

A Soviet Goverment bond issue of 20,000,000,000 rubles announced on May 3 was oversubscribed by 3,825,770,000 rubles on May 8, and subscriptions were halted May 10.

As in previous loans, signing up for the state bond issue was strictly voluntary on the part of the people. Subscribers were given the option of paying the full price in cash or paying for their subscriptions in ten monthly installments beginning in May, 1949 through February, 1950.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR authorized the 20-year bond issue as the Fourth State Loan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy, with the bonds redeemable up to October 1, 1969.

Issued in denominations of 500, 200, 100, 50 and 25 rubles, each bond carries a number for the state lottery. The interest on the bonds, based on an average of 4 per cent per annum for the 20-year period of the loan, will be paid out in lottery prizes ranging from 50,000 rubles to 200 rubles on a 100 ruble bond.

The 50 and 25 ruble bonds draw one-half or one-fourth, respectively, of the prize of the 100 ruble bond whose number they bear.

During the 20-year period there are to be 40 drawings, or two each year beginning in 1950. One-third of the bonds (33 1/3 per cent) will win prizes, while the remaining will be redeemed at their face value.

There will be 40 prizes of 50,000 rubles each for every 100,000,000 rubles of the loan, 80 prizes of 25,000 rubles each, and so on for a grand total of 330,000 winning numbers for each 100,000,000 rubles of the loan in the 40 drawings.

The total sum of the prizes in the 40 drawings will amount to 89,056,000 rubles for each 100,000,000 rubles of the loan.

Bonds which have not won prizes will be redeemed at face value from October 1, 1954 on, drawings to be conducted by the Ministry of Finance of the USSR.

Although the first drawing for the new bonds will not be held until 1950, there will be lottery winners this year also. The Soviet Government will pay out a total of 2,500,000,000 during 1949 to holders of winning numbers in bond issues of previous years.

Announcement of the decision to issue the bonds was greeted with the patriotic approval of the Soviet people. Throughout the country—at mills, factories, collective farms and in offices, workers held mass meetings.

At the Red October Iron and Steel Works in Stalingrad, Foreman Suchkov said: "We know where the money from these loans goes. This money has been invested in the rehabilitation of our plant, in the construction of dwellings, sanatoriums and rest homes for the workers, in schools for our children. We get our education and receive medical treatment free of charge; we rest in magnificent health resorts free of charge or at very low cost. The more we lend the state, the swifter the country shall heal its war wounds and the better our life will become."

In the Ukraine, signing up for the loan, Mikhail Palamarchuk, a collective farmer in the village of Ruzhin, said: "Was it so long ago that our villages and towns lay in ruins? And now look, friends—in the place of ashes life has blossomed, everything has become better and finer. The money we are lending the state means more combines, tractors, schools and hospitals. The floating of the new loan is our holiday."

The quick response of the Soviet people to the loan was another demonstration of their great loyalty and faith in their government and of their determination to complete the postwar Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

Soviet state loans serve the real interests of the people. They are progressive and creative, promoting the development of the country's productive forces, boosting the national wealth, and improving the conditions of the people. Soviet state loans reflect both the interests of the state and the people. Everything built from the money received from these issues serves the interests of the entire country—is directed to satisfying the needs and requirements of the people. That is why Soviet loans are so popular and so quickly over-subscribed.

In the period of the prewar Stalin Five-Year Plans, the people gave the Soviet Government almost 50,000,000,000 rubles in loans. This helped transform the USSR into an advanced, powerful and independent industrial power.

During the Second World War, subscriptions to loans yielded more than 76,000,000,000 rubles from more than 65,000,000 persons.

Since the war, Soviet state loans have supplemented the budget by 77,000,000,000 rubles. These postwar loans have been magnificent contributions of the Soviet people to the rehabilitation and development of the national economy.

The successful completion of the Fourth State Loan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy of the USSR is a significant step in the strengthening of the socialist state. It creates additional possibilities for the improvement of the material welfare, and for raising the cultural level of the Soviet people.

Stalin Prizes in Art and Literature Bring Forth New Talent

THE great concepts of communism propounded by Lenin and Stalin provide an inexhaustible source of inspiration for Soviet writers and artists. As a result, literature and the arts are steadily progressing in the USSR. Each year brings greater success to Soviet novelists, poets, playwrights, composers, artists, and workers of the theater and cinematography.

The year 1948 will be recorded in the annals of Soviet history not only as a year of remarkable victories in peaceful economic construction but also as a year filled with major achievements in every field of Soviet culture.

The recent decision of the Soviet government to award Stalin Prizes for outstanding works in literature and art produced in 1948 inspired the Soviet people with legitimate pride.

The Soviet people are engrossed in constructive labor. They are working for higher crop yields, for higher efficiency of locomotives, for higher output of coal, and for promoting truly novel methods of production. The full life of the Soviet peoples and the advanced innovations of Soviet heroes are reflected in the literature and arts of the USSR. Contemporary topics become constantly more predominant in works of Soviet writers, poets, dramatists, composers, artists, and sculptors.

Among this year's Stalin Prize winners are the novels: *Far Away from Moscow*, by V. Azhayev, *Abai*, by M. Auezov, *First Joys* and *Unusual Summer*, by K. Fedin, *Cavalier of the Gold Star*, by S. Babayevsky, *Steel and Slag*, by V. Popov, *We Soviet People*, by B. Polevoi, *From the Bottom of the Heart*, by E. Maltsev, and *Storm*, by V. Lacis.

Most of the works depict the events of the Second World War and of the postwar period.



AUTOGRAPHED BY AUTHOR. Semyon Babayevsky signs a copy of his "Cavalier of the Gold Star" for a village schoolboy.

The novels of Azhayev and Babayevsky picture the courageous labor of the Soviet people—labor which brings out the best traits of the people living in a socialist society.

Stalin Prize novels cover a wide range of subjects and reflect the attention devoted by Soviet literature to all of the most important aspects of the history and contemporary life of the Soviet Union.

These features are also characteristic of the Stalin Prize winners in poetry—K. Simonov's *Friends and Foes*, N. Tikhonov's *Spring in Georgia*, M. Isakovsky's *Verse and Songs*, and Yakub Kolas' *Fisherman's Hut*.

Millions of Soviet people were stirred by A. Sofronov's *The Character of a Muscovite*, A. Surov's *Green Street*, A. Korneichuk's *Makar Dubrava*, and other new theatrical productions which give a vivid picture of the Soviet people's struggle to achieve a communist society. These plays portray the captains of socialist industry and the rank-and-file workers, revealing the greatness of ordinary Soviet citizens, their lofty qualities and moral integrity.

The Soviet people have shown due appreciation for the plays of the Stalin Prize winners. It is enough to mention that within six months *The Character of a Muscovite* was included in the repertory of 94 theaters. *Green Street* has been produced by 44 theaters and *Makar Dubrava* by 22 theaters of USSR.

Stalin Prizes have been awarded to 12 films, among them *V. I. Lenin*, dealing with the founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet State; *Young Guard*, showing the heroic deeds of Soviet youth during the Second World War; *Tale of a Real Man*, *Third Blow*, *Court of Honor*, color film *Life in Bloom*, and others.

Although each film bears the imprint of the special talent of its director and of different artistic methods used in its production, each one is permeated with the proud and inviolable feeling of patriotism and love for the socialist Motherland. The films that won the Stalin Prize are very popular with the Soviet public and have attracted tens of millions of spectators.

The Soviet people are very fond of music, opera, and the ballet. Patriotic compositions find great favor in their eyes, and it is not by chance that Stalin Prizes were awarded for *The Motherland Cantata* by A. Arutyunyan, *Concerto for Violin and Orchestra* by B. Dvarionas, the ballet *Leili and Medjnun* by S. Balasanyan and for the performances of the operas *Boris Godunov* and *Ivan Susanin,* and the ballet *Raymonda.*

The Council of Ministers likewise awarded Stalin Prizes for outstanding paintings and sculptured works. Among the recipients of awards in these arts are the famous Kukryniksi Trio (M. Kupriyanov, P. Krylov, and N. Sokolov), A. Gerasimov, F. Reshetnikov, I. Toidze, V. Yakovlev, and P. Sokolov-Skalya, and the sculptors, E. Vuchetich, N. Tomsky, and A. Kibalnikov.



ARCHITECT WINNER. Lev Rudnev is one of a group honored for designing the new Moscow University buildings.

The list of prizewinners includes the names of architects and artists engaged in the reconstruction and beautification of Moscow, the great capital of the Soviet Union: architects D. Chechulin, A. Mordvinov, L. Rudnev, V. Gelfreich, M. Minkus, L. Polyakov, A. Rostkovsky, M. Posokhin, A. Dushkin, and others.

They were awarded prizes for designing tall buildings for the Soviet capital, including a 26-story building for the Moscow State University, a 32-story building in the Zariadye neighborhood, and a 26-story hotel.

This high award inspires architects and all builders to construct new edifices worthy of the socialist society.

The progress of Soviet literature and arts constantly brings new talent to light. Stalin Prize winners include, along with the well-known novelists, poets and playwrights K. Fedin, M. Isakovsky, K. Simonov, N. Tikhonov, A. Korneichuk, Y. Kolas and M. Bazhan, the new authors V. Azhayev, S. Babayevsky, E. Maltsev, V. Popov, G. Gulia, I. Ryaboklyach, G. Leberecht, N. Gribachev, M. Lukonin, A. Sofronov, A. Surov, and many others.

This is true also of actors, musicians, artists and sculptors.

The young heroes of Krasnodon, (*Young Guard,* directed by S. Gerasimov), have been excellently reproduced by young graduates of the State Institute of Cinematography: V. Ivanov (as Oleg Koshevoi), S. Gurzo (Sergei Tyulenin), I. Makarova (Lyuba Shevtsova), N. Mordyukova (Ulyana Gromova), and L. Shagalova (Valya Borts).

The development of talent among young people is one of the most striking illustrations of progress in Soviet literature and art. Stalin Prize winners include, along with the representatives of Russia in literature and art, authors and artists of the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia.

Among the Stalin Prize winners are Kazakh writer Mukhtar Auezov, Georgian writer Georgi Gulia, Latvian writer Anna Sakse, Azerbaijanian



PRIZE ARTIST. Fyodor Reshetnikov won a Stalin Prize for his work.

poet Mamed Ragim, Ukrainian actress Natalia Uzhviy, Kazakh composer Mukah Tulebayev Radjik and actress Lufti Zakhidova, Buryat-Mongolian Director Gombajap Tsydynjapov, and representatives of many other nationalities of the Soviet Union.

The progress of culture—national in form and socialist in content—among the fraternal peoples inhabiting the USSR is a striking result of the wise national policy of Lenin and Stalin, a policy of equality and friendship for all peoples.

Soviet literature and art are in the midst of an unprecedented upsurge, confidently advancing with the people and drawing its inspiration from its unbreakable contact with them in the most progressive ideas—the ideas of communism.

The award of Stalin Prizes to representatives of literature and art will further the cultural progress of the USSR. The attention of the Communist Party, the Soviet government, and the people inspires writers and artists to create remarkable works praising the land of socialism and asserting the great and lofty ideas of the classless communist society which the Soviet people are building.

Gerasimov Explains Role

Films of USSR Today Are Aimed At Preventing New War

A Speech by Sergei N. Gerasimov
Film Director and Screen Writer

The USSR Information Bulletin concludes in this issue the texts of speeches of Soviet delegates to the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace held in New York City in the last week of March. Speeches of Sergei N. Gerasimov, Pyotr Pavlenko and Mikhail Chiaureli will be found on succeeding pages.

I AM speaking from this platform on behalf of Soviet artists, on behalf of Soviet cinema—the most important and the most popular of arts, as defined by the great leaders of our people, Lenin and Stalin.

At this conference to which we have been so kindly invited by our American friends in order once again to declare our persistent desire to defend the cause of peace, it is opportune to recall that art, and particularly the art of cinematography, is a mighty weapon for mutual understanding in fighting for peace.

The press and radio bring out the thoughts of peoples by word and voice; the cinema, pictorially reflecting life itself and suited for as wide a circulation as the press and the radio, is a vehicle particularly adaptable to the exchange of information about the peoples of the world.

Having combined within itself literature and painting, music and the theater, infinitely free in time and space, the film has long since become a favorite art of the peoples of the world.

The theater-goers of the world have long been trying to find not merely recreation and amusement in the cinema but, above all, an explanation of their daily and vital questions—how to create a better life, how to gain happiness, what to believe in, what to love, and what to hate. Different kinds of films created in different parts of the world are answering these questions is different ways.



Sergei N. Gerasimov

Some films state that to live better, to attain happiness, one must deceive, oppress and enslave, obtain profits by hook or by crook—shoving one's fellow creatures around, pushing others out of the way, and crushing everything in one's way in order to make one's way to happiness at any cost. It does not matter that such happiness means misery for millions of others.

You all know the movies in which people get killed like flies, in which the role of the so-called "heavy" has successfully established itself as a type claiming the right to live by the fist, by the revolver, and by the sub-machine gun. Regardless of whether they deal with wages, honor, love, or matrimony, the decisive argument is the fist, firearms, shooting, murder, and death. The victor triumphs; he gains the right to happiness, though this is only for the time being since he is followed by another, a stronger one, who no longer depends on a revolver or a gun, but is equipped with a bomb.

This passion for annihilation is becoming the foundation of public education, since films do educate the people whether or not this was intended by their creators. This passion for wild fanaticism is becoming the moral, aesthetic starting-point, the vital principle for millions and millions of young and old spectators of these movies.

This passionate misanthropy is becoming the aesthetic principle of art itself; a whole trend, which tends to impose the wolfish law of war, is appearing in cinematography.

There are also other pictures. They are the result of the creative forces of honest artists striving to promote mutual understanding among the nations and contributing to the cause of peace by means of their art. These pictures are being produced in Italy, in France, in India, in Czechoslovakia, in Hungary, in Poland and in the United States of America. You all know the works of the Italians, Rosselini and Giuseppi de Santis; the Frenchmen, Clement, Daquin, Chemion; the Czechs, Irszi Weiss and Frantisheko Chapa; the Hindu, Abbas; the Hungarian, Rodveny Keza; the Polish woman, Wanda Jacobowska; and the Americans, Milestone, Wyler, Lawson, Trumbo, Dmitryk, Kazan and Charles Chaplin. The pictures of these masters deal with the every day problems of modern society. They realistically and truthfully depict the life of ordinary people striving for peaceful creative work, for the friendship of nations. The services of these artists are all the greater since they frequently put their attempts into practice in the face of set commercial traditions of the movie firms. Through this, their art makes them active fighters for the cause of peace, for real happiness, and for the flowering of mankind.

The idea of peaceful friendship among the nations is one of the principal ideas which nourishes Soviet art. The life of a new society, the socialist society of Soviet people, is reflected in the works of Soviet artists about which I would like to tell you now, in connection with the manner in which this society understands the tasks of its art.

We, Soviet artists, are unwavering realists. We firmly believe that true art is indissolubly linked with the welfare of the nation and reflects its life.

The socialist system of our country has determined the method of our creative power—socialist realism.

It has become the custom to accuse us of being propagandists. Yes, we accept this accusation, and we are not ashamed of this name since the ideas we are fighting for with every drop of our art, are those of freedom, democracy, national independence, respect for human dignity and for human life itself—ideas affirming the protection of the welfare of the people and professing peace throughout the world.

When the war which was thrust upon the peoples by frenzied fascism was raging over the earth, the Soviet people were forced to take up arms and —as may be well remembered by the representatives of the different nations gathered here who at that time combined their efforts to rebuff the dreadful enemy threatening to enslave the world—the Soviet people did not lay down their arms until their heroic struggle ended in the complete rout of the cruel and spiteful forces bred by villainy and the hatred for humanity.

Having accomplished this gigantic liberating feat which will everlastingly be inscribed in the history of humanity, the Soviet people have once more returned to their creative work.

I repeat: Our art is realistic. It reflects life. And when the life of the Soviet people was completely given over to the cause of the war of liberation, when every child, every old man sacrificed his life in behalf of the liberation of his Motherland, war was raging in our pictures. But we did not for a second forget the true nature of this war.

In our pictures we did not try to divert the attention of our spectators—the soldiers and officers of the Army, the men and women who spent sleepless nights working at the machines in the plants—to divert the attention of the Soviet people from their main objective of securing victory.

We did not divert the attention of our people from the main problem because we did not have to conceal the objectives of our war.

We did not enslave any nation, did not invade any country. We fought for the honor, independence, and freedom of our Motherland, without which the life of the Soviet people is as unthinkable as living without air.

We were fighting to rescue the culture and the civilization torn to pieces by Hitler in the torture-chambers of Maidanek and Oswiecim.

That is how the Soviet people understood their great liberating mission.

And day after day people came to see our movies, finding in them the reflection of their own lives, recognizing in them their great liberating objectives.

Seeing in the documentary newsreels the monstrous atrocities of the German hangmen, the humiliation women and children suffered at their hands, our spectators could not tear their eyes away from the screen, and their hearts were filled with just anger and the courageous aspiration to liberate their Motherland from the black death spread by fascism.

And when the lovers of delicate adultery and gangster hits reproached us for filming German atrocities, asserting that this was unaesthetic, we stated, and we continue to state, that this hypocritical claim is in our opinion monstrous and amoral.

Now, after four years have passed since the capitulation of Hitler, at a time when new warmongers with increasing persistence carry on their ominous game, it is useful to bear in mind where the true principles of benevolence, of real human morals lie.

All the forces of our society, the entire policy of our nation, are directed toward one goal—the prevention of war. All those who are honest, all those who can tell the right hand from the left hand can bear witness to this fact.

The call for war has never been sounded, nor will it be, in the pages of our press, or over our radio, or in our moving pictures, or on our stages, or in a single speech, a single home, a single street of our towns and villages.

And this is not because anyone has prohibited a call for war in public or in secret. This is because each Soviet citizen, and likewise every Soviet artist, thoroughly knows his goal in life and realizes his responsibility to the future of humanity.

Our conception of life is not one of destruction or violence but of happy creativeness, of the maintenance of the human intellect, of the manifestation of good will toward the friendship of nations, a conception that each nation on earth will find a place in the sun.

Therefore, our art, reflecting ideas free from propaganda, banditry, and murder, is developing in a new way, in the way of true humanism, in the way of true human morality. It is a privilege to know that the dream of humanity is transformed into reality before our very eyes and with our participation.

All this has been the objective of the struggle of Russian creative thought, which has given rise to such geniuses in literature and art as Pushkin, Tolstoy, Chekhov and Gorky, Glinka and Tchaikovsky, Repin and Surikov, Nemirovich-Danchenko and Stanislavsky.

All this is now a happy reality, of which we, contemporaries of Lenin and Stalin, are participants and creators.

A new man has been born for whom labor is not in any way servile humiliation but is a matter of the creative application of his abilities.

And when an artist turns to reality, he witnesses a sufficient number of examples of joyous devotion, greatness, modesty, generosity and robust creativeness which happily distinguishes man from beast. Russia may rightfully call herself the cradle of consistent realism.

The critical realism of the nineteenth century, unmasking the unjust monarchistic system, disclosing the evil of the old world, has always juxtaposed it with the great liberating ideals and activity of people fighting for the happiness of human beings.

Russian music, inspired by the free, deep songs of the people; Russian painting, truthfully and naturally portraying history and life; the Russian theater, achieving its height with the literary wealth of Griboyedov, Gogol, Ostrovsky, Chekhov and Gorky and with the splendid accuracy in the depiction of life that has become the tradition of a Russian actor—all this has become the basis of the new Soviet art.

If the dramaturgy of Gorky and Chekhov once inspired the best performances of the Moscow Art Theater, then this theater of the most advanced Russian audience, now called the Gorky Moscow Art Theater, is rightfully the first theater in the world.

The great school of its realistic art educates and inspires thousands of theaters in the Soviet Union and all the leading theaters of the world. Such is the infectious power of true humanism and high human morality on the basis of which the art of Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko has risen.

The Soviet ballet which, along with the Soviet opera, has inherited the greatest achievements of the Russian classical school, has become popular among a vast number of spectators, since all the major cities in the Soviet Union have their own fine, well-built theaters of opera and ballet. The names of Ulanova and Lepeshinskaya are known far beyond our country.

In the numerous theaters of Moscow and in all the theaters of other towns of the Soviet Union, spectators have a chance to see daily performances of the plays of Soviet playwrights, heirs to the Russian realistic school, the coexistence of the theater and the cinema naturally facilitating the cinema's development. The cinema in its turn enriches the theater with new ways of expression. A feature that these two arts have in common is profoundness of content and realism of form.

This tendency toward splendid lucidity which has always distinguished advanced trends in art, which has always marked a genius—accessibility for everyone—this is the main principle of Soviet art.

In the beginning of the 1920's the renowned film of Eisenstein, *Potemkin,* brought a radical change in the mind of the movie-goer, after a triumphant showing in many countries.

By this film, Sergei Eisenstein opened a new era in the art of cinematography, contrasting "boudoir art" and cowboy melodramas with the art of people whose consciousness, awakened by the revolution, has established new social laws based on justice.

Following Eisenstein and Pudovkin, a whole group of new masters has arisen affirming the achievements of socialist art.

I want to name here several films and their creators:

Chiaureli's *The Vow,* Pyriev's *Symphony of Life,* Dovzhenko's *Shchors* and *Life in Bloom,* the comedies of Alexandrov, Donskoy's *The Rainbow,* Ermler's *Turning Point,* Romm's *Girl No. 217,* the Brothers Vassiliev's *Chapayev,* Zarikhi and Heifetz' *Baltic Deputy* and many, many more.

These directors in their schools and works have trained numerous excellent actors, for whom the role performed is, in most cases, a direct continuation of their own biography, for all of them have come from among the masses of the people with a perfect understanding of the people's interests, their mode of life, and the very life objective of the Soviet hero.

The art of these people is never aloof, but always aiming at a sound organization of the world, for the happiness of mankind.

One common feature is characteristic in the work of all of these artists, that is, the profundity of content and the lucidity of form.

In the meantime, both you and I know what an obvious illustration of the entire confusion and ugliness of ideas are films like the experiments of Cocteau or the surrealism in painting, which of late is becoming more and more widespread.

It is hardly necessary to give illustrations in this field. You are all well acquainted with this form of art which looks as if it were born in a bedlam. All these people sawed in half, with entangled extremities, deprived of heads, growing into trees and stones; portraits poured out like muddy spots; all these dwarfs, ugly beings, cripples, madmen, spots, and lines—indicate a pitiful confusion of mind, indicate pathological diseases, marasmus. Not to understand this means to be depraved.

Destroying the true form of real nature, seen, perceived by millions of normal people in its proper light, the artists seem to be in doubt. What do they doubt? Do they doubt that the world exists in its reality?

We do not believe them, for we, millions of us who are well, say: Yes, the world is just as we see it; it has been created for happiness, labor and the flowering of humanity! And depicting deformed, headless, crippled, and insane freaks with this ugly handiwork of theirs, they invite you to go mad with them, to surrender the standards of human mutual understanding, prepare a foundation for the most dangerous type of lunacy—the frenzy of war.

If they unconsciously, indulging by means of this art of theirs in the corrupted tastes of their employers, mock their own creations, this does not in any way diminish their guilt. On the contrary, it makes it even heavier—outrageous and ugly.

But if all this is beyond their understanding, we should use this platform as a means of explaining it to them.

The great Lenin said: "Our opinion on art is not important. Nor is it important what art gives to a few hundreds or even thousands of a population as great as ours. Art belongs to the people, It must have its deepest roots in the broad masses of the workers. It must be understood and loved by them. It must be rooted in and grow with their feelings, thoughts and desires. It must arouse and develop the artist in them."

In these simple words lies the vast and unconquerable truth.

We wish to defend peace from the approaching war, and we must remember that the word of an artist, the word of a cinematographer, might well contribute to the preservation of peace.

Hundreds of millions of young, healthy men and women have the right to use happily all the blessings of culture which the flourishing creativeness of humanity has created over thousands of years. But they need help, and we should direct the intellectual artists, to whom the people have given the right to be artists, openly pointing out to them the terrific danger of a new war perceived by us, point out the way to happiness and peace on the earth, mercilessly reveal the ulcer of society which is eating away at it from day to day, make a hero of a man, strong in his honor, loving his people, defending the happiness of all humanity—but never a gangster, a villain, or a "blindfolded" man, who slavishly follows in the footsteps of the warmongers.

And those who seem to believe that art is inoffensively amusing should ponder deeply over it. Art is always educative, and an artist, before uttering a word, must know what this word will bring with it to the peoples of the world—good or evil, life or death.

Our word, pronounced here from this platform, is aimed at awakening in the artists of the whole world thousands of responsive words meant for all the spectators of theater, painting, and cinematography.

These words express the primary idea by which all honest people live:

Long live the struggle for peace throughout the world!

Insists War Not Inevitable

Soviet Writer Stresses Art's Part In Struggle For Peace

A Speech by Pyotr Pavlenko
Novelist and Scenario Writer

I AM happy to greet you, the defenders of peace who have gathered here on the soil of the United States, on behalf of my countrymen—representatives of Soviet culture and art who watch your noble activities with the most sincere sympathy.

I intend to tell you about the struggle for the preservation of peace of Soviet workers in the field of art and literature.

However, first I shall take the liberty of saying a few words about our past history and about those traditions on which our generation of intellectuals has been educated.

Ever since Pushkin's time, Russian literature has developed according to the broadest democratic traditions.

The freedom-loving and patriotic ideas of Russian literature in the nineteenth century were reflected in every stage of the social struggle in Russia and considerably influenced the literary process beyond the borders of our country. The works of Pushkin, Gogol, Hertzen, Leo Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, Chekhov and Gorky not only have become part of the cultural treasure of humanity but have helped to form the main features of Russian art with its strong democratic and national traits, its wide social horizons, and its respect for the culture of other nations.

In 1877 Dostoyevsky wrote in his diary: "We have been the first to announce to the world that we intend to achieve development not by means of suppressing the individuals of other nations but, on the contrary, only by means of the most independent and free development of all other nations and in fraternal unity with them."

This idea was also expressed by the great Russian critic Dobrolyubov: "It is the characteristic feature of vital, active patriotism that it excludes any international hostility."

And thus it has long since become a tradition in Russian literature always



Pyotr Pavlenko

to take its stand on the side of all that is advanced and progressive.

When the Greek people rose to fight against Turkish servitude, Pushkin wrote to his friends that "there has as yet been nothing so national in character as the Greek cause."

Lermontov as a youth greeted in verse the revolution of July, 1830 in France. Hertzen wrote with the greatest admiration about the people of Poland and the movement of Garibaldi, bequeathing to future generations of Russian intellectuals respect for peoples of other countries, for their culture and history.

Love for everything that was most advanced in the culture of neighboring countries greatly inspired Russian society. I could turn to recollections of my own childhood in order to show you the scope of interests of a Russian adolescent in the first decade of the twentieth century. Naturally, the largest place in my childhood library was occupied by Russian books—novels by Turgenev, Gogol, Pushkin, Tolstoy and Gorky; but among my books there were also *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe, *Spartacus,* by Giovanioli, *The Gadfly* by Voynich, the novels of Mark Twain, Fenimore Cooper, and later—of Jack London and Bret Harte. I knew that there had been such men as Riego and Garibaldi, Washington and Lincoln; I loved the little French boy Gavroche, from Victor Hugo's novel. I was not an exception in this sense. Perhaps I knew even less than other boys of my age.

The great democratic traditions created by Russian literature, which influenced the development of the same traditions in other countries, taught us to love and respect the human arts of other countries.

The ideas of democracy, ideas of good-will and peace, ideas of social justice, the destiny of the little man, the subject of labor—this is what has mainly raised the Russian novel to the high level to which our friends in other countries have referred and still refer when they speak of Tolstoy, Chekhov, and Gorky.

"The heart of the Russian writer was a bell of love, and its prophetic and powerful ringing was heard by all animated hearts," said Maxim Gorky.

These ideas were dear to the writers of other countries too. It is known how highly De Maupassant and Zola thought of Turgenev, how enthusiastically Theodore Dreiser and Thomas Mann spoke of Leo Tolstoy, with what love Jack London spoke of Maxim Gorky.

And this is quite natural. Human traits are inherent in every advanced culture.

The progressive literature of America is rich with many names of outstanding writers who are widely popular beyond the borders of their country, and especially in the Soviet Union. Whether we take members of the older generation like Theodore Dreiser or those of the younger generation like Erskine Caldwell and Howard Fast—in both cases we find in their books the democratic spirit, the love for the common man, and the teaching of good-

will and justice which for so long have been dear to us too.

We remember that the great democrats in the field of art from the countries of Western Europe and America in their time contributed to the correct understanding of our social revolution and helped to prevent the spread of intervention against our country. In the 1920's in the struggle between Churchill, the leader of the reactionary forces, and the forces of democracy, Churchill was utterly defeated. He will experience the same defeat in the 1950's.

During the 31 years of the existence of the Soviet State, our literature and journalism, our theater and cinema, infused with the ideas of peace and friendship between peoples, have added much to these noble traditions.

It is not even necessary to mention the name of Maxim Gorky, a figure of gigantic stature whose activities are well-known throughout the world.

I shall name the poet Mayakovsky who introduced a new spirit into the poetry of all nations. I shall name the book, *Making of a Hero,* by Nikolai Ostrovsky, a man who for many years was confined to his bed without being able to move—a terrible wound broke his body but not his spirit. Ostrovsky's novels are the most loved novels, and not only by Soviet youth. I shall remind you of the names of Alexei Tolstoy, Fadeyev, Sholokhov in literature, Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko in the theater, in order that all of us may more clearly see the wide range of ideas and themes of Soviet art. Let us take, for example, the films *Potemkin,* directed by Eisenstein and Alexandrov, *The Mother* by Pudovkin, *Chapayev* by the brothers Vassiliev, *The Vow* by Chiaureli, *The Baltic Deputy* by Zarihki and Heifetz, *Symphony of Life* by Pyriev, and *The Rainbow* by Donskoy.

What message did they convey? To the attainment of what aims did they call their audience and readers? Did they preach hatred toward mankind and international discord? No, they did not.

Did Soviet art ever teach hatred of other peoples or the attempt to dominate over weaker peoples? No, it never taught this.

In this connection I would like to remind our American friends of the Soviet writers Ilf and Petrov, the authors of books about the United States. It is quite possible that due to their slight acquaintance with a country new to them they might not always have been accurate in detail, but the main thing to which I would like to draw your attention is the mission of good will which these writers fulfilled. They portrayed a healthy, optimistic America, an America that knew how to work and produce many fine things, an America of pure, sincere people, an America of creative workers.

Let us turn to music. One of its most famous representatives, the composer, Rachmaninov, spent his later years in the United States. Did he ever write in favor of aggression, of war, of the destruction of culture? Neither he nor any other Russian composer ever was or could be the spokesman of the knife and of the bomb. The idea of aggressive wars is foreign to the nature of our art which has thrived on the principles of humanism.

However, it is enough even superficially to read some of the newspapers and magazines of some countries in order to discover in them a great deal of material which testifies to the fact that the reactionary forces do not spare any effort in order to create false, spiritually empty, and morally licentious propaganda of war which corrupts millions of readers. Lies, insinuations, intimidation of the reader with the terrors of war—which, they say, is absolutely inevitable—have created very difficult psychological conditions of life for millions of average citizens. The warmongers are already digging graves for people who have not yet been killed, as though war had already begun. Meanwhile a calm examination of the international situation leads to conclusions of a contrary nature—war is not inevitable, is not unavoidable, is not necessary for anybody but a small group of people who are not the best representatives of the human race.

Here are a few statements with which it is impossible for a person who believes in the cause of peace to agree.

According to what I have read in Russian, the American writer Eugene O'Neill says that it is high time for the human race to disappear from the face of the earth and to give the ant a chance to make the earth inhabitable.

What scorn toward himself, toward the strength of his people, toward all of humanity! Has not civilization, created by us, made man stronger than he was 400 or 500 years ago? If civilization was not able to make anything of Eugene O'Neill, are we all to blame?

Or here are the thoughts of Archibald MacLeish which were published in the magazine *'48* (March 1948). Mr. MacLeish, the author of several books of verse, is also an important political figure. He was the Assistant Secretary of State, the assistant director of the Office of War Information, director of the Library of Congress, a delegate to the United Nations organization for education, science, and culture. I don't suppose I shall be mistaken if I call him a diplomat who speaks in verse. He said:

"The most cruel and painful crimes become as impersonal and vast as the disasters of nature and no more to be condemned or judged. Men are murdered by the millions and buried together in common graves, and the photographs of their uncountable, entangled bones are left to us as the symbols of ourselves."

And further: "We hate war and desire peace, but we do not think any more that the choice between war and peace rests with us."

To those of us who have lived through a terrible war, not on photographs but in reality, who have seen our cities in ruins and those dearest to us in graves, MacLeish's pessimism is strange and incomprehensible.

We believe that the choice between war and peace belongs to those who desire peace and feel themselves strong enough to fight for peace.

In four and one-half years we have healed most of the wounds caused by the war, and we look ahead joyfully.

I have come here from a small town —Yalta in the Crimea—the town about whose destruction your great, deceased President Roosevelt spoke with sorrow.

It is a pleasure to me to be able to tell you that there are hardly any more signs of destruction left in the Crimea. Our aim now is no longer the rehabilitation of the Crimea, but its transformation. We are changing the Crimea into a new subtropical area; we are planting orange groves and lemon, tangerine, and olive trees on the slopes of the mountains which

were bare for many hundreds of years.

I have come here without having fulfilled an obligation which every inhabitant of Yalta has taken upon himself—to plant several trees. I have promised to plant 20 tangerine trees and two lemon trees in the garden of my home. This is the plan of my "aggression" for a peaceful and cultural life.

But to my regret not everybody in the world today is planting gardens. There are people who instead of sharpening their spades are grinding their axes.

The situation is getting to be very serious. The forces of fascism destroyed in Germany, Italy, and Japan are gathering in new centers, are taking on new disguised forms, are preparing new ordeals for humanity.

At the present moment all those who consider themselves to be defenders of peace and friendship among nations cannot remain silent as casual observers. This, first of all, concerns us, the writers.

At a meeting of young writers at the home of Gorky, 17 years ago, J. V. Stalin, the leader of the Soviet people, thus characterized writers: "Writers are engineers of human souls." I think that at no time has our work been analyzed more fully or deeply. Yes, we are engineers, builders, constructors of human souls. It is in our power to form and cultivate a generation with the outlook on life which we want to establish, which we consider most fruitful for the future. If all of us who are working in different countries will unite our strength and make clear our general aims and problems, nothing can resist us.

What sort of generation are we, the intellectuals, trying to form by means of the living word through our books, from our universities, from the pulpits of churches, in the newspaper columns, on the stages of theaters, from the screens and by radio? We are obligated by our conscience and in the name of our children and grandchildren to educate a generation of defenders of a long and durable peace. Is this within our power? Certainly it is.

I shall quote only one example—of one of our writers of children's books—Arkadi Gaydar who died the death of the brave during the war against the German fascists. It will be appropriate here to mention that during the war Soviet literature lost more than 150 writers who wrote in more than 10 languages. And so the writer Arkadi Gaydar is the author of the book *Timur and His Team,* a book about children who organized a small group to help the aged and orphans. The book was so widely circulated among Soviet children that after it had been published, there sprang up a large, so-called "Timur Movement" among the children (named Timur after the leading character of the book). The name of Timur became an honorable title. Thus this book marked the beginning of a great movement for the humane education of children.

Because of the large circulation of our books, the writers' ideas reach the readers in the shortest possible time. Among our writers there are many "millionaires"—that is, those whose books have been published in editions of millions of copies.

This is the situation in the USSR.

This is how matters stand in the USSR.

But even in those countries where democracy exists only on paper very much can be done to foster the cause of peace. The forces of the fighters for peace are great and varied. The channels through which the cause of peace can be strengthened are many: schools and newspapers, churches and clubs, books and films, village bazaars and trains—all these are our tribunes from which incessantly and fearlessly from hour to hour, from day to day, from month to month, the voices of the defenders of peace must resound. The air which humanity today breathes is saturated with the ideas of the living friendship between peoples. We can find these ideas among all groups of society, among the members of different parties, among people of different religious beliefs. These ideas live in the hearts of preachers as well as beneath the uniforms of soldiers. They are expressed in all the tongues of the world.

Let us speak about the necessity of peace for the whole of mankind, whether our subject is love and beauty, family happiness or the joyful experiences of a traveller. We must not lose our faith in peace since this means to lose the will for peace and to accept the inevitability of a catastrophe. Therefore our call to unite our forces in the defense of peace finds most vital sympathy among Soviet intellectuals, and we are ready to work with you to the very end in this cause. We do not think that differences in political views or religious beliefs can prevent us from doing this.

Let us be relentless to those who play with other people's lives, to those who profit from wars and bear losses from peace, to those who, like Pontius Pilate, always wash their hands before throwing humanity into the chasms of another war.

It has long been a truism that the people do not need wars. The people do not want to bring up their children only to see them killed in the interests of some crazy politician like Hitler or his enthusiastic followers whom we see now in different capitalist countries.

Children must grow for life, not for war. It is our duty to impress upon the young generation that to attack one's neighbors by force of arms is just as much a crime as to steal or rape. Humanity has been left with too many graves and cemeteries during the last 30 to 35 years. Yet the people of the world have never complained that there is too little place on earth. There is enough place and food for all if only one would stop to think how to organize life on earth with more benefit and justice to all. Let us curse war! Let us teach our peoples that the borders of their fatherland are sacred. And we shall attain victory, we shall triumph over the contagion of war, we shall stop the infection of aggression which is spreading like a plague.

One might ask why we speak so much about aggression. Because first of all it threatens us, but in no way does it threaten the United States.

With these words allow me to conclude my statement.

I thank you for your kind invitation to this Conference which is of great importance to all the peoples of the world.

For peace my friends! For peace in the name of life!

Soviet People Want Peaceful World To Further Cultural Gains

A Speech by M. Chiaureli

MY DEAR FRIENDS: Before you stands a representative of the great family of the first socialist state in the world.

I am a Georgian. My beautiful and flourishing Georgia is located in the mountains and valleys of the Caucasus, between the Caspian and Black Seas. My country is a part of the great Soviet Union. It lies on the frontier between the east and the west. More than once it has been compelled to bar the way of barbarous invasions by the Persians, Turks, and Mongols, whose expansion always aimed westward. Always it received the main blow, and the hordes of Tamerlane and Batyi, Aga Mahamed Khan and Abas Shah shattered themselves against the heroism of Georgia's sons. The capital of Georgia —the glorious city of Tbilisi—was destroyed 300 times. It was razed to the ground. Georgian culture, Georgia's written language, Georgian art seemed to disappear. But a small group of bold persons preserved the strong spirit of this people, revived its strength and power, and from generation to generation the people's wisdom was handed down—the vast heritage of the magnificent culture of the Georgia of the twelfth century.

The written language of Georgia and its literature have come down to us in the exquisite lines of Rustaveli's poems. The brilliant work of the people's artists, the masters of carving, the glorious architects and builders, was also preserved.

But the nation's full wealth could not develop under the conditions of feudalism, or later under those of the capitalist system, the tsarist regime.

Its heritage was threatened with destruction.

Today Georgia enjoys Soviet government. And three decades of free life have transformed my beautiful Motherland which today, in the Soviet commonwealth of nations, is usually referred to as "The Pearl of the Soviet Union." Our ancient towns have become richer and more beautiful. New industrial and cultural centers have been created. Forests—once ruined by fires, or cut down—once again cover the country with rich shadows. Abundant energy—cascading in white gold from the grand glaciers of the Kazbeck and Tetnulda Mountains—activates many hydroelectric stations supplying light and energy through the night and day to the mighty industrial enterprises built in the years of what the people properly call the Stalin Five-Year Plans. Georgia's valleys and the Black Sea coast are covered with the green velvet of tea and citrus-fruit plantations. The whole Soviet Union is supplied by these crops. Our vines bow under the weight of the grapes they bear. The hot sun of the south sends life flowing through the kernels of tens of useful agricultural crops, the leaves of the tobacco plants, the cocoons on mulberries. Many thousands of acres of the earth of my country are covered with fields of grain, orchards, plantations—earth which is now the property of state and collective farms. And the people who till it and cultivate it know that they themselves and their states will enjoy the fruits of their labor.



MIKHAIL CHIAURELI, CINEMA DIRECTOR. He won the title "People's Artist of the USSR."

From a backward agrarian country, my beautiful green land has become a country of industries and collective farms. The bright sun of the day now illuminates blossoming Georgia, and at night the velvet starry sky above is rivalled by the brightness of millions of electric bulbs which now light my country from one end to the other.

Not so long ago, a Georgian peasant did not dream that near his village there might arise the gigantic Rustavi Metallurgical Combine to meet all his demands for metal; that we would have our own automobile factories, mighty manganese mines, and a complicated water and irrigation system which would gain world renown.

Under Soviet power, illiteracy has been completely eliminated in Georgia. Our Republic has an extensive system of elementary schools and secondary schools, industrial and technical schools and universities. From among the people themselves there have emerged cadres of a new Soviet intelligentsia—agronomists, physicians, teachers, engineers and men of culture and art.

In the past, we did not have our own academies. Today the Academy of Sciences of Georgia is conducting fruitful work, and Georgian scientists have made important contributions to the development of all fields of science. Georgia's mathematicians, physiologists, physicists, chemists, and technicians are known throughout the Soviet Union. The names of mathematician Muskhelashvili, of physiologist Beritshvili, and others, are also well known outside the USSR. Our Georgian literature, too, is rich in talent. It carefully preserves the best traditions of its classical heritage, enriches itself with

the experience of the other brotherly peoples of the USSR, and hand in hand with them it moves forward in the first ranks of creators of a new life, together with the great Russian literature. Every year, the Georgian Academy of Arts develops scores of new artists and sculptors. The works of our artists are richly represented in countrywide exhibitions. Many of our artists, for example the sculptor Nikoladze and others, have been awarded the Stalin Prize—the recognition which crowns important works in the fields of art and science in our country.

In the past we did not have any opera theater. However, during the years of Soviet power a magnificent State Theater of Opera and Ballet has been created in Tbilisi. Today Georgia has 28 theaters. The company of the best of these has repeatedly toured the large cities of the USSR, presenting its art in Moscow and in the capitals of brother national republics. The dramatic art of Georgia today ranks among the best in the USSR.

In the past we did not have our own film industry. But since the Soviets came to power, Georgia has created its own cinematography. The Tbilisi Studio has produced films which have won international recognition and are today among the best productions of Soviet cinematography.

It was possible to produce and create all this only under the conditions of socialism—only with Soviet power—with the brotherly co-operation of the great Russian people.

If, in our past history, only a few individual progressive representatives of the Georgian people aspired to be united with the progressive forces of Russia, at present this aspiration is a mass phenomenon. The Russian nation assists all formerly backward people to march forward to the development of their productive forces, to reach the summits of science and culture.

The power of the teachings of Lenin and Stalin, of their policy regarding nationalities, is demonstrated by the fact that the people, having eliminated bestial and unnecessary feuds, have united to achieve a great common goal and—hand in hand—are harmoniously building the magnificent structure of the new society. We do not have in our multinational society any exploiters or exploited. We are a single harmonious family of equal peoples, mutually assisting each other in creating a new, happy, joyful life. The results of the wise policy of Lenin and Stalin can be seen in any of the national republics of the USSR. The peoples of Soviet Middle Asia—Kirghizians, Kazakhs, Turkmenians—the peoples of Autonomous Republics—Bashkirians, Buryats, Udmurts, Yakuts, and scores of others, now have their own written languages, literature, music and theater, rich with talent.

Yet only relatively recently, before the October Revolution, the dark forces of the old world incited national feuds among the "non-Russians." There was continuous bloody national strife and carnage among Armenians, Tatars, Azerbaijanians and Georgians—destroying hundreds of thousands of lives. Our children have none of this. Quite strange to us have become those bestial laws which suppressed all that was good in the human being, compelled him to think egotistically about himself alone, taught him to seek his own welfare by any means at all and to build the happiness of some people upon the misfortunes of others. During the recent war, when Hitler wanted once again to employ the weapon of national enmity, to incite feuds among the Soviet peoples, this plan, like the whole design of that crazy maniac, was a catastrophic failure. The humanism and nobility of the Russian people, the Russian soldier, won fame throughout the world in the battles of the Great Patriotic War of 1941 to 1945.

In the ranks of the Soviet Army, Georgians, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Byelorussians, representatives of all the other peoples inhabiting our immense socialist country, fought together with the Russian soldiers for the victory of democracy, for the rights of man, for peace. Together with the Russian soldier Yegorov, the Georgian soldier Kantaria raised the banner of victory over the Reichstag in Berlin.

Soviet man finds his personal happiness in the struggle for the best ideals of humanity—for the common goal. Before you stands one of these people. I am a graduate of an austere school of life. Half of my life was lived under the conditions of the old tsarist regime. A son of poor people, I was graduated from a trade school and worked in shops and factories as a locksmith.

But I was attracted to art, to creative work. However, without the help of a wealthy uncle or of influential patrons of art and literature, it was impossible even to think of such things in those days. I had neither a wealthy uncle nor an influential patron. The only job I could get in the theater was that of a decorator. I took a fancy to the cinema, and eagerly went to see pictures. Then the dawn of the Great October Revolution brought freedom to my country also. All that was progressive and vital, everything that was good, received an opportunity to grow and develop. And I began to work in a newly-organized, wonderful cinema studio. Individuals in the Soviet Union are concerned only with their work, with developing their abilities, with how better to serve the people. And the people never remain in debt to artists. The people highly value useful and creative labor. The people are generous. Four of my works were awarded the Stalin Prize. Could I or my poor parents ever have dreamed of such a future? Yet such is the destiny of hundreds of thousands of the people of our country. Many of our peasants hold the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. Our best scientists and engineers have earned renown as distinguished men of science and technology. The road to such fame, to social honor and respect, is open to every ordinary man in the country of socialism.

And you can understand that we are full of determination first and foremost to defend the cause of peace—no matter what it costs.

Those who witnessed the destruction of the towns and villages of the Ukraine and Byelorussia, the burying of living people in the mines of the Donbas, the ruins of Stalingrad—those who are able to imagine the sufferings of mothers gone mad with grief, having lost their entire families in a single minute—those who have trembled with the horror of Oswiecim where human beings were tortured and burned alive—those who remember the millions of miserable orphaned, homeless children of Europe—all those cannot help but exclaim with indignation: Damnation upon the enemies of humanity who are preparing a new war!

We want only one thing—that nobody should interfere with the good life we are building; that every nation on earth receive the right to determine

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TASS Sets the Record Straight In Regard to Greece

DURING the last few days reports have been appearing in American and other foreign newspapers to the effect that talks had taken place between the USSR representative to the UN General Assembly in New York, A. A. Gromyko on the one hand, and US Under-Secretary of State Rusk and British Secretary of State McNeil on the other hand, on including the Greek problem in the agenda of the forthcoming Paris session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

TASS deems it necessary to state that such information does not correspond to the facts.

The actual facts are as follows:

On April 26, Messrs.Rusk and McNeil met Gromyko and proposed to discuss unofficially measures to regulate the situation which has arisen in Greece and to stop the civil war.

In reply to the proposal of Messrs. Rusk and McNeil, Gromyko declared that if the British and American governments offer to take part in the matter of stopping the civil war and establishing peace in Greece, then the USSR will not refuse to participate in this matter, and that in regulating the situation in Greece, the recently published peace declaration of the provisional Greek democratic government expressing the desire that the civil war be terminated ought to be utilized.

In reply to the request of Messrs. Rusk and McNeil to state the viewpoints of the Soviet government regarding measures to bring the situation in Greece to normal, Gromyko listed these measures which could be taken:

1. That representatives of the powers appeal to the belligerents to cease hostilities.

2. That universal amnesty be proclaimed.

3. That universal and free parliamentary elections be fixed and that representatives of Greek democratic circles heading the people's liberation movement in Greece be included in the highest Greek body conducting the elections in Greece.

Gromyko also further stressed th expediency of these measures:

4. That representatives of the pow ers in Greece including the USSR ob serve the correct conduct of the elec tions.

5. That a joint commission of pow ers be set up, including the USSR to control the frontiers of Greec with her neighbors in the north.

Gromyko declared that with the in troduction of such control, cessation o military aid on the part of foreig states to the Greek government in men and materials must be announced and that the date must be fixed fo the withdrawal of foreign troops from Greece.

Messrs. Rusk and McNeil declared on their part that Gromyko's view with regard to measures for bringing the situation in Greece to normal wil be studied by them, and that at the next meeting they will state the views of their respective governments.

Chiaureli

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its own destiny in accordance with its own desires.

This is confirmed by the well-known fact that the Soviet Union does not construct military, naval or air bases around England, France and the United States or any other country. But military airfields have appeared on the frontiers of my beloved Motherland Georgia—in Turkey and Iran.

Are there people anywhere on earth who believe that Georgia plans to attack the United States or to conquer England? No, Georgia will do no such thing—neither will any of the other republics comprising the USSR. In regard to military blocs, to the North Atlantic Treaty—the purpose of these measures is all too clear; they are meant to split the world instead of uniting it. But we know that the forces of peace and democracy grow in the face of threats. These forces should be united as never before. We must expose the warmongers and their real designs everywhere. We must demand support of a policy of peace. Radio stations which transmit the so-called "Voice of America" daily greet us with "good morning" and "good evening," in Russian. But immediately following these good wishes we are not served with any beautiful examples of American culture, music and art. Instead the "Voice of America" begins to tell us old wives' tales of the "aggressive designs" of the USSR. Only babies could be taken in by these tales. We Soviet people have a better knowledge of our life, our intentions and our ideas.

As a Soviet citizen and a Soviet artist, I declare here in all sincerity that the peoples of the Soviet Union do not want war. I love my Georgia too much, just as the representatives of all our other nationalities love their republics. We love our beloved Motherland too much to wish it the incalculable calamities of war. The leader of the Soviet people—the great Stalin—recently once again extended his hand across the ocean, offering to conclude a pact of peace. This corresponds not only to the wishes of the Soviet people but to the wishes of the American people, and of the people of the whole world as well. Stalin's call for peace shed a bright beam of light upon the gloomy mist of war danger which is gathering over the world. But light blinds the eyes of birds of the night. Your conference extends its hand to all progressive people. It addresses itself to the broad masses of socially conscious people—appealing to them to unite all efforts for the struggle against the danger of war. You can rest assured that among us you will find a warm response.

We join our voices with the aspirations of progressive people everywhere in the world—we call to you for active and effective struggle for the cause of peace, our common struggle—for progress aimed at bringing the people happiness and creativeness instead of the horrors of destruction.

We are convinced that this appeal will find a response in the hearts of millions of honest people, in the hearts of all those who hold the interests of humanity dear.

In conclusion permit me to express from the bottom of my heart my gratitude to the sponsors of this conference for the hospitality extended to us.

Million-Ruble Incomes Not Uncommon For Collective Farms

By Ungarabai Khojabergenov
Chairman of Voroshilov Collective Farm, Uzbek SSR

THERE are 47 collective farms in our Yangi-Yul District. Forty of them, including the Voroshilov Collective Farm, earned incomes in excess of 1,000,000 rubles each in 1948.

Our collective labor is bringing us ever-greater wealth year by year. Last year we realized 1,341,000 rubles from the sale of cotton alone.

Cotton is the chief crop on the fields of Uzbekistan. The Soviet State is rendering great assistance to cotton growers. The state machine-and-tractor stations are tilling our fields at low cost; agronomists of the stations are helping to implement advanced agronomic technique in the cultivation of this valuable industrial crop.

Prior to collectivization, when each of us worked singly, even the most experienced cotton growers in the district never obtained more than 1 to 1.2 metric tons of cotton per hectare,* whereas in our collective farm we obtained 3.1 metric tons in 1947 and 3.6 metric tons last year. Crop yields of grain, vegetables, fruit and grapes also increased. The breeding program on our stock farms was very successful.

Last year's gross money income of the Voroshilov Collective Farm amounted to 2,327,506 rubles, or 400,000 rubles more than in 1947.

As a result of the increased income of the collective farm, the well-being of the collective farmers has risen, their cultural and living conditions have improved.

After allocating part of our income for the expansion of production, we, by decision of the general meeting of the collective farm, inaugurated considerable construction. Spacious premises for new nurseries are being built in our village of Dangir. The collective farmers want their children cared for under the best possible conditions during the hours when their mothers are working. We are also erecting a new building for the school with excellently equipped classrooms, study rooms, and laboratories. Besides this, a large club is under construction.

The personal incomes of the collective farmers have grown, together with the growth of the collective wealth. Last year the collective farmers received for each of their workdays (a measure of labor in collective farms, not an actual day's work) 11 rubles and 73 kopeks in cash and 5.7 pounds of wheat. The income of the family of the rank-and-file collective farmer Khamza Khalilov amounted to 21,363 rubles in cash and 7.2 metric tons of wheat. The family of Khatam Gadalov, in which there are three able-bodied persons, received 29,729 rubles in cash and 10.4 metric tons of wheat.

Under the rules of the collective farm, he who works best receives more. Especially big incomes are therefore earned by those who are foremost in production.

In 1947 the Soviet Government conferred the title of Hero of Socialist Labor on Nazarali-ata Niyazov, the foremost master of high crop yields of cotton. In that year he obtained a record yield of 8.67 metric tons of cotton per hectare on an area of three hectares. In 1948 he surpassed his own record, growing 9.1 metric tons of cotton per hectare on a six-hectare field. The year's income of Niyazov and his wife (who helped him in his work) amounted to 40,088 rubles in cash, 14.4 metric tons of wheat, 335 pounds of butter, plus other produce.

How are the collective farmers spending their income? Niyazov recently paid me a visit, and our talk turned to his plans for the immediate future.

"Last year," he said, "I built myself a spacious house, and I should like to furnish it beautifully. I intend to buy new furniture, carpets and pictures. In addition I have decided to purchase an automobile. The rest of my surplus income I shall deposit in my savings bank account."

Forty-one families moved into new houses last year. Now another 50 families have started building new houses for themselves. The administration of the collective farm is helping them obtain building materials.

Now that the collective farm has distributed its income among its members, the sales of our village co-operative store have greatly increased. The store has recently sold nearly 7,655 yards of various fabrics. To meet the demands of the collective farmers, the management of the co-operative has decided to order another 9,842 yards of fabrics: calico prints as well as expensive kinds of silk, velvet and woolens. The store is also doing a brisk trade in boots and shoes, underwear, crockery and other goods.

Soviet people, however, are not accustomed to rest on their laurels. We are planning to extend our sowing areas and to increase the average cotton crop yield to four metric tons per hectare. Our collective farm in the current year will supply the State with still more produce and will raise the living standard of the collective farmers still higher. We are striving to overtake the foremost collective farms in our district, those that have achieved better results than we did. For instance, the Kaganovich Collective Farm, one of the forty "millionaires" in the district, last year had an average crop yield of five metric tons of cotton per hectare, and its gross income exceeded 8,000,000 rubles. It distributed among its members for each of their workdays, 23 rubles in cash, 6.6 pounds of wheat and much other produce.

* One metric ton=2,204 pounds. One hectare=2.471 acres.

USSR Wars On Drought

A vast program of planting forest shelter-belts and building ponds and reservoirs to halt the waste caused by drought is under way in the steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European part of the USSR.

State tree belts will extend more than 3,900 miles. Windbreaks will be planted over more than 14,000,000 acres of farmland and some 44,000 ponds and reservoirs will be built between 1949 and 1955.



PREPARING FOR TREE BELT. Tractor-drawn equipment speeds work on the Komsomolets Collective Farm in the Krasnodar Territory.



PROTECTED WHEAT. This field demonstrates how windbreaks of trees shelter crops on the Kamennaya Steppe. The plan increases crop yields.



SCIENCE SPEEDS GROWTH. Special lights give oak saplings two or three years' growth in two months.



TREES ON STEPPE. This two-year-old windbreak is in the Ukraine's Kherson Steppe.



LABORATORY STUDY. Testing germinating power of tree seeds at various temperatures.



ELECTING YOUNG TREES. Collective farmers pick up apple saplings from a nursery for planting in the Krasnodar Territory.



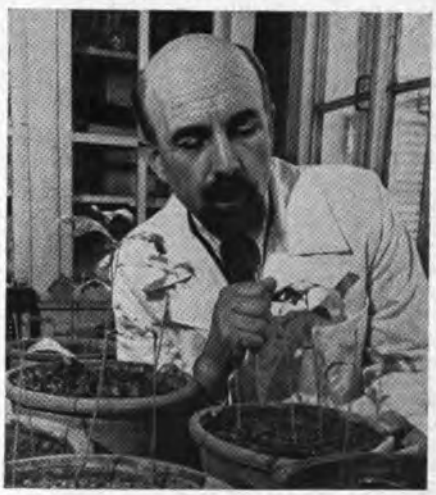
ONSERVATION. The Bityug river flows amid the shade of the trees in the Khrenov Wood, Voronezh Region.



HAND SEEDER. M. Chashkin designed this model for tree nurseries to help the great program.



BULLDOZER. Machines like these will help build artificial ponds on collective farms.



DISEASE STUDY. Means to protect trees from deadly parasites are sought in a Moscow institute.

Factory Runs Training School

Leningrad's Great Electrosila Plant Has Grown With Soviet Might

By Dmitri Bystrov and Elena Doroshinskaya

This is the first of a series of articles on the Electrosila Factory in Leningrad, one of the industrial giants of the USSR, and on the life of those who work there. Electrosila is typical of Soviet major industry.

THE Moscow Highway is one of Leningrad's busiest thoroughfares. It is lined with tall beautiful apartment houses, and the great show windows of its many stores sparkle with light and colorful displays; along its smooth asphalt pavement rolls an endless stream of cars, trolley-busses and motor busses.

At one side of the beginning of the street stands a tall wrought-iron arch with the word "Electrosila" inscribed in large letters. This is the main entrance to the great electrical equipment manufacturing plant known not only in Leningrad but also throughout the entire Soviet Union. It produces electric generators with capacities ranging from 0.0003 to 100,000 kilowatts and electric motors of countless types and sizes.

The plant has existed since 1897. In those days the Moscow Highway was a barren outskirt of the old St. Petersburg (as Leningrad was then called). The plant was then a semi-handicraft assembly shop. After the industrial crisis of 1907 it was closed down. Four years later it was bought by the German firm of "Siemens-Halske" (later it became "Siemens-Schuckert") which made of it an assembly plant manufacturing small electrical machines assembled from parts brought from Germany.

After the Great October Socialist Revolution the plant became public property and in 1923 was renamed "Electrosila." In that year also it manufactured the first four hydrogenerators for the Volkhov Electric Station. Such equipment up to then had not been produced in Russia.

The Electrosila Plant began to grow rapidly. It absorbed a number of small shops located around it, and



SHIFT CHANGE IN LENINGRAD. These Electrosila workers are leaving the factory.

new shops were built. The Electrosila Plant mastered the production of very large equipment. In 1931 it turned out a turbogenerator with a capacity of 50,000 kilowatts. In 1932 it produced the first one of four hydrogenerators for the Dnieproges, similar to those the General Electric Co. had produced to fill orders from the Soviet Union.

In 1937 the plant put out a huge unique turbogenerator with a capacity of 100,000 kilowatts and four excellent hydrogenerators for a power station on the Volga. In 1946 it manufactured the first turbogenerator with a capacity of 100,000 kilowatts with a hydrogen cooling system.

The outstanding work of the Electrosila Plant has earned it high recognition. In 1939 the plant was awarded the Order of Lenin, in 1945 the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, and in the spring of 1948, a second Order of Lenin. Many of its workers, engineers and office employees have been awarded orders and medals, and 12 of the plant's personnel who have taken part in designing new electrical machines have been awarded the title of Stalin Prize Laureate.

The director of the plant, Grigori Mukhin, comes from a poor worker's family and knew poverty very early in his childhood. In 1906, a boy of 15, he began working as a stevedore and then as a sailor on a battleship. He fought in the ranks of the Red Army in the Civil War. After demobilization in 1923, he began working at the Electrosila Plant as coil winder. At the same time he read a great deal, learned much, studied foreign languages and proved himself to be a man of initiative and great energy. After a time he was promoted to an administrative post at the plant; a little later he was appointed assistant director; and finally director. He holds five government decorations.

The chief engineer of the Electrosila Plant, Yevgeni Komar, a Byelorussian,

is a former peasant. Under the tsar he managed with great difficulty to get a primary education. After the Revolution he finished college and displayed exceptional talent. Working as designing engineer at the plant, Yevgeni Komar never stopped adding to his knowledge, engaged in extensive research work, presented his thesis and received his B.S. degree. For his work in designing high-capacity turbogenerators he has been awarded Stalin Prizes twice and he has been decorated twice.

Alexander Kolenov, now the elected chairman of the plant trade-union committee, began to work at the age of 11 in the difficult days of tsarism. In Soviet times he became a foreman. While working, Kolenov studied at an evening workers' school and completed his secondary education. Taking an active part in the social and public life of the plant, he has gained the confidence and respect of the plant's personnel. He was decorated twice for his selfless labor during the Second World War.

ELECTROSILA is justly proud of its on-the-job training program and the young people it produces.

One of these is Tamara Muratova, a young girl just out of school, who began work a year ago. She did not know any trade, and the personnel department referred her to the production training department.

Every new worker is usually interviewed by either Department Chief Sergei Mytarev or his aide, Vsevolod Bachurinsky. They learn the newcomer's inclinations and map out a course of training.

Tamara Muratova told Mytarev she wanted to become a patternmaker. At first he tried to dissuade her, pointing to the difficulty of learning the trade. Would it not be better to start at something easier? But Tamara was determined, and Mytarev liked that. He sent her to the pattern shop with instructions that she was to be given on-the-job training, and also was to take what is known as the "technical minimum" course, which teaches the theoretical rudiments of the job.

This is the first step in production training at the plant. The newcomer is assigned to an experienced worker for a period of one to three months, during which the trainee is not given any production assignments. He merely watches how his instructor works and, under his guidance, performs some of the separate operations. He gets acquainted, in time, with the entire production process and acquires the necessary knack.

There are no charges or fees for this training. On the contrary, the trainee gets a cash advance when he is employed; can live in rooms provided by the factory and eat in factory dining rooms at a nominal cost; and in addition receives 400 rubles a month for the entire training period. The instructor is paid from 100 to 500 rubles a month above his regular wages, the exact sum depending on the job.

When the trainee has mastered the trade, he is required to pass an examination both in practice and in theory. If the results are not satisfactory, training is resumed. If the pupil is up to the mark, the plant's qualifications commission gives the new worker a third-category rating. (Altogether there are six to eight categories, and the higher the skill, the higher the category and the larger the wages paid.)

Tamara Muratova had as her instructor a veteran patternmaker, Alexander Preis. She successfully passed her examination and became a patternmaker with a third-category rating.

Six months later Tamara asked to be enrolled in an advanced training course. These courses are the second step in production training and function in every shop. Classes are held in three-hour periods following the day shift, twice weekly. Those enrolled work only on the day shift throughout the course, which lasts from three to four months.

Muratova attended her course for four months, passed a full technical course for patternmakers, and was given a fourth-category rating with a base wage of 1,000 rubles a month.

This advancement will not end her training, however, as Tamara intends to take the course which trains foremen. This is the third training stage, and at present 75 workers at Electrosila are taking this course.

These three links in the training system give workers a chance to raise their skill and advance on the job. All are directed throughout by the production training department. All tuition is free, and workers are provided with



GIRL TRAINEE. Tamara Muratova is taught pattern making at the Electrosila Plant.

the necessary texts and manuals without cost.

The system of training personnel, however, is not limited to these courses. In addition, two state-maintained educational establishments operate on the plant's grounds. One is the vocational school of the Ministry of Labor Reserves. Here boys ranging from 14 to 16 years of age are accepted if they have a minimum of a fifth-grade education. Tuition is free, and the pupils are maintained for two years at state expense. They are given uniforms, work clothes, shoes, underwear, linen and their meals. They are also given free tickets to the movies and theaters. They get practical training in the shops and are given definite assignments. Even during the training period, they earn around 200 rubles a month.

Vocational school pupils not only learn a trade in their two-year course, but also complete a general seven-year schooling. They usually get a third or fourth-category rating, and are enabled to acquire a full secondary education in evening schools or to enroll in a technical school.

The other educational establishment is the Electrotechnical School of the Ministry of the Electrical Industry of the USSR, with a five-year course of study. It graduates electricians, mechanics and designers with a secondary technical education. This school has an evening department which enables workers to study without interrupting their production jobs. Workers who study evenings are given a number of privileges provided for by law. For instance, three times a year, before examinations, they are given leave with pay, usually 60 days annually.

Additionally, 67 workers of the Electrosila Plant who have been graduated from the technical school are continuing their education at evening departments or via correspondence courses in Leningrad's higher educational establishments.

As workers raise their skill on the job, they are promoted. Leonid Pludovsky, an electrician, was given a higher rating as he advanced from one term of the technical school to another. Last year he was graduated and, upon receiving his diploma, was appointed foreman. Wishing to become an engineer, he enrolled in a correspondence course of the Polytechnical Institute and is now in his second year.

Many workers and engineers, upon acquiring a higher skill and technical education, branch out into scientific investigation, or write scientific papers and work for scientific degrees. Sergei Kozlov, assistant chief of the machine shop at Electrosila, lectures evenings in the technical school. Boris Krasovsky, senior designing engineer, won his master's degree in technical sciences last year and is working on his doctor's thesis now.

There are many other training features in Electrosila, including its own scientific technical journal, and a lecture bureau which not only provides for shop lectures, but also shows films on technical subjects, issues information bulletins and has a special page in the plant newspaper.

The Electrosila trade-union committee has found that approximately 87 per cent of the employees are studying. This is in keeping with the tradition in all Soviet factories and mills, where workers are given every encouragement to acquire greater technical skill and to advance to higher paying jobs.

Last of Japanese Prisoners To Be Freed by November

In view of the fact that inquiries have been addressed to USSR members in the Allied Council for Japan concerning the dates fixed for the termination of repatriation of Japanese war prisoners from the territory of the USSR, the Repatriation Agency under the Council of Ministers of the USSR deems it necessary to announce the following:

Of a total number of 594,000 soldiers and officers of the Japanese Army taken prisoner, 70,880 war prisoners were set free in 1945 directly in the area of hostilities.

Within the period between December 1, 1946 and May 1, 1949, 418,166 persons were repatriated to Japan.

Within the period between May and November 1949, all remaining war prisoners, numbering 95,000 which excludes a certain group of persons with regard to whom investigation is being conducted at present into the war crimes they perpetrated, will be repatriated.

All expenses borne by the Soviet Union in repatriating Japanese war prisoners and civilians must be reimbursed by the Japanese government as provided for under the Repatriation Agreement of December 19, 1946 between the USSR member in Allied Council for Japan and General MacArthur's headquarters.

Germany

(Continued from page 304)

Junker (landlord) class. This act is of tremendous political import for, as is known, this class has always been the support of Prussian-German militarism. The agrarian reform has assisted in restoring the agriculture of the zone, in increasing the sown area, and in improving supplies to the population.

On the initiative of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, a two-year plan for the development of the national economy has been adopted which aims at the all round development of peaceful construction of the Soviet Zone of occupation.

This plan came into force on January 1, 1949. Industrial output will increase in 1950 by 35 per cent compared with 1947 and will reach 81 per cent of the 1936 level.

Soviet occupation authorities have carried through much work in developing culture and public education. Universities and other institutions of higher learning which were formerly accessible only to the well-to-do, have now opened their doors to the children of working people. Fascist spirit and racist obscurantism are being eradicated in the schools, teachers are being retrained, and new text books introduced. The schools, theater, moving pictures and radio in the Soviet Zone are utilized for re-educating the German people in the spirit of democracy peace, and progress. It goes without saying that this important educational work cannot be considered completed, but it is now on a firm foundation.

The success in the development of the Soviet Zone of occupation has been achieved as a result of the tireless implementation by Soviet occupation authorities of a genuinely democratic policy based on the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences.

Speculation is Unknown

Soviet Consumer Finds Trading System Guards Prices and Quality

By N. Tyapkin
Master of Science in Economics

SOVIET trade, one of the largest branches of the socialist economy, has its material basis in growing socialist industry and agriculture. The continual increase in the production of consumer goods in the USSR means the extension of the trade network and the growth of the commodity turnover. In 1948 the sale of many commodities and food products exceeded the prewar level.

Soviet trade is carried on through state, co-operative and collective-farm stores and markets; the first two predominate.

A citizen of the USSR can buy in state and co-operative stores anything he desires except the principal means of production, which are the property of the entire Soviet people, as represented by the State.

Prices are fixed by the Government, which acts in the interests of strengthening socialism and raising the standard of living of the working people. The principal factors taken into account in determining the prices in the state trading network of the USSR are: production outlay, tax on turnover and extra commercial charges—which includes transportation and packing expenses—and the wages of the workers and office workers of the trading organizations. The Soviet Government also takes into account such factors as the buying power of the population, the significance of the given commodity for consumption, the desirability of its distribution, and the substitution of some commodities for others in the interests of the population.

In the co-operative system, prices are fixed somewhat differently. Co-operatives sell commodities obtained from the state supplies at state prices, whereas those bought as raw material at the source of supply and reworked by the co-operatives are priced at least 10 per cent lower than on the unregulated market.



MOSCOW CIGAR STORE. Customer inspects "king sized" carton of Russian cigarettes in a Moscow retail establishment.

The aim of the co-operative trading system, like that of the state trading system, is to strengthen socialism and improve the material well-being of the working people.

All commodities sold at state and co-operative stores can be divided into three groups, according to how their retail prices are fixed. The first group includes the most important commodities and food products of mass consumption, whose prices are determined by the Council of Ministers of the USSR or, on its instructions, by the Ministry of Trade of the USSR. The second group is composed of commodities manufactured by local industry; the prices of such goods are set by the Council of Ministers of the given constituent republic, by the executive committees of the Soviets of the given region or area, or by the local organs of the Ministry of Trade.

The third group of commodities includes those whose prices are established by the trading organizations themselves, subject to the control of the executive committees of the local Soviets, and the organs of the Ministry of Trade.

As a result of state control of prices and the absence of private middlemen, the finished product is delivered directly to state or co-operative trading organizations. Thus, the Soviet buyer runs no risk of becoming a victim of speculation, temporary market fluctuations or other uncontrollable influences on the level of prices.

At the same time, through planned prices, the Soviet Government exerts a highly beneficial influence on the economic life of the country, encourages the development of certain branches of the national economy, raises the level of real wages, and strengthens the ruble.

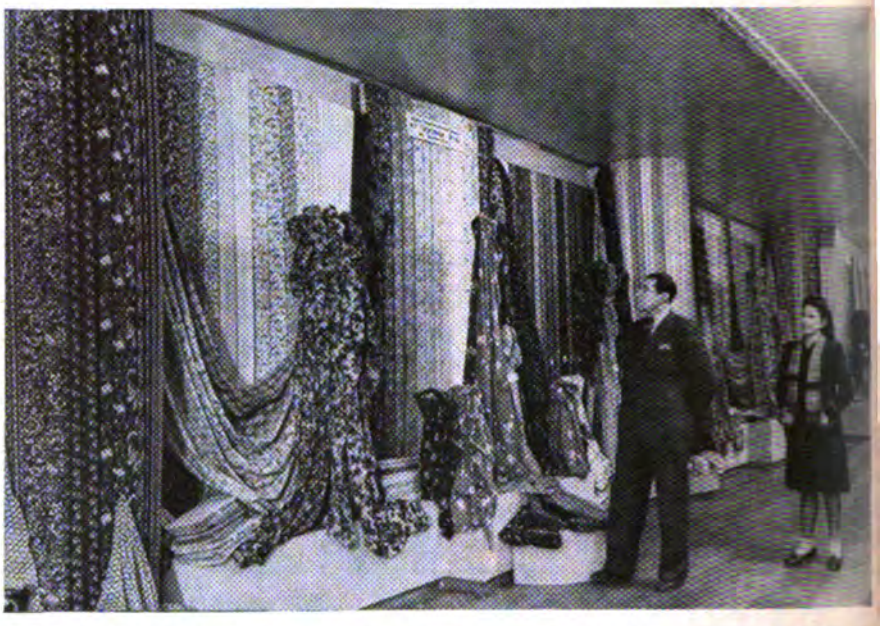
The collective farms, collective farm-

ers and individual peasants sell their products at prices which are influenced only by supply and demand—they are not regulated by the State. However, the fluctuation of the prices at collective-farm markets is by no means wholly a matter of chance. State and co-operative trade has a definite influence on the unregulated market. The increase in the quantity of commodities sold by the state and co-operative organizations at prices which are continually being reduced, stimulates an even greater reduction in prices on the collective-farm market. Thus, for example, the 13 per cent price reduction introduced by the co-operative stores in the third quarter of 1948 brought about a 24 per cent drop in collective-farm market prices. The influence of state and co-operative trade has also expressed itself in the construction of permanent market buildings for use by collective farms and collective farmers.

One of the most important economic laws of the Soviet system is the continual growth of public riches, accompanied inevitably by a rise in the material well-being of the broad masses of people. This law of economic development of the USSR is expressed, in particular, in the state policy on prices, which is directed toward the systematic reduction of the prices of all kinds of commodities and the simultaneous growth of the wage fund. In December, 1947, in connection with the currency reform and the abolition of the rationing system, prices on bread and flour were reduced by 12 per cent; on cereals and macaroni 10 per cent; and the prices of textiles, shoes, clothing and knitted goods were reduced 3.2 times as compared to the previous commercial prices. These lowered prices gave the Soviet people a saving of 57,000,000,000 rubles in 1948. In the course of the past 15 months, prices have been reduced three times—in December, 1947, in April, 1948, and on March 1, 1949. As a result of the first two of these three systematic price reductions and the increase in monetary earnings (which doubled in comparison with 1940), the real wages of Soviet workers and office employees more than doubled in 1948, as compared with the preceding years.



CO-OP TOYS. Alexandra Shevyakova finishes a toy in the Semyonovskaya Co-operative.



CHOOSING TEXTILES. Sample fabrics from the Trekhgornaya Textile Mill are shown to buyers at a Moscow exhibition.

The Soviet Government maintains constant control over the adherence of state and co-operative trading organizations and their employees to the established price list. According to a special decree effective since 1934, violation of the established prices on commodities, the sale of goods of inferior quality at the price of higher-quality goods, or the use of incorrect weights and scales are criminal offenses.

The successful fulfillment of the postwar Five-Year Plan opens new horizons to Soviet trade, and will undoubtedly lead to a further reduction in prices of the commodities of state, co-operative and collective-farm trading systems, and to an increase in public consumption. The Five-Year Plan of 1946-1950 sets the task of creating "an abundance of the principal items of consumer goods in the country." In five years' time the amount of the main food products on the market will increase on the average by 23 per cent, as compared with the prewar level; the amount of the most important commodities will increase by 36 per cent on the average, while the retail commodity turnover, in comparable prices, will increase by 28 per cent. During this period 235,000 stores and markets will be opened, including 153,000 stores operated with the most modern equipment and methods.

An essential feature of Soviet trade is the fact that sellers and buyers are not rivals, but fully-equal partners—the former fulfilling their state duties in selling, and the latter transforming their money earnings into the desired equivalent. Salesmen and customers in Soviet stores do not haggle over prices.

Soviet customers know that every one of the prices fixed by the Government is determined by the interests of the socialist economy, and that these prices are not eternal. As a rule in the USSR, past prices are higher than existing prices, which in turn are higher than future prices. This is an expression of the economic strength of the USSR and the vitality of its economic system.

Sound Teacher Training Backs Up Great Soviet School System

By Professor P. Shimbirev

THE teacher is very highly esteemed in the Soviet Union. This is understandable since it is the teacher who plays the decisive role in rearing and educating the future builders of a communist society. The tasks of the teacher are very great and filled with responsibility. To accomplish them successfully, he must be thoroughly versed in his profession, he must have a good general education, and he must be a person of high culture.

In the USSR, academic schools are divided into three principal types, namely: the elementary school, the seven-year or incomplete middle school, and the secondary school. On the basis of these three types of schools there exist three types of pedagogical institutions: the pedagogical school, the teachers' institute and the pedagogical institute.

The pedagogical school, which trains teachers for the elementary schools, is a secondary professional, educational institution with a four-year course of study. The pedagogical schools admit young men and women with seven years' schooling who pass the entrance exams. The subject matter is the same as in the senior grades of the secondary school: Russian, literature, mathematics, physics, chemistry, geography, general history and the history of the USSR, the Constitution of the USSR, and natural science. In addition to these subjects, the school curriculum includes psychology, pedagogics, methods of teaching in the elementary school, as well as manual and physical training, singing, drawing and calligraphy. All students of the pedagogical schools spend a period of time in actually putting their training into practice at schools, in the course of which they acquaint themselves with the general organization of school study and work, give lessons under the supervision of both specialists in methods and skilled teachers of the school, and conduct extra-curricular work with the pupils.



TEACHERS' GOAL. Here is a typical first-grade class in a Moscow elementary school. Children start school when they are seven years old.

In addition to the pedagogical schools, there are pre-school pedagogical schools which train instructors for kindergartens.

The teachers' institutes train teachers for the fifth, sixth and seventh grades and admit persons with a complete secondary (ten-year) school education, provided they pass the tests. The course of study is, as a rule, of two years' duration.

The special course at the teachers' institutes is divided into the following main branches: physics and mathematics, natural science and geography, language and literature, and history. In addition to these basic subjects, students of all the departments study the fundamentals of Marxism and Leninism, which broadens their social and political outlook and arms them with knowledge on the basic laws of the development of nature and society, psychology, pedagogics and teaching methods. They too receive a practical training course at school.

The pedagogical institutes, which train teachers mainly for the eighth, ninth and tenth grades of the secondary school, admit the secondary school graduates who get the best marks at the entrance examinations. The pedagogical institutes are calculated for a study course of four years and, with few exceptions, contain the following faculties: language and literature, physics and mathematics, natural science, geography and history. In addition to these faculties, many of the pedagogical institutes have foreign language faculties. In Moscow, Leningrad and other big cities there exist

foreign language institutes with faculties in English, French, German, Spanish and other languages. Some institutes maintain faculties of physical education and sports, and of pedagogics which train teachers of pedagogics, psychology, and other subjects for pedagogical schools.

Apart from the special subjects, students of all the faculties study the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism and political economy. Students of the faculties of language and literature and natural science and history are taught, in addition to this, dialectical and historical materialism. Students of all faculties receive instruction in the pedagogical sciences: psychology, pedagogics, history of pedagogics, and methods of teaching in the secondary schools.

The system of education includes lectures with practical seminars and laboratory study. Attendance of lectures, as well as all other school classes, is obligatory.

All students receive practice teaching in the senior grades of the secondary schools, where they give lessons and conduct extra-curricular educational work.

Pedagogical and teachers' institutes are the most widespread type in the USSR.

All Union and Autonomous Republics have pedagogical and teachers' institutes as well as pedagogical schools, which develop native teaching cadres.



KIRGHIZ STUDENTS. These girls are training to become teachers.



ARITHMETIC LESSON. Practice teaching is included in the studies of Soviet pedagogical schools.

The tremendous scope of pedagogical education in the USSR is clearly evident in the number of students at these institutes. Thus, in 1946 the students of the pedagogical institutes numbered 79,000 and the teachers' institutes 43,000.

Many teachers for the senior grades of secondary schools are being trained at the universities by the faculties of history and philology, biology, physics and mathematics and by several other faculties. The university course of study is five years.

A large network of evening and correspondence departments of teachers' and pedagogical institutes enables school teachers to raise their qualifications.

Evening departments have been set up in the big cities where there are many teachers. The teachers work in the schools during the day and attend lectures, seminars, and practical classes in the evenings.

The correspondence courses of the teachers' and pedagogical institutes are designed to help teachers employed in towns and villages. The course of study at the correspondence departments is longer than at the regular day institutes. For example, the study course of the correspondence teachers' institute is three years and that of the pedagogical institute is five years.

Correspondence students do regular written assignments, and twice a year, each time for a month, they come to the institute where they listen to lectures on basic subjects, work in the laboratories, and take their exams. When students of the correspondence course cover the whole program, they take their final examinations and receive their diplomas which give them the same rights as the day students.

The pedagogical educational institutions have reared a whole army of highly skilled teachers for all types of schools since the establishment of Soviet power. Soviet teachers have achieved notable success in the communist upbringing and the general education of the young people of the Soviet Union.

The peoples of the USSR rate very highly the work of the school teacher. Many teachers have been elected deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics and of local Soviets of Working People's Deputies. Thousands of teachers have been awarded Orders and medals.

In the USSR Lenin's behest has been accomplished—the school teacher has been placed on a level that has never been achieved, and can never be achieved, in bourgeois society.



GRADUATES. These young teachers finished at the Chuvash Pedagogical Institute in the city of Cheboksary.

Baku Players Praised

New Soccer Teams in First Division Demonstrate Early Merit

By Nikolai Bezrukov

ALTHOUGH it is a bit early yet to draw any conclusions about the USSR soccer championship race from the opening contests, some of the offensive tactics displayed are drawing the attention of many fans.

As our regular readers know, there are 18 teams in the leading division this year bidding for the national title. They will engage in 306 matches in two rounds of play.

Stalingrad's Torpedo eleven, formerly known as the Tractors, got off in a rush, defeating Minsk Dynamo and then polishing off the strong Leningrad Dynamo squad.

Baku's Neftyanik team, engaging in the top national group for the first time this season, held both the Moscow Torpedoes and the Leningrad Zenith warriors to scoreless ties. Baku then took the measure of the classy Moscow Air Forces team in a third contest.

The other teams assigned to the top ranking group this season made good showings in their starting events. Moscow Locomotive tied with Kiev Dynamo and then won from the Shakhtar team from Stalino in the Donbas. The Kharkov Locomotives, the other railway team in the division, surprised some observers by forcing the renowned Moscow Spartaks to a scoreless tie. The Kharkov lads then went on to shut out the Minsk Dynamos by a 3 to 0 count.

On Sunday, April 24, the USSR soccer champions, the Moscow Central House of the Red Army team, played its first game of the season against Riga's Daugava eleven and won by a 3 to 0 score.

A greater number of young, up-and-coming players will make their debut in the lineups of the country's leading teams. These young players who have gained their experience on the various club teams will be worthy successors of the older players. The changed lineups will undoubtedly yield positive results in this season's soccer contests.

It should be noted that the 18 first-group category teams now participating in the race for the USSR soccer title represent seven Union Republics: the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, the Ukraine, Georgia, Byelorussia, Azerbaijan, Latvia and Armenia. Matches for the USSR soccer championship will be held in 12 cities. In addition to that, more than 1,000 of the country's soccer elevens are expected to take part in play for the USSR soccer cup honors. More than 75 soccer teams, representing the 16 Union Republics and a number of industrial centers, will battle it out for top honors among the second group teams.



BEFORE THE BIG GAME. Captain Alexei Grinin of the Central House of the Soviet Army soccer team meets Leonid Solovyev of the Moscow Dynamo eleven as referee stands by.

* * *

Many athletes of the trade-union sports societies have registered new records in honor of the Tenth Soviet Trade-Union Congress, which was held in Moscow.

Performing in an indoor swimming pool competition in Moscow, Honored Master of Sports Leonid Meshkov of the Stalinets Sports Society covered the 400-meter (437.44 yards) course, butterfly style, in the excellent time of 5 minutes 53.0 seconds, and established a Soviet record. Meshkov registered the second Soviet record in the 100-meter (109.36 yards) breast stroke. He covered the course in 1 minute 14.8 seconds, thereby exceeding the old norm for Masters of Sports by 1.2 seconds.

Meshkov, who received his training at the Stalinets Trade-Union Sports Society, has already bettered more than 100 Soviet records. This year Leonid Meshkov has succeeded in smashing four of the country's swimming records.

The physical culture collectives of the city of Dzaudzhikau, in the Caucasus, held a four-day mountain climbing competition in honor of the Tenth Trade-Union Congress. A total of 152 climbers ascended the peak of the Mal-Choch-Kort Mountain—a height of more than 13,000 feet—and placed the bust of Joseph Stalin on it.

A Muscovite's Diary

ENGINEERS of the Soviet automobile industry have come up with another new wrinkle that will contribute vastly to our whole economy. It is a new type of truck, no larger than the usual gasoline models, but powered by a steam engine. The new vehicle is different from various foreign models, which need a special type of fuel, in that it can burn wood, which is easily available in most localities.

New models are beginning to roll off the assembly lines in all types of heavy and light cars as envisaged in the Five-Year Plan.

At the Gorky Motor Car Works, for instance, engineers have brought out a new six-seater light car, called the ZIM, and a phaeton or open-model of the popular medium-priced Pobeda.

Our automobile factories are in production now with scores of new models of trucks, busses, sedans and open passenger cars, as well as special types of vehicles for the transport of food, coal, oil, and timber, ambulances of various types, and fire-fighting vehicles.

Engine Runs 15 Years Without Overhauling

Readers interested in machinery and railroading will be amazed, as I was, to learn that a Soviet locomotive has operated 15 years, running 750,000 miles, without an overhauling.

This engine, M-4139, was turned out by the Kharkov Works and has been continuously in the service of the Prokopyevsk Mines. During its 15 years of life it has pulled thousands of heavy trains freighting coal from the Kuzbass pits.

This achievement in proper maintenance is the result of the tireless efforts of senior engine driver Levkin.

Fish Prices Drop As Supply Rises

Although our Moscow always has plenty of fish—and thousands who appreciate good sea food—it has been even cheaper and more abundant in our shops of late.

Inquiring for the reason, I was told that the warm weather and early spring enabled the spring fishing fleets to start their operations early.

First to sail was the fleet of the South Maritime Province of the Far East, and soon afterwards the crab flotilla sailed. By the time my American friends read this, there will be crabs available for everybody — and crabs that fail to reach the retail shops will meet their end in our floating crab canneries. These "factories afloat" caught 300,000 pounds of crabs in a four-day period.

Fishermen on the Latvian coast have reported great shoals of cod, plaice and sprat, and rich harvests are being garnered by the Baltic fishing fleet too. Scores of vessels have sailed to the Azov Sea fishing grounds, and fishing is well under way in the North Caspian too.

Glaciers in the Pamirs Officially Renamed

Evidence that foreign expeditions which visited the Pamirs prior to the First World War had falsified the history of the exploration of the Pamir peaks and named many glaciers after foreign scientists and statesmen has been published by the Geographical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The report said the foreigners did this although the peaks and glaciers had been discovered by Russian or Tajik scientists and mountain climbers.

A German expedition which visited the Pamirs in 1939 renamed a glacier which had been mapped by the Russian scientist Korzhenevsky under the name *Ice Ear*. The Germans named it the *Notgemeinschaft* glacier, while they called the Deblokhan glacier *Finsterwalter*.

Appropriately enough, the Geographical Institute has made the necessary corrections in the geographical map of the USSR.

Scientists to Study Harnessing Winds

Although water power is common almost everywhere, man has not yet been able to get the maximum use of the wind, or air power.

To improve the use of the wind on farms, the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the USSR has set up a permanent commission to give scientific leadership in this field.

I am looking for some really sound developments from this commission's work. Research institutes have constructed many original types of windmills and wind motors of various capacities for irrigating, for pumping water to livestock barns, and for generating electricity.

I am informed that a number of new wind motor designs are undergoing final tests now before being placed in mass production.

One of the interesting projects being studied by the Institute of Agricultural Mechanization and Electrification is the possibility of coupling water power stations with the wind motors for the generation of electricity.

Savings Banks Report Deposits Increase

A measure of the economic well-being of the Soviet people may be found in a recent report showing that deposits continue to flow into our savings banks.

Total deposits during the past three months have increased by 645,000,000 rubles. This increase is particularly marked in the large industrial and cultural centers of the USSR.

In addition to the increase in the deposits, there has also been a substantial increase in the number of depositors.

Mobile Book Shop Sells to Farmers

When our rural citizens are unable to get to the book shop, the book shop is sent to them.

A traveling book shop has been organized in Rostov-on-Don, and in a 10-day period, the car visited 37 collective farms and four machine-and-tractor stations, selling several thousand rubles' worth of books.

Scholars in RSFSR To Get New Texts

An old friend in one of the state publishing houses tells me that the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation has ordered the issuance of more than 90,000,000 text books this

The "Muscovite" will be glad to have readers' suggestions as to subjects they would like to see covered in future "Diaries." Suggestions should be sent to "Muscovite," c/o USSR Information Bulletin 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D. C.

year. The books will include 6,100,000 copies for non-Russian schools in which classes are conducted in the native tongue. The texts will be issued in the Tatar, Bashkir, Buryat-Mongolian, Yakut and other languages.

It seems to me, from my recollection of publication figures, that this makes something of a record in the text book field for a single year.

Soviet Specialists Are 44% Women

In our Soviet country, as you have been told time and again, it is hard to find a field in which women take no part. At the present time, I am advised, a total of 44 per cent of the entire number of Soviet specialists are women. There are 4,000 women in the scientific institutions of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR alone. A total of 237 women have been awarded Stalin Prizes.

Professor Pelageya Poluboyarinova-Kochina is an outstanding specialist in mathematics and mechanics. Corresponding member of the Academy Anna Pankratova is widely known for her historical works, while another corresponding member, Varvara Paris, has written 100 papers on ancient Russian history and the history of Ukrainian literature. Professor Olga Vorobyeva is well known among the list of women geologists.

Moscow is Building Additional Schools

As a veteran resident of Moscow, I glow with pride at each new achievement of my native city. The papers have just informed us that 17 new school buildings will be constructed during 1949 in Moscow. This will bring the total number of school buildings up to 566, and give them a total capacity of 613,000 children.

By teaching our youth in modern, well-equipped schools, our well-trained Soviet teachers are building both a socialist society and a real foundation for world peace and good will.

More Movie Houses Also Scheduled

Although our children's schools come first, the new building program has not forgotten the moving picture fans. There will be 24 new moving picture houses in Moscow this year, of which 18 will take up the first floor of large apartment houses now under construction here.

Moscow's building plan also includes an extension of the city's network of gardens and parks.

Moscow University Work Employs Thousands

While on the subject of building, it is interesting these days to watch the thousands of construction workers on the job at the Moscow University site on Lenin Hills. The project has been speeded up in accordance with a recent decision. This means that within two years—by the end of 1951—the new university buildings will be put into commission. Within this short period as well, the main, 26-story building, a number of teaching buildings, and apartment houses for professors and students will be completed. You have seen photographs of the new structures, which will be surrounded by a botanical garden, a large park and stadium with soccer fields and sports grounds covering an area of 275 acres.

Air Lines Extended For Summer Travel

Soviet air lines have issued new summer schedules calling for faster service for both passenger and freight traffic, particularly to the more remote districts.

New lines will connect Leningrad with the largest towns in Siberia, Central Asia and the Urals, and with the health resorts in the popular Crimea and the Caucasus.

On the main lines, passengers now ride in fast, comfortable IL-12 express planes. The length of the main lines reached the projected 1950 figure in 19948, which is an estimate of the progress of Soviet civil aviation.

New Rate Offered Group Subscribers

A special rate for group subscriptions of ten or more copies of the *Information Bulletin* is being offered for a limited time at $1.00 each per year. All copies must go to the same address.

Clubs, organizations and others desiring to take advantage of this new group rate should make out checks to the *Information Bulletin of the Embassy of the USSR*. The address is 2112 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 8, D. C.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

May 30—June 12

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from May 30 to June 12. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in two periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. and from 8:30 P.M. to 10:15 P.M.

Radio listeners may hear the 6:20-7:30 P.M. broadcast over these frequencies: 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31 and 15.39 megacycles.

The 8:30 to 10:15 P.M. programs may be heard on 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31, 15.39 and 15.41 megacycles.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, May 30, June 6 and 13—programs for farmers; "The USSR—the Land of Socialism" at 7 P.M.

Wednesdays, June 1 and June 8—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, June 2 and June 9—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, June 3 and June 10—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, June 4 and June 11—economic reviews; weekly sports reviews; "The USSR—The Land of Socialism" at 9:40 P.M. Replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, June 5 and June 12—concerts.


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JUNE 10, 1949



PERFUME FACTORY. Sorter Nina Zhukova inspects bottles. (See other pictures on Page 357.) FRONT COVER. The USSR commemorates the 150th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Pushkin. BACK COVER. Soviet boys hunt crabs at Pioneer camp.

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Recalls Potsdam Agreement

Vyshinsky Offers Plan for United Germany To Foreign Ministers Council

From a Speech by A. Y. Vyshinsky

The following is an account of the speech made by A. Y. Vyshinsky before the Foreign Ministers Council in Paris on May 24.

A. Y. VYSHINSKY reminded the Council that this was not the first time that the representatives of the four Powers had encountered the problem of the economic and political unity of Germany. During the war, at the Crimea Conference, the leaders of the three great Powers—the USSR, the United States of America and Great Britain had already devoted their main attention to this problem. Establishing at that time their policy with regard to Germany, they set themselves the cardinal historic task of destroying German militarism and nazism and creating the guarantee that Germany would never again be able to disturb the peace of the world. The leaders of the Governments of the USSR, the USA and Great Britain had recognized then that the settlement of the question of the fate of Hitler Germany was possible only on the basis of the above program. Subsequently, France too joined in this.

"This was, as we all know," Vyshinsky continued, "on the eve of the defeat of Hitler Germany. Two months later at the Potsdam Conference, after Hitler Germany surrendered, a new agreement was reached on the economic and political principles of co-ordinated policy of the Allies with regard to Germany. The Potsdam Conference proclaimed as the cardinal aim of the policy of the four Powers with regard to Germany the reconstruction of Germany on a democratic and peaceful foundation proceeding from the recognition of Germany as a single political and economic unit. This found its expression specifically in the decision to establish a number of German administrative departments headed by state secretaries.

"Thus," Vyshinsky concluded, "at the Potsdam Conference the victor Powers had already recognized that they would treat Germany as a single economic and political unit, and this was fully correct. Only by observing the principle of the unity of Germany economically and politically is it possible to realize the tasks which the leaders of the four Governments set themselves in their policy regarding Germany. This policy had to ensure the liquidation of German militarism and fascism, had to ensure the development of German peaceful industry, agriculture and the entire national economy of Germany, and had to ensure the development of internal and foreign trade, and economic relations between Germany and other countries which would have facilitated meeting both the needs and peaceful requirements of the German people and the fulfillment of their obligations to the Allies."



A. Y. Vyshinsky

The further development of the principles of this policy on Germany found its expression in the decisions taken in 1947 at the Moscow Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers when the ministers of France, Great Britain, the USA and the USSR arrived at the conclusion about the need to prepare measures aimed at establishing a provisional all-German Government. "I stress," Vyshinsky said, "an all-German Government. This conclusion corresponded to the principle of the political unity of Germany adopted at the Potsdam Conference and was a concrete elaboration of this principle."

Vyshinsky reminded the Council that the Moscow Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers had defined in detail the powers of the future central German Government stressing that this Government "will be competent to take legislative and executive measures in order to ensure the necessary unity." It was pointed out further that what was in question was political unity, economic unity, financial unity and legal unity. The delegations of the four Powers—the USSR, France, Great Britain and the USA—had placed within the competence of the central Government such questions as the emission of money and coins, co-ordination of banking, taxation, control of exports and imports and of foreign currency as well as foreign trade and customs. The representatives of the three Powers—the USSR, the USA and Great Britain had placed within the competence of the central German Government in addition to the above, measures for control over the deliveries of food, distribution of shortage foodstuffs and raw materials, planning of industry, control over labor conditions, wages and prices, and a number of other questions of importance to all of Germany.

Vyshinsky also reminded the Council about the agreement concerning the control machinery in Germany already prepared by the European Advisory Commission. Under this agreement su-

preme authority in Germany on all questions concerning Germany as a whole was to be exercised jointly by the Commanders-in-Chief of the Allied armed forces in Germany's Zones of Occupation, for which purpose the four Commanders-in-Chief formed a supreme control agency called the Control Council. The tasks of the Control Council included:

1. Ensuring appropriate co-ordination in the actions of the Commanders-in-Chief in their Zones.

2. Drafting of plans and reaching agreed decisions on main military, political, economic, and other questions, for all of Germany.

3. Control over the German Central Administration.

4. Guidance through the respective agencies of the administration of Greater Berlin.

"Such were the four major spheres of problems," Vyshinsky said, "which imposed on the Control Council definite duties. From this it can be seen that the entire machinery of the Control Council was geared to effecting the demilitarization and democratization of Germany, to facilitating the reconstruction of Germany into a single, democratic, peace-loving state. Throughout the activity of the Control Council the Soviet Government invariably strove for the realization of these tasks. It rightly considered the activity of the Control Council organized in conformity with the above tasks as the primary condition for preventing the danger of the revival of German aggression, for the democratic reconstruction of Germany, and for meeting the legitimate demands of the Allied States which had suffered from German aggression. The stand of the Soviet Union on the question of German reparations is well-known. However, on all these questions the Council of Foreign Ministers has not yet been able to reach agreed decisions."

Vyshinsky pointed out that the Governments of the USA, Great Britain and France have taken to the path of trilateral decisions and measures which are in obvious contradiction to previously adopted decisions on the German question taken by the four Powers—the USA, Great Britain, the USSR and France. Among such measures was the plan for establishing a West-German Government designed to seal the splitting of Germany, a plan designed to oppose the western part of Germany to the rest of Germany. Similar aims were also pursued by the decisions adopted by the Governments of the USA, Great Britain and France in Washington in April this year on the fundamental principles for fusing the three Occupation Zones of Western Germany, decisions on the so-called Occupation Statute for Western Germany, as well as the trilateral agreement on establishing a control agency for the Ruhr.

"As for the Ruhr," Vyshinsky said, "the Soviet Government as early as the Potsdam Conference proposed to recognize that the Ruhr industrial area, as an inseparable part of Germany, must be under the joint control of the USA, Great Britain, the USSR and France. The Soviet Government proposed then to set up for the Ruhr industrial area for a definite term a special Allied Council of representatives of the abovementioned Powers. This position of the USSR is well known, and I shall not dwell on it."

Vyshinsky stressed that the Soviet Government attached and continues to attach great importance to the questions of the Ruhr. The Soviet Government has considered and considers as incorrect a situation in which the Ruhr, which is of exceedingly great importance militarily and industrially, is outside of international control on a quadripartite basis. Also incorrect is the fact that the Control Council in Germany has been removed from considering and settling issues relating to the Ruhr province, particularly from control over the production and distribution of coal and steel which plays a decisive part in the entire economy of Germany. Organization of an international control agency for the Ruhr, consisting of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France and the USSR, with participation in the Allied Council of other states bordering on Germany, namely Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Denmark, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, for consultation on questions connected with production and distribution of the Ruhr output, as well as representatives of the German economic agencies, would be a reliable means for ensuring due international control over the Ruhr industrial area.

Without dwelling in detail at present on all the measures of the Western Powers with regard to Western Germany and particularly to the Ruhr, since the attitude of the Soviet Government toward this was sufficiently elucidated and is well-known, the Soviet delegation considers it necessary to reiterate its stand on these measures and declare once again that they run counter to the interests of peace and security to the peoples of Europe.

The Soviet Government stood and stands for establishing economic and political unity of Germany. The Soviet Government strove that this trend should be followed in its activities by the Control Council which is called upon to exercise supreme authority in Germany during the period of occupation and to ensure the implementation of demilitarization and democratization of Germany, to ensure her reconstruction into a single, peace-loving, democratic state.

In concluding his speech, Vyshinsky submitted to the Council of Foreign Ministers the following concrete proposals of the Soviet delegation:

1. With the aim of ensuring economic and political unity of Germany:

a) to restore the activity of the Control Council of Germany on the former basis, as an agency called upon to exercise supreme authority in Germany;

b) to restore the Inter-Allied Kommandatura in Berlin for co-ordinating city-wide measures in administering Berlin and for ensuring the normal life of Berlin as a whole.

2. Considering at the same time that it is impossible to effect the economic and political unity of Germany without establishing a single German central agency in whose jurisdiction would be problems of economic and state development which are of importance for Germany as a whole, to recognize as necessary:

a) setting up an All-German State Council on the basis of the German economic agencies now existing in the Eastern and Western Zones;

b) restoring the All-Berlin City Council.

The question of the date of elections to the All-Berlin City Council is to be referred for consideration to the Inter-Allied Kommandatura of Berlin.

Vyshinsky Explains Soviet Stand

Four-Power Control of Germany Must Be Re-established

A Speech by A. Y. Vyshinsky

The Council of Foreign Ministers held its third meeting on May 25 under the chairmanship of A. Y. Vyshinsky. Discussion of the first item on the agenda was resumed. A. Y. Vyshinsky delivered the following speech in reply to the speeches made by Messrs. Acheson, Schuman and Bevin at the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers on May 24:

TODAY I would like to reply in brief to the remarks made yesterday by the representatives of the United States, Great Britain and France concerning the proposals introduced by the Soviet delegation for consideration of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

It seems to me that there is every ground for noting that Mr. Acheson and M. Schuman and Mr. Bevin referred, in the speeches they made yesterday, to the Potsdam Agreement as the point of departure in this particular problem.

Mr. Acheson assured us that United States policy toward Germany proceeded from the Potsdam decisions and that, essentially speaking, all that the Potsdam Agreement stipulated had already been carried into life in the American Occupation Zone of Germany: denazification and demilitarization had been almost completed, all war criminals had been brought to book and punished and, as Mr. Acheson said, "the German people are already acting on democratic principles." True, Mr. Acheson immediately made a reservation, from which it followed that the task of denazification and demilitarization had been *almost* carried out and that in West Germany not all but *many* agencies were functioning on the basis of the laws and principles of a democratic state.

This reservation is naturally of no small importance, as it introduces an essential correction to the optimistic picture painted of the state of affairs in the Western Occupation Zones of Germany. Mr. Acheson's reservation was appropriately made, especially if one bears in mind certain facts occurring in the Western Zones of Germany which do not attest to the flourishing of the democratic system in these Zones.

On his part, M. Schuman admitted that in Potsdam measures had been envisaged to steer Germany on the road to unity. The unfortunate thing, however, as M. Schuman puts it, consisted in that "various pyramids had been built on different principles and that there had been no common roof over these pyramids."

As a result, as was described here by M. Schuman, differences arose in the Council of Foreign Ministers and in the Control Council. It was revealed that the Allied Control Council was incapable of effecting and ensuring cooperation of the four Powers, and was incapable of preparing the unity of Germany, which came within its jurisdiction in accordance with the Potsdam Agreement.

Thus the main thing on which I would like to focus attention is that M. Schuman also corroborated the necessity of proceeding from the Potsdam Agreement in settling the German problem.

As far as Mr. Bevin is concerned, he openly stated here that the British Government, and I am quoting from the Russian stenographic report, "had always bent every effort in order fully to adhere to the conditions fixed by the Potsdam Agreement of 1945." Mr. Bevin at this point referred to clause "c" of paragraph 15 of the Potsdam decision, which speaks of the necessity of establishing Allied control in order to ensure equitable distribution of essential commodities between the several Zones, so as to produce a balanced economy throughout the whole of Germany and reduce the need for imports.

Only one thing remains incomprehensible and that is: Why did Mr. Bevin single out clause "c" from the whole paragraph 15, and did not seemingly attribute importance to the other clauses of this paragraph? Why specifically did he not recall clause "a" of the same paragraph 15, which speaks about the necessity of carrying out the program for industrial disarmament and demilitarization of Germany, or clause "d" of the same paragraph, which speaks of control over German industry and all economic and financial international transactions, including exports and imports, with the aim of preventing Germany from developing a war potential and of achieving the other objectives named in this Agreement? Nevertheless these are important clauses, and it would seem that it was necessary to speak not only of clause "c," but of the whole paragraph 15, and not to forget no less important clauses which are of momentous significance.

For some reason Mr. Bevin made no references to paragraph 14 either, which states that "during the period of occupation Germany shall be treated as a single economic unit," or to other paragraphs of this extremely important section of the Potsdam Agreement which laid down the economic principles of the policy of the occupation Powers with regard to Germany. Be that as it may, all three—the Foreign Ministers of the United States, France and Britain—made, as the basis of their yesterday's speeches, the admission that the principles stipulated by the Potsdam Agreement were obligatory for them and for the policy of their Governments with regard to Germany.

They, however, by-passed in their speeches of yesterday such highly important principles of the Potsdam Agreement as the principles of economic and political unity, although it is precisely this question that is on the agenda of the present session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, and it is precisely this problem with which we should occupy ourselves. More than that, they declare that the realization of German unity had turned out to be

impossible and that Germany, as Mr. Acheson said yesterday, had "absolutely automatically disintegrated into separate cells." As Mr. Acheson said yesterday, this disintegration was followed by a process of restoration in the same automatic manner—first Bizonia was established, then Trizonia and, as Mr. Acheson explained, all this occurred due to the "impossibility of having a united Germany."

The Soviet delegation cannot agree to such an explanation. Not everything in such an explanation is in order. Indeed, if it is impossible to have a united Germany, if it is impossible to have the unity of Germany, that unity which is the subject under discussion by the Council of Foreign Ministers, then the question arises of what to do with the principles of the Potsdam Agreement, to which both Mr. Acheson and the other Foreign Ministers of the Western Powers referred yesterday as the allegedly indisputable and obligatory guide in their policy toward Germany.

There is an obvious contradiction here which can be eliminated only by adhering to the principles of the Potsdam Agreement. Nor was M. Schuman any more correct yesterday when he explained the dismemberment of Germany, not by the theory of "automatic disintegration of Germany into cells" but, as he said, and here I again resort to the Russian shorthand report, by the fact that "certain Powers had not managed to evade temptation."

All these arguments were evidently needed to give a basis for objections to the restoration of the Allied Control Council in Germany. M. Schuman said yesterday that the re-establishment of the Allied Control Council in Germany did not solve the problem, while Mr. Acheson called the re-establishment of quadripartite control a step backward. Should this be understood thus, that control is untimely and that consequently it is now impossible to speak of the re-establishment of control because, as it was said here yesterday, this would be a step backward?

How can one, however, explain the fact that it was only in April, 1949, that an agreement was signed in Washington on tripartite control in Germany which established that a supreme commission, as this commission was called, would function, consisting of representatives of the United States, Britain and France—the sponsors of this agreement—the commission to consist of one high commissioner from each Power, and that it would be the supreme Allied control agency? A series of paragraphs in this agreement deal with this control.

Thus it seems that tripartite control is timely and quadripartite control untimely. It seems that tripartite control is a step forward and quadripartite control a step backward. What does this signify? Does not this signify that, when speaking of the untimeliness and inexpediency of re-establishing the Allied Control Council on a quadripartite basis, they in essence oppose precisely quadripartite control, that is control with the participation of the Soviet Union? If all this is interpreted, then it boils down to this: We will exercise control without the Soviet Union; with the Soviet Union we do not want to exercise control. Is such an interpretation of the stand taken by the Western delegations correct? If this is correct, then it is useless to speak of unity.

This is why the Soviet delegation can in no way recognize as convincing those arguments which were advanced here against our proposal to restore the activity of the Control Council on a quadripartite basis. Naturally it may be said: We are against restoring the activity of the Control Council because in the Control Council decisions must be adopted not by a majority vote but on the unanimity principle. This shackles us; this you see is unacceptable. It must be recalled, however, that the Washington Agreement on tripartite control also provides for a unanimous decision on a series of questions. Therefore such an argument against the proposals of the Soviet delegation to restore the activity of the Control Council can hardly satisfy anyone.

We propose to re-establish the activity of the Control Council on the former basis, that is on the basis of the Potsdam Agreement, that is on the basis of those very same agreements which were confirmed here yesterday by all three Foreign Ministers of the United States, Great Britain and France.

Today I utilize the opportunity afforded me to strengthen the arguments I advanced yesterday by additional arguments in favor of our proposal.

I shall now turn to other problems. Yesterday we heard here an indication to the effect that the creation of Bizonia and Trizonia represented progress toward securing the unity of Germany. But if the establishment of a central German Government is really being sought, of which Mr. Bevin spoke here yesterday, then one cannot but note that the consummation of the creation of a bizonal or trizonal system of administration is not a very suitable method for facilitating the creation of an All-German Government.

Mr. Acheson, as could be understood yesterday, takes a negative attitude toward the proposal of the Soviet delegation to create an All-German State Council. I must recall this proposal of the Soviet delegation concerning the creation of an All-German State Council. The Soviet delegation's proposal consists of establishing, on the basis of the German economic agencies now existing in the Eastern and Western Zones, an All-German State Council as an economic and administrative center of Germany with governmental functions in the above-mentioned spheres of economic and state development, with the supreme authority of the Control Council preserved.

Mr. Acheson is inclined to regard this proposal as a step backward. Is this so in reality? The Soviet delegation believes that this is not so, that this is not a step backward. In reality the Soviet delegation's proposal to create an All-German State Council constitutes a step forward along the road to establishing the unity of Germany.

Indeed, can the economic and political unity of Germany be secured without the establishment of a single German central agency? An All-German State Council should, under present circumstances, be such a single German central agency with governmental functions, under whose jurisdiction would be questions of economic and state development of significance for Germany as a whole, with the supreme authority of the Control Council preserved.

Allow me to put this question to my colleagues: Does such an agency exist at present, does an agency which could be a central All-German agency exist at present? You cannot say that such an agency exists, because in fact it does not. In such a case how can

Soviet Trade-Unions Educate Leaders In Specialized Schools

By F. Ryzhenko
Educational Department, Central Council of Trade-Unions

WITH a membership of more than 28,500,000, the role of trade-unions in every field of public and economic life has expanded in Soviet years. The work of the unions has acquired particular significance in the present period of the successful construction of a communist society.

Soviet trade-unions are cultivating a communist attitude toward labor and public property and are raising the cultural and technical level of the workers to that of engineers and technicians.

Soviet trade-unions have hundreds of thousands of leading functionaries thoroughly versed in the theory and practice of trade-union work, but each year new people from the rank-and-file advance to positions of leadership in the unions.

Thus, for example, the general membership meetings held to hear reports on trade-union work at the end of last year and the beginning of this year elected new people to the position of chairman in nearly half of the factory and pit committees in the miners' and textile workers' unions.

Soviet trade-unions maintain a big system of schools and offer courses for the education of new trade-union functionaries, with special advanced courses for trade-union executives.

These schools include the Moscow and Leningrad higher schools of the trade-union movement with a three-year course of study, and four schools with a two-year course, as well as numerous courses for the advanced training of trade-union functionaries for the central, republican, regional, factory, and local committees.

The Moscow higher school of the trade-union movement trains leading executives specializing on questions of social insurance, wage rates, labor protection and organizational work. It has a post-graduate department dealing with the theory and practice of the trade-union movement.

Soviet trade-unions devote much attention to cultural activities. The Leningrad higher school of the trade-union movement trains executives for the cultural departments of trade-union central committees, for palaces of culture, trade-union clubs and libraries.

Certificates issued by the Leningrad and Moscow higher schools carry the same rights as diplomas of other Soviet institutions of higher learning.

Courses at the two-year schools include the history of the trade-union movement, the practical experience of the trade-unions in the USSR, general history, historical and dialectical materialism, political economy, economic geography of the USSR and foreign countries, and the Five-Year Plan of restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR.

The Moscow higher school of the trade-union movement will institute correspondence courses for trade-union executives next September, but it would be wrong to assume that the training and advanced training of union leaders is confined to schools and courses. Hundreds of thousands of trade-unionists are systematically widening their knowledge through self-education, by studying independently the experiences of the trade-union movement.

Vyshinsky

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one say that the creation of such an All-German agency is a step backward? We are told: This is a step backward because we in the West have gone further.

I repeat, however, there is no central All-German agency in the West, and therefore those who consider that they in the West have gone further are mistaken. Moreover, in the West, as everybody well knows, steps are being taken, not toward setting up such an All-German central agency, but precisely in the opposite direction—from the creation of an All-German central agency to the creation of zonal agencies of power, no matter what you may call them, be these agencies bizonal or trizonal, nevertheless they are zonal agencies.

That is why the Soviet delegation considers that its proposal to create an All-German central agency on the above-mentioned basis and with the aforesaid functions is a real step forward, capable of ensuring, of facilitating in any event, Germany's unity in the economic and political aspect.

It was said here yesterday that one cannot ignore what already exists and that one should proceed from the real state of affairs. If this reproach is cast at the Soviet delegation, then this is an unjust reproach. Because clause "a" of paragraph 2 of the Soviet delegation's proposals submitted yesterday to the Council of Foreign Ministers says quite clearly—"to set up an All-German State Council on the basis of the German economic agencies now existing in the Eastern and Western Zones." Therefore it is incorrect to present the matter as though the Soviet delegation does not reckon with the real state of affairs, which is what was said here yesterday—as if the proposal of the Soviet delegation calls for a return to the past, as if it constitutes a step backward.

The question of Germany's unity in economic and political aspects and of the conditions of its realization constitutes a very important question. It is our conviction that the proposals introduced by the Soviet delegation constitute a realistic and effective step forward along the road to securing Germany's unity. This is why the Soviet delegation supports the proposals it introduced in the Council of Foreign Ministers at yesterday's meeting.

Cites US and British Examples

Monopoly Throttles Press Freedom, Gromyko Tells UN

From a Speech by A. A. Gromyko

The following is from a speech made by Andrei A. Gromyko, head of the Soviet delegation, to the General Assembly of the United Nations on May 13. The Assembly was considering the draft "Convention on International Transmission of News and the Right of Denial."

"THE question of freedom of information is inseparable from the struggle for peace. For three years already the United Nations organization has been considering the question of freedom of information and the press. This question was raised for the first time at the first session of the General Assembly in London at the beginning of 1946. Already then it was clear from whom the proposals really emanated. Subsequently it became still more definitely clear what aims are pursued by its discussion.

"The discussion of the question of freedom of information showed that those who initiated the raising of this issue by no means aim at struggling for real freedom of information. On the contrary, the facts show that they fear free and objective information, and replace the task of struggling for such information by a set of suggestions and rules which contribute to increasing the role of the American newspaper trusts in their dissemination of war propaganda."

Criticizing the draft convention, Gromyko said it lacked important provisions designed to ensure the dissemination of truthful information in the interests of the people, while, on the other hand, the convention contained many articles and paragraphs envisaging all sorts of privileges for correspondents which accorded with the interests of the bankers and big industrialists. The convention also contained detailed instructions on how to utilize the means of information and the press for the uninterrupted service of the newspaper owners, the big publishers who controlled the management of different means of information and the press in many countries. Yet freedom of information can be assured only in the case of the press being free from pressure and the dictates of the publishing trusts and syndicates.

Passing to the question of the so-called "right of denial," Gromyko stressed that the draft outlined in a most detailed way how denials regarding one or another report were to be given in the press; it calculated the number of lines and words a denial should contain. At the same time the authors did not even raise the question of how to combat the streams of dishonest and untruthful information circulated by the Anglo-American press regarding some states, and first and foremost regarding the Soviet Union. The draft convention showed that its authors were far from the idea of facilitating the struggle against distorted and false information.

"Strange as it may seem," Gromyko continued, "in preparing the draft convention the main task to which it should have been subordinated was 'lost sight of.' The authors of the convention 'lost sight of' the need to make the convention an instrument of the struggle for peace, in the struggle against war propaganda.

"In vain do we seek in the draft convention now being discussed for any kind of appeals to struggle against fascism. There are no such provisions in the convention. The inclusion of such provisions submitted by the Soviet delegation was vehemently opposed, as always, first and foremost by the representatives of the United States and Great Britain."

Gromyko cited many facts showing that the press in the United States belongs to the big monopolies, trusts, and syndicates which exert pressure on public opinion through the press. "Seventy-six newspaper trusts of the United States," he said, "directly own 375 newspapers, or 25 per cent of all the daily newspapers in the country, and moreover these are the biggest newspapers. All of them taken together have under their control 53.8 per cent of the country's newspaper circulation. According to the same data, 200 big publishers supply the American market with 90 per cent of all books, and the 10 biggest ones issue more than 25 per cent of all the books.

"The eight biggest publishers dominate the magazine market in the United States, among them Hearst, Curtis, Time Inc., Crowell-Collier, McCall, and Readers' Digest Association.

"No better is the situation as regards American radio companies which, as is known, disseminate so-called 'free information' throughout the world. According to figures contained in Hutchins' report, the United States has a little over 1,000 radio broadcasting stations. But almost 800 of them belong to a system of the four biggest radio broadcasting concerns: National Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System, Mutual Broadcasting System and American Broadcasting Company.

"According to statistics published in the United States, 92 per cent of the inhabited places in the United States where newspapers are published have only one newspaper, the owner of which in many cases also owns the only radio station and, in this way, exercises a complete monopoly in the dissemination of 'free' information.

"The monopolistic and unified nature of newspaper and radio information in the United States is stressed also by the fact that 95 per cent of all daily newspapers in the United States use information of the three main news agencies: Associated Press, United Press and International News Service. Who does not know that these agencies supply their information to many other countries and that in some of them they have a monopoly position?

"Lord Camrose, owner of the *Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post*, pointed

out in his well-known book on British newspapers and those who control them, that the British press is controlled by five groups of monopolists, who issue more than 55 newspapers with a total circulation of 25,000,000 copies. The same book states that all newspaper owners are prominent manufacturers and financiers or are closely associated with them.

"No better is the situation in radio broadcasting in Britain. The British Broadcasting Corporation has almost completely monopolized radio broadcasting in Britain.

"In view of these facts, can one speak of any sort of semblance of freedom of information and the press in the United States and Great Britain? One has to be a really naive person to believe hypocritical statements of those who try to maintain that there is freedom of press and information in the United States and Great Britain.

"The defenders of the convention now being discussed state that this convention ensures freedom of information and its truthfulness, because it provides for facilitating the access of correspondents to other countries and the collection by them of information abroad. But in doing so the fact is lost sight of that the aims pursued in sending correspondents, for example American correspondents, to other countries, are far from being always as noble as is depicted by the authors of the convention.

"The tasks of this whole army of foreign correspondents who are in the service of the big newspaper monopolies are defined by the general policy of the leading circles of the states which have embarked on the path of unleashing a new war. Hence, we would seek in vain for an objective presentation of the situation in other countries, or of the international situation, or of the position taken by states in one important issue or another in the main organs of the American press or by their representatives abroad. They make it their aim to poison relations between countries, to circulate dishonest information about the USSR, to foster hostility in the peoples of their countries for the peoples of the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy, to fan enmity among them—all this being done under cover of pompous phrases about the struggle for peace, for democracy, for the fundamental rights and freedoms of man.

"What has been said about the press is also fully applicable to the radio.

"At the end of 1947 a group of authors, headed by one named Swirsky, published a book, *Your Newspaper*, in which the following was pointed out: 'It cannot be denied that the American press bears the main responsibility for that spirit of ignorance and hatred that darkens our relations with Soviet Russia. For more than a generation most of our newspapers have been preaching enmity for almost everything Russian. They placed their ban even on the school, so that as a result of Hearst's campaign a teacher must either keep silent or speak very cautiously about Russia . . .'" (The above quotation is re-translated from the Russian.)

"The question arises, what then are the big newspaper monopolies of the Western countries, particularly the American, seeking to gain from the Assembly? What are the authors of the convention seeking? They seek to obtain the possibility for the widest penetration into other countries with the aim of circulating reports which whip up war hysteria, cultivate hatred of some peoples for others. It is clear that this is grist to the mill of only the most inveterate militarists and warmongers. Not long ago certain American correspondents who had resided in Moscow for several years were exposed as spies.

"What is said about the morals of the press in certain states by no means signifies that all those working as foreign correspondents serving American and British newspaper concerns are dishonest people or spies. By no means. There are people who have convictions and a conscience. But those people as a rule cannot keep their jobs for long if they do not adapt themselves to meeting the requirements of their masters, if they do not sell their pens and their honor to suit the capitalist monopolies.

"What is in question are not separate personalities, not the subjective qualities of one correspondent or another. What is in question is the system, the laws according to which this entire complex machinery of means for disseminating information in some Western states develops, exists and carries on its activity.

"In the course of the discussion of the question of freedom of information at the conference in Geneva and in the agencies of the United Nations organization, the representatives of the United States and Great Britain delivered quite a number of speeches on the harm of press censorship, about the alleged absence of such censorship in the United States and Great Britain.

"In passing, hints were cast at the Soviet Union during discussion of this question, though it is known that the Soviet Union has to resort to censorship precisely in order to combat the calumny which some foreign correspondents residing in the USSR are trying to supply on the orders of their masters. Such censorship restrictions are not directed against freedom of information. They aim at preventing the dissemination of distorted information. They are not cause for shortcomings in the dissemination of information, but the consequence of vices which affect the entire system of dissemination of information in the Western states. It is known to all that the Soviet press, being fully at the disposal of the people, wages consistently and undeviatingly a struggle for peace and security among the nations. You will not see any calls to war in Soviet newspapers, books, magazines. There are none.

"The facts regarding censorship do not correspond to the allegations presented by the delegates of the United States and Britain. If there is no formal censorship in the United States and Britain in peace-time, this does not mean that it does not actually exist. On the contrary, censorship in fact does exist, a ruthless censorship which screens all dispatches and selects only those which are to the advantage of the newspaper corporations.

"The censorship which in practice exists in the United States and allows the publication of only what suits the owners of newspapers and newspaper corporations, made even the President of the United States lose his temper once.

"Delivering an election speech in St. Louis, Missouri, on October 30, 1948, President Truman said: 'When that message went to Congress (September 1945) the smear campaign on your President started in all its vile and untruthfully slanted headlines, columns and editorials. The Hearst saboteurs, the McCormick-Patterson character assassins, all began firing at me, as did the conservative columnists

90% of Workers Participate

Socialist Competition Helps Build Mighty Soviet Industry

By Constantine Tokarev

STALIN once said that socialist competition was the communist method of building socialism. This meant that socialism was built on the basis of the maximum activity of millions of working people.

Today 90 per cent of the working people of the USSR are taking part in socialist competition. And the Soviet trade-unions—which Lenin called a "school of communism"—play the major role in initiating and organizing the movement for socialist competition.

"There isn't a single enterprise in our country today," said Vassili Kuznetsov, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions, "whose personnel is not striving to fulfill the Five-Year Plan successfully. In 1948, more than 2,000 factories had already completed their Five-Year Plans."

Delegates who took the floor at the recent Congress of Soviet trade-unions gave case after case of successes achieved in socialist competition.

Delegate Yefanov, chairman of the iron and steel workers' trade-union, spoke of the work of 23-year-old Ivan Lenivtsev, a branch secretary at the Verkhisetsk Works. Lenivtsev got all the union members in the foundry to join in socialist competition, as a result of which labor productivity rose and the shop produced 7,500 tons of metal over and above plan.

Splendid results were chalked up in socialist competition by Vassili Amosov, an iron and steel worker in Zlatoust. Amosov finished his five-year program in three years and two and one-half months and then undertook to turn out 2,500 tons of high-grade steel over and above his five-year goal. His challenge was taken up by all the country's best iron and steel workers.

A memorable speech was made at the Congress by Skobnikov, chairman of the trade-union committee at the Kirov Works in Leningrad. He reported that every trade-unionist at the vast Kirov Works had joined in socialist competition with the object of cutting production costs by 7,000,000 rubles. A total of 420 turners and milling machine operators had switched over to the high-speed method of metal cutting.

Skobnikov read a telegram he had just received from the Kirov Works. It reported that milling machine operator Ivan Leonov had fulfilled his shift program by 1,590 per cent.

Another speaker was Alexander Chutkikh, assistant foreman in the Krasnokholmsky Worsted Mills. He called attention to yet untapped possibilities for raising labor productivity and improving the quality of output.

Speeches of other workers who addressed the Congress were along the same line. All had a mature and statesmanlike approach, reflecting the high ideological and political level of the Soviet people.

Gromyko

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and radio commentators. Not because they believed anything they said or wrote, but because they were paid to do it.'

"Of course, Presidents can speak so openly about the press only when they are at the same time candidates for President. This is an authoritative admission that the American press, from the standpoint of dissemination of information, is tendentious, directed from several centers to which all visible and invisible threads from newspapers, magazines, radio stations and other means and channels of communication lead.

"But what then should be said of the ordinary reader, or, as the favorite expression in the United States has it, of the 'common man,' who has no press facilities at his disposal?

"In order to have one's own, even small, newspaper in the United States, millions of dollars are necessary, which, of course, are not possessed by workers, office employees or their organizations.

"Such is the situation with regard to freedom of press and information in the Anglo-American countries whose representatives like to boast of the democracy of their press in the United Nations organization. On closer scrutiny it turns out that this democracy is a phantom, that it does not exist in reality.

"Perhaps the convention under discussion is aimed at rectifying the situation, at restricting the arbitrary rule of the newspaper corporations in the dissemination of information? No. Its authors permit nothing of the sort. They do not permit even the thought that the dissemination of information should be organized so as to facilitate the objective presentation of facts and events, facilitate the improvement of relations among countries and the consolidation of international peace. No attempts whatsoever, even the most timid, have been made in this direction.

"All this shows that the convention has nothing in common with the democratic principles of the United Nations. It suits the anti-democratic forces. It suits the aggressors and stranglers of democracy."

At the end of his speech Gromyko stressed that the slogan of "freedom of information" was being used as a cover for the struggle against democracy, against peace and friendly co-operation among the nations. Some tried to use "freedom of information" as a camouflage for the possibility of brazen pressure on public opinion to suit their interests.

"The USSR delegation," Gromyko said in conclusion, "takes the same stand regarding this convention as it did before. It objects to and will vote against its adoption."

Was Head of Soviet State

Kalinin Remembered As Worker During Exile In 1901

By K. Lyubchenko

Mikhail I. Kalinin, who served the Soviet people as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, died on June 3, 1946. Born into a peasant family, and himself a worker, Kalinin was a close associate of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin.

If you look toward Koply Peninsula from the walls of the ancient Vyshgorod fortress, you see a forest of stacks towering over the buildings of factories and plants. This is the industrial heart of the capital of Soviet Estonia, the District which bears the name of the former Tallinn worker, Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin.

In 1901, M. I. Kalinin was exiled to Tallinn by the tsarist government for his revolutionary activities. The old workers well remember what intense political activities were developed by Kalinin while working as a metal turner first in the Volta Plant and then in the Central Railway Shops—what energy he devoted to the political education of the working people of Estonia.

There are still many people living in Kalinin District who had the good fortune to work with Mikhail Kalinin, to visit him in his home, and to assist him in his political activities. Among them are the workers, K. Rokhtma, N. Pyardy, and I. Valmet.

This is what the turner, K. Rokhtma, relates of his meetings with Kalinin:

"In the spring of 1901 I became an apprentice in the railway shops. A little later, a young man of about 25 or 26 years of age came to work there. This newcomer was M. I. Kalinin. As there was no vacant turning lathe for his use, he worked in the beginning at a planing machine. Mikhail Ivanovich attentively studied the people around him. Both the workers and the apprentices enjoyed his confidence. He had many talks with me.

"Kalinin was always our well-wisher and our friend. He often



Mikhail I. Kalinin

pointed out that the workers should read newspapers more regularly, should not drink, that they should have their trade-unions, that in order to gain a better life workers must fight for their rights.

"Nobody had ever spoken to us like that before. We understood that we had before us a new kind of man, courageous, clever, and strong. We grew to love him dearly. Comrade Kalinin tried to explain everything to us, as far as circumstances permitted, for in those days the tsarist gendarmes were continually spying on us."

In 1945 the workers Kallas and Rokhtma visited their former working comrade who had become President of the Soviet Union.

Recalling this meeting, they relate that "Mikhail Ivanovich asked us many questions, most of them about the Tallinn plants—about the Volta, the Ilmarine—at that time the Vygand Plant—the Peter Shipyards, now the Marine Shipyards, and the Baltic Textile Mills. We sat and talked with Mikhail Ivanovich, the President, as we used to sit and talk with him when he was our co-worker. As always, he was our dear comrade and friend."

It was not accidental that the former Tallinn turner was so interested in the fate of the District and its enterprises. They have changed beyond recognition since the establishment of Soviet power. The Volta Plant, which was practically at a standstill under bourgeois rule in Estonia, is now steadily expanding. It no longer produces cigarette-lighters or electric heaters, as formerly, but electric motors which work in many enterprises all over the Soviet Union.

The Tallinn Machine-building Plant has grown beyond recognition. From a small, private enterprise belonging to a German, Franz Krulle, it has become a large plant producing special equipment for industry.

The Baltic Textile Mills has also changed greatly. Razed to the ground by the German fascist invaders, it is now rising from the ruins anew. A powerful boiler-room has been equipped. A dye factory is being built. A five-story building is being completed for the spinning mill. This year the output of textiles will increase five-fold as compared with last year.

The District has also changed beyond recognition in appearance. A green belt of gardens, boulevards and squares surround the industrial section. New, beautiful, buildings are being erected on empty lots and are rising from the ruins every day. At present, a block of modern dwelling houses for the workers of the Volta Plant is being completed. The workers here will live under conditions which could not even be dreamed of by the old workers, the contemporaries of Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin. Busses and streetcars connect the District with the center of the city. Busses also run along Soo Street, past the little house which bears a memorial plate on its wall. The inscription tells us that Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin lived here from 1901 to 1904.

Writer Born 150 Years Ago

Works of Poet Pushkin Were Marked By His Progressive Trend

By Alexander Tseitlin

Doctor of Science, Senior Scientific Worker of the Gorky Institute of World Literature

ALEXANDER Pushkin, the founder of modern Russian literature, was born in Moscow on June 6, 1799 of a noble but impoverished family. His interest in literature was manifested at a very early age. Endowed with an inquisitive mind, the boy very soon read all the books in his father's library. But he was particularly impressed by the Russian fairy tales heard from his grandmother and nurse.

At the age of 11, Pushkin entered the Imperial Lyceum (a special school for privileged sections of society near St. Petersburg), at Tsarskoye Selo, now named Pushkino, and graduated in 1817. His adolescence coincided with a period marked by a tremendous upsurge in social life. The Patriotic War of 1812 which ended in the victory of the Russian people over Napoleon's hordes, inspired Pushkin, like all his contemporaries, with a feeling of fervent patriotism. The year 1816 saw the formation of the first secret organizations of the future Decembrists (aristocratic revolutionaries who strove to overthrow the autocratic régime and establish a constitutional monarchy in Russia). Young Pushkin was closely associated with some of these organizations, and, in the words of one of his friends, he "lived and was inflamed in this volcanic atmosphere." A number of his freedom-loving poems, *Ode to Liberty* and *Message to Chaadayev,* advocated the overthrow of the tsarist tyranny. These poems, which became widely-known in the progressive sections of Russian society, prompted Tsar Alexander I to exile Pushkin from St. Petersburg in 1820.

From 1820 to 1823 the poet toured the Caucasus and the Crimea and lived in Bessarabia and Odessa under police surveillance. At this time the poet established closer contact with members of the secret revolutionary society of the Decembrists. At the same time he was carefully following the development of the national liberation movement in Western and Southern Europe. Pushkin's lyrical verse and poems of this period bear the imprint of the Romantic school. They depict the life of peoples remote from civilization and the colorful landscapes of the South. Later he became increasingly bold in his criticism of the ulcers of bourgeois society. Particularly noteworthy in this respect is his poem, *The Gypsies* (1827).



ALEXANDER PUSHKIN. This portrait was painted by V. Tropinin in 1827.

In the summer of 1824, following his conflict with a high dignitary, Count Vorontsov, Pushkin was exiled to his estate at Mikhailovskoye, where he lived in solitude for two years. His works of this period show a rapid transition toward realism. At Mikhailovskoye Pushkin continued his work on *Eugene Onegin,* a novel in verse begun during his exile in the South. Mirroring the poet's reflections about his country's future, this novel paints a broad canvas of the life of Russian society in that period. The great critic, V. Belinsky, therefore, had every ground for calling *Eugene Onegin* an "encyclopedia of Russian life." Equally realistic is another work relating to this period, the tragedy, *Boris Godunov,* written with marvelous fidelity to the period of political rebellions and struggle for power in the Russian State at the beginning of the seventeenth century. In this tragedy the poet laid still greater emphasis on the significance of the people as the driving force of history.

In December, 1825, uprisings of the Decembrists occurred in St. Petersburg and in Southern Russia. These uprisings were drowned in blood by Tsar Nicholas I. After sending the leaders of the secret societies to the gallows and the remaining members to hard-labor prisons and exile, Nicholas I recalled that Pushkin was still at Mikhailovskoye. But lacking any evidence about the poet's participation in the political conspiracy, the tsar used different tactics with regard to Pushkin —he decided to bring him closer to the royal court in order to compromise the freedom-loving poet in the eyes of the people. With this object in view, he summoned Pushkin to Moscow in the autumn of 1826 and there staged a comedy of magnanimous "forgiveness." The poet hardly gained anything from the termination of his exile—he became a captive of the tsar. He had no right to publish anything without the tsar's permission, nor did he have the right to leave the capital. But these new persecutions did not alter Pushkin's convictions. Through his poems of this period Pushkin greeted the Decembrists in their "prison holes" and expressed solidarity with their cause.

The last decade of Pushkin's life (1827 to 1836) was the most prolific of his literary career. Pursuing his

creative searchings on a scope which has no parallel in world literature, Pushkin produced writings in all the literary genres.

His attention was primarily attracted to lyrics. Pushkin's genius received full play in his political verse filled with indignation against tyranny and exposing the despots, and in his lyrical poems on friendship and love. To this day Pushkin's poems remain unsurpassed for their profound content and beautiful simplicity of form.

Pushkin was equally successful in epic poetry. Many of his epic poems are dedicated to Russia's history. *Poltava* tells about the struggle conducted by Peter I for a strong national Russian State. *The Bronze Horseman* reveals the dramatic conflict between autocracy and the modest personality of the suffering underdog.

Among the most popular genres of Pushkin's epic poetry are his fairy tales, *The Golden Cock, Tsar Saltan,* and *The Priest and His Servant Balda.* Pushkin has organically assimilated not only the form but also the democratic ideology of the Russian folk tale which is permeated by a sarcastic attitude toward the ruling classes of tsarist Russia.

From the beginning of the thirties of the nineteenth century Pushkin devoted much attention to prose, which for him occupied a secondary place in Russian literature compared with poetry. He wrote a series of short stories under the general title of *The Belkin Tales,* the novels *Dubrovsky* and *Queen of Spades,* and the historical novels *The Negro of Peter the Great* and *The Captain's Daughter.* Pushkin's prose is dedicated to the democratic sections of his contemporary Russian society, to the working intellectuals, handicraftsmen, to the people. In the *Stage-Coach Master* he pictured with exceptional humanity the tragic fate of the "little man" in his time. In *The Captain's Daughter* Pushkin reproduced some realistic pictures from the peasant uprising of 1773 to 1774; the heroes of the novel, Grinev, Masha, and the leader of the peasant insurgents, Pugachev, are genuinely Russian national characters.

Lastly, in this period Pushkin devoted much time to the drama; he produced such gems of Russian dramaturgy as his "little tragedies" marked by a deep psychological insight, the folkloric drama *The Mermaid,* and others. The traditions of *Boris Godunov* were continued and further developed in these works in the direction of greater realism and artistic simplicity.



PUSHKIN AND MICKIEWICZ. The two men met in 1826. This sculptured relief is by M. Malberger.

A feature characteristic of all Pushkin's works of this period is their progressive political tendency. In all his writings Pushkin criticized despotism, the power of superstitions, philistinism, his sympathies invariably being on the side of those who were connected with the people, on the side of the self-sacrificing fighters for freedom. The political significance of this mature Pushkin art was aptly characterized by Hertzen who wrote: "Only the ringing and rolling song of Pushkin resounded in the valley of slavery and torture. This song continued the past epoch, filled the present with powerful strains, and penetrated into the distant future. Pushkin's poetry was an earnest of the future and a consolation."

These progressive motifs in Pushkin's poetry were cloaked in forms free from any affectations. Through his critical notes Pushkin fought indomitably against the misty poetry of the Romanticists, for the "charm of naked simplicity . . . free from conditional embellishments of versification." He advocated a "free and broad picture of characters." Hence the realism which permeates nearly all Pushkin's works. He demanded that literature should delve into the living sources of the people's language, and he made his own poetry a genuine people's poetry.

This profoundly progressive essence of Pushkin's literature brought forth sharp condemnation from the tsar and the court aristocracy who sought a convenient opportunity for doing away with the rebellious poet. This opportunity came in 1836, when D'Anthes, a French royalist emigré, was importunately courting Pushkin's wife. Pushkin challenged D'Anthes to a duel. Nicholas I, who could have used his power to prevent the conflict, instead helped to deepen it. In that duel Pushkin was mortally wounded, and he died on February 10, 1837. Progressive Russian society was shaken by this tragic decline of the "sun of Russian poetry," the almost undisguised murder by tsarism of the greatest genius of the freedom-loving Russian literature. More than 50,000 people (a tremendous figure for that time) came to pay their last respects to Pushkin.

The attitude of progressives in Russia to Pushkin's murder was forcefully expressed by Mikhail Lermontov, a young poet at that time, in *The Poet's Death,* which condemned the crowned "executioners of freedom, genius and glory."

For fear of disorders, Nicholas I ordered Pushkin's body removed secretly from St. Petersburg.

In the years that have elapsed since the tragic death of Pushkin, his name has acquired exceptional popularity. Russian classical literature developed along the course foretold by Pushkin's genius, continuing the principles of Pushkin's realistic, people's poetry. Pushkin's popularity has been growing constantly, but more than ever since the advent of Soviet power. At present Pushkin's works are issued in millions of copies in the numerous languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

On June 6, 1949, the Soviet country, and with it all progressive mankind, will solemnly observe the 150th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Pushkin, the poet, who, in the words of Maxim Gorky, was "the first to realize that literature is a national matter of paramount importance," that it is the mission of the "poet to express the feelings and thoughts of the people," to "understand and depict all the manifestations of life."

Pushkin's Real Love For the People Inspired Great Poetry

By Professor Dmitri Blagoi
Doctor of Science (Philology)

THE 150th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Pushkin, the great son of the Russian people and founder of the new Russian literature, is being widely observed in the USSR. The Pushkin sesquicentennial has become a nation-wide event, a true red-letter day of socialist culture.

A great national poet is inconceivable without the closest ties with his people, fervent devotion to and supreme love for his country. And Pushkin was a great patriot, who fervently loved his native land and his people. More than that, he was proud of them.

He was proud of the great genius of Mikhail Lomonosov, the son of a fisherman from the White Sea shores, the man who was "a university" in himself; he was proud of the great Russian hero, Kuzma Minin-Sukhoruk of Nizhni Novgorod, who organized a people's army which, under the military leadership of Prince Pozharsky, liberated the city of Moscow from the Poles in 1612. As a boy Pushkin witnessed one of the glorious chapters in the heroic history of the Russian nation —the Patriotic War of 1812. And there is great pride for the stout Russion hearts in the poems where Pushkin recalls the most remarkable events of that self-sacrificing struggle!

Pushkin's gigantic canvasses of Russian life depict representatives of different classes and sections of Russian society; his works very faithfully represent characters drawn from the people — from Tatyana's nurse in *Eugene Onegin* to the leader of the peasant uprising, Yemelyan Pugachev. Pushkin also wrote many works based on the life of other peoples and countries. Suffice it to recall his *Imitations of the Koran, Scene from 'Faust'* and the "little tragedies," *The Avaricious Knight, Mozart and Salieri* and *The Stone Guest*. But whatever the subject of his works, Pushkin invariably remained profoundly Russian.



BOOK ILLUSTRATION. The secret meeting of Dubrovsky and Masha, daughter of the rich landlord, is depicted here.

Almost from his very first literary efforts Pushkin strove to make literature a powerful social factor; he demanded of the writers that they should react to the most urgent problems of their time. Pushkin repeatedly ridiculed the readiness with which contemporary critics were prepared to acclaim as a poet anyone who, to one extent or another, mastered the art of versification. He saw poetry not in smooth rhymes, but in "deep feeling and poetic thought." He had no use for poetry devoid of feeling and thought, "used only for a pleasant display of form." Artistic prose was the "language of thought . . . It demands ideas, and ideas without which brilliant expressions are useless. . . ." It was this desire for imbuing literature with the richest ideological content that inspired Pushkin's struggle for "lofty simplicity" of poetic language, for rejecting all that was superfluous, all "conventional embellishments." From the very outset of his literary work Pushkin fought persistently for a literature filled with lofty, progressive ideological content. "It would not be amiss for our poets to have a far greater store of ideas than they usually possess. Our literature will not advance very far if it thrives only on reminiscences about past youth," wrote Pushkin.

He fought for a poetry which reacts to all social developments and responds to all important questions of contemporary life: " . . . the enlightenment of the age demands important subjects for reflection, for nurturing the minds which can no longer be content with the brilliant play of imagination and harmony . . ." But in order to live up

to this demand, the writer himself must march in step with his time and espouse its most progressive ideas.

Defining in the poem *Arion* his attitude toward the representative of the "first generation" of the Russian revolution, the aristocratic revolutionaries, the Decembrists, Pushkin had the full right to say of himself: "I sang for the sailors."

Pushkin was an inspiring harbinger of the progressive ideas of his time. Permeated by the spirit of freedom, Pushkin's verse, with its deep hatred for "autocratic villains" on the throne, with its profound sense of civic duty and wrathful condemnation of "savage lordliness," exerted a tremendous revolutionizing influence.

Such, for example, was Pushkin's first *Message to Chaadayev.*

In *Boris Godunov* Pushkin boldly underlined the great significance of the "people's opinion." In the finale of his tragedy, the author made the people—although silent for the time being—the real and stern judge of the crimes of the tsar and the boyars.

Pushkin raised a problem which was particularly burning in the period of aristocratic revolutionaries, the problem of the gulf between the progressive aristocratic intelligentsia and the people. In *Eugene Onegin,* the poet did not merely unfold an entire "encyclopedia of Russian life" in the twenties of the nineteenth century, but he also acted as stern judge, and as a "friend, brother and comrade" of the Decembrists, as Pushkin called himself, and he severely condemned many stagnant and reactionary features of contemporary life.

With the keen vision of the artist Pushkin delved also into the political and economic background of many events in the life of contemporary Russian society. The economic processes at work in the Russian serfdom system at that time were formulated in Pushkin's novel with such scientific precision that Karl Marx found it appropriate to cite some lines from *Eugene Onegin* in one of his works on political economy, and Frederick Engels wrote to one of his Russian correspondents: "When we study . . . real economic relations in different countries and at different stages of civilization, we can see how erroneous and inadequate are the rationalistic generalizations of the eighteenth century, as, for example, those of our good, old Adam Smith,



"THE FOUNTAIN OF BAKHCHISARAI." K. Bryullov painted this scene to illustrate Pushkin's romantic poem.

who accepted the conditions prevailing in Edinburgh and surrounding Scotch counties as normal for the entire universe! Your Pushkin was already aware of this . . ."

This remarkable testimony of Engels is most eloquent evidence of Pushkin's broad vision, of the brilliant clairvoyance of the artist and thinker.

The oppressed, downtrodden position of the Russian woman was deeply resented by the poet. Through Paulina, the heroine of *Roslavlev,* he makes a passionate plea for women's rights, for a fitting position for woman in society: "I refuse to recognize the humiliation to which we are condemned."

The articles written by Pushkin in his last years reflect his opinion about the British and American "democracies," the only forms of "government of the people" in existence at that time. Pushkin noted the seamy side of these "democracies" with remarkable foresight.

Pushkin's position became tragic when the Decembrist boat was shipwrecked and broken by the whirling tempest, when "both the helmsman and sailor" had perished, when Pushkin found himself in the midst of the Benkendorfs and Bulgarins, described by the Russian revolutionary writer Hertzen as the old rubbish of Alexander's reign and the new of Nicholas' reign. But even then the poet remained unbowed: "Only the ringing and rolling song of Pushkin resounded in the valley of slavery and torture. This song continued the past epoch, filled the present with powerful strains, and penetrated into the distant future. Pushkin's poetry was an earnest of the future and a consolation." This was Hertzen's beautiful tribute to the role of Pushkin's art in the period following the suppression of the Decembrist uprising.

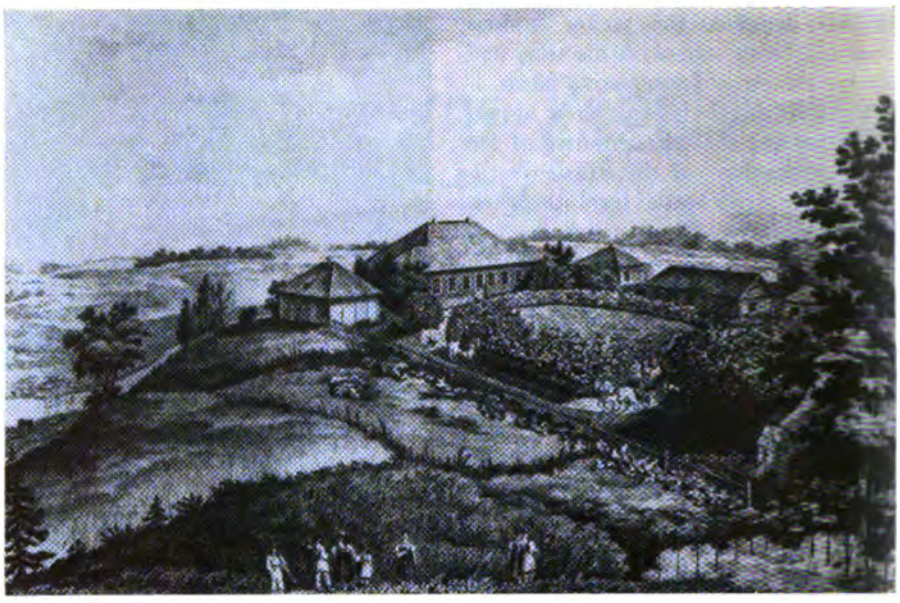
In the thirties Pushkin produced works imbued with rich ideological content, such as *The Bronze Horseman;* he raised the burning problems of the peasant revolution in the *Story of Village Goryukhino, Dubrovsky, The Captain's Daughter* and *The Avaricious Knight.*

In *The Monument,* his "testament" in the true sense of this word, Alexander Pushkin willed all the treasures produced by him to the only legitimate heir, to the people; and the Soviet people are carefully guarding the literary heritage bequeathed to them by the poet.

Pushkin, the favorite poet of the Soviet people, is truly immortal!



ALEXANDER PUSHKIN. This is a portrait by O. Kiprensky made in 1827 of Russia's great national poet.



MIKHAILOVSKOYE. During his period of exile Pushkin lived here and wrote some of his greatest works—two chapters of "Eugene Onegin," "Boris Godunov," and "Gypsies."



"RUSLAN AND LUDMILA." Glinka wrote the music for the opera inspired by Pushkin's poem. This is a scene from the production at the Bolshoi Theater.



BOYHOOD. Pushkin was born in Moscow on June 6, 1799, and at the age of 8 began to compose verses showing real talent.



NATALIA PUSHKINA. In 1831 Pushkin married and moved to St. Petersburg with his family.



"THE BRONZE HORSEMAN." A. Benua made this illustration to Pushkin's poem about Tsar Peter I.



PUSHKIN'S GRAVE. With great care and devotion, the Soviet people preserve the grave of their beloved poet.

Soviet Publication of Pushkin's Works Exceeds 41,000,000 Volumes

By M. Dolgopolov

ALEXANDER Pushkin is the favorite poet of the Russian people. His books were always published in Russia in large editions, but never on so large a scale as in Soviet times when the works of the great poet became available to all the multi-national working people of the Soviet Union.

Between 1888 and 1917 Pushkin's works were published in 14 languages of the peoples of Russia in editions totalling 10,711,000 copies, whereas following the Great October Revolution, between 1917 and May 1, 1949 four times as many copies were published—a total of 41,353,000 (according to data of the Book Chamber of the USSR)in 68 languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

The total published in the Russian language was 36,457,000 copies covering a range of 632 titles, and in the other languages of the Soviet peoples—4,896 000 copies with 591 titles.

The books of Pushkin most frequently republished in Soviet years include *The Captain's Daughter* (112 times in 43 languages, a total of 2,134,000 copies), *The Tale About the Fisherman and the Fish* (95 times in 42 languages, a total of 2,427,000 copies), *Eugene Onegin* (49 times in 10 languages, totalling 2,182,000 copies), *The Belkin Tales* (47 times in 19 languages, totalling 1,729,000 copies), *Poltava* (33 times in 9 languages, totalling 1,514,000 copies), and *The Gypsies* (22 times in 12 languages, totalling 1,289,000 copies).

In the Soviet period the Academia Publishing House issued Pushkin's collected works in nine volumes in a first edition of 427,000 copies, and subsequently in a second edition of 183,000 copies and a third edition of 152,000 copies. At a later date the State Publishing House of Belles Lettres issued, one after another, five editions of Pushkin's collected works in a total of 1,420,000 copies.



"FAREWELL TO THE FREE EXPANSES." The painting shows Pushkin on the Black Sea shore.

Another complete collection of Pushkin's works in 10 volumes is now being issued by the Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The first five volumes have already come off the press.

To commemorate the 150th anniversary of Pushkin's birth, a special edition of his works in six volumes is now being prepared for the press by the State Literary Publishing House (Goslitizdat). The books will be well illustrated with drawings by A. Ilyin, V. Serov, P. Sokolov-Skalya, A. Plastov and other Soviet artists. Each voltime will be issued in 200,000 copies.

A one-volume edition of Pushkin's complete works will be printed on special, fine paper. It will be a small-size book with approximately 1,500 pages. Well illustrated series of *The Belkin Tales, Boris Godunov, Dubrovsky* and other works of Pushkin will be issued for the sesquicentennial in editions of 200,000 to 250,000 copies. The Goslitizdat will also publish as part of its "Russian Novel Library" series *Eugene Onegin, Dubrovsky* and *The Captain's Daughter*. The new publications will also include *The Fountain of Bakhchisarai, Poltava, Selected Lyrical Verse* illustrated by A. Ilyin and V. Serov, and a one-volume edition with 120 colorful illustrations by the great Russian masters Repin, Kramskoi, Serov and by contemporary Soviet artists. The total edition of these new publications will exceed 3,000,000 copies.

Between 1918 and 1949 Pushkin's works were published in large editions in the languages of the peoples of the national republics of the Soviet Union. The first place for this endeavor belongs to the Ukraine which published 40 editions of Pushkin's works in 1,329,500 copies; the second place to Uzbekistan which issued 27 editions in a total of 471,700 copies; the third place to Azerbaijan with 28 editions in 313,500 copies, and to Byelorussia and Kazakhstan with 14 and 15 editions totalling 302,800 and 236,000 copies, respectively.

Pushkin's works have become available to all the Soviet peoples, including those who had no written language of their own before the Great October Socialist Revolution. Thus, for example, eight editions of the works of the great Russian poet have been published in the Yevenki language in a total of 18,300 copies, four editions in 13,300 copies in the Nenets language, four editions in 4,700 copies in the Nanai language, and three editions totalling 4,800 copies in the Mansi language.

The prophetic words of the poet: "Throughout the whole of Russia word of me will pierce. They will pronounce my name in every living tongue . . ." have now come true.

Scenes on a Collective Farm In Soviet Georgia

These photos were taken on the Akhalgazrda Communist Collective Farm near the village of Dzimiti in Georgia. This collective farm cultivates more than 4,446 acres deeded to it by the State.

In 1948 this Georgian Collective Farm far exceeded its quota of tea and citrus fruit for delivery to the State and netted an income of 5,500,000 rubles.



BRIGADE LEADER. Vassili Geladze's team is one of the best. Last year he received 28,378 rubles in cash plus a large quantity of grain.



LEISURE HOURS. These young farmers enjoy their walk to the village club after a day's work in the fields.



VILLAGE SCHOOL. The new building of th
soon, is in the beautif



HOME ORCHARD. Kako Goguvadze exa
where apple, pear,



dary school, which is to be completed
y of Dzimiti Village.



SPRAYING TREES. Citrus trees are sprayed early on this Georgia farm to insure a bumper crop.



TEA PICKERS. The tea plantation on the Akhalgazrda Communist Collective Farm provides a steady, annual income.



soms on the trees in his home orchard
trees are grown.



FARM BOARD. The collective farm is managed by this board shown discussing results of spring work in the fields.

Johnstone Says West's Press Ignored Peace Note in His Letter

Archibald R. Johnstone, former editor-in-chief of "British Ally," resigned recently in an open letter published in Pravda. The text of the letter will be found on Page 283 of the USSR Information Bulletin dated May 13.

The article below is an account of a press conference Johnstone held in Moscow May 19 at the Central Journalists' Club. It was arranged by the club at Johnstone's request.

At the request of Archibald R. Johnstone, former editor-in-chief of *British Ally,* weekly publication in Russian of the British Embassy, the foreign correspondents and members of the Soviet press met him May 19 at the Central Journalists' Club.

Among the foreign correspondents were representatives of the British news agencies, Reuter (D. Dallas) and Telepress (R. Parker); American news agencies, Associated Press (T. Whitney), United Press (G. Shapiro), and Overseas News Agency (E. Steiger); the American newspapers, *New York Times* (G. Salisbury), *New York Herald Tribune* (D. Newman), and *Christian Science Monitor* (E. Stevens); American magazines, *Time* and *Life* (Sofiano); the French news agencies, France Presse (S. Ginsburg) and Ufi (J. Cathala); the French newspapers *L'Humanité* (R. Lhermitte) and *Tribune de la Nation* (J. Champenois); the Chinese Central News Agency (Hao Chi-hsiang); representatives of the Hungarian press (G. Steiner), Bulgarian (S. Vasseff), Czechoslovakian (J. Grzebik, J. Vajzer, A. Suchy), and Yugoslavian (T. Stoyanovic).

The representatives of the magazine, *British Ally,* who were invited to attend the press conference, preferred to evade a meeting with their former editor and refused to attend the conference.

The Soviet press was represented by numerous correspondents.

At the beginning Johnstone explained the reasons why he had decided to call the Moscow press conference.

"As you can easily guess," he declared, "reactions—official, semi-official, near-official, unofficial, and of a purely journalistic nature—followed my letter published recently by *Pravda.* In this connection I would like to make a statement in which I shall try to give replies to the questions put to me of late."

Johnstone further said:

"You have seen some of the reactions to my letter to *Pravda* in which I explained why I broke with the British Government and gave up my British citizenship to work in the cause of peace.

"These reactions in the West have two things in common. The first is the amount of space devoted—even in the columns of the *Manchester Guardian* and *The New Statesman and Nation*—to complete trivialities about my being a 'romantic Scotsman,' a traveller, that I had 'come under the influence of Spanish Republicans in Moscow.' It was suggested even that 'there was a woman in the case.' The only thing missing from the list is the 'well-known secret' Oriental drug.

"The second point that these reactions have in common is their glossing-over of the real issues—the fact that my decision had something to do with the North Atlantic Pact, with Anglo-Soviet relations, with the cause of peace generally.

"The real nature of the North Atlantic Pact is becoming clearer to everyone. I hope it will become clearer still.

"Among those present here, Don Dallas and Ralph Parker can and should, from their own knowledge, bear out my very grave accusation that the British Embassy in Moscow is bitterly anti-Soviet and that a person with even moderately progressive views is unwelcome there.

"So far there has been no official Foreign Office reply to my statement—that is if we accept the polite fiction that the BCC is an 'independent public corporation.' In a BBC Russian-language broadcast a speaker did make some sort of reply—without, of course, mentioning the North Atlantic Pact. This speaker said he did not know me personally, but he must know plenty about me from his fellow-White Guard Russians, like George Graham (his adopted English name), whom I knew when they were small-time Soviet haters in the British Embassy here in Moscow. He suggested that under British democracy and freedom I could have made my voice heard quite well without giving up my British nationality.

"So a White-Russian authority on democracy and loyalty goes on the air to tell an adult Briton where his duty lies! Can the British Government give me no better guidance than that?

"I shall try to anticipate one of your questions—a point, by the way, which the BBC speaker played up very cleverly. It is: Did I need to give up my British citizenship to make an effective contribution to the cause of peace?

"Let me answer with a few more questions:

"Would I, as a free-born Briton, with special access to the facts, have been given the freedom of the BBC air as was that White-Russian 'Voice of Britain?'

"Would any commercial, big-circulation newspaper have published my statement? Did, in fact, any one British newspaper except the *Daily Worker* give my statement in full?

"Wouldn't it have been just too marvelous for Bevin and company if my voice had not carried beyond one street corner?

"Doesn't their much-publicized freedom of speech boil down to this: The little man has absolute freedom to speak to half a dozen friends; the big man, with interests directly opposed to those of the little man, has absolute freedom to mislead the millions to suit his own ends?

"I must mention that, in a letter to a friend in England which he or I

can quote if necessary—I forecast not only the BBC 'extempore' statement but also the Commons question-and-answer, song-and-dance routine. In that letter I prophesied that the Foreign Office would put up 'MacNeill or some other trained seal' to answer some stooge's question about me.

"I never guessed that that stooge would be another amphibian, Turtle, whose 'furtility' is the subject of a well-known limerick and whose propensity for making a volte-face gives the English language the rich alliterative phrase, 'turning turtle.'

"Mayhew's answer to a planted question in the House of Commons also dodged the issue—the issue of peace and war. Any person who dodges that issue is a fool; any politician who dodges that issue is a criminal. Mayhew spoke only of 'loyalty checks' on British officials who are sent to Russia. Despite his frequent protestations that he seeks friendly relations with the USSR, he let go unchallenged my statement, easily provable, that the British Embassy in Moscow is full of bitter enemies of the Soviet Union and, therefore, of peace.

"All he did was to comfort his conservative questioners who are now assured that never again will a person with friendly feelings to the Soviet Union—not even a pre-Bevin type of Laborite—be sent to the British Embassy in Moscow. That at least is a step toward the light. Most journalists know that the British Labor Government's foreign service is staffed almost exclusively by old-school-tie conservatives. Now it should be clear to everyone that the Old Gang still rules, that the 'will of the people' as expressed at the polls is no more than a cheap joke when it is pronounced in the refined accents of the upper—and still ruling class.

"Mayhew pleaded ignorance of special knowledge of my particular case. Similarly I know little about Mayhew personally. But one thing that sticks in my mind about him was his suggested 'solution' of the terrible situation in Jamaica: The Jamaicans, he said, must limit their families. He was too much of an English gentleman to suggest ways and means.

"So much for 'official' reaction. More important to me is the 'unofficial' reaction—the flood of letters I have received from private persons and small groups in all parts of the world. One note recurs in nearly all the letters I have received from Soviet citizens. I shall quote one letter which strikes that note very clearly. 'We (a family in Saratov) salute you as a Briton working in the interests of the British people for the cause of world-wide peace.'

"Recent events, as well as reactions to my statement, show that the Labor Government is still leading the British people toward war.

"Forunately there exists a world front for peace; it is gaining ground rapidly and inexorably; it does not make the headlines of the capitalist press; reference to it was banned in the *British Ally*. But—I speak now as a journalist to journalists—the capitalist press is missing the biggest 'story' of all: What is going on right now in the hearts and minds of the people.

"There is your story, boys. See what you can make of it."

Archibald R. Johnstone then replied to questions put by foreign correspondents and, in particular, to a series of questions put by Reuter's correspondent, D. Dallas.

First question: You declare that you want to fight for peace and democracy against the warmongers. Why do you consider that it is better for you to remain in the Soviet Union for this purpose instead of returning to Britain?

Reply: I answered this question in my general statement.

Second question: Can you say that the British delegates to the Paris World Peace Congress fought for the same ideas that you do?

Reply: Yes.

Third question: Do you agree that the British delegates had every opportunity to express their views in Britain?

Reply: My answer is no.

True, Britain thus far does not yet have an Un-American Activities Committee. However she is rapidly heading for it. Indeed almost the entire machinery for expressing public opinion has been closed down, and they are compelled to carry out their work on street corners.

Fourth question: Why did you decide to give up British citizenship if you object to the policy of the present British Government?

Reply: I am an Englishman and hope to see the time when I shall be able again to receive a British passport without Bevin's signature on the inner cover. Bevin's England is not my England.

Fifth question: What will you do in the future in Moscow? You mention some activity in your declaration in *Pravda*.

Reply: I have one and only one immediate aim—to give all of my energies, my knowledge and my abilities to the cause of peace.

After Johnstone's replies to Dallas' questions, the latter hastened to declare that he did not desire to confirm that part of Johnstone's statement declaring that many anti-Soviet-minded people work in the British Embassy in Moscow. Then another British correspondent, Parker, emphatically declared that he fully corroborates the fact that a bitter anti-Soviet amosphere dominates in the British Embassy in Moscow.

Replying to the question put by Sofiano, correspondent of the American magazines *Time* and *Life* concerning rumors to the effect that Johnstone "was practically under arrest" and that he had allegedly "vanished," Johnstone smilingly said:

"I do not think that a single sensible journalist could be found who would believe that I am under arrest. The absurdity and provocative nature of such rumors is so obvious that they do not merit a reply. Nevertheless, inasmuch as this question has been put, I consider it necessary to declare emphatically that this is a lie."

The *New York Times* correspondent, Salisbury, asked Johnstone how he had officially carried through his rejection of British citizenship. Johnstone replied that he was willing to answer any question of a personal nature if it would help to explain the essence of the matter but that this particular question was of no interest whatever.

In conclusion the French correspondent, Champenois, asked: "There has been a lot of talk about your being a fellow-traveller of the Communists and almost a Communist. Will you be so good as to state here your political convictions?"

To this Johnstone replied: "If Catholic priests who took part in the work of the Paris Peace Congress were called fellow-travellers and even Communists, then from that angle I too might also be counted among the Communists. However, I add that I was not a Communist and am not one now."

Rest Homes Dot Soviet Countryside, Assure Leisure For All

By S. Kurashov

Chief of the Central Health Resort Administration of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR

THOUSANDS of rest homes and sanatoriums, situated on the seashore, beside lakes, or in the healthful altitude of the mountain country, demonstrate how well the guaranteed right of every Soviet citizen to rest and leisure is carried out.

Workers, collective farmers, office employees, and intellectuals, along with members of their families, spend vacations or take the cures in these modern and splendidly equipped institutions.

In 1948, Soviet trade-unions alone sent approximately 2,000,000 persons to these institutions for cures and rest. Factory and office workers pay only 30 per cent of the cost of accommodations in trade-union rest homes and sanatoriums. In many cases there is no charge, as all expense is borne by the state social insurance fund.

More than half of all facilities in the finest mineral bath institutes of the Soviet Union are provided free of charge to working people.

Great attention is devoted in the Soviet Union to summer vacations of children. This year more than 5,000,000 children will spend the summer in outdoor camps. Also more than 80,000 places in sanatoriums are being set aside for children. The bulk of the expenditures for children's health-building institutions is borne by the State. Parents pay only a nominal sum or nothing at all.

The scope of state expenditures for health resort services to the people can be judged from the fact that in 1948 the budget of social insurance alone assigned 1,346,000,000 rubles for this purpose.

The USSR has scored substantial achievements in expanding the chain of health-resort institutions. The sanatoriums and health resorts of the country have now 80 times as many places as those of tsarist Russia. At present, state and trade-union health-resort institutions can accommodate 250,000 persons at once (not counting rest home facilities).



CRIMEAN RESORT. This magnificent structure in Alupka is the sanatorium for workers in the aircraft industry.

In 1949 a number of new sanatoriums will be opened. Three new sanatoriums will be established in Teberda. A sanatorium for mother and child is being set up in Kobuleti. Scores of millions of rubles have been appropriated by the State for health resort development in the eastern areas of the country and the Urals. The Government has assigned 55,000,000 rubles for the expansion and reconstruction of the splendid health resort in Ust-Kachka which miners of Siberia and Karaganda rightly call "Matsesta of the Urals." Such big resorts in the East of the USSR as Kuldur, Lebiazhye, Darasun, Olentui, and Karachi, will also undergo reconstruction in the near future.

For many years Soviet scientists have been studying the balneological and other health resort facilities of the USSR. The results have exceeded all expectations. It turned out that many districts of the country possess mineral springs equal in curative properties to the famed Sochi-Matsesta or the Caucasian mineral springs. The sulphuric waters of Matsesta have their counterpart in the springs of Goryachy Kliuch and Yeisk in Krasnodar Territory, Talga in Daghestan, Kliuchi in the Urals, Sergievsk on the Volga; the springs of Yessentuki and Zheleznovodsk in the Caucasus are analogous to the mineral waters of Izhevsk in Udmurtia and Lastochka in Khabarovsk.

The efficacy of health-resort treatment is enhanced by the specialization of sanatoriums. Almost 40 per cent of Soviet health-resort institutions are adapted for the treatment of definite

types of ailments. They are outfitted with the latest equipment and have physicians who specialize in the treatment of the given diseases.

Extensive work in the training of physicians for the specialized sanatoriums is conducted by 12 state health-resort institutes. In 1948 alone these institutes, in addition to their research work, trained more than 1,500 physicians in advanced medical courses.

Let us take a trip to one of these resorts down in the Crimea. After climbing the steep, winding mountain road, our car comes out into the pass, and a panorama of great beauty unfolds below. There lies the vast expanse of the sea, and high up, as far as the eye can see, is a chain of mountain ridges. Here and there snow-white palaces of the rest homes and sanatoriums gleam amid the green of the woods and parklands.

Speeding along the tar-paved road cut in the mountain slopes, the car soon comes upon the first buildings of the picturesque health resort, Alushta. Here is the famous Southern seaboard, the pride and glory of the Crimea.

The Southern seaboard is a tract of land varying from approximately one-half mile to five miles in width running for more than 62 miles between the Black Sea and the Crimean Mountains. This is an exquisite place.

Most of the Crimean health resorts are located on the Southern seaboard. Their natural center is Yalta, sprawled out picturesquely on the mountain slopes dipping into the sea.

Yalta is surrounded by a constellation of splendid health resorts: Alupka, Simeiz, Miskhor, Karasan, Alushta, Gurzuf, and the famous children's sanatorium, Pioneer Camp Artek.

The West Crimean seaboard is renowned for the beautiful sandy beach of Yevpatoria and the curative muds of Sak, and the Southeastern seaboard for its priceless salubrious air. The "Old Crimea" health resort is very famous, and the curative muds of the Kerch Peninsula hold immense possibilities for development.

On March 20, 1919, the founder of the Soviet State, V. I. Lenin, signed the decree on the nationalization of the country's health resorts, and the Crimean palaces were turned into health resorts for workers and peasants.

Since then the Crimean health resorts have grown and improved immensely. On the eve of the Second World War there were 164 sanatoriums catering to about a quarter of a million working people annually.

The Nazi invaders, during their bloody rule in the Crimea, demolished and burned down 109 sanatoriums.

Four years have passed since the end of the war. During this period 95 sanatoriums have been restored on the Southern seaboard of the Crimea, from Gurzuf to Simeiz, 25 sanatoriums in Yevpatoria, and all the sanatoriums in Sak. Again, as before the war, working people come to the Crimea from all parts of the Soviet Union. Last year the health resorts of the Southern seaboard alone accommodated 100,000 vacationers.

Let's look into one of the Crimean sanatoriums.

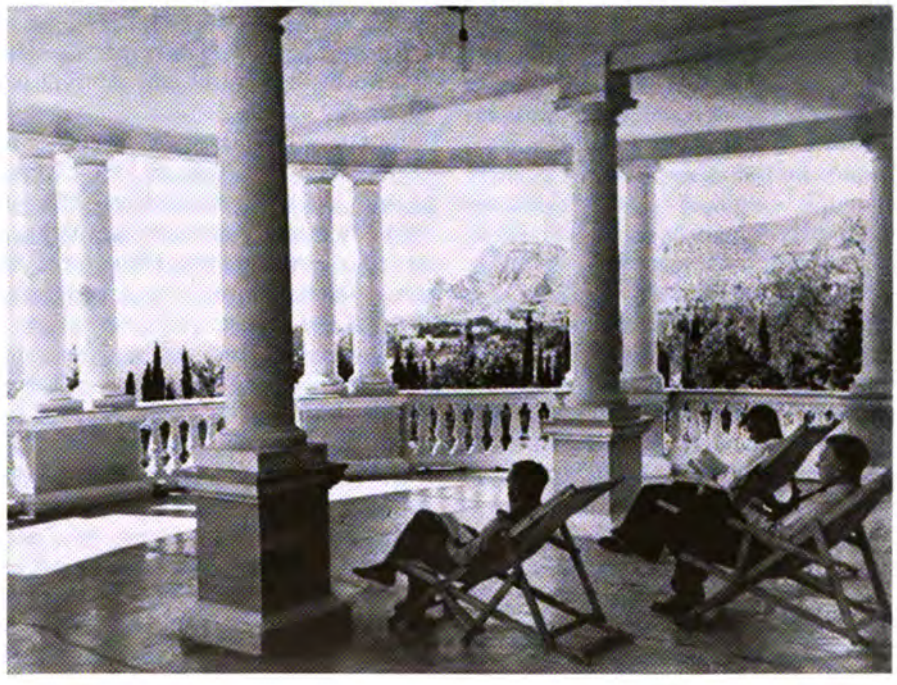
High above the sea, in a beautiful park enclosed by a lancet fence, stands a palace. This is a tubercular sanatorium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions. Everything here pleases the eye: the colored marble finish, the mahogany furnishings, the bronze ornamentation of the vestibule, the murals in the dining hall, and the sunflooded guest rooms opening upon the blue expanse of the sea.

This palace-sanatorium was rehabilitated in 1948. It is equipped with the latest medical apparatus and curative facilities.

The patients have a very high regard for this sanatorium. Here, for example, is an excerpt from one of a vast number of letters received by the sanatorium: "We, metallurgical workers, from Zlatoust, Magnitogorsk and Beloretsk," write three ex-patients of the sanatorium, Sautin, Kosarev and Andreyev, who are employed in the plants in the Urals, "express our deep gratitude to the staff of the sanatorium for their excellent service, attention and care."

These workers, like thousands of other workers and office employees, were treated at the sanatorium. The Iron and Steel Workers' Union provided them with accommodations at the Crimean sanatorium at a 70 per cent discount. The balance of their expenses were paid by the state social insurance fund. Many trade-union members, invalids of the Second World War, are sent to sanatoriums entirely free, their expenses being fully paid by the state social insurance fund.

The future of the Crimean health resorts is truly magnificent. The post-war Five-Year Plan provides for a more than three-fold expansion of the rest home and sanatorium network. The Crimea will then accommodate up to a million vacationers.



RESTING AMID BEAUTY. These vacationers are on the veranda of the Baranov Sanatorium in the Crimea's Alupka.

Club, Library Are Popular

Workers in Electrosila Find Plant Is Hub of Social Life

By Dmitri Bystrov and Elena Doroshinskaya

(Second of a series)

To its thousands of workers, Electrosila is not only a great industrial plant of whose achievements they can well be proud; it is also the hub around which revolves their rich and complex social and cultural life.

All sorts of educational, recreational, and social activities, ranging from technical lectures for engineers to ballet classes for workers' children, are conducted at the plant's House of Culture, located in an imposing three-story building not far from the factory.

Doors of the House of Culture open each afternoon, and its facilities are available not only to employees of the plant, but to their families as well. But it is in the evening that the well-lit halls of the House fill to capacity with workers, engineers and other employees who come to spend their leisure time in its comfortable atmosphere.



ACCORDIAN CIRCLE. Electrosila workers rehearse in the factory's House of Culture.

The House is maintained chiefly by trade-union funds, allocated by the Electrosila trade-union committee and the Central Committee of the Electric Workers Union of the USSR. Another part of the money comes from the Management Fund, derived partly from factory profits. Money from the latter source is employed chiefly to better the workers' living quarters, to maintain educational activities, catering establishments, various facilities for children, such as nurseries, to operate a rest home, to improve the factory's farm, as well as for bonuses and material aid grants. In figuring how best to use the money of this fund, the factory management consults the trade-union committee.

Workers in the Electrosila Plant naturally take part in the nationwide socialist-competition movement of the country's electrical industries. Winning factories are awarded prizes by the Ministry and the All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions, and one-third of the money so assigned is appropriated by the factory for the improvement of cultural and catering institutions.

Last year, for example, the workers of the Electrosila Plant twice took first prize in the competition drive. Part of the prize money was earmarked to augment the library of the House of Culture, to purchase for it new furniture, pictures and musical instruments.

A worker attending the House of Culture may take advantage, without charge, of all its facilities—engage in sports, study the arts under expert instructors, read the library's books or listen to lectures and concerts.

Supervision of the House is in the hands of a board elected for a term of two years at a factory conference of trade-union members. The incumbent board consists of 27 persons. Typical members are Ivan Sushinin, a fitter; Alexei Kostuishko, a toolmaker; Ivan Stepychev, manager of the joiner's shop; Anna Dmitrieva, checker; Ivan Shwartz, foreman of the assembly shop; and Konstantin Gromov, who is in charge of the Workers' Invention Bureau. Natan Bakshtein, director of the House of Culture, was elected chairman of the board. Plans for the House's activities and for the work of the amateur groups which meet there are drawn up by the board. These include programs for evening entertainments, lectures and excursions with subjects and places specified, in accordance with wishes expressed at the factory's shops. Members of the board take turns in acting as hosts, keeping an eye on all activities and ready to comply with the wishes of the visitors.

On entering the lobby of the House of Culture adorned with fresh flowers, one sees an impressive display case in which, against a background of crimson velvet, are a number of large portraits. Above the case in gold letters,

are inscribed the words: "The Factory's Famous People."

We saw Alexander Kozlov, a Stakhanovite patternmaker respected throughout the factory for his labor-saving innovations, pass the showcase with a smile. At the last election he was elected a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Kozlov has this year equaled the output of 10 annual normal production quotas. That evening he was to meet his constituents, who come to him regularly for advice and assistance in an office of the House of Culture.

There were Alexander Tikhomirov, who had won the title of the "Best Hammersmith of the Plant" and Mikhail Borin, iron assembler, having a chat. The pictures of these two workers were only recently put on view. While they talked, Yevgeni Komar, chief engineer of the plant, approached, and heartily shaking hands, wished them further success.

The interests of the factory workers are at one with the interests of the whole land. And so it is with love and pride that the Electrosila workers regard a large map of the Soviet Union, hung near the entrance to the auditorium. The map is dotted with tiny electric bulbs indicating points where current is fed by generators produced by Electrosila.

A bell sounded and the hall, with its 1,000 seats, filled to capacity. The speaker was Professor Valentin Vologdin, a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences. He discussed new achievements in Soviet science and technology and replied to numerous questions on electric-machine building. Engineers and workers are equally concerned with the prospects of further progress in their field.

There is a special lecture hall seating 250 persons where weekly lectures on literature and art are given by professors of Leningrad's colleges. Lectures are supplemented by readings from poets, writers and dramatists and by music recitals.

The cultural requirements of the workers of Electrosila are perhaps best reflected in the work of the library which occupies a large hall and several rooms on the second floor. The library has 60,000 volumes and subscribes to 67 newspapers and magazines. Its daily attendance averages 600, and there are also librarians in the shops who hand out books on the spot.



WORKERS' APARTMENT. This building on the Moscow Highway houses Electrosila employees.

We need but take a few library cards at random to see the kind of reading the workers, engineers and office employees of Electrosila do during leisure hours.

Here, for example, is a library card belonging to Nikolai Semenov, a fitter. He is a young worker, 21 years of age, and a high school graduate. He has read Pushkin, Goethe, Schiller, Gorky, Turgenev, Byron, Stendhal, and Mark Twain. Apart from the classics he also, as the card shows, reads books on history, philosophy and social and political questions. Like the majority of readers, Semenov studies the classics of Marxism-Leninism — the writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

Readers try to keep up with the latest books published in the Soviet Union and abroad. Some of the recent American books which have been most popular are Wolfert's *Tucker's People,* Elliott Roosevelt's *As He Saw It,* Sinclair Lewis' *Kingsblood Royal,* as well as works by Theodore Dreiser, Upton Sinclair and Howard Fast.

While I lingered in the library a concert program followed the lecture in the auditorium. An appearance by Nikolai Cherkassov, a People's Artist, well-known in the Soviet Union as a film star, and several performances by ballet dancers and opera singers of the company of the Academic Opera and Ballet Theater, and by soloists of the State Philharmonic, made up the first part of the program. The second part of the program featured performances by the amateur groups of the factory.

In the House of Culture there is every facility for the promotion of amateur talent.

Ballet lessons are given in a special gymnasium. Two groups in which classic dancing is taught are attended by 60 persons. A third choreographic group functions for juniors. Several plays this year were put on at the House of Culture by the amateur dramatic class. At present the amateurs are rehearsing a new Soviet play called *Meeting With Youth,* in which the central character is a horticulturist, a follower of Michurin. The House also has a juvenile amateur theatrical group. Among the members of the vocal group, taught by an experienced voice teacher, are Nikolai Kotov, skilled worker of the insulation shop; designers Lydia Bogdanovich and Paulina Yudashkina; Xenia Panfilova, a bookkeeper; Yuri Bogutski, a plasterer; Maria Kudryavtseva, a turner and Sergei Bardiuk, a welder.

The factory's brass band, which recently marked its 25th anniversary, won first prize, a portrait of the great Russian composer, Tchaikovsky, at a city brass band contest. The portrait now adorns the hall where the band rehearses.

Thirty-five young workers, just out of apprentice school, make up a second large musical amateur group. They play Russian stringed instruments with great skill.

These groups frequently perform during lunch hour in the shops and give radio programs for the workers. Singers and musicians who show special talent are sent for training to the Leningrad Conservatory and to theatrical schools. Boris Nikolsky, a shipping clerk, for example, was graduated from the Conservatory. And now, along with his job, he teaches piano to a group of school children.

Workers' wives and daughters enjoy attending the House's sewing and embroidery classes. A classroom, where teacher Maria Shibanova coaches pupils who need help with their homework, has been open at the House since the beginning of the school term last fall.

It would take much more space to speak of all the activities of the House of Culture. At any rate, the House meets the multifarious cultural requirements of the workers, engineers, employees and their wives and children.

Young Pioneers Guide Soviet Pupils And Ease Teachers' Tasks

By Alexander Strogov
Editor of "Vozhaty" (Pioneer Leader), Soviet Youth Magazine

SOVIET pedagogy considers the school the fundamental instrument in the upbringing of the rising generation. The Soviet teacher not only instructs his charges in the several subjects of the curriculum but also rears them in the spirit of communism, teaching them to respect labor, to love selflessly their socialist country, and to place the interests of society above their own personal interests.

Along with the assistance the teacher receives from the Young Communist League, he is aided in this work by the Young Pioneers, a voluntary organization of children from 9 to 15 years of age.

The chief educational task of the Young Pioneers is to help the teacher and the school to raise the diligence of the children, promote conscious discipline among the pupils, stimulate the children's interest in life about them, and rear them to be ardent patriots of their country. These tasks the Young Pioneers carry out in close collaboration with the school administration, the teacher, and the respective department of public education. That is why, unlike children's organizations in other countries which are mainly built on the residential basis, the Young Pioneers are organized on the school basis.

Pupils of one or of several classes make up a Pioneer Unit, and the Pioneer units of a whole school form the School Pioneer Organization. The School Pioneer Organization's plan of activities is subject to approval by the school principal and is included in the general educational plan of the school.

The Pioneers meet two or three times a month. At these meetings they are given talks by their Pioneer leaders on various topics of school life, discuss some interesting book they have read, hold sports contests, and play games. Under the guidance of their Pioneer leader they go out on excursions and hikes.

Good progress in his studies is the Soviet school child's primary task. That is why the Pioneer unit keeps careful watch over every Pioneer's studies. If any Pioneer lags behind, his unit comrades will help him catch up with his lessons and improve his marks. This in itself promotes in the Soviet school child the spirit of comradeship and friendly intercourse.

A Pioneer who is lazy, misses classes, or is untruthful to his teacher, will be censured by his comrades and made to feel their displeasure. The Pioneer unit will not rest until the Pioneer has definitely improved his conduct.

The influence of the children's society on the behavior of its members does not end with the school but extends outside its walls as well. Thus the Pioneer organization plays a very important role in building up the character of the future citizens.

The Pioneer organization does not concern itself with its members' studies alone. The Pioneer leaders also actively promote the interests of the children in their surrounding world and stimulate their desire for knowledge. Thus the entire activity of the Young Pioneer organization is directed toward advancing the moral and physical development of the children.

The Pioneers are active in promoting extra-curricular work in the Soviet schools by being the initiators in organizing study circles of lovers of history, geography, mathematics, literature, and natural sciences. These circles, conducted by qualified teachers, help to broaden the children's knowledge in the given subjects. They go to museums together and on excursions. All this not only facilitates the child's development but helps to reveal his talents.

The Pioneer unit and School Pioneer Organization arrange for talks to the children by scientists, inventors and innovators, organize discussions of books, and hold literary mornings and popular scientific lectures which help the teacher to stimulate the interest of the pupils in the given subjects and to broaden their outlook. With the aid of the school, the Pioneer organization conducts contests of young mathematicians and physicists and holds exhibitions of the work of the young botanists and technicians.

The Pioneer organization not only arouses the interest of the children in general knowledge, but provides them with the facilities to realize their desire for active work in the numerous labs, children's scientific societies and recreation centers at the Pioneer Palaces, in hikes and excursions, and finally, in socially useful work as well. The Pioneers help the collective farms conduct experiments with plants, tend the orchards, and plant trees and bushes in the cities and countryside. The youthful mechanics make simple equipment for their school laboratories; the young naturalists pick collections of insects, minerals, plants, and make herbariums.

The collaboration between the teacher and the Pioneer leader is best seen directly in class and in the Pioneer unit. The Pioneer leader, a boy or girl, needs the counsel of the class teacher because the latter is more experienced. On the other hand, the class teacher solicits the support of the Pioneer leader, who is a sort of social leader of the children. The closer the contact between the Pioneer leader and the teacher and the more fruitful the work of the Pioneer unit, the higher the discipline and order in the class and the better the progress of the children's studies.

The close contact between the school and the children's organization, the collaboration between the teacher and the Pioneer leader, produces splendid results in the upbringing of the Soviet rising generation.

In a Leningrad Perfume Plant

The Lenaromat Factory is one of the perfume factories producing more than 100 scents. Soviet women buy them in delicate glass bottles in retail shops dealing in cosmetics.



LENAROMAT FACTORY. This is a large, mechanized factory for the chemical synthesis of artificial aromatic substances.



BOTTLING. This is a section of the Leningrad Perfumery Works No. 4.



SAMPLES. Here are a few of the perfumes, Eau-de-Cologne and powders produced by the Leningrad factories.



RETAIL STORE. Products of the Leningrad Perfumery Works are sold here.



MATERNITY HOSPITAL. These mothers-to-be are in the Leningrad Central Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Workers Get Free Medical Aid

Complete Social Security For All Guaranteed by Soviet State

By K. Isayev

EVERY man has a right to material security in old age as well as in the event of sickness and disability. It would seem that this should be natural for a modern, economically developed society. Yet even this elementary right has been granted to citizens only in the Soviet Union, where it is recorded in the Constitution and guaranteed by the necessary material means —state social insurance of workers and other employees, free medical aid and the placing at the disposal of the working people all the sanatorium and health-resort facilities in the country. State social insurance is one of the most important gains of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In the USSR every factory and office worker is insured. Moreover, the insured themselves are not required to make any payments. In conformity with the Soviet laws, insurance payments are made only by the enterprise or office, over and above the regular payroll. Herein is the profound meaning of the Soviet system of social insurance. In this it differs fundamentally from what is known as social insurance in other countries.

All expenditures of social insurance are borne by the State, enterprise, or office. These expenditures are immense. They reflect the might of the Soviet country and its constant economic development. And as the socialist economy expands, the benefits of its growth accrue to all the Soviet people.

The sums appropriated for social insurance increase with each passing year. The total allotment for this purpose amounted to 10,400,000,000 rubles in the First Five-Year Plan (1928-1932); it rose to 32,500,000,000 rubles in the Second Five-Year Plan (1933-1937); and it reached 62,000,-

000,000 rubles in the postwar Five-Year Plan (1946-1950).

The budget of social insurance of workers and other employees for 1949 amounts to 17,491,000,000 rubles, or more than four per cent of the entire expenditure side of the State Budget of the country. This sum is equal to one-quarter of the profits of state enterprises and economic organizations and constitutes a substantial addition to workers' wages.

Social insurance in the USSR offers a visual example of the all-sided solicitude of Soviet society for the ordinary man, of socialist humanism. It is difficult to think of a Soviet worker or office employee who does not enjoy the benefits of social insurance in one form or another.

The social insurance system offers him security in case of sickness or temporary disability. In the USSR a sick worker or office employee receives free medical help. In addition, he receives sick benefits from the first day of his illness until he fully recovers. Expenditures on this item take up nearly 30 per cent of the social insurance budget. In 1948 more than 4,500,000,000 rubles were spent for this purpose, and in the current year the sum of 4,770,000,000 rubles has been appropriated. The Soviet labor law provides that sick benefits are paid not only in case of sickness or accident, but also in case a worker is released from work to take care of a sick member of his family, stays home under quarantine, or is given leave for sanatorium treatment.

But the main thing in the Soviet system of social insurance is care for preventing disease and improvement of working conditions. Hence the stress on the organization of rest facilities and sanatorium and health-resort treatment. Soviet workers rest and take the cure in splendid palaces of the Crimea, the Caucasus and other health resorts. The chain of sanatoriums and rest homes is being constantly expanded. Today the Soviet Union has about 3,000 sanatoriums and rest homes. In 1948 nearly two million workers and other employees were accommodated at the expense of the social insurance fund at these health-building centers.

In the current year more than 2,000,000 persons will spend their vacation or take the cure at rest homes and sanatoriums, with the cost of accommodations being defrayed largely by the social insurance fund. In accordance with Soviet social insurance legislation, workers or other employees pay only 30 per cent of the cost of accommodations; the balance is covered by the social insurance fund. In many instances accommodations are provided free of charge.



OPERATION. Professor Yevgeni Shakhbazyan demonstrates for a group of students.

The Soviet State displays great concern for women.

An expectant mother who is employed at a Soviet factory or office is entitled to maternity leave before and after giving birth. During this period she is paid benefits equivalent to her full wages by the social insurance fund. She is also given a monetary grant to help her care for her infant. In 1949 social insurance allotments for maternity leave and other benefits to mothers rose substantially.

The support rendered to the working mother by the social insurance system is of tremendous benefit to the mother and child. Anyone familiar with the history and life of the working class of old Russia, with the tragedy of motherhood and the high child mortality of those days, will readily agree that millions of children born in Soviet times owe their lives and normal development to the Soviet State.

The State does not confine its care for children to tiny infants. Should parents find it convenient, they can place their children in nurseries and kindergartens while they work with the assurance that the children will receive the very best care. Nurseries and kindergartens are maintained by health agencies and enterprises. Should a child take sick or be placed under quarantine, the child's mother is excused from work to take care of him. She draws social insurance benefits during the time she stays at home.

Every summer children of school age leave the towns and spend their vacations outdoors. Last summer 4,000,000 children spent the summer months in sanatoriums and outdoor camps, and this year their number is to be brought up to 5,000,000.

A boy or girl who attends school also enjoys the benefits of social insurance, since all sorts of playgrounds, stadiums, aquatic sports and skiing stations, skating rinks, and tourist camps were built by the unions from these funds. Social insurance funds have been used in the postwar years for outfitting clubs and palaces of culture wrecked by the Germans.

Social insurance in the USSR reinforces the worker's confidence in the future, enhances his conscious discipline on the job, and stimulates greater labor productivity.

In 1933 the Soviet State, in view of the great prestige enjoyed by the trade-unions, turned over to them the administration of the state social insurance. This placed the entire system of social insurance under the control of the workers and other employees.

The trade-unions handle the distribution of many thousands of millions of rubles and are helped in this work by social insurance councils, delegates, and inspectors whose total number runs to 1,200,000. This arrangement makes for the most rational allocation of social insurance funds with utmost benefits to the insured. Moreover, since all these active trade-unionists render their services free of charge, the overhead expenditures involved in administering social insurance, which under other conditions could comprise an imposing sum, are reduced to a fraction of one per cent of the social insurance budget.

Social insurance has become part and parcel of the lives of Soviet factory and office workers and is an important factor in raising their living standard.



BUILDING A MOSCOW BLOCK. Construction on Pesochnaya Street moves ahead. It includes apartment houses, stores, schools, a moving picture house and children's institutions.

Budget Stresses Public Welfare

Moscow Builds More Hospitals, Schools and Apartments

By G. Pakhomov

The Fifth Session of the Moscow City Soviet of Working People's Deputies, which ended on April 1, adopted the Soviet capital's budget for 1949.

This year Moscow will spend 3,479,869,000 rubles on municipal developments and the further improvement of the everyday life of its citizens.

More than half of the city's budget, (52.8 per cent to be exact), is earmarked for public education, public health, and social welfare.

Moscow is the greatest center of Socialist culture in the Soviet Union.

Its theaters, museums, institutions of higher learning and scientific research institutes are world renown. Every day more than 127,000 students fill the classrooms and auditoriums of Moscow's institutions and universities. The capital of the Soviet Union has more than 400 scientific research institutes, tackling great problems in all spheres of human knowledge.

Several hundred thousand children fill Moscow's numerous schools each day. From 1935 to 1939 the city built 375 new big schools equipped with all modern educational facilities.

The Soviet capital has more than 2,000 libraries with a total of more than 42,000,000 volumes. The city has 700 clubs and 75 museums. Moscow's cultural wealth has been growing with every year and is continuing to grow this year.

Public education alone has been allocated 744,000,000 rubles for 1949, 51,000,000 rubles more than the preceding year. Within the next few months, 17 new, large, spacious, up-to-date schools will be ready for the coming school year. The number of pupils in Moscow's secondary schools will increase by 27,000 this fall.

In the past three years Moscow's schools have taken on 4,000 young teachers, graduates of the capital's teachers' institutes and teachers' training schools. This year Moscow schools will employ another 800 young teachers. Learning from the experience of their elder colleagues, the young teachers will be training the growing generation of builders of communism.

Along with the expansion of its



ON PUSHKIN SQUARE. Another new apartment building is nearing completion in Moscow. This one will have a moving picture theater on the first floor.

school network, Moscow is also expanding her network of preschool establishments to help the Soviet woman raise her children.

This year Moscow's District Soviets of Working People's Deputies, and many of the city's larger industrial enterprises will erect 24 new kindergarten and nursery buildings. By this coming fall the city's preschool establishments will have accommodations for 4,770 more children than last year.

Just like the Soviet State Budget which provides enormous outlays for cultural and social needs, the budget of the Soviet capital reflects the unflagging solicitude of the Communist Party and the Government of the USSR for the everyday needs of all the people. Moscow's budget for 1949 envisages a further increase in allocations for social and cultural undertakings.

Thus, on the expansion of her public health services alone, Moscow will spend more than 1,000,000,000 rubles in 1949.

Besides the complete reconstruction of many already existing hospitals, the city will build two new maternity homes, one new hospital and will complete work on the reconstruction of the city eye hospital. The number of doctors in Moscow's polyclinics and dispensaries will be increased by 657.

Within the next few months 60 new clubs will open their doors to the public. These clubs are operated mostly by factories and plants.

The number of Moscow's motion picture theaters is growing steadily.

The construction of schools, clubs, hospitals, and pre-school establishments is all a part of the great municipal development program which Moscow has launched for 1949.

This program includes housing construction (there are more than 2,000 new dwelling houses under construction in Moscow) and a wide range of all kinds of municipal improvements and the expansion of public services; further street improvements and asphalt paving; laying out new parks and squares; opening the fourth line of the Metro subway; bringing gas to another 45,000 apartments; and extension of the trolleybus, bus and streetcar networks.

In order to expedite the huge building program, the methods of prefabricated construction has been widely adopted. All parts are manufactured at a factory and then assembled on the building site.

By 1950 Moscow residents will be getting 500,000 square meters of dwelling space annually, and by 1952 that amount will be doubled.

During the past three years 100,000 apartments in Moscow have been supplied with gas. This is 50 per cent more than in the preceding 80 years.

Moscow's municipal transport system has been improved with 800 new vehicles, including 150 subway cars, 180 trolley-busses and 210 auto busses.

Much work has been completed in planting trees and shrubs in the city.

Altogether, the plans for the reconstruction of Moscow mark another step in the development of the capital of the world's first socialist state. The plans now being drawn up for additional work will extend this program still further and result in the most extensive piece of city planning ever undertaken.

Moscow's new budget for 1949 is another manifestation of the great solicitude of the Soviet Government for the common man, and of the endeavor to improve still further the life of the people.



PREFABRICATED CONSTRUCTION. Prefabricated houses are erected with great speed. The assembly of an apartment house on the Khoroshevskoye Highway is shown here.

Mail Courses Are Popular

Widespread Foreign Language Study Encouraged in Soviet Union

By N. Krivenko

Among the big shops in one of the central streets of Moscow is one called the International Book Store. On display in its showcases are Julius Caesar's *Commentaries on the Gallic War,* works of Shakespeare, Victor Hugo, Heine, Bernard Shaw, Jack London and of other eminent European and American writers. Here books in various languages—manuals, belles-lettres, technical literature, dictionaries and reference books—are sold.

Books in foreign languages are purchased by people in various walks of life: students and teachers of universities and institutes, industrial workers and collective farmers, scientists and artists, Soviet soldiers and officers.

The International Book Store and its branches function not only in Moscow, but also in many other Soviet cities. In addition, special libraries of foreign literature have been organized in important cultural centers of the country.

The considerable demand for fiction and text-books in foreign languages is to be explained by the fact that hundreds of thousands of Soviet people are studying foreign languages in the secondary and higher schools of the USSR.

Soviet children first become acquainted with a foreign language in elementary school. Teaching of a language begins in the third year of study in all Soviet schools, without exception. The pupils study German, French or English. Experienced pedagogues teach them the phonetics and morphology of the given language, and to read and translate foreign texts. Special manuals are published for the study of foreign languages as well as for all other subjects.

A further and more thorough study of a foreign language is made by Soviet young people in universities and institutes. There are over 800 higher educational institutions in the Soviet Union. In the overwhelming majority of them the students are taught one, and not infrequently, two or three foreign languages, among them being German, French, English, Italian and Spanish.

Almost all institutes and universities provide instruction in the three principal foreign languages—German, French and English—and the student most often continues to study the language which he started to learn in the secondary school. However, the choice of the language (of those, of course, taught in the given establishment) rests entirely with the student. It should be added that students of institutes of the humanities study Latin in addition to at least one of the West European languages.

Chairs of Slav, classic, Romano-German, and Eastern philology have been established in the philological departments of universities for students specializing in the language and literature of a definite country or group of countries. Here the demands for the knowledge of the language are, of course, higher than in other departments.

As a rule, the course of study of a foreign language is fixed at four years. At the end of this period the student should be able to read and translate fairly well with the occasional aid of a dictionary. Students of the humanities most often practice translating fiction, and students of technical departments translate chiefly technical literature.

The most complete and thorough knowledge of foreign languages is acquired in pedagogical language institutes and departments of pedagogical institutes in all the Union Republics of the USSR. They train chiefly foreign language teachers for secondary and higher schools and translators.

During the course of four or five years of study in these institutes or departments, the future teachers of foreign languages receive an all-round training. They study three foreign languages: the one in which they specialize, an additional language, and Latin. Besides their direct studies of the languages (phonetics, grammar, lexicology and semantics), the students make a detailed study of the history of the language and the literature and history of the country in which it is spoken, and they carefully learn and perfect the pronunciation of their principal language. In addition to this, they also study general educational subjects: Marxism-Leninism, political economy, the history of pedagogy, Russian and world literature, and the methods of teaching foreign languages. Students of the senior courses practice teaching in Soviet secondary schools.

Study of foreign languages in the USSR is not confined to schools and institutes. Study circles are functioning in many enterprises and institutions whose workers and other employees are eager to learn languages. Teachers of the study circles are remunerated by the enterprise or institution.

The system of foreign language correspondence courses is widespread in the Soviet Union. On payment of a small fee (less than 12 rubles a month), students of these correspondence courses receive by mail special educational literature and the advice of experienced teachers.

Larger numbers of various textbooks on foreign languages are being published in the Soviet Union to meet the growing demands of teachers and students. Last year, the Ministry of Higher Education alone issued 17 new textbooks on various languages, each in an edition of 75,000 to 100,000 copies.

Study of foreign languages has assumed wide dimensions in the USSR. This is striking proof of the rapidly rising cultural standard of the Soviet people.

Newspaper-Sponsored Relay Race Draws 600 Crack Runners

By Alexi Khomich

TRACK and field athletics have always been popular in the Soviet Union, and the new season which opened the second week of May proved it again.

Thousands of Muscovites watched the traditional relay race for the cup offered by the newspaper *Vechernyaya Moskva (Evening Moscow)*. The race took place on the Boulevard Circle, one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in the capital, with more than 600 runners taking part. The contestants were the best trackmen in Moscow from 21 teams representing sports societies in the relays.

Competition was keen in each of the 30 laps constituting the 15 kilometer (9.32 miles) and 540 meter (590.55 yards) relay distance.

As the race began, the runners of the Bolshevik Sports Society went into the lead, but the speedsters of the Central House of the Soviet Army soon took command.

In the longest lap of all—1,100 meters (1,023 yards)—Alexander Pugachevsky, champion and USSR recordholder, was running under the colors of the Dynamo Sports Society. He overtook the Army runner, Popov, and in the remaining laps the Dynamo runners increased their lead and were the first to break the tape at the finish line.

It was the ninth time in succession that Dynamo had taken the prize. Dynamo trackmen carried the baton over the entire route in 38 minutes and 22.4 seconds, or 22.8 seconds faster than in 1948.

Second place was won by the Central House of the Soviet Army, and runners representing the Nauka (Sciences) Sports Society were third place winners.

Other cities of the USSR opened their summer sports season with similar events.

A relay race held in Leningrad on May 2 was won by the student team of the Physical Culture Institute. The victors finished the 15 kilometer 300 meter distance (9.32 miles plus 328.08 yards) in 38 minutes 11.2 seconds.



RELAY RACE STARTS. There were 21 teams participating in the annual event sponsored by the newspaper, "Evening Moscow."

In Kiev, the traditional bicycle race was held on the broad Kreshchatik thoroughfare and was won by the Dynamo cyclists. The relay race was won by the Physical Culture Institute's team which covered the 6 kilometer (3.72 mile) distance in the excellent time of 15 minutes 53.8 seconds. Gymnasts, acrobats and track and field athletes performed at the Officers' House Stadium where Ivan Kaptyukh set a new Ukrainian record in the javelin throw: 67 meters, 96 centimeters (approximately 220 feet).

A number of athletic contests were held in Riga, capital of Soviet Latvia. The relay race there drew an entry of 1,500 runners. Ilga Zeltynya crossed the tape first, and her performance helped the Daugava Sports Society's team to win the event. A volleyball tournament was won by the Agricultural Academy team, while the youthful quintet of the Labor Reserves Sports Society took first place in basketball.

In Baku, capital of Azerbaijan, 15,000 track and field athletes representing various sports societies took part in the traditional running event on May 8. A sports parade was held at the Baku Dynamo Stadium after which the soccer teams of the Republic demonstrated their skill.

One of the most outstanding events was the review of the physical culture and sports achievements in the Vinnitsa Region of the Ukraine. Sports events were held in all the districts, and more than 500,000 athletes, collective farmers, officer workers and students turned out for the events in 135 stadiums and sports grounds.

New Record Set By Soviet Swimmer

The prominent Soviet swimmer Vitali Ushakov, has established a new national record in the 500-meter free style event. Ushakov covered the distance in 6 minutes 5.2 seconds. The former record for this event was held by the world title-holder, Leonid Moshkov, and was 0.4 seconds below Ushakov's time.

A Muscovite's Diary

WHEN I visited the Trade-Union Exhibition recently, I saw some interesting labor safety devices on display which are actually in use now in various industries.

There were unique air nozzles which have been devised to supply air directly to the work bench. These nozzles create normal conditions for work in hot departments of the metal and engineering industries, thus solving a major problem in ventilation.

Another wonderful device was a mechanism for drying air. This is very useful in the textile, fur and leather industries where vapor and dampness are inevitable.

Special attention was devoted to proper lighting, and the most detailed plans have been drawn up describing correct lighting for every part of a factory building, office, and mine. Lighting fixtures have been designed for various types of machines in the metal-working industry. These plans also included proper lighting for schools, streets, and hospitals (where lights must vary from dullness in the wards to intense illumination in the operating room).

Pushkin Home Restored By Soviet People

On June 6, the Soviet Union celebrated the 150th anniversary of the birth of the Russian poet, Alexander Pushkin. It was rightly said of Pushkin that he was not only a poet, but a representative of a newly-awakened social consciousness in Russia.

When the fascists invaded the Soviet Union, among the things they destroyed was Pushkin's house, Mikhailovskoye, where he wrote some of his best works. However, when postwar reconstruction began, we did not forget our great poet, and the house and grounds have been restored with extreme accuracy, even to the stove in the kitchen and to the chair upon which Pushkin used to sit.

In this way the Soviet people show their devotion to the great man who, though born an aristocrat, had a deep love for the common people.

War on Mosquitoes Reduces Malaria

A doctor friend of mine is very pleased with the prospect of an assignment which he has just received. He is to be a member of a scientific expedition to Azerbaijan to fight malaria in the Kura-Arax Valley.

The expedition is necessary because of the complete reconstruction of the water system in the Valley.

My friend is well acquainted with the latest news in the offensive on the mosquito, which has been carried on with such good results since 1940 that the incidence of malaria has been decreased by nearly one-third in our country.

The expedition to Azerbaijan is by no means the only one of its kind. Others are going to Tajikistan and Byelorussia, and one special group is being sent to the Stalingrad and Saratov Regions to examine pools of water for possible breeding places for the malaria mosquito, and to take all measures to destroy the pests.

Other Expeditions Going North, East

Other branches of science are equipping expeditions to study their own particular problems. There are geologists who will work on shelter-belt routes, and now I learn of groups going as far afield as Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands in connection with the development of cattle raising in those areas.

Other soil research workers will proceed to the northwestern areas of the Karelo-Finnish Republic to study fodder resources for the breeding of reindeer.

Quite another kind of research will be undertaken by field workers from the Mikluho-Maklai Institute of Ethnography. They will study life on collective farms of various nationalities in Daghestan, Abkhazia, the Altai and other remote areas.

Trade-Union Sports Show Giant Gain

An increase of more than 1,250,000 members in nine years has been registered by Soviet trade-union sports societies. It was recently calculated that the membership of trade-union sports organizations has reached 2,735,000. The figure in 1940 was 1,421,000.

There are now 22,950 sports clubs compared with 16,600 nine years ago. Many of them include in their rolls top-notch players and stars.

The most popular mass sport is skiing, with 370,000 enthusiasts; then, surprisingly, come track and field athletics with 342,000; while gymnastics is tied for third rank with soccer at about 188,000. There are 96,000 taking part in organized swimming activities.

IAAF Accepts Soviet Records

Eleven new Soviet-held world records have been officially accepted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation in London.

The IAAF communication to the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports under the Council of Ministers of the USSR said it had listed the performance of Nina Dumbadze in the discus throw as a world and European record. Dumbadze set her record when she threw the discus 53 meters, 25 centimeters. The throw is equal to 174.696 feet.

Ten other records set by top Soviet weightlifters were accepted as world records. They were performances by G. Novak, A. Zhizhin, A. Petrov, M. Rappoport, S. Ambartsumyan, I. Azdarov and I. Maltsev.

Maltsev's new world record is in the light-heavyweight class and was set early in May when he raised 113 kilograms (227.07 pounds) in the left-hand clear and jerk.

New Coal Combine Speeds Cutting

That new coal-cutting combine now in use in Soviet mines is what you Americans would call a "whiz." After reading about how the machine has increased production, I checked up on it for further information.

On the average, the new combine produces in excess of 200 tons of coal per shift, and gives each member of the 12-man brigade serving it an average

The "Muscovite" will be glad to have readers' suggestions as to subjects they would like to see covered in future "Diaries." Suggestions should be sent to "Muscovite," c/o USSR Information Bulletin 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D. C.

of 10 to 12 tons more than when working with an ordinary coal cutter.

Although this "Donbas" coal-cutting combine looks like ordinary machines, it is quite different. It simultaneously performs all the main jobs: cuts the seam, hews the coal, and loads it on the transporter belt.

An operator runs the machine, and his assistant attends the electric cable which feeds it, and changes the teeth of the cutter bar. An electrician watches over the transporter belt and helps the operator. Prop-men keep up close behind, erecting temporary metal props as the machine eats its way into the coal vein.

The combine cuts a strip of coal 1.5 meters (4.92 feet) thick. At the end of the transporter belt, empty coal cars are loaded and then rolled back to be taken away in trains of 30 to 40 cars by an electric locomotive which pulls them to the hoist. The coal is raised to the surface on transporter belts and then loaded onto railway cars. Actually the human hand does not touch the coal from the seam to the railroad car. This is what I would call complete mechanization.

New Rate Offered Group Subscribers

A special rate for group subscriptions of ten or more copies of the *Information Bulletin* is being offered for a limited time at $1.00 each per year. All copies must go to the same address.

Clubs, organizations and others desiring to take advantage of this new group rate should make out checks to the *Information Bulletin of the Embassy of the USSR*. The address is 2112 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 8, D. C.

Light Soviet Cars On 4,000 Mile Run

Our popular light car, the low-powered Moskvich, has recently been given a grueling road test under the auspices of the Soviet Government.

Six of the new models, which are being offered for sale in the cities today, were sent out on a 4,000-mile grind from Moscow.

Originally it was proposed they should run the 3,500-mile route to Baku and return during the spring. This plan was abandoned because of snow avalanches on the Georgian Military Highway, and the route was changed and lengthened.

During the month-long trip, all six machines stood up well, according to participating drivers, and they all returned to Moscow in good condition.

Those who participated in the run were greeted in Moscow by representatives of the Moskvich Factory and chiefs of the Central Automobile Club.

Results of the trip will be summarized shortly and will enable the factory to further improve the quality of these fine cars.

Electric Tractors Proven in Field

Soviet agricultural specialists have found that the new electric tractors recently developed, have many fine points as shown in experiments under field conditions.

The machines are powered through a mobile sub-station which supplies current through a special cable which reels and unreels as the big machines run back and forth across a field.

Two of the machines were tested last year, and the first three electro-tractor and machine stations were set up this spring in the Sverdlovsk, Ryazan and Kiev Regions. Thirty electric tractors of the caterpillar type made at Sverdlovsk were sent to these stations, and by May 25 they had cultivated more than 7,500 acres.

One of the most valuable characteristics of the tractors is that they can keep plows at the required depth in ground of varying resistance. The experiments have shown them useful not only in plowing, but also in other types of field work.

Each tractor can cultivate 15 hectares (36.06 acres) at a time. Two electric tractors working on alternate 15 hectare tracts and towing each other to the next plot, are able to cultivate a strip one and one-half kilometers (9.31 miles) wide along the whole length of a power supply line.

More Livestock For Kazakhstan

The hardy farmers of Kazakhstan are taking full advantage of the new plan of the Government for the development of animal husbandry. In the past two years the number of cattle has increased by 235,000 and sheep by 2,000,000. Special efforts are being made to develop productive strains.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

June 13 - June 26

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from June 13 to June 26. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in two periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. and from 8:30 P.M. to 10:15 P.M.

Radio listeners may hear the 6:20-7:30 P.M. broadcast over these frequencies: 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15 31 and 15.39 megacycles.

The 8:30 to 10:15 P.M. programs may be heard on 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31, 15.39 and 15.41 megacycles.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, June 13 and June 20—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, June 14 and 21—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, June 15 and June 22—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, June 16 and June 23—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, June 17 and June 24—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, June 18 and June 25—economic reviews; weekly sports reviews; "The USSR—The Land of Socialism" at 9:40 P.M. Replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, June 19 and June 26—concerts.

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BILLBOARD ATTENDANT. Girl employee of Moscow Information Bureau goes to post ads. (See pictorial story on Page 380.) FRONT COVER. School's out. Leningrad first graders en route home as term ends. BACK COVER. A reading room in Voroshilovabad in remote Tajikistan.

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Position of USSR on German Problems Outlined by A. Y. Vyshinsky

Excerpts from the speeches by A. Y. Vyshinsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, before the Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris appear below, along with the date of each.

At the meeting of May 26, the French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman said that the proposal advanced by the Soviet delegation for German unity was still insufficiently clear and that he would like to receive additional explanations.

Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Vyshinsky took the floor to reply, saying:

"The Soviet proposals were sufficiently clearly and definitely formulated. It seems that they need no explanation; nevertheless, inasmuch as Mr. Schuman would like to have additional explanations, the Soviet delegation is ready to offer them.

"The Soviet delegation considers that Germany's economic and political unity cannot be realized without the establishment of a single German central agency. This is the first point.

"This agency must deal with matters of economic and state development of importance for Germany as a whole. This is the second point.

"The third point is that the All-German State Council must be established on the basis of the German economic agencies now existing in the Western and Eastern Zones.

"The fourth point is that the All-German State Council must possess governmental functions, that is, it must be an agency of a governmental character, functioning, with the supreme authority of the Control Council preserved.

"Such is our proposal. In it you will find an answer to the questions put by Mr. Schuman and particularly to the question as to whether the Soviet proposals envisage any changes with regard to autonomy, as Mr. Schuman said, or with regard to the existing political structure in the Western or Eastern Zones of Germany.

"The Soviet proposals emanate from the fact that in the Eastern Zone on the one hand and in the Western Zones on the other, certain German economic agencies exist. Their activity should be co-ordinated by creating on their basis an All-German State Council with governmental functions, as was stated above. . . .

"The Soviet proposal to organize an All-German State Council on the basis of the existing German agencies precisely aims at granting the Germans the opportunity of settling for themselves all-German questions of economic and state development."

Vyshinsky recalled that Schuman had asked why the Soviet proposal spoke of German economic agencies and not of any other agencies and said the reason was because "other suitable German agencies do not exist at present in the Occupation Zones.

"The Soviet proposal," he went on, "is based on what there is in reality. The USSR Government deems it necessary to construct Germany's unity from the material on hand, to erect the building from those bricks that exist."

Later that day the U. S. Secretary of State, Dean Acheson opposed the Soviet position defending the principle of unanimity in the Control Council as contrasted to the principle of deciding matters by majority vote.

Vyshinsky replied: "The deciding of problems on a unanimity principle is the usual method applied at international conferences where representatives of equal, sovereign states take part and where it is necessary to come to terms and not prescribe one's decisions by a majority vote. One cannot agree with Mr. Acheson who called the unanimity method a 'worthless method.' We deem as correct our method which provides for equality of all parties at international conferences."

Vyshinsky further noted that the Washington agreement on trilateral control also provides for unanimity in deciding all important issues relating to demilitarization of Germany, control over the Ruhr, restitution (return of enemy-looted property), reparations, decartelization, foreign trade, foreign interests in Germany, foreign relations etc.

"Why is trilateral control on the basis of the unanimity principle permissible and quadripartite control impermissible?" Vyshinsky asked.

Vyshinsky noted that unemployment and prices had increased in the Western Zones of Germany. He cited data published in the British press in early May stating that the number of unemployed had increased 2.5 times within the past five months.

The Soviet speaker further cited a series of facts concerning the economic situation in the Soviet Occupation Zone of Germany. He said: "Beginning with the second half of 1945, a number of coal mines and large electric power stations, and a number of plants have been built in the Zone and a considerable number of enterprises of light and food industries have been restored.

"It stands to reason that it cannot be said that the process of restoration and development of German industry in the Soviet Occupation Zone did not encounter difficulties. There were difficulties and they still remain, but they are being successfully overcome. Among such difficulties is first of all the circumstance that for a considerable period of time, Eastern Germany received neither coal nor coke nor metal nor rolled goods from the Western Zones of Germany. Nevertheless, by March 1949 industrial output in the Eastern Zone reached 96.6 per cent in comparison with 1936. Production of brown coal in 1948 surpassed the 1936 level. Generation of electric power, mining of iron ore and the production of glass and knit goods exceed the 1936 level."

On the following day Vyshinsky returned to the question of unanimity

and recalled that this principle had been established on the initiative of the United States Government when the Security Council was organized, and went on to show that although the UN General Assembly operated by majority vote, "all its 'decisions' are mere recommendations. . . ."

On May 30, Vyshinsky told the Council: "The proposal of the United States of America, Great Britain and France to go over in the quadripartite control agency (the so-called supreme commission) from the principle of unanimity established by existing agreements to deciding questions by majority vote has in view not a policy of co-operation among all powers occupying Germany, but a policy of dictation. Such a policy cannot be successful with regard to the Soviet Union."

Vyshinsky spoke again on May 31, dwelling on the proposals of the Western Powers to extend the so-called occupation statute worked out in Washington to the whole of Germany.

"I already pointed out in my previous statement," Vyshinsky said, "that this proposal is unacceptable inasmuch as it means actually a rejection of the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and a prolongation of the occupation régime for an indefinite period . . . "

Vyshinsky called attention to the declarations made by various military leaders of the Western Powers on the occupation continuing up to 60 years and asked how this tallied "with the assertions of the representatives of the Western Powers that they are seeking to hand over to the Germans themselves the greater amount of functions in administering Germany."

On June 1, Vyshinsky again addressed the Council and pointed to a question by the British Foreign Minister, Ernest Bevin who asked: "Does the Soviet Government adhere to its old stand regarding the creation of an all-German government?"

Vyshinsky replied: "In this connection I must declare that the Soviet Government has never renounced and does not renounce its proposals on this matter introduced at the Moscow and London sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers where, as is known, these proposals were rejected by the Western Powers. I must remind you that as far back as at the Moscow session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in March 1947, the Soviet Government proposed setting up a provisional German Government. This proposal advanced by the Soviet Government was not accepted by the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France. At the following session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London in November 1947, the Soviet Government again introduced the proposal to establish an all-German democratic government. This proposal which can be found in the document of the London Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers No. 47 (L. 9) of November 27, 1947 stated: 'To recognize as urgent the creation of an all-German democratic government in compliance with the decisions of the Potsdam conference.'"

At that time the then USSR Foreign Minister, V. M. Molotov, urged prompt action on the creation of an all-German democratic government. "Such a delay," Molotov said on November 26, 1947, "causes damage not only to the German people but also to the other peoples of Europe interested in the speediest restoration of lasting peace throughout the whole of Europe."

"However," Vyshinsky said, "as is known, this proposal was again rejected by the Western Powers.

"The fact that at the present session of the Council of Foreign Ministers the Soviet Government advanced the proposal to set up an All-German State Council in the capacity of an agency preceding the creation of an all-German government on the basis of universal democratic elections, is explained by the circumstance that the Soviet Government wishes to facilitate the possibility of achieving joint agreement.

"Thus the Soviet Government's attitude toward the question of establishing an all-German democratic government in which Mr. Bevin was interested is unchanged. If three Powers—the United States, Great Britain and France—consent to take as a basis for discussion the proposals on this particular question advanced by the Soviet delegation at the Moscow and London sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers, then the Soviet delegation, it goes without saying, is ready to discuss on this basis the question regarding measures to set up an all-German democratic government."

After Vyshinsky spoke, the Ministers agreed to move to the second item on the agenda, "Berlin and the Currency Problem," retaining the possibility of returning to the first item, German unity.

At the beginning of his speech on "Berlin and the Currency Problem," Vyshinsky confirmed the correctness of the interpretation of the Soviet proposal to restore the inter-Allied Kommandatura given by Acheson.

"Mr. Acheson said that we proposed restoring the inter-Allied Kommandatura on its former basis. This is correct. Acheson proposed discussing here the main questions connected with this problem. Such a proposal naturally is quite reasonable—without reaching an understanding on the fundamental questions, it is difficult and hardly expedient to delve into details."

Referring to Acheson's statement to the effect that the US Representatives are in Berlin and occupy their sector by right, on the basis of international agreements, Vyshinsky said: "This is a very important assertion. If the United States really is in Berlin by right ensuing from international agreements, then from this follows the obligation for the United States Government to adhere to these agreements and not present the matter in such a light as if these agreements do not exist. If these agreements were erased then that legal ground of which Acheson spoke would be lost. If there are no international agreements then how can the right emanating from these agreements and defined by them exist? I have no intention of disputing the fact that the American, British and French occupation authorities are in the respective sectors of Berlin by right of international agreements. However, what does this agreement say about quadripartite administration of Berlin? The occupation authorities of the United States, Britain and France are not in Berlin simply to be there. They are there in order to carry out definite functions in administering Berlin, and the international agreement provides for a quadripartite basis of this administration."

Vyshinsky recalled that the USSR delegation proposes not to institute a new inter-Allied Kommandatura in Berlin on some sort of new principles

but to restore this Kommandatura so that it would function in compliance with the international agreement which constitutes a source of right in this sphere.

"I can in no way understand," Vyshinsky continued, "how one can correlate the assertion to the effect that participation of the Western Powers in the administration of Berlin rests on the international agreement and on a quadripartite basis, with a denial of that method of deciding matters which is the only possible one on a quadripartite basis—the method of unanimity."

At the session of the Council of Foreign Ministers on June 2, Vyshinsky referred to a speech by Acheson dealing with this problem. He said: "I believe that Mr. Acheson's attempt to prove that the concept of joint administration cannot imply the concept of unanimity is groundless." Vyshinsky referred to the decision of the Allied Command representatives on administering Berlin signed on July 7, 1945 which says that at conferences of the Allied Military Commandants "decisions at these conferences must be adopted unanimously."

"Thus," Vyshinsky said, "in the opinion of the Commandants-in-Chief, joint administration meant precisely administration on the basis of the unanimity principle.

"Yesterday Mr. Acheson said that it was impossible to govern the city on the basis of unanimity. But this statement is contradicted by facts. We have the example of Austria where the Allied Kommandatura in Vienna functions on the basis of decisions adopted unanimously. This is clearly stated in Articles 12 and 13 of the agreement on the control mechanism in Austria. ... This inter-Allied control in Vienna thus must function on the basis of decisions adopted unanimously. This example shows that it is possible to govern a city on the basis of the unanimity principle, that the Allied Kommandatura can function on the basis of this principle and that the conclusion drawn by Mr. Acheson is ungrounded."

After closed meetings June 3, 4, and 6 considering the Berlin question, the Council met in plenary session June 7 when Vyshinsky said there were two questions confronting the Ministers: The restoration of the Berlin city-wide *Magistrat* and re-establishment of the inter-Allied Kommandatura of Berlin.

Vyshinsky said: "The USSR delegation proposed to restore the Berlin city-wide *Magistrat* by authorizing the four Allied Commandants to hold free city-wide elections in Berlin under quadripartite control bearing in mind—and this was agreed to by the three other delegations in the Council of Foreign Ministers—that this control must be effected in the same manner it was effected during the elections in October 1946.

"However, the proposals introduced in the Council of Ministers on June 6 by the United States in connection with the election procedure state merely that an Allied agency on a quadripartite basis will be appointed to supervise the elections. These proposals evade the question whether this control will be effected in the same manner as during the elections in 1946.

"Inasmuch as the *Magistrat* will not exist prior to the elections, a commission consisting of Germans must be formed to conduct the elections in Berlin. The USSR delegation considers that such a commission must be set up on a parity principle, that is, on the basis of equal representation of the Soviet sector on the one hand and the Western sectors on the other. Such a principle in the establishment of a commission is fully expedient and fair inasmuch as due to the measures undertaken by the three Western Powers, Berlin has been virtually split in two parts, and both parts must be represented in the commission conducting the elections. The Soviet delegation cannot accept the United States proposal to the effect that the election commission be composed of an equal number of representatives of Commandants of each of the sectors of Berlin. Such a proposal is dictated by the obvious desire to secure an advantageous position for the authorities of the three Western sectors in preparations for the elections and in the conduct of the elections themselves to the City Assembly of Deputies and the Berlin city-wide *Magistrat*. It stands to reason that one cannot agree to such importunities, as they are deprived of any grounds whatever."

Vyshinsky called upon the Council of Ministers to determine the question of who should have the right of suffrage. He said the Soviet delegation deems it necessary to grant electoral rights to former members of the Nazi Party and other Nazi organizations with the exception of those deprived of these rights by court.

"In the conduct of the elections the right of advancing candidates is of great importance," Vyshinsky said. "In this respect the 1946 electoral law is also insufficient and demands certain changes. Article 8 of this law grants the right to nominate candidates only to political parties permitted in Greater Berlin. Thus, major public organizations, such as the Kulturbund, the Democratic Women's Union and others, as well as trade-unions, are deprived of the right of nominating candidates both independently and jointly with political parties. This unjustified limitation of electoral freedom runs counter to democratic principles and is aimed at restricting the initiative of the voters and diminishing participation in the elections of the broad masses of Berlin citizens organized in trade-unions and other public organizations.

"The Soviet delegation therefore insists that Article 8 of the 1946 electoral law be altered so that all the political parties permitted in Greater Berlin and all the public organizations permitted in the inter-Allied Kommandatura be entitled to nominate candidates in the elections."

Vyshinsky then noted that the United States delegation insisted on the exclusion of Article 36 from the provisional Constitution for Greater Berlin endorsed in 1946. This Article states that all the decrees enacted by the City Assembly of Deputies as well as decrees and orders issued by the city *Magistrat* must be consistent with the laws and orders of the Allied authorities in Germany and the Allied Kommandatura of Greater Berlin and must be endorsed by the latter.

"The Soviet delegation cannot agree to the United States proposal to exclude Article 36," Vyshinsky said. "This proposal signifies renunciation of the inter-Allied Kommandatura's right to endorse the measures of the Berlin *Magistrat* which belittles the role played by the inter-Allied Kommandatura in the administration of Berlin and does not conform to the significance of this Kommandatura as

an agency bearing responsibility for the state of Berlin and for its administration."

While noting the Soviet insistence that Article 36 be retained in the provisional constitution, Vyshinsky said that the USSR delegation deemed it necessary to introduce alterations to the article. According to the Soviet proposal only those decrees of the City Assembly and *Magistrat* enacted on matters within the jurisdiction of the inter-Allied Kommandatura should be subject for inter-Allied Kommandatura endorsement.

"We deem it necessary," Vyshinsky said, "to leave Article 36 in force with the above mentioned changes."

Turning to the question of the functions of the Berlin city-wide *Magistrat,* Vyshinsky recalled that his delegation proposed placing within the jurisdiction of the City Assembly of Deputies and the Berlin city-wide *Magistrat* the entire sphere of questions relating to the municipal life of Berlin in the broadest sense of this word.

In opposing the United States proposal to extend the system applied in Austria to Berlin, permitting the legislative decrees and orders of the authorities of Greater Berlin to go into force automatically should they not be protested by the inter-Allied Kommandatura within 21 days of their being submitted, Vyshinsky said the USSR delegation could not agree.

Vyshinsky said "conditions existing in Austria differ from those in Germany. In contradistinction to Germany, Austria is not regarded as a defeated enemy country; and at the time the agreement on the control system in Austria was signed in 1946, a government already existed there recognized by the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France. Therein lies the explanation of the difference between the organization of the latter in Austria and the organization of the Allied control mechanism in Germany.

On June 8, Vyshinsky again replied to Acheson, in connection with his contention that representatives of every Berlin sector be included in the election commission in equal numbers.

Vyshinsky repeated that the USSR delegation proposed the principle of parity. He said: "Acheson insists that representatives of every Berlin sector be included in the commission in equal numbers. But the German population residing in the three Western sectors of Berlin is not divided into any intersectional administrative partitions. On the contrary, we have been repeatedly told that the three Western sectors constitute a single entity in economic and administrative respects. It is known that in those three sectors there is a single police, single banking system, single transport run by one 'three sector' center, a single management of industry of the three sectors. There is a single *Magistrat* and elections to this *Magistrat* were held with single tickets for the entire Western part of Berlin and not for each sector separately. Therefore there is no justification for the demand that a single election commission for the whole of Berlin be composed not of representatives of those two parts into which Berlin is actually divided, but of an equal number of representatives from each sector.

"This demand of the United States delegation and of the British and French delegations supporting it can be put down only to the desire to secure an advantageous position for the representatives of the Western sectors of Berlin in the preparation and conduct of the elections; it is apparently envisaged that these representatives must not in actuality represent the German population of those sectors but the occupation authorities in the person of the Commandant of each separate sector."

Vyshinsky strongly defended the Soviet proposal to permit public organizations to nominate their candidates for the Berlin City Assembly.

"Acheson agrees," Vyshinsky said, "to members of public organizations having the right, as he put it, 'to march along the streets with flags and badges,' but neither he nor Mr. Bevin nor Mr. Schuman agree to grant these organizations the right to offer their candidates to the City Assembly. The opponents of the Soviet proposal did not advance any serious arguments for justifying this position. Acheson only said he was against such a 'masquerade' —evidently believing that the nomination of candidates by public organizations pursues the aim of camouflaging the actual meaning and significance of such a nomination."

Vyshinsky commented that one question arises: "Why do they want to refuse public organizations the right to nominate their candidates at the municipal elections?

"Only one reply is possible. This can be explained solely by the desire to restrict participation in the elections of the broad circles of the Berlin population. They want to restrict the population's initiative and to lower its activity so as to make it easier to push through their own candidates and to facilitate the subsequent utilization of the *Magistrat* for their own political ends."

Returning to the subject of the principle of unanimity in the operation of the inter-Allied Kommandatura, Vyshinsky argued that it did not constitute an obstacle to its work.

Citing figures, Vyshinsky said that during 1945 and 1946 the Kommandatura "successfully solved the tasks confronting it. Thus for instance, in 1945, the inter-Allied Kommandatura considered 217 questions, and agreed-upon (unanimous) decisions were taken on 167 questions. Thus almost 73 per cent of the questions examined by the Kommandatura were solved on the basis of the unanimity principle. The Commandants did not reach agreement on only 9 out of 217 questions considered, which constitutes merely 4 per cent. In 1946 the picture somewhat changed: agreed-upon decisions were made on 70 out of 199 considered questions, which constitutes 35 per cent. Agreement was not reached on 5 out of 199 questions, which constitutes 2.5 per cent. A considerable number of questions were referred for further coordination.

"Later in 1947 and 1948, matters, as is known, worsened. What was that due to? Apparently this cannot be explained by the method, since earlier good results were reached by the same method. The cause lies in that political atmosphere which surrounded the work of the inter-Allied Kommandatura. Therefore, I believe that the critical remarks spearheaded against the unanimity method as a basis for the work of the inter-Allied Kommandatura are incorrect."

In concluding his speech, Vyshinsky said:

"The Soviet delegation has proposed and proposes again to re-establish the inter-Allied Kommandatura on the basis of its statute approved by the four Powers in 1946—a statute which has

justified itself in practice. The Soviet delegation has suggested and suggests again the re-establishment of a single *Magistrat* for Berlin by holding free elections on the basis of the 1946 electoral law with the amendments which must be introduced into this law in accordance with the changed circumstances without narrowing, but deepening, the principles expressed in international agreements—principles on which the life and activity of the single *Magistrat* of Berlin and the inter-Allied Kommandatura of Berlin must be based.

"The Soviet delegation is sure that the adoption of the proposals of the USSR Government which it defends here will help in settling the Berlin question and bring us nearer to the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, and will speed up the fulfillment of the task of converting Germany into a united, peace-loving, democratic state."

On June 9, the Council of Foreign Ministers heard a proposal from the Soviet Delegate, A. Y. Vyshinsky, that it proceed to examine the question of currency for Berlin on the basis of decisions previously agreed upon by the four Powers, an agreement which was not put into effect.

Vyshinsky recalled that item (a) of this agreement on August 30, 1948, provided for the lifting of restrictions in communications, transport, and trade between Berlin and the Western Zones and also for freight traffic to and from the Soviet Zone of Germany. He said the restrictions have been lifted in the Soviet Zone, but that the second part of the August 30 agreement has not been fulfilled. This item (b) reads: "The German mark of the Soviet Zone will be introduced as a single currency for Berlin, and the Western mark will be removed from circulation."

Vyshinsky said: "The Soviet delegation proposes that the recommendations of the technical committee of experts on currency and trade of December 23, 1948, be taken as a basis. These recommendations attracted great interest on the part of the representatives of the four Powers, but at that time they failed to reach an agreement. The Soviet delegation deems it necessary to attentively and thoroughly reconsider this question at the current session of the Foreign Ministers' Council.

"Thus the proposals of the Soviet delegation on the currency problem in Berlin are the following:

"1. To introduce a single currency for the whole of Berlin;

"2. To accept as a single currency for Berlin the German mark of the Soviet Occupation Zone as agreed upon in the directives of August 30, 1948 prepared jointly by the four Powers—Great Britain, the United States, France and the Soviet Union, with all those consequences which are pointed out in those directives and which proceed from the same decision;

"3. While drawing up the provisions on the activity of the quadripartite financial commission and while discussing these functions, to accept as a basis the recommendations of the technical committee of December 23, 1948."

Representatives of the Western Powers, who spoke after Vyshinsky, refused to examine the question at all.

Secretary of State Acheson told the Council that the United States "does not believe itself bound by the directive of August 30, 1948," and alleged it was "absolutely impossible to introduce a single monetary system for a divided Berlin." His views were supported by Schuman and Henderson.

Vyshinsky took the floor again and argued that the three delegations objecting to dealing with the issue apparently "deem it necessary to perpetuate the split of Berlin although it is obvious to everybody that this runs counter to the principles on the basis of which the four Powers agreed to act regarding Germany."

At the meeting on June 10 the Ministers of the Western Powers failed to manifest any desire to consider the third item on the agenda, preparation of a peace treaty for Germany. Bevin said that before undertaking a settlement of the German peace treaty, it was necessary to solve "the problems which now separate us," but did not specify what problems he had in mind.

Vyshinsky reminded the Council that every time the Ministers approached the question, Bevin expressed "disappointment" and referred to some kind of obstacles allegedly hindering the preparation of the treaty.

Vyshinsky said that a vicious circle had arisen: on the one hand it is impossible to prepare the peace treaty until some kind of differences have been settled—on the other hand there is no desire to do anything to eliminate the differences.

He reminded the Council that the question of preparing a German peace treaty had been unanimously included on the agenda for the present session.

"We had the right to expect," Vyshinsky continued, "that all the delegations would exert the necessary effort so that this question could produce the necessary result . . .

"The question of a peace treaty for Germany is, as we all understand it, one of the cardinal problems of international policy. It is a basic problem for Germany, since it has to define the destiny of Germany for a long period, as the head of the USSR delegation, V. M. Molotov said as early as the fifth session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London in 1947.

"The peace treaty for Germany," Vyshinsky said, "constitutes the high-road for liquidating the aftermath of war not only for Germany, but also for all peace-loving nations in Europe. This is the road for the economic and political recovery of Germany, the road for her development as a united, peace-loving democratic state. Hence, not only the German people are interested in the earliest conclusion of a peace treaty, but also all the peoples who strive for the establishment and consolidation of peace on the democratic principles laid down in Yalta and Potsdam in 1945. These principles were expressed in the historic statement of the leaders of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union in February 1945, about their resolve to establish international order in co-operation with other peace-loving nations, based on the principles of justice, dedicated to peace, security, freedom and the general welfare of mankind."

Vyshinsky further reminded the Council that Germany held an important place in the system of international economy. "Germany cannot remain outside of international intercourse, beyond the bounds of the comity of

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NAZI BANNERS IN DUST OF RED SQUARE. This scene taken on June 24, 1945, shows Soviet Army troops with German standards captured in battle. These Hitlerite flags are now in a Moscow museum.

Hitler Moved on USSR 8 Years Ago

Fascist Assault Was Beaten Back By Aroused Soviet People

By Academician E. Tarle

EIGHT YEARS ago, on June 22, 1941, the Hitlerite hordes invaded the territory of the USSR, laying waste to Soviet cities and villages with fire and sword, sowing death and destruction everywhere.

Today all mankind knows that Hitlerite aggression was prepared and became possible because the international monopolies helped the Germans to build up, within a brief period of time, their war-economic potential which enabled German fascism to equip a huge army. The entire policy pursued by the Western Powers in the prewar period indicated that they were prepared for a deal with the fascist aggressor at the expense of other nations, and primarily at the expense of the Soviet Union. It was for this very reason that the Western Powers rejected the collective security advocated by the USSR. It will be remembered that by the spring of 1941, fascist Germany enslaved almost all the peoples of Europe without encountering any rebuff.

Nurturing a sinister plan for the conquest of world domination, Hitler set out to crush the Soviet State. The Nazi barbarians wanted to destroy the Land of Socialism, the beacon illuminating to the oppressed and exploited peoples the road to freedom and independence. Intoxicated by their triumphant march through Western Europe, the German fascists calculated that they would just as easily defeat the Soviet Army and bring the peoples of the USSR to their knees. This was also the hope of international reaction, which frankly dreamed that the Soviet Union would be exhausted and bled white in hard single combat with Hitler Germany, that the war would reduce the USSR to the position of a second-rate power



THEY REACHED MOSCOW IN SOVIET HANDS. Banners of crack Nazi Regiments are shown reposing in the Central Museum of the Soviet Army in Moscow.

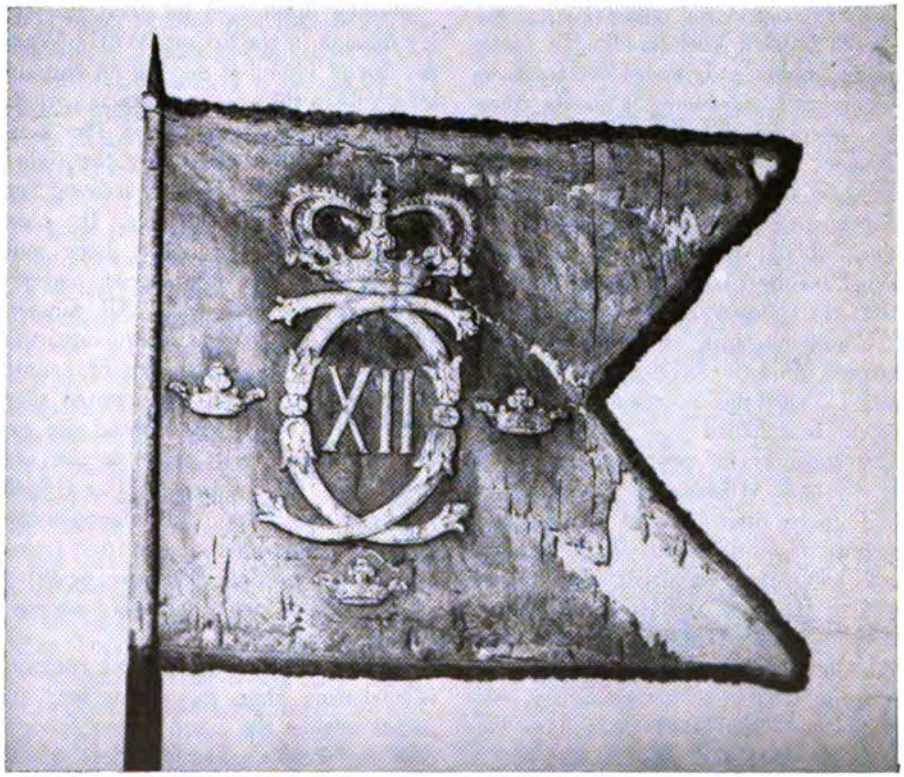
to which it would later be possible to dictate any peace terms.

But the Hitlerites and their secret and open friends had grossly miscalculated. It is true that at the initial stage of the war the huge, seasoned, and fully-mobilized Hitlerite army gained some temporary advantages as a result of its sudden and treacherous attack on the Soviet Union. At the cost of tremendous losses, the fascist hordes occupied a part of the Soviet territory with a population of 87,000,000, a territory which accounted for 33 per cent of the country's industrial production. In those days the Soviet Union fought against Germany entirely unaided, whereas the Italian Army and the armies of Germany's satellites were fighting on the side of Hitler. The colossal war machine of fascist Germany was also nurtured by the industry of France, Belgium, Italy, Holland and conquered Czechoslovakia.

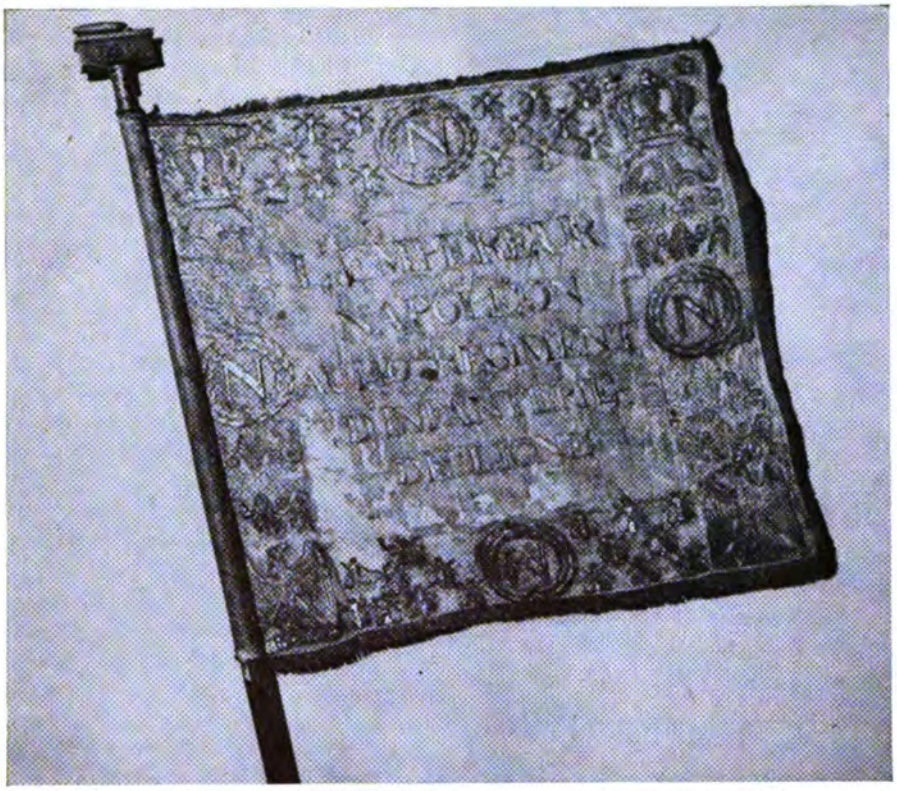
In those days the aggressors believed that the outcome of the war was already predetermined. By the middle of July, 1941, Berlin hotel proprietors on Unter den Linden were letting rooms which faced the street to people desiring to view the parade of the German troops who would return after the defeat of Russia.

But all the blitzkrieg and blitz-victory plans collapsed like a house of cards. The course taken by the war foiled Hitler's plans and scattered to the winds the hopes of the entire international camp which succored and nurtured the fascist cannibals. The Soviet people, confident in their own strength and in the justice of their cause, rallied as one man in the war against the German-fascist invaders. Backed by its colossal war potential, the Soviet country proved capable of mobilizing and deploying its forces in a brief time. The German Army encountered in the fields of battle an army equipped with the advanced Stalin military science, an army capable of stubborn and active resistance, an army with tremendous possibilities for the rapid accumulation of forces and technical equipment in the course of the war. Having worn down the enemy, the Soviet Army, led by Generalissimo Stalin, not only blocked the way to the Hitlerite army but also dealt it a defeat unprecedented in the history of war and put an end to the predatory fascist régime. Through its heroic struggle the Soviet Union saved world civilization from the Hitlerite cutthroats. This tremendous service of the Soviet people will never be forgotten by grateful mankind.

The war against fascist Germany was not an ordinary war. Its purpose was not only to avert the danger that hovered over the USSR but also to aid all the European peoples who were groaning under the yoke of German fascism. In his speech at the Red Army parade on November 7, 1941, J. V. Stalin said: ". . . The whole world is looking to you as the force capable of destroying the plundering hordes of German invaders. The enslaved peo-



SWEDISH MONARCH'S FLAG. King Karl XII lost this banner to Russian troops during the Northern War of 1700-1721.



NAPOLEON'S DEFEAT. This banner of the French Emperor's 140th Infantry Regiment is one of many taken by Russian troops in 1812.

ples of Europe who have fallen under the yoke of the German invaders look to you as their liberators."

The Soviet Army discharged its historical mission with credit. In bitter single combat it defended the freedom, honor, and independence of its country, liberated the enslaved peoples of Europe, and saved the peoples of all countries of the world from fascist enslavement. It is known that the strategic plans of the Hitlerites envisioned an attack on the United States of America after the conquest of the USSR.

Commemorating the eighth anniversary of Hitler Germany's attack on the USSR, the common people the world over recall the countless sacrifices borne by the peoples for the sake of victory. Millions of Soviet people laid down their lives in the struggle against fascism. About 32,000 industrial enterprises, hundreds of cities, and tens of thousands of villages were destroyed by the Hitlerites. Direct damage alone caused to the Soviet national economy and to Soviet citizens is estimated at 679,000,000,000 dollars. Despite all these losses, the Soviet people are successfully eliminating the hard consequences of the war. Far from being weakened by the unparalleled trials of the war, Soviet power has emerged from these trials stronger than ever before.

Having discharged its great liberating mission in the Second World War, the Soviet Union is playing an equally lofty role in the present postwar period. As the standard-bearer of the new era, the USSR is defending the righteous cause of the peoples striving for freedom and independence. Its consistent peace policy is the hope and reliable guarantee of the peace and security of the peoples. "All sincere friends of peace—and they constitute the overwhelming majority of people in any country—can rest assured that the Soviet Union will uphold the interests of universal peace to the utmost." (V. M. Molotov.) The USSR has been and is staunchly championing honest international co-operation based on the recognition that the peaceful co-existence of two systems is both possible and necessary.

Today, when international reaction is harboring plans for a new war directed against the Land of the Soviets and the People's Democracies, when, in defiance of the will of their peoples, a number of countries have been forced into all sorts of aggressive blocs and alliances, the anniversary of Hitler's attack on the USSR is a stern reminder and warning to all the advocates of new aggression. All those who tried to enslave Russia invariably met with ignominious failure. This was the fate met by Sigismund III of Poland and by Karl XII of Sweden. It is known that Napoleon's campaign against Russia likewise ended in his defeat. The last war against the Soviet Union ended in the fall of Hitler Germany.

These are the objective lessons of history.

The great Soviet people are striving for peace. They are vitally interested in stable, lasting, and genuinely democratic peace. This desire is shared by the great American people whose friendship with the Russian people was sealed and sanctified with the blood shed in the common struggle against fascism.

The Soviet Union will never forget June 22, 1941.

The peace policy of the Soviet Union is unalterable. The USSR stands before the whole world as the champion of peace and security of all peoples, as the fighter against the instigators of a new war. All the thoughts and efforts of the Soviet people are concentrated on peaceful labor. They are confident of their future, and they are constantly strengthening the might of the Soviet State—the bulwark of the freedom-loving nations in the struggle for peace.



SAXON DRAGOONS. This is another Napoleonic flag on display in the Soviet Army Museum.

Soviet People Showed Mass Heroism In Rout of Hitlerite Foes

By J. Buchilov

On June 26, 1941, when the Soviet Union was repulsing the furious onslaught of the fascist armies, the Soviet airman, Captain Nicolai Gastello, performed an unforgettable feat.

After successfully carrying out a combat mision, Gastello found himself under destructive enemy fire. His plane burst into flames. He could save his life in only one way—by bailing out over enemy-occupied territory. This the Soviet patriot would not do. His watchword had always been: "Never surrender! If you must perish, then bring death and destruction to the enemy in doing so." Guided by this motto, Nicolai Gastello piloted his burning plane to a collection of enemy trucks and gasoline tank cars, and, sowing fire and death around him, perished heroically.

Who was Nicolai Gastello? He was just an ordinary Soviet man. His father was a veteran worker, a furnaceman. Gastello spent his boyhood in a Byelorussian village in Polesye, a quiet land of dense forests and transparent lakes. When he grew up, he worked in a Moscow foundry, then in workshops of the Muromsk Railway. Finally, he realized his cherished dream of entering a flying school. He was initiated into combat at Khalkhin-Gol in the Far East, participated in the battles on the Karelian Isthmus, attained great military craftsmanship, and then came the supreme test of all his strength and abilities in the mortal dogfight with fascism on the memorable day of June 26, 1941.

For the valor and heroism he displayed in the war against German fascism, the Soviet Government conferred the title of Hero of the Soviet Union on Nicolai Gastello. The Soviet people deeply cherish the memory of this heroic airman who gave his life for the happiness of the peoples of the USSR, for the freedom and happiness of the peoples throughout the world.



HE DIED A HERO. Pilot N. F. Gastello was posthumously made a Hero of the Soviet Union.

Heroism, such as was manifested by Gastello, is a mass phenomenon in the Land of the Soviets. The history of the Russian people is a chronicle of matchless exploits, of heroic struggle against foreign invaders who time and again encroached on Russian soil, who more than once tried to enslave the freedom-loving Russian people.

The years of the Second World War are marked by mass display of heroism of Soviet patriots. In the first days of the war the country had already learned the name of the fearless airman, Peter Kharitonov. On June 28, 1941, this brave airman, defender of Leningrad, rammed a German bomber—with the propeller of his plane he chopped off its tail, after which he safely landed his machine on the airdrome.

Fighting against fascist vultures, Victor Talalikhin also rammed a German plane in an air battle over Moscow. Following the examples of Kharitonov and Talalikhin, more than 100 Soviet pilots rammed fascist airplanes.

By their wonderful display of bravery and daring in battle, Soviet men proved their high military craftsmanship and ability to beat the enemy, not by numbers but by skill. An outstanding example of intrepidity, cool judgment, and skill was demonstrated during the war by Lieutenant Gomolko. In a battle against two fascist airplanes, he brought down one and rammed the other. The names of the Stalin falcons, Alexander Pokryshkin and Ivan Kozedub, are known far beyond the borders of the USSR. Pokryshkin brought down 53 and Kozhedub 62 enemy planes. The title of Hero of the Soviet Union was conferred on them three times for their exceptional valor and high flying skill displayed in these exploits.

The glorious airman, Alexei Maresyev is known throughout the world. Having lost both his feet in an air battle, he was able, by strength of will and courage, to return to the fighting lines as an airman after being fitted with artificial legs, and he annihilated enemies more energetically than ever.

There is not space enough to continue the list of heroic exploits of Soviet airmen. Suffice it to say that during the war more than 2,000 of them received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, and 61 were honored with the title of Twice Hero of the Soviet Union. Among them are Pavel Taran, Alexander Molodchi, and Dmitri Glinka.

Equally striking battle exploits were performed by heroes in other fighting services. The names of Guardsmen Alexander Matrosov and Yuri Smirnov will live in the memory of the people forever. The battle deeds of Hero of the Soviet Union, Ivan Bogatyr, are well known. Together with a group of reconnaissance men he carried out more than 500 scouting operations and took nearly 200 prisoners to obtain information about the enemy. Exceptional bravery was displayed by the anti-tank riflemen, Sergeant Grigori Kagamlyk, and the brothers, Guardsmen Ivan and Dmitri Ostapenko. Kagamlyk, a member of the

Young Communist League, put three tanks out of action in an unequal battle. Though seriously wounded, he would not leave the battlefield. With his own blood he wrote the following inscription on his YCL membership card: "I shall die, but I will not retreat a single step. I swear it by my blood." The brothers Ostapenko entered into single combat against 30 enemy tanks and emerged victorious. Ivan destroyed five and Dmitri eight tanks. The other enemy tanks, unable to endure the blows of the guardsmen, turned tail.

In Stalingrad, the battery commanded by the junior lieutenant, Kushnarev, went into a battle against 100 German tanks, and 17 of them burst into flames in the first 20 minutes of the fight. The supremely courageous exploit of the 28 Panfilov guardsmen crowned the list of glorious deeds recorded in the history of the Second World War. In defending Moscow this handful of intrepid men entered into mortal combat against 50 German tanks and smashed them. The guardsmen perished, but prevented the enemy from breaking through to the capital of the USSR.

This same kind of heroism was shown by five brave sailors, defenders of Sevastopol: Parshin, Filchenko, Krasnoselsky, Tsybulko and Odentsov. To stop the advance of the enemy at the critical moment of a battle, the five heroes tied rings of grenades around their bodies and threw themselves under the treads of fascist tanks that were trying to break through.

All nationalities of the Soviet Union are represented among the heroes of the war, and this once again emphasizes the triumph of friendship among the peoples of the USSR.

Soviet women and girls bravely defended their country alongside their brothers and husbands. The best daughters of the Soviet Union went to the front to exterminate relentlessly the ferocious German-fascist beast, the enemy of mankind.

Side by side with the pure and bright image of Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, the people cherish in their memory the images of Captain Vera Krylova; the glorious machine-gunner, Mina Onilova; the snipers, Natasha Kovshova and Marusia Polivanova—two Moscow girls; the airwomen, Heroines of the Soviet Union Natalia Meklin and Rufina Gashina; and many, many other women.

The following figures eloquently testify to the mass heroism of Soviet people. Since the time, 15 years ago, when the airmen who rescued the marooned Chelyuskinites opened the list of Heroes of the Soviet Union, this high title was earned by over 11,000 persons. Among the Heroes of the Soviet Union are 1,120 tankmen, 1,600 artillery and mortar men, more than 300 cavalrymen, 570 military engineers, and 230 signalers. This supreme distinction was conferred on many of the avengers of the people—the guerrillas. The names of Kovpak, Zaslonov, Medvedev, Fyodorov and other leaders of the guerrilla movement are well-known. Various nationalities, headed by the great Russian people, are represented in the family of Heroes. The list of Heroes of the Soviet Union includes 7,627 Russians, 1,928 Ukrainians, 244 Byelorussians, 97 Kazakhs, 81 Georgians, 88 Armenians, 40 Azerbaijanians, 66 Uzbeks, 17 Turkmenians, 15 Tajiks, and people of other nationalities.

What are the mainsprings and what is the nature of mass Soviet heroism? An answer to this question was given by J. V. Stalin. "Like the undying martial heroism displayed by our warriors on the battlefield," he said, "the labor heroism displayed by our Soviet people in the rear springs from their ardent and virile Soviet patriotism."

The heroism of the Soviet people is born of deep patriotism and boundless love for their Soviet Motherland, for their people. In defending the Soviet State, the people are defending the freedom and the rights won with their blood and protected by the Constitution of the USSR.

VYSHINSKY

(Continued from page 369)

democratic states. Such a status is intolerable to the German people and harmful from the standpoint of the interests of all peace-loving peoples of Europe and the entire world. During the four years which passed after the defeat of the Hitlerite war machine and the liquidation of the Hitlerite state, substantial achievements in democratic reconstruction have been registered in Germany. The conclusion of a peace treaty will ensure further progress in this direction, since this will create favorable conditions for the further growth and consolidation of the democratic forces throughout Germany, for the consolidation of the democratic principles in the administrative system and in the public life of Germany, for reinforcing the will of the German people to establish international co-operation with all democratic countries of the world. The peace treaty will thus facilitate the attainment of further successes of Germany in her national advancement and consolidation of all progressive forces for the solution of the tasks of democratic and peaceful co-operation with other nations.

"It is understood," Vyshinsky said, "that all this obligates the Council of Foreign Ministers to concern itself with the earliest conclusion of the peace treaty with Germany."

Vyshinsky reminded the Ministers that the Soviet Government proposal in 1947 to start drafting the peace treaty was evaded by the other Ministers. He said that the "United States delegation at the conference of deputies of Foreign Ministers in London in 1947 made a proposal to prepare instead of a peace treaty, a so-called 'international statute.' The United States delegate even directly stated that he would prefer an international statute to a traditional peace treaty for Germany . . .

"Since then the idea of an 'international statute' has taken stronger root among the leading circles of the United States, Britain and France, while the idea of the peace treaty has withered more and more."

Arguing for the early conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, Vyshinsky said that without it, there would be no possibility of implementing the United Nations' General Assembly resolution of November 3, 1948. This resolution said that the UN cannot fully achieve its aims until the process of eliminating the aftermath of the Second World War is completed and until all the peace treaties are concluded and go into effect. This resolution proposed that the four Powers redouble their efforts in the spirit of solidarity and mutual understanding.

Becomes Polish Citizen

Chief British Propagandist in Warsaw Resigns to Fight For Peace

A Statement by George Chandes Bidwell

I AGREED to leave the army in 1943 because I believed that I was going to be able to work for an idea—the British way of life—which would, in the postwar world, make a great contribution to universal peace. But it seems to me that that great idea has been sold out to American dollars, sold out to the sort of people who have said that Poland's Oswiecim film can be a success in the United States only if the film distributors can be allowed to introduce into it two erotic episodes, sold out to the New World idea that economy can be bolstered only by war and conquest and imperialistic expansion.

I still need an idea to work for, as does everyone who rejects the American way of life which is the law of the jungle. To me it seems plain that the idea which makes for peace is the idea which has recently been shown to appeal to vast numbers of the workers and intellectuals of the world, the idea which actuates the way of life in communities now called countries of the People's Democracy.

In my three and one-half years in Poland, I have seen that the Polish Government, supported by the Polish people, wants peace, needs peace, and strives for peace. Only in conditions of peace can Poland be reconstructed, develop its culture, its science, and its economy, and make up for the incomparable losses suffered during the occupation. The whole policy of Poland, is, in my view, conducted—and of necessity conducted—on lines designed to secure peace consistent with national sovereignty and the security of just frontiers. Because of this, Polish policy is not one of isolation but one of seeking co-operation with all nations which show good will toward her. The attitude officially adopted toward the British Council in Poland has proved conclusively, as I have many times pointed out, that there is no Iron Curtain between Poland and Western

Text of Polish Announcement On Bidwell's Decision

The following announcement was published by the Polish Ministry of Public Administration in Warsaw:

George Chandes Bidwell, a British subject, head of the British Information Center in Poland, the British Council, applied to the Ministry of Public Administration. Mr. Bidwell declared that, for reasons enumerated in the written declaration presented by him, he wanted to renounce his British citizenship and asked to be granted Polish citizenship.

At the same time Mr. Bidwell declared he had resigned to his superior in London the office he had held until now and wished to settle and work in Poland.

After having considered Mr. Bidwell's case and motives, the Minister of Public Administration granted his request and issued instructions that Polish citizenship be conferred on him.

Mr. Bidwell asked that the Polish press publish the text of his declaration which is given herewith.

This statement was also sent by Mr. Bidwell to the authorities of the British Council in London.

For the information of the reader we may add that the British Council is a British Government institution set up in 1934. Its official aims were defined as the dissemination of information about Britain, teaching of the English language and promotion of cultural relations between Britain and other countries.

The British Council is financed by the British Foreign Office and Colonial Office. The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is responsible for the activities of the Council.

The British Council has its representatives in the majority of the European countries.

Europe. This is perhaps the more surprising in view of the repeated refusal of the Western Powers, except France, to give any hint of recognition to Poland's western frontier. Poland's relations with the cultural representatives of both England and France give every indication of her desire for cultural collaboration. And I can find in her policies no hint of any aggressive design, either on her own account or in conjunction with neighbor states, such as is clearly manifested by those Western Powers who are signatories to the Atlantic Pact.

As a war-time soldier, with some little first-hand knowledge of what war involves, I want peace. During the same period that I have watched and felt bound to applaud the development and application of Polish policy, I have watched also the machinations of the Western Powers under the seemingly hypnotic influence of the dollar. I have watched the tentacles of the Marshall Plan strangling the initiative and independence of nations foolish enough to accept it. And I have seen the Benelux and Atlantic Pact policy firmly dividing the world into camps which may never prove capable of being broken up without war. I cannot be blind, either, to the criminal policy of encouraging a resurgent, capitalistic, nationalistic Germany, old Nazis being used as the tools and American capitalism being the intended beneficiary. Armaments are again being piled up in the West to boost fundamentally unsound economies and to deceive the workers into believing that their rulers are maintaining full employment or that there is real danger of war from the outside, when in fact the only danger comes from that very accumulation of those same arms.

In all this, the British Government, responsive to the crack of Mr. Bevin's whip, has played its part—a secondary part, it is true, a part unworthy of a once great Power, but nevertheless an important contributory part which it should have had the courage to reject. I do not believe that British people—for example the lads I commanded during the war—would for a moment support that policy if they got their information about it from sources other than the capitalist press.

The best of the trade-unionists, the intellectuals, the women's organizations in England, all resolve and shout for peace, while Bevin cynically turns his back on the United Nations and makes England the junior partner in a combination dominated by America's militant imperialism.

The British electorate is frightened by the bogey-man slanderously conjured up by capitalistic demagogues and given the label—USSR. This picture bears no relation to the equality-loving country which lives peace, loves peace, and tries to build peace—not on the top of an ammunition dump but through unity of hearts and purpose and through economic planning—which destroys unemployment and eradicates those price cycles which lead capitalistic countries to fall back on armaments manufacture to save their dividends—armaments which, as history has shown, eventually become self-detonating.

And while deluding the people, the British Government and Diplomatic Corps attempt to interfere with the internal affairs of other countries in a way, which I am convinced, has no possible root in the will of the British people. This interference is merely an excrescence of the governing clique which, despite the efforts of a handful of honest members of the House of Commons to control them, the Diplomatic Corps and the hard core of the permanent staff of the Foreign Office still is.

Apart from my personal reactions of horror and disgust at all this, it makes my work here, and any work which the Council can attempt, farcical. The Polish Government and the Polish people must ask themselves: "What value has the cultural friendship of a nation harnessed to the United States' aggressive arms budget for a nation which belongs to the group against which that budget is directed?" And the answer is that there cannot be any.

After long consideration of the problem, I have come to the conclusion that the British Council, even though it is by intention a non-political body, may at any moment find itself working against the interests of any country whose ideology is different from that of the United Kingdom. Poland, because it believes, and rightly believes, that the British people are better than their present Government, wants cultural collaboration with those people. But it does not want cultural infiltration by a Government committed to a Marshall Plan and Atlantic Pact policy. Because I believe they are right in that selection, and because the British Council cannot escape confusion with the British Government, my work here is no longer possible.

My position at this moment makes me associated, in the eyes of Poles, with the imperialist bloc, but I can no longer accept that association. I am anti-imperialist, I am opposed to policies which lead to aggressive pacts. I am for the people, the great working masses who, in capitalist countries—even those with pseudo-socialist governments—are exploited for the benefit of drones and parasites.

I want to be free to hitch my wagon to a way of life, to a determination of purpose, to a devotion to peace, to a planning for the prosperity for the worker such as I find in this re-born country of Poland.

In my early days in the Council, I found great satisfaction in the work, and for those days I am grateful. But it was a blind satisfaction, based on my belief that the idea we were working for was a genuine one. The idea, unhappily, no longer has a separate existence or an existence which can hope to survive the pressure to which foolish statesmen are exposing it. But a new and better world is arising out of a better and more selfless idea.

Pushkin Honored On New Stamps

The issuance of a new commemorative series of postage stamps by the USSR in honor of the great Russian poet, Alexander Pushkin, has been announced. The adhesives are in recognition of the celebration of the 150th anniversary of Pushkin's birth.

Consisting of five stamps, the series includes two bearing the portrait of the poet, the third shows Pushkin among his friends—the first Russian revolutionaries—the fourth carries one of his verses, and the last shows the house in which he lived. The house is now a museum.

His Interests Had Wide Range

Gorky's Intense Humanism Was Factor In Love He Won From People

By V. Medvediev

(Reminiscences of a Trip to Kursk)

Maxim Gorky, born in the old Russian town of Nizhni Novgorod on the Volga, since renamed Gorky, died on June 18, 1936. He was killed by a fascist agent.

Gorky's books have appeared in 66 languages in the Soviet Union and from 1917 to 1947 had a total printing of 43,000,000 volumes.

WHEN Maxim Gorky returned from abroad in 1928, he was anxious to take a tour in order to see something of the life of the country. And so we set out for Kursk. When we were finally settled in our railroad car, he took out a manuscript and began to read. I looked at him as he sat there — lean, broad-shouldered, slightly stooped, tapping his knee with his white bone cigarette-holder as he read.

His eyes, under their dark, overhanging brows, half closed which gave them a quizzical expression. He had broad, prominent cheekbones, a faded reddish moustache, a deeply-lined, energetic, rather square face framed in graying hair, and an expressive brow. He would often interrupt his reading to think. Then he laid the manuscript aside to tell me something about Ufimtsev, a Kursk man, the inventor of a wind-motor. His manner of speaking softly, unhurriedly, and of pronouncing the "o", revealed the Volga native.

"Is it possible to get some books on Ufimtsev? He has thought of some very useful and interesting things. I want to stop at Kursk and see what he's done and have a talk with him."

He became animated and paced up and down the car with his light, easy gait. Now he was on his favorite subject—the talent of the people, the original minds, the self-taught men who had become great scholars, inventors, and scientists, and their discoveries in many fields of endeavor.



MAXIM GORKY. This is a late portrait of the famous Russian writer who died in 1936.

"Science and art are akin," he said. "Flying up to the moon is fantasy. But don't forget that there was a time when the loom, the dynamo, and radio seemed sheer fantasy. Now all this is an everyday reality.

"Jules Verne's submarine was a writer's invention, but science has made it a reality. There is so much of the fantastic in our folk-tales, but how often the things of today are foreshadowed in them."

Engrossed in his subject, he talked with warmth, treating the most complicated subjects simply but, at the same time, with a vivid imagery. Situations, portraits of people, their characters, were given with masterly touches. A smile softened his somewhat harsh features as he spoke.

As we were getting near Kursk, Gorky kept looking out of the window and seemed in a state of expectancy. The train steamed into the station, and we heard his name shouted. He stood up to greet the crowd and smiled a kind and rather embarrassed smile. Then, standing with arms folded and his head a little to one side, he said:

"How do you do! You can see me, but I can't see you. So many people—it's impossible to concentrate. I want to get nearer to you, and talk to each in turn, and look at each of you. But I'm rather bewildered. I'm not used to traveling as a celebrity, you know. I haven't been home long, and I haven't had time to see much yet. But there are many surprising things. I'm impressed. It's splendid! So much energy, and spirit and collective heroic, creative work. Splendid."

Then he got into a car and went to look at the town and to see Ufimtsev. On the way he told us something about the inventor. We learned that he was the grandson of the noted astronomer, Semyonov. When we arrived at his house, we looked at the small wind-motor in his yard and at the workshop. Then Gorky sat down at the table in the garden and listened attentively to Ufimtsev's explanations and his plans for a powerful station.

The inventor explained that wind-velocity was employed in many countries, but to a very limited extent, because wind-motors were only suitable for simple operations that might be arrested at any moment. Gusts of wind are not always of equal force, and when there is only a light breeze, the motor will not work. But the inertia-accumulator he had invented made it possible to work even when the wind was not very strong.

Gorky listened attentively to the inventor's explanations, asking a question now and then and inquiring into details. Ufimtsev went on to say that this was a three-blade motor, regulated from the machine-shop. When the wind blew in strong gusts, the blades

were still, and the number of revolutions was reduced. "But aren't you tired," he asked Gorky, "listening to all these explanations?"

"Oh, no, please go on," Gorky said. "It's very interesting—the idea of using blue coal—the wind. It's a remarkable idea," and, returning to the plans, he asked Ufimtsev how long it would take to make the machine, how much it would cost, and whether special workshops would be needed. Then he got up and, still listening to the inventor, walked up and down.

"You'd like to have a rest now, wouldn't you, Alexei Maximovich?" Ufimtsev asked him again.

"No, I'm not in the habit of resting or taking a nap in the daytime. I feel quite well and I'm not a bit tired, only we've been sitting too long, I think."

All the same, Ufimtsev made a break and invited his guest to dinner. As they were seated at the table Gorky said, watching his hostess cutting bread:

"I met another inventor not long ago who had invented a knife—the more it cuts, the sharper it gets. What is the secret? It is that the inventor, Ignatiev, who is a zoologist, noticed that no matter how much work the teeth of rodents had to do, they grew sharper; young and old had sharp teeth. He found that they were made of layers of varying degrees of hardness. The strongest was in the middle, and the softer layers were imposed on it. It was natural, then, that the upper layers wore out sooner, but still the teeth remained sharp. This led Ignatiev to develop his 'ever-sharp' knife."

Later, the writer had a talk with representatives of local organizations. "Ufimtsev's invention", he said, "is valuable and much needed now. It is simple, too. And it will be within the reach of the peasant and easy for him to understand. Electrical power is badly needed in rural places for the mechanization of work and for lighting. It's a splendid idea to utilize wind for this. The electrification of our country was one of the aims of Vladimir Lenin, whose name will always be Russia's pride."

Local writers came to see Gorky, and the newspapermen asked him to give them a few lines at least to publish in the paper.

"Now, how did you get this idea into your heads, comrades?" He explained: "Writing isn't as simple as all that. And besides, what could I write about just now? I'll write when I get home and send it to you."

The writers gave him a volume of their collected writings for criticism. He promised to go through it.

"Can I grumble at you?" he asked with a smile.

"Yes, of course," they replied.

"Oh well, if I can do that, it's all right. It never hurts anybody. I've had to stand plenty of hard knocks myself in my time. And sometimes they were far too hard and out of place."

In the evening the Kursk people held a giant meeting of welcome in the public park.

The people who spoke at the meeting expressed their pleasure at having Gorky among them and thanked him for visiting their city.

"Twenty-five years ago," he said in reply, "I particularly liked to remember a line by a poet who said: 'All honor to the madman who sends mankind a golden dream.' You are bringing into life now the beautiful, the radiant, shining thing which was once only a dream. You are building up a new society, and I am sure you will accomplish what you have set



STALIN AND GORKY. This woodcarving by D. Mazin depicts a meeting of the writer and the great Soviet leader.



AS A YOUNG MAN. This photo of Gorky was taken in 1887.

out to do. Science and invention are advancing boldly. All over the country our people are revealing their inexhaustible strength, energy, their desire to change conditions of life for the better. Let us be bold, let us have good teamwork."

When he returned to the train, he found a large number of people waiting for him, and though he was tired, he talked to them for a long time.

"I think I am fairly observant and I know a good deal about our country," he said in conclusion. "And I have seen some splendid things here. It has made me young again, filled me with an immense new stock of energy and strength and courage. I marvel when I see that so much has been achieved in every field, so many gifted people have shown what was in them. Who built the first machine worked by steam? Ivan Polzunov, a Russian mechanic. Who discovered the voltaic arc? Petrov, a Russian physicist. Who designed the transformer? A Russian. The Russian has remarkable talents. The Soviet country has borne and nurtured good and talented people. I admire them, and I am anxious to live so that I can see what else they are going to do. They are developing very quickly, remarkably quickly, in the USSR. The Soviet Government has no interests other than those of the working people. And we must work with all our might for the common good."

Soviet Tree Planting Program Exceeded By Almost 172,000 Acres

By Ivan Kozlov

Member of the Board of the Main Administration of Forest Shelter-Belt Planting Under the USSR Council of Ministers

THE Soviet people are energetically working to carry out the Five-Year Plan of changing the nature of the country's arid regions. Every day the Soviet press tells of new victories in spring forest planting. The network of young forest belts around the collective and state farm fields is growing rapidly.

In the short period of time ending May 10, collective and state farms and forest cultivation stations planted 639,908 acres of forests in the steppe and mixed forest-and-steppe zone of the European part of the USSR, exceeding the 1949 plan of spring planting by almost 172,000 acres.

The socialist system opened unlimited possibilities for the growth of the productive forces of the Soviet country. Agriculture in the USSR is based on the most advanced science, on the rational utilization of the land, which belongs to the people. Collective farmers and state farm workers are keenly interested not merely in preserving, but also in increasing, the natural fertility of the soil. Hence they are interested in the speediest realization of the Five-Year Plan's offensive against the drought. This explains why overfulfillment of the state quotas in forest belt planting has become a mass phenomenon on the collective and state farms and in the forest cultivation stations of the steppe and forest-and-steppe belts. In the spring of 1949 the collective farmers planted 232,863 acres of forest shelter-belts, fulfilling the Plan by 181 per cent. The collective farms of many regions in the steppe and forest-and-steppe zones of the European part of the Soviet Union have already completed their plan of forest planting for the year. The collective farms of the Stavropol area, for example, planted 21,416 acres of forest shelter-belts, which is 481 per cent of their quota for the spring planting.

Wide-scale forest planting is going on in the Ukraine, where the collective farmers have already fulfilled their spring plan by 139 per cent. In the Volga Region the plan has been exceeded by 23 per cent despite the fact that, due to the climatic conditions, the spring planting was begun here later than in the other districts of the country.

Droughts were especially frequent in the Volga Region, where between 1891 and 1946 one summer out of every three was dry. The working people of the Volga Region, moved by a spirit of ardent Soviet patriotism, have organized a wide competition for the successful realization of the Five-Year Plan for changing the nature of the arid steppes. The leaders in this competition are the Stalingrad, Saratov, Kuibyshev and Ulyanovsk Regions and the Tatar ASSR, which have considerably overfulfilled the plan of forest planting.

The Central Black Belt Regions—the Kursk, Tambov, Orel and Voronezh Regions—did a large part of the work in 1948, when they planted 32,557 acres of collective farm fields to forest belts. In the spring of 1949 they increased this amount by 169,621 acres.

The collective farms are receiving great assistance in their struggle to subjugate nature from the state forestry stations organized in the steppe and forest-and-steppe regions. These stations are supplied with powerful tractors, automobiles, hundreds of excavators and other machines which lighten the labor of the rural forestation and land reclamation workers. They contract with the collective farms to prepare the ground, plant and tend the trees and help build ponds, reservoirs and irrigation canals. The forestry stations have already planted forest belts on thousands of acres of land by means of the new tree-planting machines invented by the Soviet designers, the Stalin Prize winners Chashkin and Nadashkovsky.

The collective farmers and state farm workers figured out that the seedlings supplied by the state nurseries would not be enough to allow for overfulfilling the plan, so they transplanted a large amount of tree and shrub wildings to their fields from the forests and gardens. Poplar shoots were also widely utilized for this purpose.

In the Saratov Region the youth came to the assistance of the collective farms. The young patriots prepared 9,000,000 wildings, laid out 4,059 acres of forest belts and planted trees around 264 ponds and reservoirs. The Red Plowman Collective Farm alone in this Region prepared 70,000 oak and maple wildings in the woods. The Rasshevatovsk State Grain Farm in the Stavropol area transplanted 180,000 oak, ash, and privet wildings from the forests on the banks of the Kuban River. The work-team headed by the collective farmer, Vladimir Skorikh, used wildings to plant 34.6 acres of new forest belts. In addition, the state farm workers gathered 3.5 tons of acorns for planting in the steppes.

In all the places where the forest shelter-belts have already been planted, the collective farm peasantry, the workers of the state farms and forestry stations, and the forestation and land reclamation experts are conserving the spring successes by carefully tending the young trees. Six thousand brigades in the Ukrainian forest cultivation stations are competing for the title of "first-class forestry brigade."

The working people of the Soviet Union, in creating forest shelter-belts, are fighting for a new increase in the fertility of their fields, for high and stable harvests, and for the further development of socialist agriculture.

Moscow Information Bureau Busy Serving Public

Scattered over Moscow at 130 busy locations are trim-looking booths in which skilled clerks serve the public, answering the questions of some 50,000 persons each day.

These booths are branches of the Moscow Information Bureau, and the public uses the service to find phone numbers, addresses of enterprises, train schedules, legal information and the attractions at various theaters.

Educational establishments, factories, and institutions use the service to publish their want-ads which are posted on bill boards at 400 prominent locations in the city. Help-wanted ads appear side by side with advertisements of private individuals seeking country houses, automobiles, or an apartment to exchange.

All this varied information is kept in the central offices of the Moscow Information Bureau, which can quickly answer any query for its 10,000 permanent subscribers. The photographs here show some of the Bureau's services.



ANSWERING QUERY. Telephone girl s
plies information to a client of the Mosc
service.



CARD FILE. This room contains more than 100,000 cards that are continually used and brought up to date.



CLOSE-UP VIEW. A staff of 20 receives
Moscow



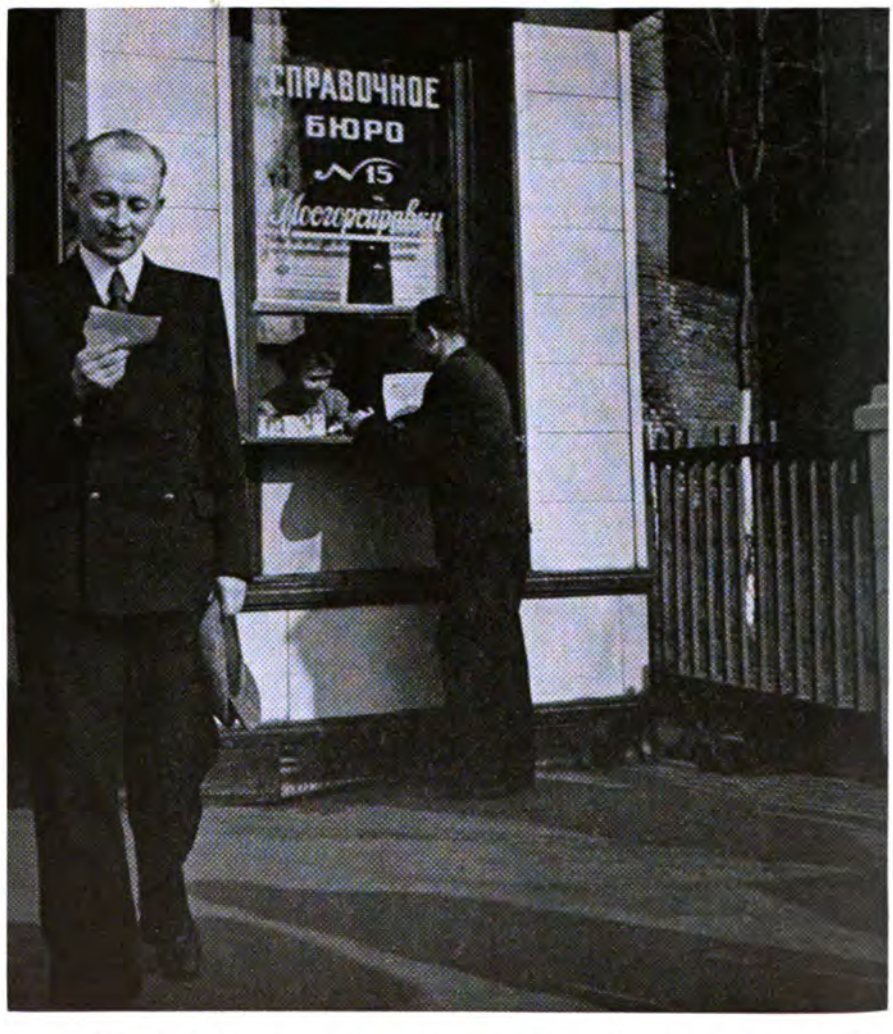
FORMATION BOOTH. Muscovites , get ather forecasts, schedules and other data from the bureau.



BULLETIN BOARD. There are 400 of these in Moscow advertising various needs and services of institutions and the general public.



nformation in the index card room of the on Bureau.



SATISFIED CLIENT. This man has just received some data he requested from an information booth in downtown Moscow.

Path to Higher Skills Welcomes Eager Soviet Workers

By V. Tregubov

WORKERS in plants and factories in the Soviet Union are given every opportunity to advance themselves to better jobs and higher skills through plant institutes, night schools or correspondence courses.

The institutes and educational facilities offered to workers in the shops and plants are of equal standing with the great educational institutions and give identical courses from the same texts taught by equally qualified instructors and professors.

Worker-students require a slightly longer course of instruction, taking from one to two years more to win their diplomas, but the diploma ranks with that of any university in the USSR offering a similar course.

The institutes for worker-students give an intensive course designed particularly for their more mature minds and taking advantage of the fact that these students are actually learning on the job—that they are engaging in laboratory work, of a sort, in the plant.

A typical example of this type of student is found in Vladimir Bolozia, a 23-year-old metallurgist in the Hammer and Sickle Steel Works in Moscow, one of the capital's biggest plants, famed for its high-grade steel.

Four years ago, when young Bolozia came to work there, he had finished junior high school and had completed his studies in a metallurgical secondary school. He was ready for a skilled job at an annealing furnace.

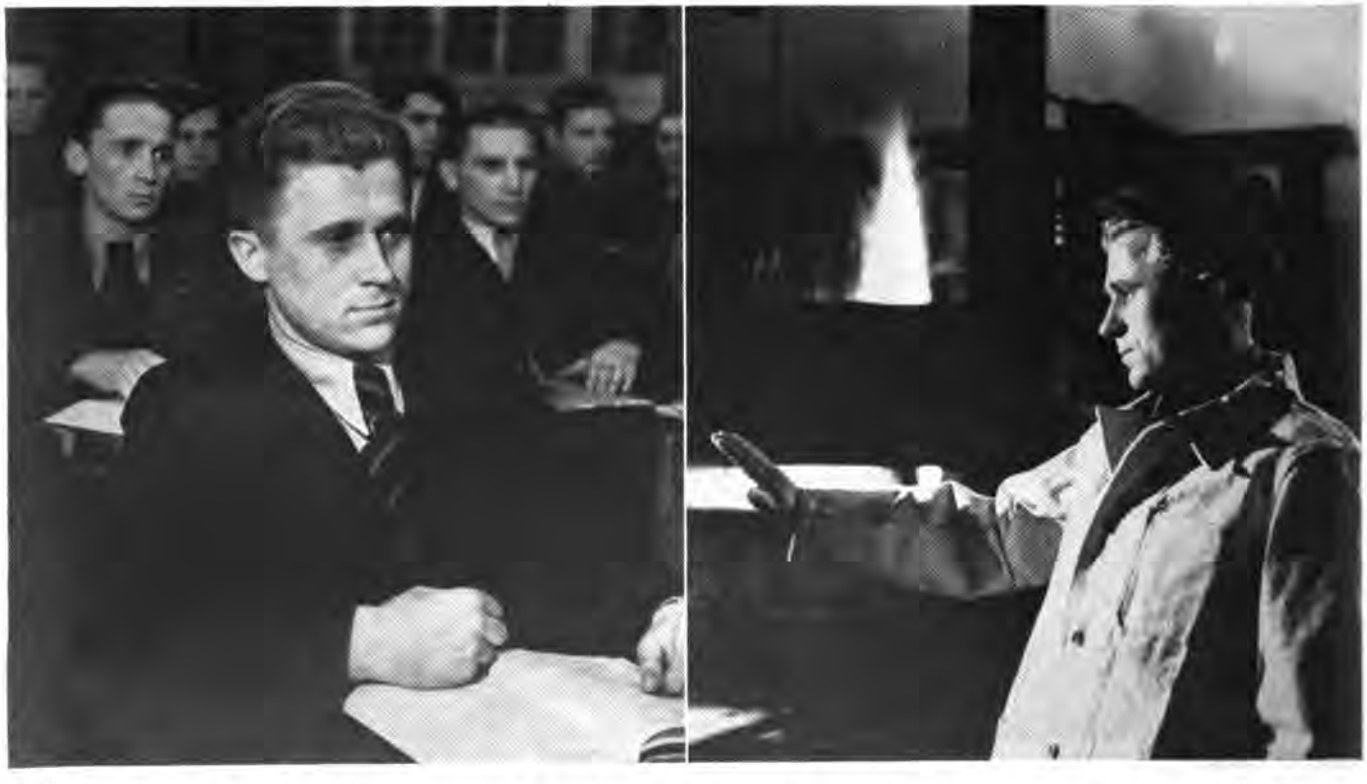
Bolozia found that the craftsmen in the plant helped the young employees. Along with the foremen, these skilled workers did not hide trade secrets. They taught others all they knew. This Soviet practice enabled Bolozia to gain his practical experience very quickly.

The Hammer and Sickle Iron and Steel Works maintains the Moscow Evening Metallurgical Institute for its employees, and Bolozia soon enrolled in its classes—he wanted to continue his studies and become an engineer.

He carefully schedules his busy day. Because of his studies he works only on the day shift, and after work, at 2 P.M., he does his studying in the plant library or at home. Classes are held twice a week from 6 to 10 P.M.

Young Bolozia finds the plant library well equipped, but should it lack a volume he needs, it can be obtained quickly from the Lenin Public Library, the largest library in Moscow.

These evening studies have been offered for several years in this factory, and the institute gives employee-students a complete technical college edu-



IN CLASS AND AT WORK. Vladimir Bolozia is shown attending a lecture at the Moscow Evening Metallurgical Institute (left) and watching his furnace at the plant (right).



INDOOR TENNIS. Vladimir (left) shakes hands with Alexander Timofeyev after a game.



CONSULTING WITH AN EXPERT. The young student visits the designing department to check on his calculations.

cation while they work at their trade.

Twice a year worker-students like Bolozia are given an extra vacation with full pay to prepare for their semi-annual examinations. In addition, all worker-students receive their regular paid vacations of a full month with free accommodations at one of the many summer resorts or camps—on the seashore or in the mountains.

Since enrolling in the institute, Vladimir Bolozia has made frequent suggestions to improve production in the plant. Only recently he proposed certain changes in the fuel-feeding system which substantially increased the capacity of the furnaces.

On-the-job school such as this not only gives the worker-student a college education, but also benefits the factory or plant and, under the Soviet system, benefits the whole people.

When a photographer and I visited the Bolozia family we found the young man and his mother, Elizabeth Bolozia at home. His father had not yet arrived from the state retail store he manages in downtown Moscow.

Young Bolozia is a native of Moscow. His father has been in the retail trade for the past 10 years, and his mother keeps house for the family.

The young metallurgist likes sports and told of belonging to the Metallurgist Sports Society at the plant where he enjoys the free use of its fully equipped gymnasium, stadium, skating rink and skiing station.



AT HOME WITH HIS MOTHER. Vladimir's mother, Elizaveta Petrovna takes a keen interest in his progress.

With free medical care, sound social security, and an assured future with continuous full employment, Vladimir Bolozia is a typical example of a young Soviet worker. He is a living demonstration that our Soviet people today are realizing the goal set out a long time ago by Joseph Stalin when he said "We want all our workers and peasants to be cultured and educated."

Pushkin Honored by People of USSR On 150th Anniversary

Moscow joined the entire Soviet Union June 6 in celebrating the 150th anniversary of the birth of the great Russian poet, Alexander Sergeyevich Pushkin. The celebrations, which began with a meeting at the Pushkin monument, continued in clubs and Palaces of Culture in the capital and at the Parks of Culture and Rest.

On the evening of June 6, representatives of literary circles of the capital, Stakhanovites of Moscow enterprises, people prominent in science and art, officers and generals of the Soviet Army, delegations of fraternal Union Republics, and foreign guests gathered in the Bolshoi Theater. Among those present were people prominent in science, literature, and the arts, including Sergei Vavilov, President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR; writers Leonov, Tikhonov, Simonov, Surkov, Vishnevsky, Gorbatov, Sofronov and Kozhevnikov; Gerassimov, President of the Academy of Arts of the USSR; Khrennikov, General Secretary of the Soviet Composers Union, and others.

Numerous guests were also present from the fraternal Union Republics including visitors from the Ukrainian SSR, Byelorussian SSR, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Armenia, the Karelo-Finnish SSR, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Tajikistan, Turkmenia, Estonia, Kirghizia, and representatives of the writers of Leningrad, the Tatar and Buryat-Mongolian Autonomous Republics and many others.

Among the many foreign guests were Dimitr Polyanoff of Bulgaria, Jan Drda and Laco Nowomeski of Czechoslovakia, Leon Kruezkowski of Poland, Sandor Gergel of Hungary, Zaharia Stancu of Rumania, Martin Anderson-Nexoe of Denmark, Inger Hegerup of Norway, Jack Linsday of Britain, Emi Syao of China,



PUSHKIN MEETING IN MOSCOW. The speaker is T. Silivanov, vice-chairman of the Moscow City Soviet. On the right is Academician S. Vavilov.

Elvi Sinervo of Finland, Johannes Becher of Germany, and Pablo Neruda of Chile. The well-known American singer, Paul Robeson, was also among the guests.

The President of the National Pushkin Anniversary Committee, Alexander Fadeyev, opened the anniversary meeting, and the Soviet writer, Constantine Simonov, delivered a report on the 150th anniversary of Pushkin's birth. The speaker emphasized that Pushkin, whose heir all subsequent progressive Russian literature always regarded itself, was at the same time inheritor of the profound national, cultural, and literary traditions which existed in Russia up to the day on which he embarked on his poetic career.

Pushkin devoted his entire creative life to opening up new paths for Russian literature and thereby for the literature of the whole world. He was both the founder of the new Russian literature and the originator of realism of a new type, realism which found its most flourishing development in progressive Russian literature. Pushkin's merit lies in the fact that he was the first to concentrate attention on the great progressive tasks ahead of mankind.

Simonov spoke of Pushkin's political views and of his ties with the Decembrists, stressing that the poet's views were mirrored not only in verses circulated in manuscript form, where he directly rebelled against the autocracy, but also throughout his entire creative work—verses, poems, novels, research and articles.

Speaking of Pushkin's historical outlook, the speaker noted that Pushkin considered the people to be the principal actors in history. The poet who was miles away from official court "patriotism" was also miles away from the cosmopolitan theories which were fashionable among the Russion nobles who spent their time abroad and willingly spat at everything Russian.

Pushkin, in contrast to many of his contemporaries, was not inclined to idolize the bourgeois system established in the United States, Britain and France, which is convincingly borne out by his merciless analysis of American democracy in his article about

John Tenner, or his appraisal of British capitalism in his article *Journey from Moscow to Petersburg.*

Simonov said: "In free Russia, in the great family of fraternal Republics united in one socialist Fatherland, we celebrate the anniversary of the greatest Russian poet—the sun of our poetry. Pushkin is boundlessly cherished by us not only as the sun of poetry, not only as a poet of unrivalled artistic genius, and not only as a great reformer of the Russian literary language—Pushkin is dear to us because, having opened up by his creative art the period of flourishing development in our country's literature, he was the first great Russian realist and first genius in that progressive literary trend which triumphed in the age-old struggle against reaction and which constituted the glory of Russian literature."

Simonov concluded by noting the world significance of Pushkin's work. "Those who stand for peace," he said, "those who stand for equality between men and the equality of nations, those who stand for emancipation from the exploitation of man by man, and those who believe in the triumph of honest men of the world over the man haters, and the triumph of reason over darkness—for them Pushkin is a friend, and they raise as a weapon the book of his great and radiant works."

Speeches were delivered by representatives of literary circles of the fraternal Union Republics as well as by foreign guests present. Numerous messages of greeting received by the Pushkin Anniversary Committee from persons prominent in science, arts and literature, both in the Soviet Union and in foreign countries, constituted a glowing testimonial to the exceptional popularity enjoyed by the great Russian poet in the Soviet land and throughout the world.

Eighty-year-old Martin Andersen-Nexoe, famous progressive Danish writer, was given a cordial reception. "In the Soviet Union, in the Republic of the working people, talent is prized as nowhere else in the world," he said.

"The old world boasts of its 'individualism' yet grinds talents into unrecognizable pulp when they can no longer be used for advertisement, while here in the land of the Soviets, the people pay homage to their poets in gratitude for what they have accomplished. As the vanguard of the proletariat and mankind, the Russian people put genuine respect for human beings in the place of false bourgeois 'individualism.'



SCHOOL CELEBRATION. Maria Svetlakova of Sverdlovsk reads Pushkin to her chums.

"How beautiful is the gratitude of the Russian people to its great poet Pushkin! This will not be understood, nor could it be understood in the old world. Great? For the bourgeoisie only what gives profit, cash, is 'great.'

"Poets in general have no price or value whatever today. Office clerks and diplomatic secretaries are considered by far more useful. The old world tells the poet: 'The future? We don't want to hear anything about the future. Compose odes to the status quo and, still better, to medieval times. Bring back to us these medieval times with their forced labor and serfdom, then we shall arrange celebrations in your honor.'

"Only here in the new world are celebrations held in honor of those who illuminated and illuminate humanity's path forward. Pushkin was such a beacon. Writers of our times can and must learn from him the truth that the place of writers is in the vanguard of humanity."

Palladin of the Ukraine, Kruczkowski of Poland, Emi Syao of China and others also delivered speeches at the meeting.

Stormy applause swept the hall when an announcement was made regarding numerous messages of greetings addressed to the Soviet Writers' Union and the National Committee sponsoring the celebrations.

Messages of greetings were received from the Czechoslovak Writers' Union, the Chairman of the Bulgarian Writers' Union, Academician Ludmil Stoyandoff, the famous British writer, Bernard Shaw, the board of the Polish Writers' Union, professors and students of the oldest Polish city of Wroclaw, the Irish writer, Sean O'Casey and the Japanese writer, Kuraharo Korihito, whom General MacArthur's Headquarters had not permitted to visit Moscow for the Pushkin celebrations, and from other outstanding cultural workers of many countries.

In Leningrad on June 6, the foundation stone of a monument to Alexander Pushkin was laid on the Arts Square. Numerous delegations from factories, plants and public organizations, and writers, scientists and students gathered for the ceremony.

Inaugurating the meeting, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the City Soviet of Working People's Deputies, Pyotr Lazutin, spoke of the great love surrounding the immortal name of the bard and patriot in the Land of Soviets, and of the truth of the ideals of this great artist.

Everywhere, at Palaces of Culture, clubs and theaters, were talks, lectures, concerts and reports dedicated to the poet's memory. In the evening a city-wide commemoration meeting took place at the Kirov Opera House, presided over by Academician Ivan Meshchaninov.

Professor Nikolai Belchikov, Director of the Institute of Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, delivered a report on *Alexander Pushkin—Great Poet of the Russian People.* People from every walk of life and of all ages mounted the platform to speak of Pushkin as an inexhaustible source of inspiration for the Soviet people who have become by right inheritors of his art.

The meeting culminated in a concert in which actors, dancers and singers of Moscow and Leningrad performed fragments from operas and ballets composed on the basis of Pushkin's works.

Network of Free Soviet Schools Offers Education to All

By Professor Alexander Voznessensky
Minister of Education of the RSFSR

EVEN in those capitalist countries where universal compulsory education is proclaimed, it is never carried into practice. In the Soviet Union it is guaranteed by the existence of a wide network of schools which extend to the most remotely situated districts and small settlements, and by free seven-year schooling.

Seven-year schooling became universal and compulsory in the cities and industrial settlements many years ago, and this year the Soviet Union has begun to concentrate on the villages too.

At the same time, by decision of the Government, steps have been taken to further the progress of college education. This important move will help to raise the general level of education and culture in the Soviet Union.

When speaking of public education in the Soviet Union, it is necessary to bear in mind the fundamentally different content of education and training in a socialist society. The main purpose is to equip the students with deep and genuinely scientific knowledge, with a scientific materialistic conception of the laws governing the development of nature and human society, to educate them in the spirit of genuine democracy and advanced communist ethics.

The knowledge given by the Soviet school is not detached from life; on the contrary, it is most closely connected with life, with the entire practice of socialist construction in the USSR.

The content of the education and training determines also the educational methods employed in school. These methods are designed to develop the ability for independent thinking and the initiative of the children.

The quality of education and training depends primarily upon the teacher, upon his knowledge, ideological purposefulness, and methodical skill. That is why the Soviet State devotes tremendous attention to the education of young teachers. There is a large network of pedagogical institutions: pedagogical schools, teachers' training institutes, and pedagogical institutes. In addition to this, a considerable number of university graduates become teachers.



TYPICAL SCHOOLGIRL. This pupil is attending class in a Stalingrad girls' secondary school.

There are at present in the USSR approximately 700 pedagogical schools and 324 teachers' training and pedagogical institutes. Their total enrollment is about 350,000 not counting correspondence students.

The Soviet State constantly assists the teacher in improving his skill. Special summer courses for advanced training are attended annually by tens of thousands of teachers. Methodological literature for teachers is published in large editions.

The teacher's profession is held in high esteem in the Soviet country. The

Communist Party and the Soviet Government display constant solicitude for the material and legal status of the teachers. By decision of the Government a new increase in salaries and pensions to teachers was effected in 1948, and additional privileges were established for village school teachers (who receive apartments, fuel, and light free of charge, and special land allotments). The high regard for teachers in the USSR is also evident from the award of government decorations to the teachers. More than 100,000 teachers received government awards in 1948 for records of faultless service. Many teachers have been elected to the highest organs of state authority—the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics. Thousands of teachers are members of the local Soviets of Working People's Deputies.

Much attention is devoted to the publication of genuinely scientific and methodically perfect textbooks, compiled with the co-operation of eminent scientists, teachers, and other specialists. 330,000,000 textbooks have been published in all the languages of the peoples of the USSR in the past three years alone—between 1946 and 1949. A further 174,000,000 textbooks will be published in 1949. Every constituent and autonomous republic of the Soviet Union, as well as each national area, has a publishing house specializing in textbooks. The largest textbook publishing house is maintained by the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation. In 1949 this publishing house is expected to issue 94,000,000 school textbooks. 43,300,000 textbooks will be published in the Ukrainian SSR, 5,000,000 in Byelorussia, 7,200,000 in Uzbekistan, and similar numbers in the other republics.

There is a large chain of enterprises specializing in the production of school supplies. Special studios are producing films adapted to the school programs.

Literature for children—belles lettres, as well as popular science books—is published in mass editions. This too is done by special publishing houses: the State Publishing House of Literature for Children under the auspices of the Ministry of Education of the RSFSR, the Young Guard Publishing House, and others.

Particularly striking progress has been made in Soviet public education in the postwar period. Despite the fact that thousands of schools, colleges, and libraries were destroyed by the fascists during the war, the USSR not only has restored its network of school and other cultural institutions to prewar size, but has expanded it considerably, surpassing the prewar standards.

The Soviet State appropriations for public education are growing from year to year. The State Budget allocations for social and cultural undertakings in 1949 amount to 119,200,000,000 rubles, which exceeds by 13,600,000,000 rubles, or by 12.9 per cent, the corresponding expenditures of 1948.

The sum allocated by the State Budget of the USSR directly for public education amounts to 60,800,000,000 rubles.

These huge funds make it possible to increase the number of public schools and other educational institutions and their enrollment year after year.

There are at present in the USSR 220,000 regular schools and specialized high schools, and over 800 institutions of higher learning.

The attendance in the elementary, seven-year and ten-year schools has now reached 34,500,000, an increase of 2,200,000 over 1948, and enrollment in technical institutes, colleges, and universities has substantially surpassed the prewar mark. The total number of young specialists who graduated from the Soviet colleges and technical institutes in 1948 was 55 per cent higher than in the prewar year of 1940.

This considerable and steady growth in the number of educational institutions is characteristic of all the constituent and autonomous republics of the Soviet Union. This cultural progress may be observed also in the republics which were outlying hinterlands in pre-revolutionary Russia deprived of any possibility to develop their national culture.

Kirghizia had only 107 schools with 216 teachers before 1917. At present there are more than 1,600 schools with an attendance of 300,000 pupils in this Republic. These schools have a total staff of more than 16,000 teachers; the majority of these teachers were educated in the pedagogical high schools and colleges of Soviet Kirghizia.

An equally striking example is furnished by Uzbekistan which had no more than 160 schools before the Revolution, when literacy among the Uzbeks was barely 2 per cent. Soviet Uzbekistan has over 4,500 schools with an attendance of more than 1,140,000 pupils.

There are many small nationalities in the Far North of the USSR which lacked even a written language before the Revolution. The Soviet Government has launched extensive cultural undertaking in the Far North. Some 500 national schools which conduct classes in the native language were opened for the children of the Chukchi, Yevenki, Nentsi, Koryaks and other peoples. There are many state boarding schools where the children are maintained entirely at state expense. The staffs of these schools are composed mainly of teachers of the local nationalities.

The powerful progress of socialist culture which has penetrated to the most outlying districts of the country may be vividly illustrated by numerous examples. There is the village of Sosnovka in Kirghizia. It is situated in the foothills in the Kalinin District. Thirty years ago there were only a few ramshackle huts in the place where the village now stands, a place where superstition, savagery and backwardness flourished. Present-day Sosnovka is a big, cultured village, with its own power station, house of culture, and cinema. In the center of the village stands a beautiful building surrounded by an orchard. There are flowerbeds and a fountain in front of the entrance. This is the village high school. It is attended by more than 900 children of collective farmers. Many graduates of this school have already become doctors, teachers, agronomists, collective farm managers and officers of the Soviet Army.

Situated thousands of miles away from Village Sosnovka, in the South, in the mountains of sunny Azerbaijan, is the village of Barda. It was a neglected mountain village before the Revolution. At present it has a large high school with an attendance of 1,200 pupils and a staff of 33 teachers, most of them educated in the pedagogical schools of Azerbaijan.

These are the facts which attest to the great progress of the culture of the Soviet people.

Examinations Wind Up Soviet School Term

Final tests in the Soviet school system during June concluded the regular term and marked the beginning of the summer vacation period. These photos from various grades tell the story.



GEOGRAPHY TEST. Vera Kuzyakina of the sixth grade takes her examination in a Moscow girls' school.



LITERATURE EXAMINATION. Vladimir Tokarev, Moscow student, appears before the examining commission.



CONGRATULATIONS. Inga Krotkova is praised by friends for her excellent marks.



ARITHMETIC. Natasha Kravchukovskaya, a fifth grader, does fractions.



NIGHT STUDENT. Boris Zhirnov, an electrician, shows his knowledge of geographical locations.



ELECTROSILA FACTORY KINDERGARTEN. These children of workers in the Leningrad Electrosila plant receive expert instruction, food, and care while their parents are on the job.

Electrosila Dispensary Busy

Medical Care in Soviet Industry Seeks to Prevent Illness

By Dmitri Bystrov and Elena Doroshinskaya

(*Third of a Series*)

It is not unusual to meet a doctor or nurse in the Leningrad Electrosila Plant engaged in studying working conditions since one of the fundamental principles of Soviet medicine is not merely to cure ailments, but to forestall them.

A doctor can often be seen watching one of the men at work. This man is an invalid, and has been put on work which will not be detrimental to his health. Even so, the doctor visits such men at their workbench from time to time, to find out how they are feeling.

The doctors keep track of all workers undergoing medical treatment. If one of them does not show up on time for the medical examination, he is called out by the doctor.

Gynecologists take care of the women's health. Each woman worker is given a medical examination at least twice a year, while pregnant women and nursing mothers see the doctor oftener.

During the lunch intermission in the shops, or in the evening in the House of Culture, the doctors talk with the workers about personal hygiene, about the symptoms of various diseases, and impress upon them the importance of seeking medical advice in the early stages of an illness. And the workers comply with their doctors' instructions, since this costs them neither money nor any great expenditure of time. Medical aid is free of charge and is well-organized.

Each shop has its first-aid corner containing a well-stocked medicine kit. There are two medical stations at the plant to which a worker can go in cases of slight illness. In more serious cases he goes to the plant dispensary which is situated next to the plant.

The light, spacious building of the dispensary houses 22 doctors of various specialties; in addition, consultations are organized here. Once a week professors from the city hospitals receive patients. The dispensary, which is headed by the experienced doctor Vassili Radaikin, is equipped with the

latest instruments, and has its own drugstore where all medicines can be obtained. It has provision for all the modern methods of treatment. This year treatment with radio-active muds has been organized, the muds being delivered to the dispensary in dry form.

Patients are also visited by the doctors at home, and when they have completely recovered, the doctors issue a written permit to return to work. During his illness a worker receives compensation for temporary incapacity from the social insurance funds. Special attention is given to serious cases of illness. The working woman, Anna Kuznetsova, was ill for a whole month. Upon her return from the hospital, the plant trade-union committee sent her to a sanatorium free of charge for three months. Kuznetsova returned to the plant a month ago feeling strong and fit, and settled down to work with renewed energy.

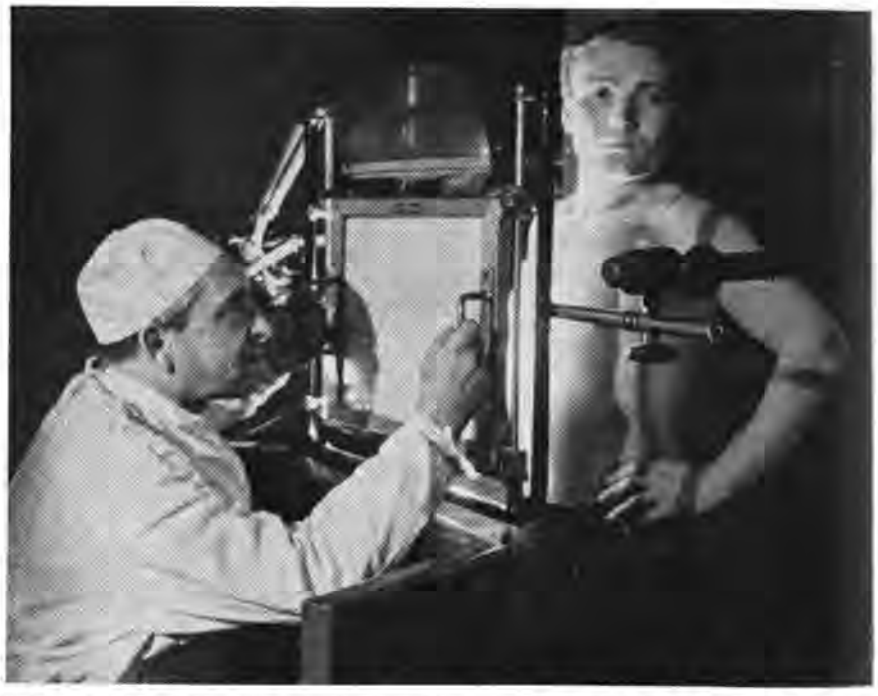
The Ministry of Public Health grants the plant dispensary and the shop medical stations about 300,000 rubles annually.

The workers come to the dispensary for advice on where best to spend their annual vacation. The doctors carefully examine each one, decide whether or not he needs medical treatment and what climate can be most beneficial to him. Depending on the diagnosis, the plant's trade-union committee sends its workers and engineers to various resorts situated throughout the country.

This aspect of trade-union work in the plant is taken care of by Andrei Basov, one of the best milling machine operators, who was elected to the plant's trade-union committee this year. Andrei Basov entered the plant before the Revolution. In 1917 he took part in storming the Winter Palace, and as a Red Guard he defended Soviet power. After the Revolution, he returned to the plant.

In nine months of this year about 200 people from the plant were sent to various resorts. The workers, Tamara Chernova, Trofim Balov, and Ivan Frolov spent their vacation in the Caucasus; Alexander Volkov, Nikander Kovalev, and many more of their fellow-workers took rest cures in Crimean sanatoriums.

This summer the 60-year-old turner, Ilya Chebokhin, took treatment in Yalta. Chebokhin receives a government pension but continues to work because he is greatly attached to the plant where he has been employed almost since it was founded. His two daughters also work there, while his 16-year-old son goes to school, and his wife keeps house.



X-RAY TEST. Electrosila worker A. Serdyshev is examined by Dr. N. Meshel in the plant's polyclinic.

Ilya Chebokhin was sent, free of charge, to the sanatorium on the decision of the plant social insurance committee whose members include representatives from the shops, the head doctor of the dispensary, the chief of the section of safety technique, and others. This year the milling machine operator, Anna Kuzmina, spent her vacation at the sea-shore in Riga. The foreman, Constantine Zavodnikov, spent his entire vacation—30 days—in Yessentuki in the Caucasus.

About 12½ miles outside of Leningrad, on the Karelian Isthmus, is a picturesque spot abounding in beautiful lakes called Karisalmi. Here, in the midst of the forest, stand several dozen two-story cottages, comprising the plant's rest home. Those who need no special medical treatment spend their vacations here, basking in the sun, sprawling on the huge ancient boulders, bathing in the cool water of the lakes, boating, playing volley-ball, "gorodki" and other games, and reading books. Amateur fishermen spend their time on the banks of the lake. The forest is rich in berries, mushrooms and game. Hunters purposely take their vacation in the fall so that they can have a shot at the wild geese, grouse, and foxes.

This year more than 900 people spent their vacation at the plant rest home. The lowest paid workers stay free of charge; others pay one-fifth of the cost of their stay, the remainder being covered by the social insurance funds. Workers in the Soviet Union, as is well known, receive full pay during their vacation.

A little way outside the gates of the plant stands a beautiful house surrounded by a garden. This is the kingdom of the tiny tots—the plant kindergarten. Inside we find miniature furniture, piles of toys, aquariums with live fish, and birds in cages. The mothers bring their children here before work and leave them in the care of experienced doctors and teachers. The children spend considerable time in the fresh air. They are given four meals a day and gayly colored play clothes.

The charge for keeping a child in the kindergarten ranges from one-seventeenth to one-twelfth of a worker's wages, depending on his income and the number of children in his family.

In the summertime the kindergarten takes the children to a summer residence outside of Leningrad. The schoolchildren spend their summer vacation at the plant Pioneer camp situated near the rest home at Karisalmi.

Talented Daughter of Railway Conductor Becomes Medical Scientist and Deputy

Back in 1924, in the little town of Kashira, near Moscow, one of the young people who completed secondary school was Yekaterina Vasyukova, the 17-year-old daughter of a railroad conductor.

Graduated with honors, she was admitted to the Moscow State University without entrance examinations, and was launched on the road to a career in science.

During her study in the medical college, Yekaterina Vasyukova displayed a bent for clinical work and an outstanding gift for research. She graduated from the University with honors. She was retained at the University clinic and began her independent, scientific work which has been very fruitful.

Today Yekaterina Alekseyevna Vasyukova is assistant director in scientific matters of the All-Union Institute of Endocrinology, a large scientific center for the study of ailments connected with disorders of the endocrine glands.

In addition to research at the Institute of Endocrinology, Yekaterina Vasyukova lectures at the Central Institute for Raising Doctors' Qualifications. Her 20 published scientific papers are a valuable aid for the young physicians.

Vasyukova combines her scientific and teaching work with activity in public affairs. She is a member of the district bureau of the Communist Party, and in 1948 was elected as a deputy to the District Soviet from Moscow's Proletarsky District. She serves on the Soviet's committee on public health.

Leading a richly diversified life, she combines the duties of scientist, teacher, Party worker and deputy.



IN THE INSTITUTE LABORATORY. Yekaterina Alekseyevna consults with Professor E. Tarakanov, head of the laboratory, on an experiment she is conducting.



INSTRUCTING YOUNG PHYSICIANS. Professor Vasyukova lectures to class at the Central Institute for Raising Doctors' Qualifications.



AT DAY'S END. Professor Vasyukova leaves the Institute with a group of interns.



IN HER LIBRARY AT HOME. Yekaterina Vasyukova devotes her evenings to working on a new monograph, studying the Marxist-Leninist classics, or reading scientific literature and fiction.

Transcarpathian Ukraine Blossomed After Reunion Four Years Ago

By Ivan Kuzmenko

THE entire history of the Transcarpathian Ukraine is replete with the heroic struggle of its people against the domination of aliens, for their national independence and reunion with their blood brothers beyond the Carpathian range to the East.

In the ninth century the Transcarpathian Ukrainian people fell under the rule of Hungarian invaders. The Hungarian and, subsequently, also the German barons established on the lands of the Transcarpathian Ukraine an unbearable régime of oppression and colonial exploitation and deprived them of all rights. They banned the Ukrainian language, prohibited Ukrainian schools, and sought to destroy and root out the national culture of the Transcarpathian Ukrainian people. But neither oppression nor hardships could break the proud spirit of the freedom-loving people of the Transcarpathian Ukraine. The peasants' uprising in 1689 in the area of Gumen, the national liberation movement at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and a number of other uprisings are golden pages in the history of the century-old struggle of the Transcarpathian Ukrainians for their liberation.

As a result of the First World War the patchwork quilt Austro-Hungarian empire collapsed. People's delegates who gathered in 1919 in the town of Hust representing the entire population of the Transcarpathian Ukraine firmly and clearly expressed the wish of the people to reunite with their mother-country — the Ukraine. The Versailles politicians paid no heed to the will of the Transcarpathian Ukrainian people. Under the Saint Germain Treaty, the Transcarpathian Ukraine was incorporated in Czechoslovakia. The position of the people in the Transcarpathian Ukraine improved, but still they remained severed from the Ukraine.

The fate of the Transcarpathian Ukraine again arose in all its sharpness during the Second World War. The Hitlerites figured that savage terror, pillage, shootings, and the burning down of the villages had to subjugate or annihilate the people of the Transcarpathian Ukraine in a short space of time.

The freedom-loving Transcarpathian Ukrainians were not forced to their knees, nor did they bow their heads to the Hitlerite "New Order." Inspired by the example of the heroic Soviet Army and the partisans, they developed a flaming struggle against the fascist invaders, producing such splendid leaders as Mikola Borkanyuk, Mikhailo Syrko, Mikola Sokach, Gavriil Lagoida, Vassili Zhupan and others.

After expelling the German fascist troops beyond the borders of the USSR, the Soviet Army crossed the Carpathians and brought liberation to the people of the Transcarpathian Ukraine.

A country-wide movement for reunion with the Soviet Ukraine swept all the towns and villages of the Transcarpathian Ukraine. The first Congress of People's Committees of the Transcarpathian Ukraine which met in Mukachevo on November 26, 1944, voiced in its manifesto the cherished hopes and common will of the entire people to rejoin the Soviet Ukraine. The Government of the Czechoslovak Republic met the unanimous will of the people of the Transcarpathian Ukraine.

Delegates to the Congress of the People's Committees asked the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Republic and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to incorporate the Transcarpathian Ukraine in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

A treaty between the USSR and the Czechoslovak Republic on the reunion of the Transcarpathian Ukraine with the Ukrainian Republic was signed in Moscow on June 29, 1945. The age-old dream of the suffering Transcarpathian Ukrainian people came true. This treaty, as V. M. Molotov put it, was a "striking demonstration of sincere friendship among the Slav peoples and fraternal co-operation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia."

The creative forces of the working people developed to the full after the reunion of the Transcarpathian Ukraine with the Soviet Ukraine. The liberated people began the great transformation of their native land.

The working people of the Transcarpathian Region of the Ukrainian Republic took firmly to the path of socialist development. Relying on the tremendous experience of building socialism in the Land of the Soviets, they, with the help of all the peoples of the USSR and, first and foremost, of the great Russian people, have transformed their Transcarpathia beyond recognition. In Soviet times new branches of industry were developed in Transcarpathia, clothing, shoe and knitgoods factories were built. During the postwar years the number of industrial establishments in the Region increased six times over, the number of workers seven times, and industrial output ten times.

In 1948 the industry of the Transcarpathian Region exceeded its production program by 8.6 per cent. The gross output last year was 35.5 per cent above 1947, and 107 per cent above 1946.

The material position of workers and intellectuals greatly improved in Soviet times. Average annual wages of workers increased almost twice over. The purchasing capacity of the population rose substantially.

More than 25,000 Stakhanovites and shock workers are employed in industry and transport of the Transcarpathian Region. This is the vanguard of the working class which mastered to perfection the new technique and fully realized the advantages of socialist forms of labor.

Agriculture is swiftly developing in the Transcarpathian Region. The ex-

ample of the collective farms set up in the Region convinced the peasants that high agricultural efficiency, greater yields, and bigger output of livestock produce, and improved living standards can be attained only in the collective farms.

Today there are 521 collective farms in the Transcarpathian Region in which three-quarters of all the peasants' households voluntarily united.

The Soviet Government values highly the successes attained by the collective farmers of Soviet Transcarpathia. In March 1949 the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor to ten leading workers in agriculture of the Region for obtaining high yields of corn and potatoes in 1948, and 105 collective farmers were decorated.

Together with the growth in the common property of the collective farms goes a rise in the material well-being of their members. Last year each collective farmer in the Transcarpathian Region received on the average 11 pounds of grain, 7½ pounds of potatoes and vegetables, 8.8 pounds of hay and 8 rubles in cash for each workday unit.* In many collective farms the income of their members was still higher. For example, the Lenin Collective Farm in the Velikiye Luchki Village distributed to its members 26½ pounds of grain, 22 pounds of potatoes and vegetables, 15½ pounds of hay and 12 rubles cash per workday unit.

Great changes also occurred in education. Before rejoining the Ukrainian Republic, Transcarpathia had a total of 350 elementary schools, four junior high schools and three high schools. Teaching in the Ukrainian language was conducted only in four schools, and in the Hungarian language in all the others. There were more than 70,000 illiterates among the adult population. In Soviet times education has become accessible to all the working people in the Transcarpathian Region. Liberated from social and national oppression, all inhabitants of the region are eagerly imbibing knowledge and culture.

* The workday is a unit of labor used in computing work done by collective farmers. It is usually less than a day's work.

At present 839 schools attended by more than 125,000 children are functioning in the Region, including 615 elementary, 190 junior high and 34 high schools.

In addition to the Ukrainian schools there are also 1 Rumanian, 3 Russian, and 27 Hungarian schools. More than 44,000 formerly illiterate Transcarpathians learned how to read and write, and 26,000 are learning their ABC's in special circles and schools for adults.

Since Transcarpathia joined the Soviet Union, a state university, two institutes, 29 specialized schools, including pedagogical, obsterical, agricultural, music and applied arts schools, have been opened. Evening schools for working and rural youth are attended by 4,564 boys and girls without interrupting their work.

Much has been done to meet the cultural requirements of the population of Soviet Transcarpathia. The Region now has 557 libraries, 540 houses of culture, and 122 theaters and mobile sound movie projectors.

In the past Transcarpathia did not have its own literature. In Soviet times a whole group of gifted writers, poets, and playwrights came to the fore. A literary almanac, *Soviet Transcarpathia,* is published in Uzhgorod. The regional publishing house issued M. Shapoval's *The Third Spring,* K. Drok's *Son of the Soil,* Y. Goida's *People of My Land,* and stories and essays by A. Savchuk, B. Yaroslavtsev and others. A collection *Spring* carries the verses of Transcarpathian poets.

An interesting play about the socialist transformation of the Transcarpathian village has been written by A. Savchuk and G. Pokhaznikov. New songs and folk tales are composed by the folk bards Ilya Gurdzan, Alexei Ulinets, Mikhail Panko, and Andrei Kalin. Authors who write in the Hungarian language—Gyorfi, Kroo, Balla, Andor, Kresztes and Sandor—are working fruitfully.

Prior to reunion with the Soviet Ukraine, Transcarpathia had altogether 127 physicians and 500 doctor's assistants and trained nurses. Medical aid had to be paid for. Only the towns had hospitals; most of the rural population had to resort to the services of village quacks.

Today all the citizens of the Transcarpathian Region, irrespective of their origin and property status, receive medical aid free of charge. The Region has 50 hospitals, including 30 in the countryside, 103 dispensaries and polyclinics, 16 sanitary inspection stations, and a similar number of epidemiological stations, 3 first-aid stations, and 4 sanatoriums. At the first call, planes of the air ambulance service fly to the remotest villages of the Region.

Medical aid to the population of Transcarpathia is rendered by 688 physicians and more than 2,000 other medical personnel. The Government of the Ukrainian Republic set up in the Uzhgorod University a medical faculty to train physicians from the local population. An institute of mother and child has been opened in Mukachevo. Several schools train doctor's assistants and midwives.

The Soviet Government is displaying special care for mother and child. The Region has 146 obstetrical centers and maternity homes, 22 mother and child consultation centers, and 12 milk kitchens. From March 1946 to January 1, 1949, the sum of 85,616,147 rubles was given as grants to mothers.

In Soviet times the chain of social and cultural institutions in the Region increased four times over. During this period about 500,000,000 rubles were spent for social and cultural measures from the local budget alone.

Appropriations for the national economy and culture of the Transcarpathian Region are growing from year to year. In 1946, 170,745,000 rubles were spent; in 1948, 231,452,000 rubles; and in 1949 expenditures of 257,100,000 rubles are envisaged. Of these sums, 118,682,000 rubles were spent for social and cultural measures in 1946, 175,240,000 rubles in 1948, and 201,839,000 rubles will be used for this purpose in 1949.

The figures of the budget offer a good index of the rapid development of the national economy and culture of the Transcarpathian Region and the constant improvement in the material well-being of the Transcarpathian Ukrainian people.

The Transcarpathian Ukrainian people are building their bright future in the fraternal family of Soviet nations. The highroad to the cherished goal of the working people, to communism, is wide open.

Ukrainian Farming Region Launches Huge Sports Program

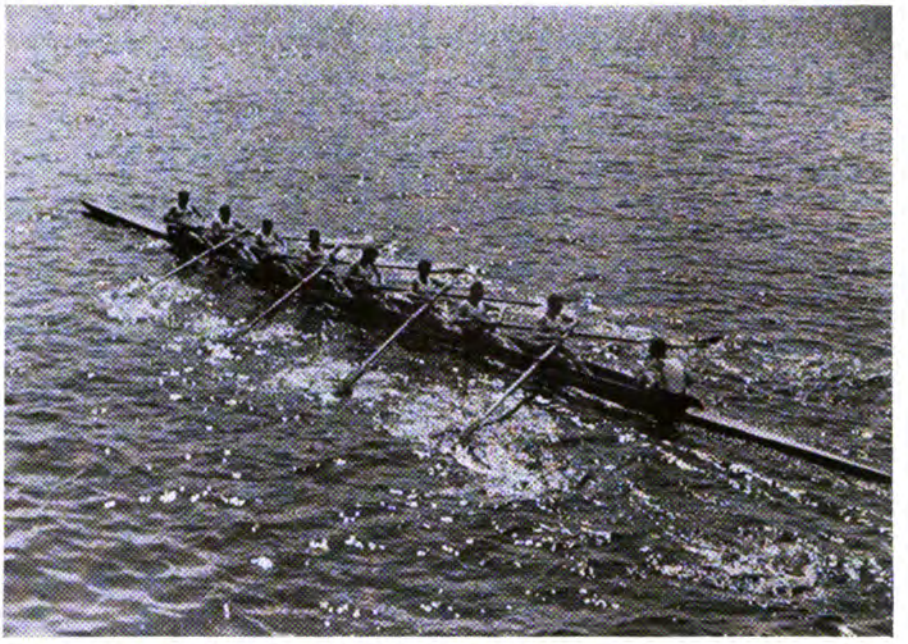
An ambitious athletic program has been drawn up in the Vinnitsa Region on the Dniester River in the Soviet Ukraine which will involve 500,000 persons.

When the figure was first announced, many writers thought an error had been made, but upon re-checking it was found to be correct.

The Vinnitsa Region is an agricultural territory boasting many successes on its collective and state farms. Judging from the preparations already made and measures being taken to realize this ambitious program, the Vinnitsa farmers are as certain to succeed in this sports program as they have been in their fields.

Ukrainian farmers suffered untold losses during the Second World War. They had to start in again almost from scratch when the Hitlerites were driven from their lands. Now, having put their fruitful land and pleasant villages back in order, the farmers feel it is high time for sports to be raised to a respectable level. Here are some instances of what they are doing:

The inhabitants of the village of Serebriya are expanding the size of the existing stadium and also plan to open a new shooting gallery and clubhouse this summer. Similar work is in progress throughout the Region.



DYNAMO OARSMEN WIN. The capital city's famed sports society's entry won the Evening Moscow's relay race on the Moscow River



AT THE TAPE. Zoya Dukhovich of Moscow finishes the relay race in the Moscow, Kiev, Leningrad contest.

As many as 37 stadiums and 580 athletic fields were constructed and laid out during the summer of 1948. But that was only a start.

Approximately 100,000 youths took part in the preliminary rounds of the Vinnitsa Region sports tournament during the past summer. But only 3,000 of them were from the various village sports societies. Since then the number of village youngsters taking part in sports has climbed to 20,000, and the number is continuing to rise.

Hero of Socialist Labor Ivan Tsmokalyuk, chairman of one of the collective farms, said his farm favors the starting of a sports club. He believes the time has come when the athletes of the country should challenge those of the towns and cities on equal terms.

Track and field athletics are the most popular sports among the farmers of the Vinnitsa Region, along with weightlifting, wrestling, marksmanship, volleyball, cycling, soccer, swimming, and draughts. In the winter they go in strongly for such sports as skiing, skating, gymnastics, wrestling, horsemanship, chess, and draughts.

With the prospect of having 500,000 active sports participants nearing reality, the Region has set up special courses for instructors. They began last summer, and approximately 1,200 of the most promising athletes attended. Other courses on a far larger scale are planned for this season.

How is this large program to be financed? The farm boards of the collective farms will attend to that. With bumper harvests like those of last year, the farms are well able to allocate the necessary funds for the sports needs of the young men and women.

This program is already assured of success because the collective farmers, Village Soviets and executive committee of the Regional Soviet is a team that works together.

A Muscovite's Diary

I HAVE just finished reading the 1949 State Budget adopted by the Third Session of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic, and it made me think how lucky we Soviet people are.

In a budget providing for expenditures amounting to 51,572,000,000 rubles, 36,000,000,000 rubles, or 71 per cent, is going to be spent on social and cultural services, public education, public health, physical education, and social insurance.

This really does reveal the nature of our socialist system. Could anything demonstrate more clearly the concern of the Soviet State for its citizens?

A substantial portion of this 36,000,000,000 rubles is to be spent on theaters, parks, and palaces of culture.

As a matter of fact, this sum of money can be added to the total wages of workers since this is what happens to it:

Social Insurance Guards Family

When a worker is ill and cannot work, does he have to rack his brain to figure out how to keep his family together, his children clothed and fed, where the money will come from to pay the doctor's bills, whether or not he will have a job when he recovers? Not at all. The 11,905,000,000 rubles set aside for health services for the people provides free medical aid for all citizens. No matter how long a worker is incapacitated, he will receive his full average wage, in the great majority of the cases, for the duration of his illness. And when the worker is able to get out of bed, he can go to a sanatorium to recuperate fully without having to worry about the expense. Not only that, but in a land where unemployment is unknown, our worker's job will be waiting for him as soon as he is well enough to resume work.

Education Takes 20.5 Billion Rubles

In a country where every talent of the people is utilized to the best advantage, education is very important. And so 20,589,000,000 rubles has been allocated in the Budget for this purpose. In the cities and industrial settlements, universal compulsory seven-year schooling is already an accomplished fact. This year further steps will be taken to achieve universal seven-year schooling in rural areas.

Reconstruction Work Rebuilds Cities

To those of us who have lived through the war and watched the brutal destruction caused by the fascists, it is a wonderful feeling to see our cities and villages being rebuilt—and not just rebuilt but modernized. The Budget provides 4,014,000,000 rubles for municipal and housing construction; 1,480,000,000 rubles for road building, transport, and related branches of the economy; 2,928,000,000 rubles for agriculture and forestry; and 1,213,000,000 for industry.

Ukrainian Cherries Flown to Moscow

Tons of cherries are being flown to Moscow from Ukrainian State Farms, and Soviet housewives are baking tasty pies and tarts and putting up preserves.

The Ukrainian fruit harvest has been excellent, and the yield from the 875,000 acres of orchards is now coming to market.

Both cherries and strawberries from the Ukraine are on sale in the markets of Kiev, Kharkov, Dniepropetrovsk, Nikolayev and Odessa.

New Rate Offered Group Subscribers

A special rate for group subscriptions of ten or more copies of the *Information Bulletin* is being offered for a limited time at $1.00 each per year. All copies must go to the same address.

Clubs, organizations and others desiring to take advantage of this new group rate should make out checks to the *Information Bulletin of the Embassy of the USSR*. The address is 2112 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 8, D. C.

Pocket Shakespeare Proves Popular

The other day I went browsing in my favorite bookshop and was delighted to find a grand display of Shakespeare in Russian translation. For those lovers of the Bard of Avon who wish to dip into his works at any time, there is a new pocket edition of his plays now nearly complete. Recent additions to this popular set are *King Lear* and *Henry IV*.

One publishing house has brought out a new edition of the Sonnets, translated by Samuel Marshak, and illustrated with woodcuts and drawings by the famous Soviet artists, Favorsky and Konstantinov.

From the bookshop manager I learned that still another edition of Shakespeare is on the way—a handsome one in eight volumes—from the Fine Arts Publishing House in Leningrad. The same publishers are also bringing out a single volume edition of Selected Works in an edition of 100,000 copies.

Shaw Says USSR Interests Him Most

Replying to an invitation to attend the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Pushkin in Moscow, George Bernard Shaw sent the following message through G. N. Zaroubin, Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain:

"I have received a great honor, and I am very grateful for the invitation from the Pushkin Celebration Committee which was transmitted to me by Your Excellency, but greatly regret that my age (93) makes it impossible for me to repeat my visit of 1931 to Moscow, which has remained the most vivid of all my cherished memories. The USSR still interests me more than any other state in the world, including my own country."

Mechanization Advances Made in Byelorussia

Soviet engineers have introduced advanced technology in the enterprises of Byelorussia, and before the year is out approximately 10,000 new machines

The "Muscovite" will be glad to have readers' suggestions as to subjects they would like to see covered in future "Diaries." Suggestions should be sent to "Muscovite," c/o USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D. C.

will have been installed in Byelorussian factories and mills.

At the Minsk tool factory, for example, the manufacture of metal-cutting tools has been made fully automatic. This step has resulted in the factory doubling its output.

New automatic lines of machines have been assembled at the automobile and tractor plants. The production of parts and assembly of machine tools has been switched over entirely to the conveyer system at the machine tool plants in Minsk, Gomel and Vitebsk.

Armenian Republic Develops Industry

The first section of a new knitgoods mill has gone into operation in the city of Kirovakan in the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, and, according to my correspondent, by the end of September the remaining units will be in production.

Other industrial developments from Armenia include the building of a worsted mill in Yerevan, the capital city, and construction of a silk mill for fine fabrics in the Beria District. Along with these new plants, there is a good deal of reconstruction of functioning enterprises in the Republic. A weaving department has been added to the Yerevan Cloth Mill and two new shops have been added to the shoe factory in Leninakan.

Turkmenian Workers Build New Palace

Construction work on a Palace of Culture for workers and specialists of Turkmenia's oil industry is nearing completion in the city of Kransovodsk, on the east coast of the Caspian Sea.

The Palace of Culture is an ensemble of three monumental buildings and will be one of the most beautiful edifices in the Republic. The Palace will have a theater with a revolving stage, a lecture hall, moving picture auditorium, library, and reading room. In addition there will be 50 rooms for the meetings of circles and societies. Provision is being made to show movies in the summer on the roof of one of the buildings.



ELECTRIC TRACTOR. This new machine gets current from reeled cable which connects with a mobile transformer.

Electric Tractors On Cotton Fields

The plowing, harrowing and sowing of cotton has been completed with the aid of the new electric tractors on three collective farms in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic.

Electric power has also been used in cultivating the crop on the Communist, Sverdlov, and Avanguard Collective Farms. The new tractor will cultivate one hectare (2.471 acres) at two-fifths of the cost of a tractor burning liquid fuel.

Autonomous Region Marks Anniversary

Twenty-five years ago the Nakhichevan Autonomous Region was formed within the borders of Azerbaijan. It is the smallest Soviet region in territory and population, but twice the size of Luxembourg.

Before the Revolution it was one of the poorest and most neglected corners of Russia. It possessed only two schools and two doctors, and the population was 98 per cent illiterate. There were no mills or factories, and the peasants were ruined by the extortionate demands of the local petty princes.

Now the region is changed beyond recognition. Soviet geologists have found rich mineral deposits, and a flourishing mining industry has been developed. Schools, hospitals, libraries, and other public services abound. Tropical malaria, which once decimated the country, has been conquered.

The 25th anniversary celebration has been marked by numerous meetings, and a large group of workers have been decorated for their labors.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

June 27-July 17

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from June 27 to July 17. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in two periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. and from 8:30 P.M. to 10:15 P.M.

Radio listeners may hear the 6:20-7:30 P.M. broadcast over these frequencies: 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31 and 15.39 megacycles.

The 8:30 to 10:15 P.M. programs may be heard on 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31, 15.39 and 15.41 megacycles.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, June 27, July 4 and July 11—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, June 28, July 5 and July 12—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, June 29, July 6 and July 13—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, June 30, July 7 and July 14—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, July 1, July 8 and July 15—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

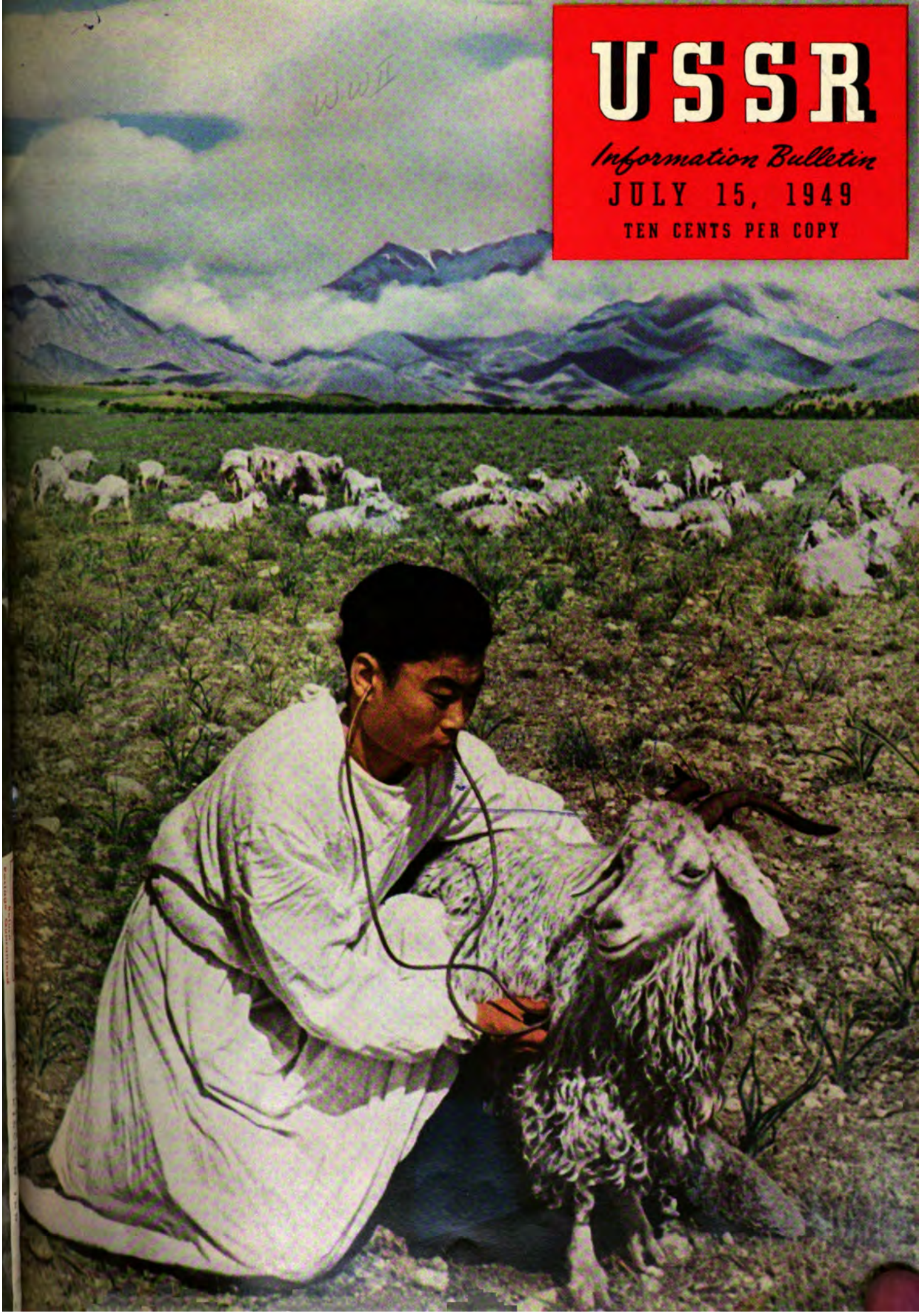
Saturdays, July 2, July 9 and July 16—economic reviews; weekly sports reviews. Replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, July 3, July 10 and July 17—concerts.



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STAKHANOVITE. Nikolai Sedelnikov works in a Stalingrad steel mill. (See pictorial story on Page 412). FRONT COVER. Mountains of Uzbekistan. Veterinarian V. Pak examines a goat on the Yangi-Charva Collective Farm. BACK COVER. Hall of the Ordzhonikidze Sanatorium for miners on the Black Sea Coast.

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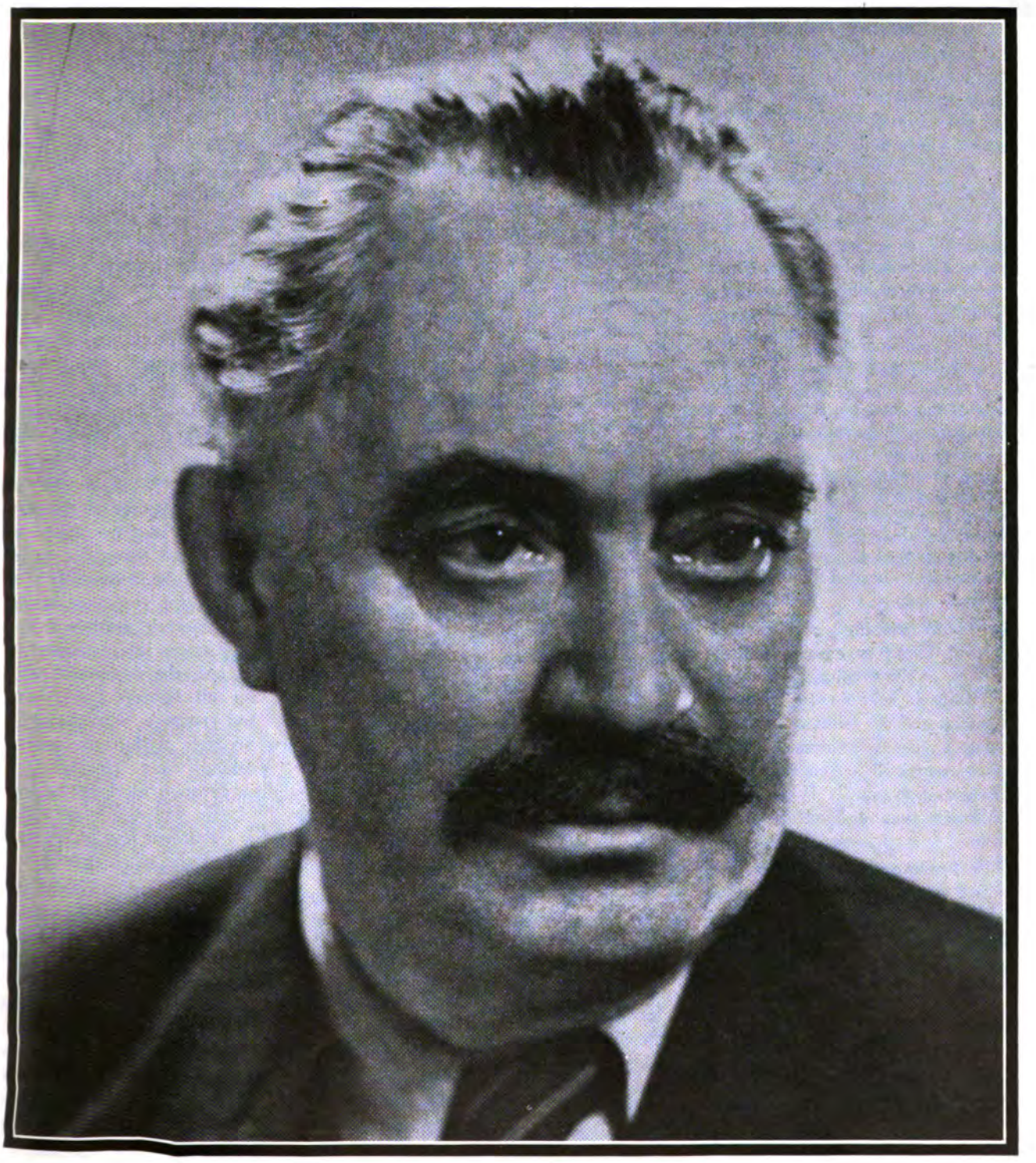
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In Memoriam

Georgi M. Dimitrov



1882 — 1949

Soviet Associates of Georgi Dimitrov Pay Tribute to His Memory

On July 2, after a long and severe illness, Georgi Mikhailovich Dimitrov — Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, eminent leader of the international working class movement, leader of the Bulgarian people, and loyal friend of the Soviet Union—passed away.

Georgi Mikhailovich Dimitrov was born into a proletarian family on June 18, 1882 in the town of Radomir. When only 15 years old, Dimitrov, then working as a compositor in a printing shop, joined the revolutionary movement and took an active part in the work of the oldest Bulgarian trade-union of printers.

In 1902, Dimitrov joined the Bulgarian Workers Social-Democratic Party. He actively combatted revisionism on the side of the Marxist wing of "Tesniaki" headed by Dmitri Blagoyev.

The self-sacrificing revolutionary struggle of Dimitrov earned him the ardent love of the revolutionary workers of Bulgaria who in 1905 elected him Secretary of the Alliance of Revolutionary Trade Associations of Bulgaria. He remained in this post without interruption until 1923, when the Alliance was disbanded by the fascists.

While heading the struggle of the Bulgarian proletariat, Dimitrov displayed courage and staunchness in revolutionary battles and was repeatedly arrested and persecuted. During the armed uprising of September, 1923, Dimitrov stood at the head of the Central Revolutionary Committee and set an example of revolutionary fearlessness and unflinching loyalty and devotion to the cause of the working class.

Because of his leadership of the armed uprising in 1923, a fascist court sentenced Dimitrov to death in absentia. In 1926, after a provocative trial engineered by the fascists against the Communist Party leadership in Bulgaria, Dimitrov was again condemned to death in absentia.

Being compelled to emigrate from Bulgaria in 1923, Dimitrov led the life of a professional revolutionary. He worked actively in the executive committee of the Communist International.

In 1933 Dimitrov was arrested in Berlin for revolutionary activity. During the Leipzig trial, Georgi Dimitrov became the standard-bearer of the struggle against fascism and imperialist war. His heroic conduct at the trial, the wrathful words which he flung in the face of the fascists exposing their revolting provocation in connection with the Reichstag fire, unmasked the fascist provocators and brought new millions of working people throughout the world into the struggle against fascism.

In 1935, Georgi Dimitrov was elected General Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. He waged a persistent struggle for the establishment and consolidation of a united proletarian and people's front for rebuffing fascism and against the war which was being prepared by the fascist chieftains of Germany, Japan, and Italy. He tirelessly urged the masses of working people of all countries to rally around the Communist Parties in order to block the way of the fascist aggressors.

Dimitrov did a good job within the ranks of the international communist movement, strengthening the leadership of Communist Parties loyal to the great teachings of Marxism-Leninism, to the principles of proletarian internationalism, and to the cause of defending the interests of the masses in their respective countries.

During the Second World War, Georgi Dimitrov urged Communists to give leadership in the national liberation, anti-fascist movement and tirelessly worked to organize all patriotic forces for routing the fascist invaders. He headed the struggle of the Bulgarian Workers' Party (Communist) and of all Bulgarian patriots who rose in arms against the German fascist invaders.

For his outstanding service in the struggle against fascism, Dimitrov was awarded the Order of Lenin in 1945 by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

After the debacle of fascist Germany, Dimitrov led the building of the new People's Democratic Republic of Bulgaria and laid the foundation for eternal friendship between the Bulgarian people and the peoples of the USSR.

Tirelessly working for the consolidation of a united, anti-imperialist camp and the rallying of all democratic forces, Dimitrov mercilessly exposed the betrayal of the cause of socialism and the united anti-imperialist front by Tito's nationalist clique.

The working people of the whole world have lost a fiery fighter who devoted his entire heroic life to selfless services for the cause of the working class and for the cause of communism. Dimitrov's death is a heavy loss for the entire international working class and the communist movement, for all fighters for a lasting peace and people's democracy. His selfless struggle within the ranks of the working class movement, his boundless devotion to the great teachings of Lenin and Stalin earned for Dimitrov the ardent love of the working people of the whole world.

The life of Georgi Mikhailovich Dimitrov—loyal comrade-in-arms of Lenin and Stalin, staunch revolutionary and anti-fascist champion—will serve as an inspiring example for all fighters for the cause of peace and democracy, for communism.

Farewell, our dear friend and comrade-in-arms.

Signed: A. Andreyev, L. Beria, N. Bulganin, K. Voroshilov, L. Kaganovich, A. Kosygin, G. Malenkov, A. Mikoyan, V. Molotov, P. Ponomarenko, G. Popov, P. Pospelov, J. Stalin, M. Suslov, N. Khrushchev, N. Shvernik, and M. Shkiryatov.

Text of Statement to Press

Vyshinsky Shows Positive Advances In Foreign Ministers Talks

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR A. Y. Vyshinsky made the following statement regarding the recent Paris session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in connection with the request addressed to him by the correspondents of "Pravda" and "Izvestia."

THE session of the Council of Foreign Ministers which was held in Paris in May and June met after a recess which lasted for nearly one and one-half years.

It is known that the Paris session of the Council of Foreign Ministers was devoted to two problems—Germany and the treaty with Austria—with the Council of Ministers examining the German question for the third time. The two preceding sessions of the Council of Ministers in 1947 at which the German question was considered produced no results inasmuch as the United States, Great Britain, and France did not manifest a striving to settle the German problem and to prepare the peace treaty with Germany.

It should be recalled that as early as 1946 the Governments of the United States and Great Britain adopted a line of splitting Germany, casting aside the obligations they assumed in Potsdam. In conformity with this line they protracted in every way a settlement of the German problem seeking to utilize the uncertainty which arose in connection with this. Even at that time the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France sought to gain control of the Western part of Germany and utilize it for anti-democratic and imperialist ends. Such a stand was in crass contradiction to the Potsdam Agreement which envisaged the necessity for the demilitarization and democratic reconstruction of Germany.

Following this anti-Potsdam line, the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France effected during the last three years a number of measures aimed at securing the split of Germany and converting the Western Zones of Germany into an instrument for the realization of their expansionist plans.

Such measures as the separate currency reform in the Western Zones of Germany; liquidation of the inter-Allied Kommandantura in Berlin which functioned in the composition consisting of the Commandants of the Eastern and Western sectors; termination of the activity of the All-Berlin City Council; halting the work of the Control Council consisting of the Commanders-in-Chief of the four Zones which operated on the basis of the international agreements concluded between the USSR, the United States, Britain, and France; the occupation statute imposed on Western Germany whose aim consists in prolonging the occupation regime for many years; creation of the anti-democratic so-called Bonn Constitution prepared behind the back of the German people in order to impose on them a federalist system; lastly, attempts to include the Western Zones of Germany into the sphere of operation of the Marshall Plan in order to facilitate the subjugation of the economy of the Western Zones of Germany to Anglo-American monopoly capital—all these measures clearly show to what length the Governments of the United States, Britain, and France went in violating the obligations on the question of Germany assumed by them under the Potsdam Agreement.

Such is the line which has been pursued for several years now by the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France on the German question.

It should not be forgotten that the German issue is of great importance not only for Germany but for all peoples who strive to establish a stable peace. Such a line, as it was evident from the very outset, was doomed to failure because it runs counter to the historic development of Germany and is condemned by all democratic Europe and by the democratic circles of the entire world.

Nevertheless the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France, as was revealed with the utmost clarity in the course of the work of the Council of Ministers in Paris, did not give up hope of steering the session along their so-called "firm" line and seeking success on this path. This was precisely the meaning of the memorandum submitted by Messrs. Acheson, Bevin and Schuman in reply to the proposals of the Soviet delegation in Paris on the question of Germany's unity. Precisely the above aim —to obtain the approval of the Council of Foreign Ministers for their separate measures with regard to Germany, to legalize, so to say, their splitting activity and impose their anti-democratic plan for settling the German problem—was pursued by the three Western Governments when they introduced their memorandum on the first item on the agenda—Unity of Germany.

The three Western Governments in this case did not conceive anything better than to propose that the Eastern Zone of Germany simply join the so-called Bonn Constitution, accept the occupation statute, and subjugate itself to the dictate of the three Western Governments which arrogate full freedom of action in settling any issues pertaining to Germany.

Notwithstanding the profusion of florid phrases which the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain and France used unsparingly at the Paris session, declaiming about granting the Germans extensive rights in the conduct of their own affairs, as Mr. Acheson stated about this at the press conference on June 23, the memorandum of the three Western delegations envisaged the institution of an occupation statute without any time

limit, with all the consequences attendant upon this fact, an occupation statute designed, as is known, to delay the conclusion of the peace treaty with Germany and, contrary to the interests of the German people, to preserve the military occupation regime in Germany as long as possible.

The representatives of the three Governments wanted to put through this program at the Paris session. They did not succeed, however, in view of the firm stand taken by the Soviet delegation.

Thus the attempt of the three Western delegations to oppose the proposals of the Soviet delegation by the proposals outlined in the memorandum failed. The Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain and France were forced to look for another way out of the created situation, another settlement of the German issue.

The need to look for another way out was, of course, not unexpected for the United States, Great Britain and France since failure of the line of the Anglo-Franco-American policy toward Germany was already evident to them. It is not fortuitous, therefore, that the new proposals of the three Western delegations on the German question appeared. These proposals not only contained no hint that the policy pursued until now by the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France with regard to Germany was correct but, on the contrary, spoke outright of the necessity to exert efforts for restoring the economic and political unity of Germany in order to achieve at the next session of the Council of Foreign Ministers the result which could not be attained in this respect at this session. This of course can in no way be called confirmation of the correctness of the American policy toward Germany, as official representatives of the United States Government are now seeking to prove in their latest pronouncements devoted to the results of the Paris session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

In reality the agreement on the German question reached at the Paris session of the Council of Foreign Ministers seriously diverges from the original Anglo-Franco-American proposals and plans. If one carefully reads the communiqué of the Council of Foreign Ministers, it is not difficult to see in it the basic ideas of the proposals which were submitted by the Soviet delegation in the Council of Ministers during the very first days of its work.

Indeed, what was the stand of the Soviet Union on the German question in the Council of Ministers in Paris? What proposals did the Soviet delegation make, what principles in the settlement of the German problem did it uphold?

In brief, the stand of the Soviet delegation was to expedite the settlement of the German problem with the aim of restoring the unity of Germany as a peace-loving and democratic state as well as the preparation and conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany on the basis of the Potsdam principles which is one of the cardinal requisites for ensuring international co-operation and security of nations.

The Soviet Union firmly stood and stands for the exact and consistent observance of the Potsdam Agreement, upholding restoration of the economic and political unity of Germany, creation of a single, peace-loving, democratic German state, restoring to Germany the rights of a free and equal peace-loving nation.

This comprised the stand of the Soviet Union at the Paris Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers. This determined also the proposals which were submitted at this session by the Soviet delegation, namely:

1) Preparation without delay of a peace treaty with Germany, with the draft treaty envisaging the withdrawal from Germany of the occupation troops upon the expiration of one year after the conclusion of the treaty;

2) Restoration of the activity of the Control Council in Germany on the former basis as an agency called upon to exercise supreme authority in Germany;

3) Restoration of the inter-Allied Kommandantura in Berlin to coordinate the city-wide measures for the administration of Berlin and to ensure the normal life of Berlin as a whole;

4) Creation on the basis of the German economic agencies, existing at present in the Eastern and Western Zones, of an All-German State Council as an economic and administrative center of Germany with government functions in the sphere of economic and state development, with preservation of supreme authority by the Control Council;

5) Restoration of the All-Berlin City Council which ceased to function in 1947 owing to the separate activities of the Western occupation authorities;

6) Establishment of a single currency for Berlin, proceeding from the provisions agreed upon among the four Powers to the effect that in conformity with the understanding reached among the USSR, the United States, Britain, and France on August 30, 1948, the German mark of the Soviet Zone will be introduced as a single currency for Berlin while the Western mark will be withdrawn from circulation in Berlin.

All these proposals of the Soviet delegation, however, encountered the stubborn resistance of the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Great Britain, and France. Even the proposal to complete the work of preparing the procedure for drafting the peace treaty was not adopted on the pretext that the draft procedure available was obsolete and allegedly demanded fundamental revision. However, not one of the Ministers—and first and foremost the American Foreign Minister Acheson, who more than anyone else objected to discussing at the given session the question of a peace treaty with Germany—could say precisely what had to be changed in the mentioned draft procedure.

From the above it is clear that the Soviet Union at the Paris session of the Council of Foreign Ministers consistently adhered to its principle, which fully accords with the Potsdam Agreement, rejecting every attempt to depart from the principles of the Potsdam decisions on the German question.

As a result, the three Western delegations had to change their line. They were compelled to think of a foundation for settling some issues pertaining to Germany other than the above-mentioned memorandum. The Soviet proposals in the final count comprised such a foundation.

No matter how the three Western Governments may try to deny this, the fact remains that the communique

agreed upon among the four Ministers is drawn up in the spirit of the Soviet proposals!

Is this not confirmed by the second point of the communiqué which reads that the "occupation authorities in the light of the intentions of the Ministers to continue their efforts to achieve the restoration of economic and political unity of Germany shall consult together in Berlin on a quadripartite basis?" Is this not shown also by the other points of the communiqué which provide for such measures as quadripartite consultations on the administration of Berlin, participation of German experts in consultations, establishment of closer economic ties between the leading German bodies of the Eastern and Western Zones, expansion of trade between the Eastern and Western Zones as well as between Berlin and the Zones, etc.?

These points represent an obvious departure of the three Ministers from their former stand which consisted in settling the German questions without the participation of the Soviet Union—this was agreed upon among themselves by the Governments of the United States, Britain, and France in London in 1948 and confirmed this spring in Washington.

Now at the Paris session of the Council of Ministers, the Governments of the United States, Britain, and France deemed it necessary to agree to quadripartite consultations on the German issue instead of tripartite consultations which they began to practice during the last two years, crudely violating the principle of the Potsdam Agreement.

In this connection one cannot but dwell on that part of Mr. Acheson's statement at the press conference in Washington on June 23 on the results of the Paris session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in which Mr. Acheson asserted that the efforts of the United States are allegedly directed to grant the Germans freedom in their own affairs and "relax control of the occupation authorities" and that the Soviet Union allegedly "did not dare" to act in this way.

But this assertion is not serious and is groundless. Indeed if things were as Mr. Acheson said, how is one to explain that both he and his Western colleagues resolutely objected to all the proposals of the Soviet delegation directed precisely at restoring the unity of Germany and giving the Germans "freedom in their own affairs?" Did not the Minister of the United States and the Ministers of Britain and France supporting him reject the proposal of the Soviet delegation to establish a State Council for all of Germany on the basis of the German economic agencies operating in the Western and Eastern Zones? Did they not also reject the other proposal of the Soviet delegation—to recommend the German economic agencies in the Eastern and Western Zones to set up a co-ordinating economic agency? Did not the Ministers of the United States, Great Britain, and France refuse to render the necessary co-operation in setting up such an agency and in its activity, on which the Soviet delegation insisted? Did they not reject also the Soviet proposal to restore the All-Berlin City Council and the proposal of the USSR to recommend to the leading German economic agencies in the Eastern and Western Zones to set up economic representations with aims, incidentally, of developing trade and general economic activity of these German agencies? Lastly, did not the delegations of the United States, Great Britain, and France reject the proposals of the Soviet Union to prepare the peace treaty with Germany and to establish a short term for the withdrawal of the occupation troops from Germany? As for the question of setting up an all-German democratic government, did not the three Western Ministers show at the Paris session how undesirable the formation of such a government is to them?

How, in the light of all these indisputable facts, could Mr. Acheson permit himself to say, contrary to obvious things, that the United States seeks to grant the Germans "freedom in their own affairs" while the Soviet Union allegedly does not want to grant the Germans "freedom in their own affairs?"

At the same press conference Mr. Acheson said that he proposed to look for an explanation of what happened in Paris in the progress that has been achieved in the restoration of Western Europe. I consider it necessary to say on this score that if one is to reckon with facts known to the entire world, one has to speak not of the successes but of the failures of the "Marshall Plan." Indeed if the "Marshall Plan" proved to be successful, what is to explain the fact that the author of this plan has been removed from the post of Foreign Minister of the United States and replaced by another Minister? I think that precisely the failures of the "Marshall Plan" should be regarded as one of the reasons for the departure of the three Ministers at the Paris session from their original so-called "firm" policy.

As for the question of the Austrian treaty, the Paris session succeeded in reaching an agreement on this issue owing to the fact that the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France had to change their stand in this matter and withdraw their objections to the legitimate demands of the Soviet Government with regard to former German property in Eastern Austria. It was precisely the refusal of the three Western Governments to recognize the legitimate rights of the Soviet Union to this property that was the main stumbling block to an agreement on the Austrian question, though the Deputy Foreign Ministers alone devoted more than 160 meetings to the discussion of the Austrian treaty.

Agreement on the treaty with Austria also settled other important issues which were disputed between Yugoslavia and Austria. Yugoslavia was ensured her economic interests by the transfer to her of Austrian property on Yugoslav territory. Protection of rights of the Slovene and Croat national minorities in Burgenland, Carinthia and Styria, was also secured. As for Yugoslav territorial claims to Austria, it should be said that as early as two years ago, that is long before the Paris session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, representatives of Yugoslavia conducted behind the back of the Soviet Union secret negotiations with representatives of Britain, Noel Baker and State Minister MacNeil, but did not obtain from them any concessions. It is clear that the Soviet Government cannot assume any responsibility for the consequences of such backstage negotiations.

Speaking of the results of the Paris session of the Council of Foreign Min-

Communiqué Winds Up Paris Meeting Of Foreign Ministers Council

The sixth session of the Council of Foreign Ministers attended by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Andrei Vyshinsky, France, M. Robert Schuman, the United Kingdom, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and the United States, Mr. Dean Acheson, took place in Paris from May 23 to June 20, 1949. During the session the German question and the Austrian treaty were discussed.

I. The German Question

DESPITE the inability at this session of the Council of Foreign Ministers to reach an agreement on the restoration of economic and political unity of Germany, the Foreign Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States, the United Kingdom, and France will continue their efforts to achieve this result, and in particular now agree as follows:

1. During the course of the fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations to be convened next September, the four Governments, through representatives at the Assembly, will exchange views regarding the date and other arrangements for the next session of the Council of Foreign Ministers on the German question.

2. The occupation authorities, in the light of the intention of the Ministers to continue their efforts to achieve restoration of the economic and political unity of Germany, shall consult together in Berlin on a quadripartite basis.

3. These consultations will have as their purpose, among others, to mitigate the effects of the present administrative division of Germany and of Berlin notably on matters listed below:

a) Expansion of trade and the development of financial and economic relations between the Western Zones and the Eastern Zone and between Berlin and the Zones.

b) Facilitation of the movement of persons and goods and exchange of information between the Western Zones and the Eastern Zone and between Berlin and the Zones.

c) Consideration of questions of common interest relating to administration of the four sectors in Berlin with a view to normalizing, as far as possible, the life of the city.

4. In order to assist in the work envisaged in paragraph 3, the respective occupation authorities may call upon German experts and appropriate German organizations in their respective jurisdictions for assistance. The Germans so called upon should exchange pertinent data, prepare reports and, if agreed between them, submit proposals to the occupation authorities.

5. The Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States agree that the New York agreement of May 4, 1949 shall be maintained. Moreover, in order to promote further the aims set forth in the preceding paragraphs and in order to improve and supplement this and other arrangements and agreements with regard to movements of persons and goods and communications between the Eastern Zone and the Western Zones and between the Zones and Berlin, and also in regard to transit, the occupation authorities, each in his own Zone, will have the obligation to take the measures necessary to ensure the normal functioning and utilization of rail, water, and road transport for such movement of persons and goods and such communications by post, telephone, and telegraph.

6. The occupation authorities will recommend to the leading German economic bodies of the Eastern and Western Zones to facilitate the establishment of closer economic ties between the Zones and more effective implementation of trade and other economic agreements.

II. The Austrian Treaty

THE Foreign Ministers have agreed:

a) That Austria's frontiers will be those of January 1, 1938;

b) That the treaty for Austria shall provide that Austria shall guarantee to protect the rights of the Slovene and Croat minorities in Austria;

c) That reparations shall not be exacted from Austria, but that Yugoslavia shall have the right to seize, retain, or liquidate Austrian property

Vyshinsky

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isters one should mention the most important result—that is the undoubted failure of the policy to split Germany, to aggravate international relations, and the undoubted success of the line of policy to restore the unity of Germany, to improve international relations, for international co-operation. Such are the results of the Paris session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

As for the question of preparing conditions for the convocation of the Paris session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, in this matter, as is known, there were some mutual concessions both on the part of the three Western Governments and on the part of the Soviet Government. The Soviet Government declared that it was ready to remove transport and other restrictions if the three Western Governments in their turn would agree to remove their transport and other restrictions, give up the boycott of the co-operation of the four Governments, and agree to the restoration of the Council of Foreign Ministers. The three Governments agreed to these concessions.

I think that in the future too it will be necessary to make certain mutual concessions compatible with the principles of the Potsdam Agreement.

Vyshinsky's Speeches Expose West On German Occupation

The following excerpts from the speeches of A. Y. Vyshinsky, Foreign Minister of the USSR, before the Paris session of the Council of Foreign Ministers conclude the series.

ON June 12, the Council of Foreign Ministers resumed with Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Minister, presiding. The discussion again concerned the third item on the agenda: Preparation of a Peace Treaty With Germany.

A. Y. Vyshinsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, replied to the remarks of the representatives of the Western Powers concerning the proposals of the Soviet delegation. Vyshinsky said these proposals had met with objections and that "the motives for the objections made by the United States, Great Britain and France essentially coincide, and this makes my task easier."

Communique

(Continued from Page 402)

rights and interests within Yugoslav territory;

d) That the Soviet Union shall receive from Austria 150,000,000 dollars in freely convertible currency to be paid in six years;

e) That the definitive settlement shall include:

1) Relinquishment to Austria of all property rights or interests held or claimed as German assets and of war industrial enterprises, houses and similar immovable property in Austria held or claimed as war booty, on the understanding that the deputies will be instructed to define more accurately the categories of war booty transferred to Austria (with the exception of those oil assets and DDSG—Danube Shipping Company—properties transferred to the Soviet Union under other paragraphs of Article 35 of the treaty, indicated in the USSR proposals of January 24, 1948, as revised and retained in general under Austrian jurisdiction). Accordingly the assets of the DDSG in Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria, as well as 100 per cent of the assets of the Danube Shipping Company in Eastern Austria, in accordance with the list to be agreed upon by the deputies, will be transferred to the USSR.

2) That the rights, properties, and interests transferred to the USSR, as well as the rights, properties, and interests which the USSR cedes to Austria, shall be transferred without any charges or claims on the part of the USSR or on the part of Austria. At the same time it is understood that the words "charges or claims" mean not only creditor claims arising out of the exercise of Allied control of these rights, properties, and interests after May 8, 1945, but also all other claims including claims in respect to taxes. It is also understood that the reciprocal waivers by the USSR and Austria of the charges and claims apply to all such charges and claims as exist on the date when Austria formalizes the rights of the USSR to the German assets transferred to it and on the date of the actual transfer to Austria of assets ceded by the USSR.

f) That all the former German assets which have become the property of the USSR shall not be subject to alienation without the consent of the USSR;

g) That the deputies shall resume their work promptly for the purpose of reaching an agreement not later than September 1, 1949 on the draft treaty as a whole.

Touching on the remarks of US Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Vyshinsky said: "Mr. Acheson referred to the Soviet proposals as a 'diplomatic minuet,' and he termed consideration of the draft procedure for the preparation of a peace treaty as an 'absolutely criminal waste of time.'

"The maximum to which Mr. Acheson is prepared to agree is to let the deputy Ministers 'criminally waste time for consideration of the draft procedure for the preparation of a peace treaty,' a draft which, by the way, was the object of thorough consideration at the Moscow and London sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers in 1947 and which to a considerable extent is already agreed upon."

Vyshinsky further recalled the fact that in supporting Acheson's objections, M. Schuman said that the drawing up of the peace treaty is obstructed by the fact that Germany "herself is not yet organized internally and is in a state of split and disorder."

"M. Schuman, like the Ministers of the United States and Great Britain, attempted to prove that a peace treaty for Germany should be postponed until the time when such tasks as the achievement of economic and political unity of Germany and other important problems are settled. In our opinion, such an approach will not stand under criticism; the work of solving these and other tasks can always be organized simultaneously. The only thing necessary for this is to have the desire to work along both lines without creating a vicious circle from which there is no way out. But precisely just such a vicious circle is being created when on the one hand it is demanded first to fulfill the task of the restoration of Germany's unity and only then start preparing the draft peace treaty, and on the other hand no measures are taken for assuring the unity of Germany but, on the contrary, all efforts are bent toward perpetuating the split of Germany.

"If we turn to the history of the past two years we shall find quite a few facts showing that the three Western Powers have directed their efforts toward the prevention of the restoration of a united, peace-loving, democratic Germany. Even the current session has provided ample proof of these Powers striving to perpetuate the split of Germany at any cost."

After reviewing the Soviet proposals in detail and stating they had been rejected one after another, Vyshinsky said nothing convincing had been heard from the Ministers of the Western Powers. Instead, he said, "certain of the Ministers deemed it more convenient instead of speaking of the peace treaty, to speak of Andersen's tales, of the epigrams of some American provincial judge, — some oracle from Hollywood."

Vyshinsky answered arguments advanced by Bevin and then turned to those of the French Minister, M. Schuman. Objecting to the proposals of the Soviet Union on the withdrawal of occupation troops from Germany one year after the signing of the peace treaty, Schuman said the Soviet delegation proposed to predetermine the settlement of this question without consulting the countries which had suffered from German aggression.

Vyshinsky said that nothing of the sort had been proposed or suggested by the Soviet delegation. "On the contrary," he said, "our proposals suggest consultation with other countries that had suffered from German aggression.

"This is plainly spoken of in that very procedure for preparing the peace treaty with Germany, the outlining of which the Soviet delegation proposed to complete at the current session. Thus, this arrow as well is wide of the mark."

Vyshinsky then recalled that in considering the Soviet proposal on the withdrawal of occupation troops, Acheson proposed another method. Acheson said the Western Powers are content with maintaining 270,000 soldiers in their Zone while the USSR allegedly finds it necessary to maintain 340,000 men in its Zone. Simultaneously, Acheson moved that the Soviet Union take "certain unilateral steps in this respect."

"Mr. Acheson's statement does not correspond to reality," Vyshinsky said, "as actually the strength of the Soviet armed forces in Germany does not exceed 200,000 men. While exaggerating the strength of the Soviet forces, Mr. Acheson quite obviously understates the strength of the occupation troops in the Western Occupation Zones of Germany; in reality the number of officers and men in the Western Occupation Zones of Germany is not 270,000, but above 400,000. Thus Mr. Acheson's attempt to divert the attention of the Council of Foreign Ministers from the Soviet Union's proposals to withdraw occupation forces from Germany within a certain short period of time after the conclusion of the peace treaty proved ineffectual."

After Vyshinsky concluded, Acheson responded, mostly repeating the very arguments whose groundlessness had just been exposed by Vyshinsky. Acheson made it quite clear that the Western Powers would agree to the restoration of Germany's unity only in the event that the regime established in the Western Occupation Zones were to be extended to all Germany. He said it would be expedient "to build a new Germany . . . on the basis of the Bonn Constitution." Acheson said that with such a "new Germany," it would be easy to conclude a peace treaty.

Acheson, Bevin, and Schuman in turn expressed disapproval of the Soviet proposal to withdraw occupation troops from Germany within one year after the signing of the peace treaty with Germany.

In his second speech of the day, Vyshinsky replied to the Western Ministers. He said that when the treaty is concluded, it will be absolutely clear with whom it will be concluded, and with what sort of Germany.

"The Soviet delegation asks: Do the other delegations agree that these troops leave Germany not later than one year after the signing of the treaty? A negative answer is given to this question. . . . Evidently the American, British, and French delegations are trying to keep Germany occupied for a lengthy period and unambiguously forewarn against the 'unfounded hopes' for a short period. It was not fortuitous that Mr. Acheson hinted that a peace treaty may be signed 50 years from now. As far as the USSR delegation is concerned, it proposes speeding up the preparation of the peace treaty and, specifically, to submit drafts of the peace treaty within three months, considering this period as fully practicable."

Bevin and Acheson spoke again continuing to object to the Soviet delegation's proposals. Their speeches displayed thinly veiled irritation at the fact that Vyshinsky had exposed the efforts of the Western Powers to keep Germany occupied for a lengthy and unlimited period.

A closed meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers was held June 20, and then the plenary session opened with Bevin in the chair.

A. Y. Vyshinsky recalled that on May 23, the Soviet delegation inquired whether it would be possible to agree on a date when the Council would meet with the participation of China in order to discuss the question of a peace treaty with Japan.

Vyshinsky said all of the Ministers had not spoken on the question; that for example, Bevin had said it would be necessary for him to consult with His Majesty's Government. Thus, he said, the question remained open.

The Soviet delegation's spokesman further recalled that at the meeting on May 23, Acheson said that consideration of the peace treaty with Japan would depend upon the successful settlement of the questions on the agenda of the current session.

"I have to state," Vyshinsky remarked, "that although we have failed to reach agreement on the main questions of restoration of the economic and political unity of Germany and on the peace treaty with Germany, a number of questions have been settled. Consequently, the conditions of which Mr. Acheson spoke were created; thus it is possible now to give an answer to the question raised by the USSR delegation. I remind you once more that I have in mind the date when the Council of Foreign Ministers will meet to discuss the question of a peace treaty with Japan."

Replying to Vyshinsky, Bevin said that the British Government at present could not name a date when the Council could meet on this subject. Acheson, who took the floor next, argued that the United States Gov-

ernment did not believe that the Council of Foreign Ministers was an "appropriate organization for preparing a peace treaty with Japan." Contradicting facts, Acheson contended that there is nothing in the Potsdam Agreement that would make it obligatory to use the Council of Foreign Ministers for this purpose. He said the United States Government believes that the question of a peace treaty with Japan is one for the consideration of the states that are members of the Far Eastern Commission.

Schuman declared France agreed with this opinion of the United States two years ago and had not changed its position.

Replying to the remarks of the representatives of the Western Powers, Vyshinsky said:

"Mr. Bevin is right—it was precisely the question of date that I raised. But Mr. Acheson enlarged this question and spoke not only of date. He touched on the question of principle as to whether the Council of Foreign Ministers is an 'appropriate organization' for considering the question of a peace treaty with Japan. Therefore, I must touch precisely on this question."

Vyshinsky recalled that the Potsdam Agreement specifically said that "the conference reached an agreement on the establishment of a Council of Foreign Ministers representing the five principal Powers to continue the necessary preparatory work for the peace settlements and to take up other matters which from time to time may be referred to the Council by agreement of the Governments participating in the Council."

Continuing, Vyshinsky said "there are no restrictions here. It is not said here that the peace settlement will refer only to Germany and Italy and not refer to Japan. And this is quite understandable. Is Japan deprived of the right granted to the rest of the vanquished states? No, and when the four Powers were establishing the Council of Foreign Ministers they defined their purposes as set down in the Potsdam Agreement—for continuation of the necessary preparations for a peace settlement. Is this not sufficient? Does it not follow from the aforesaid that the Council of Foreign Ministers must conduct the preparations and bring about a peace treaty with Japan? Indeed, this country also is waiting for a peace settlement. Therefore, I don't understand Mr. Acheson's statement to the effect that the Council of Foreign Ministers is an inappropriate organization for preparing a peace settlement with Japan."

Vyshinsky then referred to Section II, Paragraph 3 (II) of the Potsdam Declaration which reads: "For the discharge of each of these tasks the Council will be composed of the members representing those states which were signatory to the terms of surrender imposed upon the enemy state concerned."

Vyshinsky said peace terms were dictated to Japan not only by the US, Great Britain, France, and the USSR, but by China as well. "This is quite clear," he said, adding that "China has the full right to take part in the Council of Foreign Ministers during the preparation of a peace settlement with Japan.

"It may be argued," Vyshinsky continued, "that China can participate in this work as a member of the Far Eastern Commission. To this I can answer: the Potsdam Declaration envisaged the participation of China not in the Far Eastern Commission but in the Council of Foreign Ministers."

Vyshinsky showed that points three and four of the Potsdam Agreement set out the form in which other states represented on the Far Eastern Commission may take part in the preparation of the peace treaty with Japan. He further recalled the experience of preparing peace treaties with Italy, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Finland.

"We propose," Vyshinsky said, "that this order, complying with the Potsdam decisions, be adhered to instead of introducing a new order different from the one which was envisaged by the Potsdam Agreements and contradicting them."

Acheson continued to deny the obvious fact that Vyshinsky repeatedly made clear that the Council of Foreign Ministers is the sole lawful organ called upon to prepare a peace treaty with Japan.

In replying to Acheson, Vyshinsky cited a number of facts proving the utter untenability of the arguments advanced by the US representative.

"In any case," he continued, "the question as to whether or not China must participate in the work of the Foreign Ministers Council during the preparation of the peace treaty with Japan cannot be denied. China participated in the war against Japan at that period when the Potsdam Agreement was being drawn up."

In connection with Acheson's remarks to the effect that the preparation of a peace treaty with Japan would have progressed had not the USSR refused to accept the US proposal that these preparations be conducted within the framework of the Far Eastern Commission, Vyshinsky said:

"It is the USA and not the Soviet Union which delays the preparation of the peace treaty with Japan. The United States does not want to follow the procedure accepted in Potsdam. The United States signed this Agreement which says that the Council of Foreign Ministers is established for continuing the necessary preparatory work on the peace settlement, and no reservation was made then to the effect that the preparation of a peace treaty with Japan is excluded from the Council's jurisdiction. Consequently, the Council of Foreign Ministers must prepare the peace settlement for Japan too. To give another interpretation to the Potsdam Agreement would mean to take great liberty with the facts."

Without refuting the arguments of the Soviet Foreign Minister, the representatives of the Western Powers adhered to their positions.

The Foreign Ministers Council then approved the communiqué on the results of the Paris session. In the process, Acheson pointed out that the Ministers agreed on the main questions which previously had prevented the completion of the preparation of the Austrian treaty and said that certain questions to be discussed by experts are to be referred to our deputies.

In this connection Vyshinsky declared: "As pointed out by Mr. Acheson, certain questions, for instance the question of the export of profits, remain unsettled. However the Soviet delegation understands this question so that in principle all the delegations recognize the right of the Soviet Union to export profits in the form of produce or freely convertible currency."

Acheson confirmed the interpretation given by Vyshinsky.

Works of Anton Chekhov Esteemed in USSR

Anton Chekhov the great Russian writer who was born in 1860 and died in July, 1904, bitterly lashed the seamy side of life in old Russia. He exposed fraud, greed, idleness and indolence, and called for a change in the social system.

A writer with a fighting message, he used his pen as a hammer on all who delighted in their selfish happiness and held aloof from the interests of society, the country, and the people.

Faith in man, a persistent striving toward the ideal, and the struggle for a better lot for his people comprise the basic features of Chekhov as a writer. He is greatly loved by the Soviet peoples, and his works have been published in many millions of copies and in all the languages of the Soviet country.



TALK WITH GORKY. The two writers, Chekhov and Gorky, are shown at Yalta in 1901.



CHEKHOV PORTRAIT. This photograph of the Russian writer was taken in 1888.



CHEKHOV IN 1899. He spoke with hatred of the kulak bloodsuckers.



TALKING WITH TOLSTOY. Anton Chekhov and Leo Tolstoy are shown at tea in Yalta. The photograph was taken in 1900.



READING "THE SEA GULL." Chekhov reads his famous play to the company of the Moscow Art Theater in 1898.



CHEKHOV'S WORKS. This is a display of Chekhov's writing in several Russian editions. He is published in all languages.



BOOK ILLUSTRATION. Chekhov's story, "Lady With a Dog," was illustrated by the artists Kukryniksi.



WITH HIS WIFE. Chekhov's wife, Olga Knipper-Chekhova, is a famous actress.



IN 1883 WITH BROTHER. Chekhov (left), and his brother, Nikolai, an artist, prepare a comic magazine cartoon.



WRITER'S SISTER. Maria Chekhova now directs the Chekhov Museum in Yalta which was formerly his home.

Summer Theater Season in USSR Puts Companies on Road

By Mikhail Dolgopolov

EVERY summer, as soon as the winter theatrical season is over, the best theater groups of Moscow, Leningrad, and other cities, and individual soloists, ensembles, and symphony orchestras start out on performance tours through the Soviet Union. The largest theaters of Leningrad and of the fraternal national republics visit Moscow, while the Moscow performers, in their turn, leave for the principal industrial centers of the country.

Miners of the Donbas and the Kuzbas, metal workers and steel smelters of Krivoirog and Magnitogorsk, textile workers of Ivanovo, the workers of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania, and the working people of Transcaucasia can see in their own home towns the finest theater companies of the capital and become familiar with the art of the foremost masters of the Soviet stage.

All the tours of Soviet theaters, ensembles and soloists are arranged by a special Booking Bureau sponsored by the Arts Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The Bureau works out a plan of tours in accordance with the requests of local departments and administrations of stage productions and concerts. Thus, in the summer of 1949, 2,500 plays and concerts of ensembles and soloists will be given in outlying districts.

The Moscow Art Theater is already in Leningrad where it is staging its productions in three Palaces of Culture: Vyborg, Maxim Gorky and Industrial Co-operative. The theater is showing Leningrad audiences plays they have not yet seen with Moscow Art Theater actors—*Uncle Vanya* and *The Three Sisters* by Chekhov, *Green Street* by A. Surov, *An Ideal Husband* by Oscar Wilde, as well as plays which the Moscow Art Theater had presented in Leningrad previously. The Art Theater is enjoying immense success in the northern capital. Tickets for all plays have already been sold out.



TRANSCARPATHIAN CHOIR. This photo was taken during a Moscow performance. The soloist is Ivan Kozlovsky, People's Artist of the USSR.

After Leningrad, the Art Theater's full staff will leave for Kiev, where it will also show several plays of its new repertoire.

The Vakhtangov Theater of Moscow went on tour to Magnitogorsk, Chelyabinsk, Kemerovo, Stalinsk and Prokopevsk. Steel smelters and miners will see new productions recently staged in Moscow—*The Conspiracy of the Doomed* by Nikolai Virta, *The Stream of Fire* by Vadim Kozhevnikov, and all the main plays of the theater's repertoire.

In June guest performances were given in these towns for the metal workers and miners by the best puppet theater in the country—the State Central Puppet Theater, directed by People's Artist of the Republic, Sergei Obraztsov. He staged the premiere of the play *'Neath Your Fluttering Eyelashes* by E. Speransky, a parody on the reactionary film promoters of Hollywood, also the play *Christmas Eve* by N. Gogol, the Russian fairy tale *My Beloved Beauty,* and *Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp* from *A Thousand and One Nights.* Sergei Obraztsov and the members of his staff will give friendly advice to school and workers' puppet circles which exist in many towns of the Urals.

The Moscow Theater of Drama, headed by People's Artist of the USSR, Nikolai Okhlopkov, will give a hundred performances in the Donbas. It will perform in the city of Stalino, the capital of the Donbas, and in other cities of this coal basin. The miners will attend such excellent productions as *Great Days* by Virta, *The Young Guard* by A. Fadeyev, *The Code of Honor* by A. Shtein, *An Ordinary Person* by L. Leonov, *Spring in Moscow* by V. Gusev, *Tanya* by A. Arbuzov, and a number of others. After its guest performances in the Donbas, the Theater of Drama will go to Odessa.

The State Ensemble of Folk Dances

of the USSR, directed by People's Artist of the Republic, Igor Moiseyev, will give guest programs in Leningrad and then in the Baltic Republics. Leningraders will also have the pleasure of attending recitals by the best dancers of Georgia headed by Iliko Sukhashvili, Stalin Prize winner, the Ukrainian Folk Chorus, conducted by composer Grigori Verevka, and the Voronezh Folk Choir, led by the connoisseur and collector of songs, Constantine Massalitinov.

The Pyatnitsky Chorus of Russian Folk Songs, the concert band under the leadership of composers D. Pokrass and B. Rensky, and the Leningrad Theater of Miniatures directed by Arkadi Raikin, will also give guest performances in the cities of the Donbas.

The Song and Dance Ensembles of the Moldavian SSR and the Tatar ASSR, the Azerbaijan Philharmonic, and the Folk Dance Ensemble under the leadership of Igor Moiseyev, will present programs in five Republics of Central Asia: Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Uzbekistan, Turkmenia and Tajikistan.

The Transcaucasian Republics—Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan—and then the health resorts along the Black Sea coast will be toured by the Ukrainian Capella *Dumka,* by an ensemble of the Moscow Gypsy Theater *Romany,* by a song and dance ensemble of Turkmenia, and by other groups and soloists.



FOLK DANCE ENSEMBLE. A dance from the Ukrainian suite "Vesnyanki" is produced by the State Folk Dance Ensemble of the USSR.

Concerts will also be given in the various republics and cities of the country by outstanding readers—Dmitri Zhuravlev, Anton Shwartz and Sergei Balashov; pianists—Svyatoslav Richter, Victor Merzhanov, Emile Gilels, Nina Yemelyanova; violinists—David Oistrakh, Liza Gilels, Boris Goldstein; and by distinguished opera singers.

It is intended to considerably extend the plan of guest concerts and theater performances inasmuch as the Booking Bureau is receiving more and more requests for plays, ensembles and soloists from various parts of the country.

These tours are of great significance not only for local artists and the amateur art groups but for the professional theater groups too. On the one hand the artists of Moscow and other large cities of the country are instrumental in raising the artistic level of the productions in local theaters since the presentations of the capital's theaters, distinguished for the excellent skill of the directors and the actors, serve as an example for theatrical workers of outlying towns. Furthermore, these tours give the Moscow artists and directors a chance to observe the work of local dramatic groups and amateur art groups and to render them all kinds of assistance.

On the other hand, the amateur and local groups, because of their proximity to the very people and problems which form the themes of contemporary plays, ballets, music, and other artistic media, have much to offer the professional artist. This is an opportunity to exchange opinions on artistic interpretation, expression, and methods.

Thus the tours have a dual function—the professional groups take the latest repertoires in drama, choreography, and music to the people in outlying districts—and from the people they receive useful criticism and inspiration.



PUPPETEER. Sergei Obraztsov rehearses a number called "The Conductor." His pianist is his wife, who accompanies him at concerts.

CIO's Charge Proved False

World Trade-Union Congress Meeting Shows Splitters Failed

By N. Mikhailov

THE Second Congress of the World Federation of Trade-Unions opened in Milan, Italy on June 29 with official representatives of the trade-union centers of nearly every country in the world in attendance.

The Milan meeting is a symbol of the unity of all workers in trade-unions regardless of race, nationality, political or religious beliefs.

When the WFTU was formed in February 1945—born of the working class unity forged in the war against Hitler Germany—the action was hailed as a tremendous advance for the trade-unions and for the international working class movement as a whole.

The WFTU was constituted on the initiative of the British Trades-Union Congress. The conference at which it was formed was attended by delegates of the trade-unions of 23 countries and was convened by the British TUC.

Later, however, at the end of 1948, representatives of the TUC, along with the American Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), charged that the WFTU was dominated by Communists and demanded the suspension of its activities.

Then, on January 19, 1949, the TUC and CIO representatives walked out of the WFTU.

This attempt to split the world trade-union movement has certainly failed. If the leaders of the TUC and CIO expected that other important trade-union centers would follow their lead by coming out and agreeing to form a rival international trade-union center, their hopes were dashed.

The overwhelming majority of trade-unionists of every country realize that trade-union unity is essential.

The leaders of the TUC and CIO have now joined hands with the leaders of the American Federation of Labor—a body quite openly based on accepting capitalism and on the denial of any socialist aspirations—which refused at the outset to join the WFTU on the grounds that they could not associate with Soviet trade-unions.



LEADERS OF WFTU. Vassili Kuznetsov of the USSR and Louis Saillant of France, secretary of the WFTU, are attending the meeting in Milan.

What is the nature of the WFTU? What are its aims? Was there any substance in the charges leveled against it by the leaders of the TUC and CIO, who themselves had taken the leading part in its formation?

The aims of the WFTU were clearly agreed upon by the trade-union representatives, including the TUC and CIO, who assembled in 1945. Briefly, they were to organize the common trade-union struggle against encroachments on workers' economic rights and on democratic liberties; to improve wages, reduce working hours, and raise standards of living; to fight for the final extermination of all remnants of fascism; and to act constantly against war and for a stable peace.

These surely are aims which unite



SOVIET TRADE-UNIONISTS. These longshoremen and seamen are pictured attending the Tenth Congress of Trade-Unions in Moscow.

every single trade-unionist of every country. And just as surely they are aims which trade-unionists cannot afford to set aside.

The twin menaces of war and of economic crisis are still imminent. Workers' living standards are threatened in every single capitalist country. In colonial territories and in lands like Greece and Spain, the trade-unions are subjected to the most savage repression, and even the most elementary democratic rights are denied the working people.

These are the facts which make trade-union unity essential.

"Victory and peace must result in improved conditions for the working people. Everybody must have employment with sufficient earnings; we must strive for the proper protection of labor; we must secure extensive social insurance and shorter working hours. Only a strong trade-union movement can achieve social progress and improve the well-being of the broad masses of the people."

The above words were spoken by Vassili Kuznetsov, the leader of the delegation of the Soviet Trade-Unions at the First Congress of the WFTU in Paris, in 1945. They still express the profoundest convictions of trade-union workers of every land.

The constitution of the WFTU is truly democratic, aiming at securing international unity of the trade-union movement without encroaching on the autonomy of any single trade-union center.

It was clearly stated that the WFTU would not intervene in the internal affairs of national trade-union centers but would help them to coordinate their joint actions in order to achieve the purposes for which the Federation was established.

The WFTU had an Executive Committee and a General Council on which the members from the respective trade-union centers of the USSR, the USA and Great Britain were as follows:

Executive Committee

USSR	3
USA and Canada	3
Great Britain	2

General Council

USSR	5
USA and Canada	4
Great Britain	3

When the representatives of the TUC and CIO sought an excuse for walking out of the Federation, they claimed that it was communist-dominated—under the thumb of the Soviet trade-unions.

The above figures are a sufficient answer to such claims. Every worker can judge the facts for himself.

As a matter of fact, the Soviet trade-unions were somewhat under-represented on the executive bodies of the WFTU as can be seen if one compares the representation of the TUC with 7,500,000 members, and of the CIO with 6,000,000 members, with that of the USSR, with 27,000,000 members. (These were the membership figures at the time of the election of the Executive Committee and General Council in 1945. The Soviet trade-unions now have a membership of 28,500,000.)

When the British and American right-wing leaders walked out, they thought they had signed the death warrant of the WFTU. That was an absurd illusion. At the time of its inception, the WFTU embraced a membership of 64,000,000. In the intervening years the trade-unions affiliated with it have continued to grow, and now, even after the break-away of the British and American splitters, it has a membership of 67,000,000.

Such an organization cannot be wrecked and cannot be split by the activities of Messrs. Deakin, Carey and Tewson.

The official call of the WFTU for the Second Congress said it regarded "as a temporary phenomenon the fact that certain trade-union organizations have disaffiliated from the WFTU and that their representatives, members of the executive bodies of the WFTU, are no longer discharging their duties."

The call said "the WFTU proposes to all organizations desiring to present their claims or critical remarks to come to the Congress in order to express in perfect freedom before the representatives of the trade-unions of all countries of the world, their wishes in regard to the consolidation of international labor unity and promoting effective activities of the WFTU."

One of the major tasks confronting the WFTU at the Congress is the formation of international industrial departments. These departments would bring together, on a world scale, representatives of particular industries, such as mining, textile, maritime, and so on. An international conference of metal workers met at Rome preceding the Milan Congress, and immediately after it international conferences of miners, wood workers and the building trades will be held.

Heroic Stalingra
Rebuil

Stout-hearted Stalingrad, agai
smashed in 1942, is being restored
cent above 1947, and in the first qu
1948 figure. Stalingrad well deserve



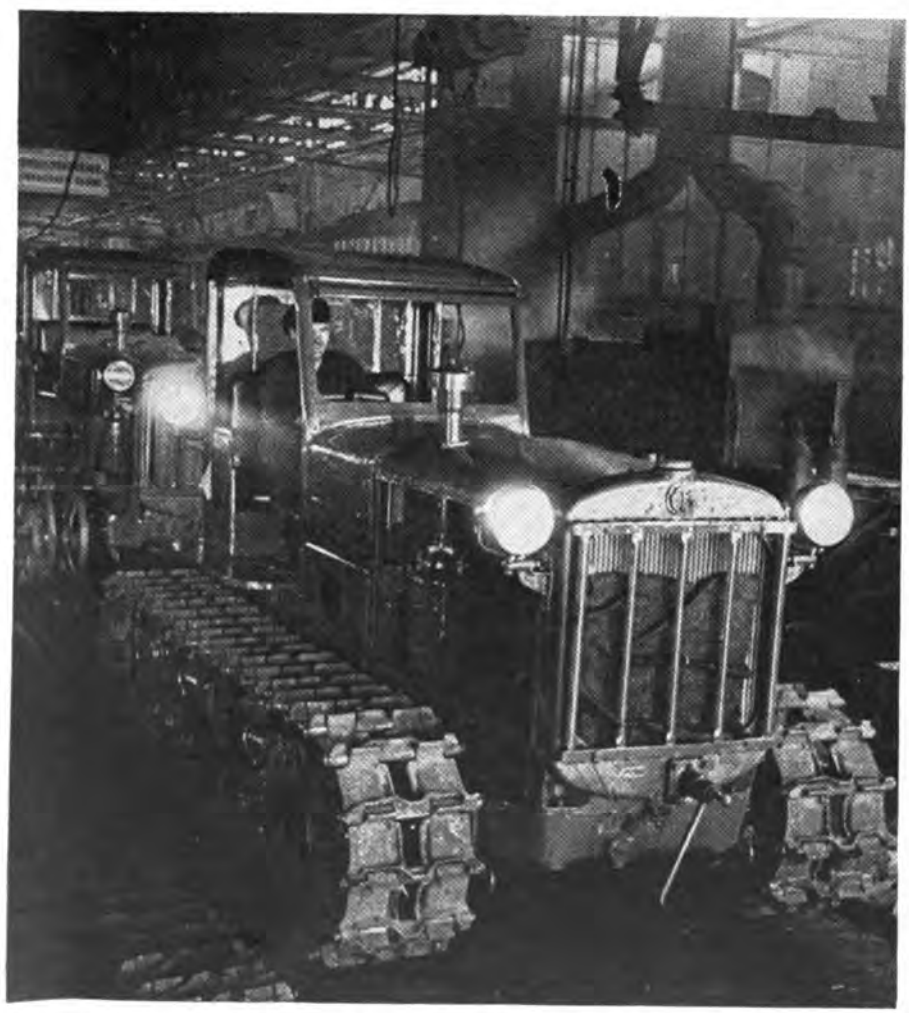
AS BATTLE RAGED. Every building in Stalingrad was the scene of heavy fighting during the great battle.



REBUILT GORKY THEATER. Plays are performed nightly by Stalingrad's dramatic group.



NEW APARTMENTS. These slag-block bui
by employees



TRACTOR LINE. This Stalingrad plant was the scene of bitter struggles, but it is now fully restored.



ARCHITECTS AT WORK. Plans for more
Simbirtsev

veled by Nazis, Peace

stone and steel the Nazi tide was
in the city in 1948 was 50 per
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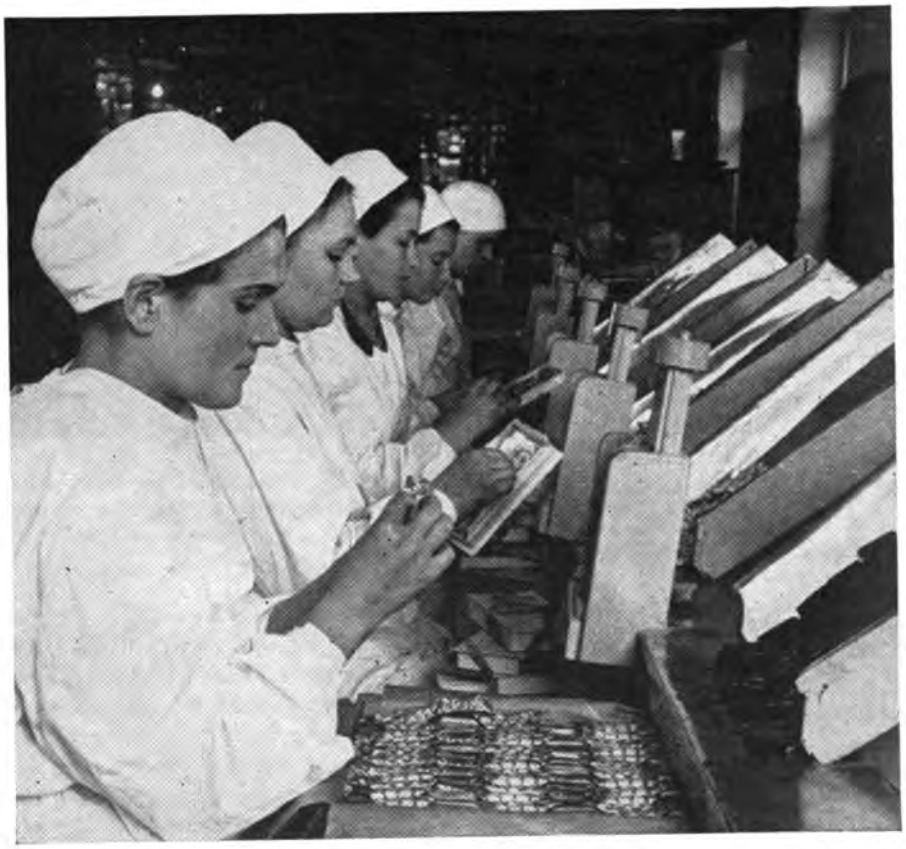
se eight families each and are occupied
trov Works.



are viewed by Chief Architect Vassili
deputies.



UP FROM THE RUBBLE. These buildings on Stalingrad's October Street were repaired with the aid of citizen-volunteers.



PACKING CANDY. Stalingrad's light industries are booming too. These girls work in the confectionery department of the Lenin Factory.

Construction For Peace in USSR Impresses British Women

After an extensive tour of the Soviet Union, a British women's delegation met the foreign and Soviet press at a conference at the Moscow Press Club on June 27. The conference was arranged at the request of the British visitors by the editorial board of the magazine *Soviet Woman*.

Members of the British delegation were Mrs. Leah Manning, Laborite Member of Parliament and chairman of the British National March 8th Committee; Elizabeth Ackland Allen, general secretary of the committee; Nora Worcester, scientist-crystallographer; Tamara Rust, editor of the magazine *Women Today;* Rose Carr, tobacco worker; Joyce Brown, engineer; and Jessie Kiddie, housewife of Dundee, Scotland.

All of the visitors except Mesdames Allen and Carr, who had returned to England, attended the meeting with the press in Moscow. The tour of the USSR was sponsored by the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee.

MRS. MANNING opened the conference with a statement on behalf of all the members of the delegation, saying:

"The women who form this delegation come from many different trades and professions—an engineer, tobacco worker, Member of Parliament, journalist, housewife, scientist and secretary of a women's organization. We are, however, united by one aim and that is to see that the bonds of friendship are cemented between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Britain and that peace is perpetuated between us.

"It was in pursuance of this aim that we came to the Soviet Union. We wanted to understand her people and to discover if they feel the same way as we do about peace.

"During our stay in the Soviet Union we have seen people at work, at play, and at worship; we have seen them in their homes, in their factories, and on their collective farms; in schools and universities; at the opera and ballet. Everywhere we went women talked to us about peace and war. They wanted to know what British women were doing to ensure peace and asked for closer friendship between our two peoples. Typical was the mother in a maternity home who, while nursing her baby, told us she wanted her child to grow up to be a scientist, doctor, or artist and asked us what British women with the same desires for their children were doing to fight the forces of war.



HEAD OF DELEGATION. Mrs. Leah Manning, member of British Parliament, led the women's delegation to the USSR.

"We have been very impressed by the scale of peaceful construction and reconstruction going on, and it is clear that in a country which is engaged in so much peaceful construction war is unthinkable. In Stalingrad the amount of reconstruction was most striking because the devastation was greatest there, and the beautiful, planned city is already beginning to take shape. And in Leningrad, which was badly damaged, we noticed the skill and devotion with which places of historic interest are being repaired. Everywhere, in town and country, trees are being planted. In cities as far apart as Moscow and Tbilisi houses are being pulled down so that streets can be widened. No country preparing for war would have time for this kind of work and allocate so much of its budget to social services. For instance, 70 per cent of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic's budget is spent on cultural and social needs.

"We have learned many things during our stay in the Soviet Union—we have seen the reality of the claim that there is no discrimination against women on the grounds of sex; that all positions are open to them; that they receive equal pay; and that mothers receive all possible assistance in bringing up their children.

"We have met women who were deputy ministers, deputy chairmen of City Soviets such as Moscow and Leningrad, heads of medical and scientific institutions, and women holding many positions which are unattainable for women in Britain, women like

Tatiana Zueva, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, and Nina Popova, Secretary of the All-Union Council of Trade-Unions.

"We have seen with our own eyes the work which has been done to raise the standards of the one-time colonial peoples of tsarist Russia to that of other sections of the Soviet Union. The people of Georgia told us how much they owe to the Soviet Union, and they told us, and we were able to verify, that they now enjoy complete equality and are well supplied with schools, hospitals, factories, and municipal facilities.

"We were struck by the fact that there is no unemployment in the Soviet Union. On the contrary, its expanding economy demands more and more workers and specialists in all fields of life.

"The feeling, both in town and country, that everything belongs to the people was very clearly expressed. The pride with which people spoke of the achievements of their farm, their factory, was most interesting. They take equal pride in the progress of their various Plans, both national and local. Everywhere we were impressed by the unity of the Government and the people.

"They are consciously working for a new and happier life, and this is brought out in the education and upbringing of children. The new independence and self-reliance and, at the same time, their comparative team spirit were really wonderful. We could write pages describing the Palace of Pioneers and the Pioneers Camp we saw and the training it gives them after school hours—we were interested to learn that the prewar plan of giving every child a secondary education will be carried out in the course of the next year or two and that one of the most important principles of Soviet education is to inculcate respect for the independence and culture of other nations.

"We have to thank the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee and the Soviet people for their wonderful hospitality, for the magnificent opportunity they have given us of meeting the people and seeing the Soviet Union. The Committee has made all possible efforts to see that all our wishes were carried out and that we visited things in which each of us was interested. We only wish we could have accepted all the invitations extended to us by factories and collective farms in various parts of the Soviet Union. We should like to add that we have been free to speak to anyone we chose, and we are grateful to innumerable people who supplied us with information and answered our questions.

"Our stay in this country also gave us a chance to examine, as far as we were able, two pieces of propaganda being sedulously spread and which can only lead to hostility and suspicion. The first is that the Soviet Union is preparing for an aggressive war; the second is that a great network of camps from which slave labor is drawn upholds the economy of the Soviet Union. Both these pieces of propaganda are demonstrably untrue. A country so deeply engaged in the peaceful work of reconstruction which we have described, and so eager in its inquiries as to how the peace of the world may best be maintained, has neither the time nor the desire to prepare for aggressive war. On the second matter, if slave labor were being used, it wouldn't be kept in camps but would be out on the job. In no place would one be more likely to find such labor than in a city like Stalingrad where an entirely new city is being built because of the war's complete devastation. There was no sign of such labor either in the plants, on the building sites, or in road building—all of which we inspected.

"It is our deepest desire that the strong bonds of friendship which tied our countries together during so many years should be strengthened and maintained. In this way war would be impossible. We want to tell our people about the Soviet Union as we have seen it, truthfully and objectively, for we believe that only in this way can false propaganda be undermined and the forces which use it for their own ends be destroyed."

The journalists and correspondents attending the press conference put many questions to the delegation.

Replying to the correspondent of Reuters Agency, Mrs. Manning said that all that the delegates had seen enables them to assert that the standard of living is very high in the Soviet Union.

"What we have seen," she pointed out, "convinces us that there is full freedom of expression and religion in the Soviet Union."

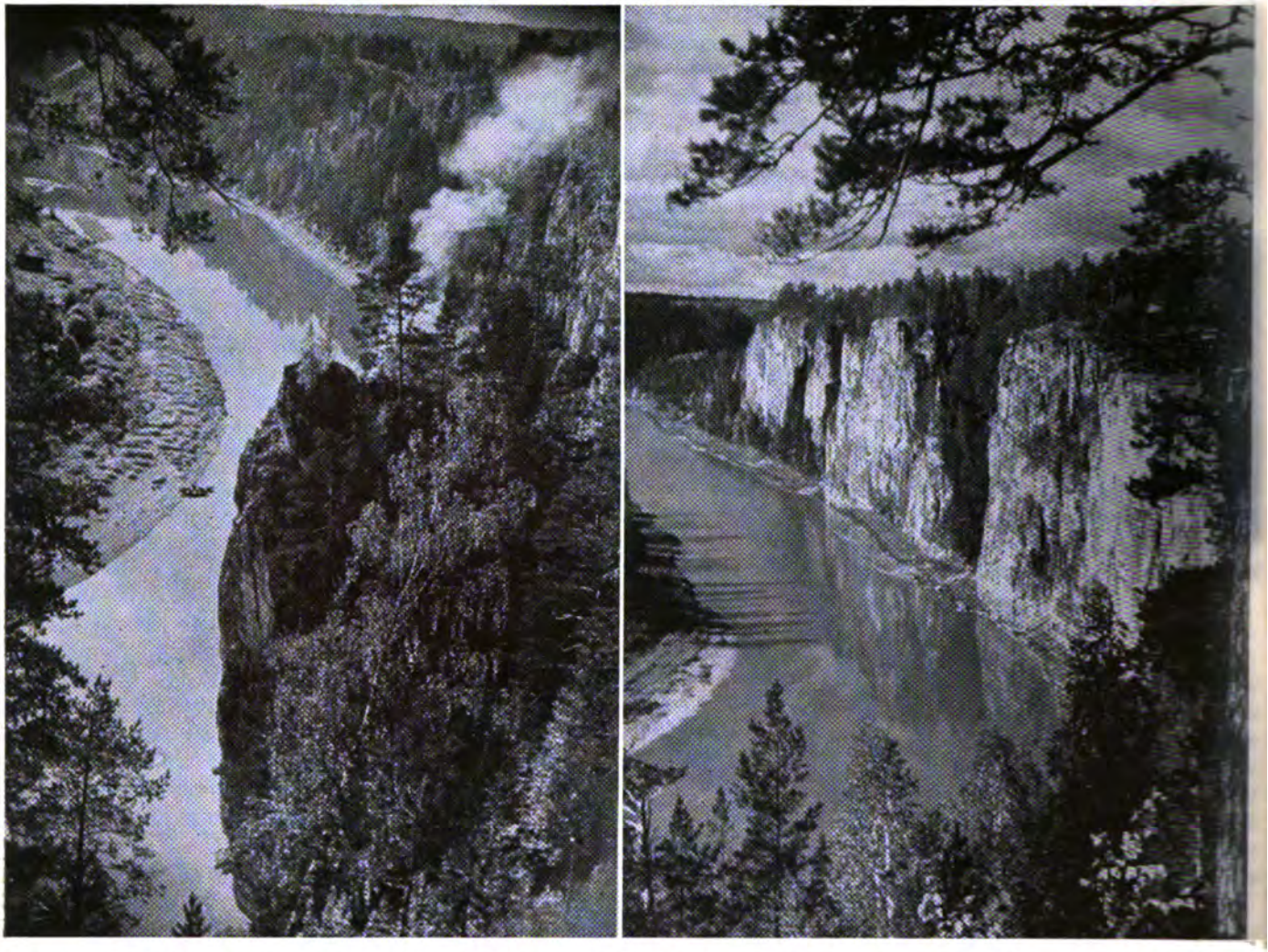
Joyce Brown, a member of the delegation, added that as a British working woman she was struck by the high wages of Soviet workers. She was particularly interested in the fact that, in addition to wages, workers receive considerable privileges as a result of the existing system in the Soviet Union of cultural and social services to the working people. "The State spends large sums on these services," she said, "while in Britain, real wages are being reduced and expenditures for social and cultural needs are paid for by the workers themselves out of their wages."

Replying to the question of a *Trud* correspondent, members of the delegation related how matters stood in Britain with regard to payment for work performed by women. Mrs. Manning stated that in Britain the overwhelming majority of women do not receive equal pay for equal work. She said that, for example, women employed in government offices receive only 80 per cent of the wages received by men for the same work. In private enterprises, she added, complete anarchy rules in this connection.

Mrs. Manning said that although according to law British women have the same rights as men, actually they don't have access to many professions and are denied the opportunity of using their abilities.

Tamara Rust, a member of the delegation, added that equal pay is one of the chief demands of British working women, for women in industry receive only 54 per cent of that received by men for equal work. The Government promised that after the war it would establish equal pay, but these promises have not been carried out, she said.

Members of the delegation, in replying to questions, stated they were very much impressed by the fact that in the Soviet Union rent comprises an insignificant part of the workers' wages, whereas in Britain, according to them, rent is a heavy burden on the family budget. According to Joyce Brown, one-fourth of the workers' wages goes for rent. In addition, rents are going up in Britain of late. As was pointed out by Mrs. Manning, tenants are forming special associations to struggle against increases in rents.



SCENES FROM NEW SOVIET FILM. At the left is a view of the Chusovaya River as it rounds a bend. On the right is Deer Rock with a winding stream cutting through the mountain country.

Vast Industrialization Depicted

New Soviet Color Film, "The Urals," Shows Wealth, Beauty of Area

By V. Antonov

A RECENT Soviet screen release that is drawing big audiences to Soviet motion picture houses is the educational color film *The Urals*. This picture was produced through the joint effort of two popular science film studios, the Moscow and the Sverdlovsk. The film was directed by M. Karostin (V. Galperin wrote the script), and is devoted to the Soviet Socialist Urals.

The opening scenes of the film transport the spectator to a territory of low mountains densely overgrown with forests, of deep lakes hemmed in by ancient gray crags. On the screen sweeping majestic scenes of primeval nature, stern and at the same time full of fascination, alternate in rapid succession. Among the wooded overgrowths appears a massive stone post, on one side of which *Europe* has been carved, and on the other side *Asia*.

On this borderline of two parts of the world which stretches for many hundreds of miles—from the shores of the Arctic Ocean to the Kazakh steppes—tower the Ural Mountains. The wealth they harbor is boundless. Geological prospectors have already brought to light some 12,000 deposits of useful minerals. More than 800 different minerals are to be found there. As many as 55 kinds of precious stones are shipped by the Urals to diamond mills and jewelry workshops. Nearly all the elements in Mendeleyev's Periodic Table are represented in the underground wealth harbored by these mountains.



GREAT CITY OF THE URALS. This is a general view of Sverdlovsk, chief city of the Ural Mountain region of the USSR.

The film acquaints the spectator with the rare Ilmen Preserve. Nearly all the minerals that are to be found in these mountains have been collected here as though by some caretaking hand. At the initiative of Vladimir Lenin this amazing nook was declared a State Mineralogical Preserve, the only one of its kind in the world. Today it has become an excursion ground attracting many school children, students, workers, collective farmers, and intellectuals, and is the focal point of important research.

The film brings home the significant role that the natural wealth of the Urals has long played in the economy of Europe. In the eighteenth century there were blast furnaces operating in the Urals which had no equal in those times, and Russia was the chief supplier in Europe of the finest cast iron. The Urals of the remote past made a tremendous contribution to world engineering too. The Urals was the birthplace of the Russian inventor Ivan Polzunov, the creator of the first steam engine in the world. In the Urals town of Nizhne Tagil the Cherepanovs, father and son, built the first steam locomotive in Russia.

But an era of really great flourishing and thriving began for the Urals only in our Soviet period. In 1930 at the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Joseph Stalin said that the Soviet land must create a new coal and iron and steel base in the East—the Urals-Kuznetsk Combine—a combination of Kuznetsk (Siberian) coking coal and Urals ore. The film shows the big cities and enterprises that have been created in line with the great Stalin Plan. On the screen flash shots of a city and a plant which are not even a quarter of a century old yet. This is the first-born of the Urals-Kuzbas Combine—Magnitogorsk, one of the biggest iron and steel centers in Europe, which has grown up at the foothills of Mt. Magnitnaya. Together with the cameraman, the spectator makes an instructive tour of inspection of the shops of this huge enterprise. He is an eyewitness of a colossal blasting operation at the iron-ore mines in which 75 tons of ammonal is touched off; he sees the concentration plant, the coke ovens, the huge blast and open-hearth furnaces, the powerful rolling mills, the hundreds of units and machines with which the Soviet worker is supplied.

New towns have arisen in the Urals, and the old ones have changed beyond recognition. During the years of Soviet power Sverdlovsk, the capital of the Urals, has grown six times over in size. The pride of the town is the Urals Heavy Machinery Works. The movie camera takes us into one of its shops, where a powerful press that can develop a pressure of 10,000 tons has been installed. A huge crane lowers a 100-ton pig to the "table" of the press. From there, pressed into a different shape, it goes to a gigantic lathe to be transformed into a turbine shaft.

During the war years the Soviet people called the Urals the arsenal of victory. In the shops of its plants weapons of war were forged that struck awe and fear into the hearts of the enemy. Today the Urals forge weapons of peace, the tools of peacetime production.

Soviet power has supplied the Urals peasantry with modern machinery. Electric tractors are seen cultivating the fields of the Zarya Collective Farm in the Urals. Electrification of the collective and state farms there has been almost entirely completed. During the past few years 800 rural electric power plants have been built in the Sverdlovsk Region alone.

For these achievements the countryside is indebted to the industry of the Urals. Tens and hundreds of Urals enterprises, following the initiative of the Urals Heavy Machinery Works, took part in the electrification of the collective and state farms as patrons over the latter.

The Urals are also called a region of lakes. Thousands of pure and lucid bodies of water have spread out among the mountains. On their shores numerous rest homes, sanatoriums and palaces of culture tower. Shots of one of these, built not far from Zlatoust just a few years ago, have been included in the film. The spectator acquaints himself with the Urals institutes, museums, palaces of Pioneers, and theaters.

In the comparatively narrow framework of this film, its authors have been able to fit the sweeping panorama of Urals industry. They transport the spectator to the Far North, to the town of Serov, to an iron and steel works there which has been raised to fame again and again by the feats of labor of its personnel. Then on the screen flash scenes of bustling street life of a large city which now bears the name of Molotov. The city is situated on the mighty Russian river, the Kama. Then we are transported to the western foothills of the Urals, to the Tuimazin oil-bearing area. We see new electric power stations, factory shops under construction, the mining of coal.

Before us pass the Urals of infinite natural wealth, of industrial might, of inspired creative labor.

Kindergartens in USSR All Use Scientific, Planned Program

By M. Belova

KINDERGARTENS in the Soviet Union are a formal part of the general system of public education. They operate under a single program and set of rules, and not haphazardly or according to an individual whim.

Ministries of Education of the several Soviet Republics have special preschool departments charged with the task of directing the daily work in the kindergartens.

Children from the ages of 3 to 7 are enrolled in Soviet kindergartens under the supervision of competent teachers, with one teacher usually having a group of 15 to 20 boys and girls.

Soviet kindergartens care for children during the time their parents are at work, and seek to develop the children in every way. One of their chief tasks is to develop children physically and to preserve and strengthen their health. The whole daily regime of the kindergartens is subordinated to this task, and the daily schedule sets a definite time for games and play, meals, sleep, and walks. A pediatrician is maintained on the staff of every Soviet kindergarten to see that the children are developing properly—that they are healthy and strong.

The doctor watches over the observance of the kindergarten program, the sanitation of the premises, the personal hygiene of children and staff members, and also inspects the food.

Children are taught to love fresh air, sunshine and water. Morning physical exercises are obligatory for children of all age-groups. The physical education program is conducted on scientific principles, and both teachers



DRAWING IS FUN. Two little girls in a kindergarten at Izhevsk spend happy hours in their various activities. Children's natural talents are encouraged.



MODELING IN CLAY. Kindergarten teacher A. Limonnikova instructs sons of collective farmers in the Kostroma Region.

and physicians are given the aid of latest books and studies by outstanding pedagogues and pediatricians.

Moral training is conducted by carefully selected studies graded according to the child's understanding. Children are taught moral principles and social manners and are imbued with respect for their parents and elders. The system of communist education lays great stress upon inculcating a sense of duty, comradeship and love for their country in the children.

Teachers in Soviet kindergartens are highly trained, and they must meet the demands placed upon them—they must be responsive, just, and tender. The child must feel—always—the care and attention of his teacher.

Games in these kindergartens are chosen by the children, and in playing them, children get certain simple object lessons. They receive rudimentary information about nature and society. Other lessons take the form of excursions, talks, reading, and play.

The child of pre-school age spends most of his time in games and play. All Soviet kindergartens have enormous selections of toys—dolls, blocks, table games, and mechanical toys. In games and play, children learn to count, develop their speech, and acquire elementary knowledge about objects and their properties.

In the older age-groups, children are given elementary manual training. They perform certain simple tasks under the supervision of their teachers: they take over dining room duties, care for the toys, or tend the flowers. All this helps to develop a child's independence and character, to discipline him, and to supply an outlet for his energy and initiative.

Every kindergarten has a special teacher to give music instruction and to teach singing and rhythm.

In all this important work, the kindergarten acts in close contact with the child's home. Each kindergarten has its parents' committee whose members take turns on duty, helping the staff.

Kindergarten teachers visit the children's homes regularly and invite parents to private and group talks. They enlist the co-operation of the parents in solving educational problems. This relationship between the kindergarten and the home yields the most beneficial results.

In establishing pre-school institutions, nurseries, and kindergartens, the Soviet State sets about the task of emancipating the mother—of creating conditions under which she can have the opportunity to take an active part in the social life of her country, take cultural courses, enter a trade or profession, or engage in science and learning.

Back of this task stands the statement by V. I. Lenin in his work, *A Great Beginning:* "Public dining rooms, nurseries, kindergartens—these are the simple, everyday means which, while not pompous, grandiloquent, or solemn, can in effect emancipate the woman, can in effect lessen and abolish her inequality with man . . ."

Public education in the Soviet Union is not opposed to, but is conducted in union and interaction with home upbringing.

Nurseries and kindergartens are not called upon to take the place of home and family, but only to help in the difficult and complex task of rearing children—to help the woman to coordinate her duties of mother and rearer of her children with her duties as a citizen.

An outstanding theoretician on communist upbringing, N. K. Krupskaya, Lenin's wife, wrote: "The combination of public education, given in our pre-school institutions and schools, with home upbringing, when the mother's heart beats ardently for the cause of socialism, creates a remarkable generation of people."



LITHUANIAN PALS. These children are attending a kindergarten in Kaunas, Lithuania.

Floating Sanatorium Offers Vacation, Complete Care To Guests

By Nikolai Uvin

Every year the Trade-Union of River Transport Personnel sends thousands of its members to health resorts in the Caucasus, the Crimea, the Ukraine, and the Baltic Republics, to sanatoriums in the health resort center in the Leningrad area, and to other health resorts in the Soviet Union.

It also has a sanatorium-steamer, and in the accompanying article we will tell you about Gorkovskaya Kommuna, the floating sanatorium.

It was a lovely summer evening, and the Northern River Station on the Moscow Canal was filled with the happy, excited sounds of people arriving at the dock by every possible means of conveyance and boarding the sanatorium-steamer, Gorkovskaya Kommuna.

And, indeed, there was good cause for the gaiety, for this was the start of a 24-day vacation for 170 members of the Trade-Union of River Transport Personnel.

Workers had arrived yesterday from Leningrad, Kiev in the Ukraine, Gomel in Byelorussia, Archangel and the Pechora River in the Far North, and other river basins of the Soviet Union; tonight the personnel of the Moscow-Oka Steamship Line and the Moscow Canal and employees of the Ministry of the River Fleet—all residents of Moscow—were arriving; en route we were to pick up the other vacationers who had booked reservations for the trip.

When we boarded the steamer, we went to the upper level first to look around. Here we found cabins furnished for one, two or three persons. In the fore part of the steamer's upper deck was a lounge furnished in good taste with comfortable chairs, couches, a piano, rugs, tulle curtains draping the windows, and beautiful bouquets of flowers in baskets and vases. At the stern there was a big, open deck. This



RESTING ABOARD. A beautiful view of the Russian countryside unfolds from the sun deck of the Gorkovskaya Kommuna.



FLOATING SANATORIUM. The steamship Gorkovskaya Kommuna, fully equipped for vacationers, is shown at a river dock.

was just what we were looking forward to—here we could sit in comfortable chairs and read books, play chess, or dance. The entire upper level was awning-covered and dotted with deck chairs and divans. This, we knew, would be a vantage point for enjoying the beauties of the Russian landscape which would unfold on our trip.

We walked down to the lower level of the steamer and looked at the dining room in the fore part of the vessel, the medical premises with special treatment rooms, the cabins of the service personnel, and the service premises.

Our itinerary included stops and sightseeing trips at the ancient town of Uglich, where every rock is living history of Russia; a visit to the Maxim Gorky Museum in Gorky, the home town of our great Russian writer whose name it bears; Kazan, the capital of the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic; Ulyanovsk, the birthplace of Lenin, our great leader and founder of the first socialist state in the world; Stalingrad, the city that made history in the Second World War; and Zhiguli, that picturesque spot on the Volga which is surrounded by breath-taking natural beauties.

While we were walking around, we met other passengers, and it didn't take long before we made friends with dozens of people. We met Ivan Smirnov, a disabled veteran of the Second World War. He had been a master sergeant and had served as a minelayer. He had been at the front all through the war and had been wounded in action three times. He told us that he was now working as a bookkeeper in the office of the hydrotechnical structures department in the District of Yakhroma on the Moscow Canal. He was vacationing free of charge. We also met Smirnov's fellow-worker, Ivan Zaitsev, and a seaman, a technician, an engineer, a boat mechanic, and a captain's assistant on a river vessel. We talked and laughed and had loads of fun luxuriating in the anticipation of the days of leisure ahead of us.

Although we would spend most of our time on board the steamer, there was such a variety of things we could do, it was like combining all the comforts of home with a wonderful trip. We had a library with books, newspapers and magazines; table games, like chess, dominoes, and checkers; two pianos, an accordion, and a radio. The ship's master-of-ceremonies had arranged lectures, concerts, games, dancing and group singing for our evening entertainment.

Yes, this was going to be a trip our fathers in their day could only dream about. But in our day the dream is a reality within the reach of just plain workers.

The actual cost of the trip is 720 rubles, but to those workers who pay, the cost will be only 240 rubles, and many workers will pay nothing at all. The steamer, like other sanatoriums and rest homes in the Soviet Union, is financed by the state social insurance fund.

We met Dr. Alexander Lavrov, head of the medical service on the Gorkovskaya Kommuna. He told us something of the routine aboard.

"From the day he arrives to the day he leaves our sanatorium a vacationer is under the observation of a physician. Besides myself, there are three other physicians and a physiotherapist on the vessel. All of them have had medical training. We also have a dentist, six trained nurses, and a laboratory assistant. The vacationers have at their disposal excellent balneological, physio-electrotherapy, dental, laboratory, and other medical facilities.

"Each individual is prescribed medical treatment and a daily regime to follow in accordance with the state of his health. The medical service, like all medical treatments at the sanatorium, is free of charge.

"Observations we have made show that a vacation spent on the floating sanatorium produces splendid results. The surrounding water, pure air, sunshine, change of scenery, new impressions, and finally the courses of medical treatment and the sanatorium regime—all are effective health improvement factors."

The daily routine consisted of rising at 7:30 A.M. and going out on deck. There, in the fresh air, under the rays of the morning sun, we did setting-up exercises. After that we showered, and at 9 A.M. we had a delicious breakfast. After breakfast the doctor's office hours and various health treatments began. Dinner was served between two and three in the afternoon, with rest period from three to four. Tea was served at 5:00 P.M. and supper at 8:00 P.M. At 11:30 P.M. each night we were happy to turn in and fall asleep to the rhythmic swish of the steamer's wheels.

It was a wonderful trip—over the Moscow-Astrakhan-Moscow route—along the Moscow-Volga Canal, downstream along the Volga to the Caspian Sea, and back again. As our vacation drew to an end, we knew the memory of these days would stay with us for a long time and that we would enjoy our trip all over again in talking about it to our friends and in the recollection of carefree days.

Restored Collective Farm Prospers Along Banks of Dnieper

By G. Pakhomov

ZMAGAILOVKA VILLAGE, in the Cherkass District, Kiev Region, was a terrible sight of desolation and destruction after three years of German occupation. The Hitlerites had burned more than half of all the houses of the collective farmers, the village school, and all public buildings; they had looted and devastated the Petrovsky Collective Farm, its four stock-raising farms, the mechanized flour mill, and the granary; they had murdered many members of the collective only because they would not cringe before them.

Anton Kotlyar, Vassili Martynenko, Jacob Prikhno, and many other collective farmers, men and women, returned to the village immediately after it was liberated.

"We gathered on the ashes of our village," said Kotlyar, chairman of the Petrovsky Collective Farm, "to decide how we would revive our farm. All of us realized that many difficulties would have to be surmounted in order to restore what had been created by many years of painstaking labor. But the will of the people was adamant. 'We shall not stint our strength and labor to restore our collective farm,' the collective farmers said."

Kotlyar told me how the farmers brought to the collective farmyard the implements that they had concealed from the enemy; they dug out the agricultural machines which they had buried underground, drove up to the village part of the surviving cattle which they had hidden beyond the Dnieper; they built temporary dwellings, and worked tirelessly on the fields clearing weeds and overgrowths and filling in the shell and bomb holes.

"But the decisive assistance to the collective farm was rendered by our Soviet State," continued Kotlyar. "We received in the very first year 40 tons of seeds of various cultures; and agricultural machines, mineral fertilizers and pedigreed sires for breeding cattle were arriving on our farm continuously. The State granted the peasants long-term loans, which ran into a total of 200,000 rubles, for building their houses. We were also supplied with building materials: nails, glass, and roof iron. We gradually organized production of bricks. That is how we started after the war. The farm achieved no little success during the period of the Stalin postwar Five-Year Plan."



FIELD INSPECTION. Leaders of the farm inspect the wheat. From left to right: Pavel Prikhno, Mikhail Kuzko; Anton Kotlyar and Fyodor Chumbai.

Kotlyar took out a book from his desk, found the appropriate page, and started giving me the figures characterizing the position of the farm today.

The sown area had already attained the prewar level last year. The Petrovksy Collective Farm now has five stock-raising farms on which there are 180 cows of the Simmental breed, 64 head of young cattle and two sires, 170 thoroughbred horses and 12 pairs of draft oxen. The 200 sows on the hog-raising farm produce large litters annually. The sheep-breeding farm is now 50 per cent bigger than before the war. There are 675 geese, 380 ducks and 650 hens on the poultry farm. Two years ago the farm purchased two silver foxes. Today there are 19 of them, and the farm intends to establish a furbearing animal farm.

In place of the Nazi-ravaged old orchard that covered an area of 10 acres, the farm now has a new orchard, 47 acres in area, where trees are blossoming and already bearing fruit. It also has a vineyard which was laid out for the first time after the war. In that vineyard the collective farm gardener, the Michurinite Ostap Netekhata, has cultivated several high-crop-yielding varieties of grapes. The public buildings have been restored; a school, a club, a radio relay station, an electric power plant, more than 300 dwelling houses for collective farmers, and several workshops have been built in the village. These workshops are



FARM BROADCAST. Group Leader Hanna Selezen, tells how she obtained a high grain yield.

manufacturing wheels and other articles including household utensils. This production was organized for the first time after the war.

I spent a few days in Zmagailovka and during that time became acquainted with the many branches of farming on the collective farm and with the organization of collective labor; I visited the fields and the stock farms; I talked with the peasants and saw the economic and cultural life of the village.

The farm sows about 15 crops including wheat, rye, oats, barley, millet, corn, sugar-beet, hemp, the rubber-bearing plant kok-sagyz, potatoes, and other vegetables. The achievements of advanced agricultural technique are skilfully utilized on the collective farm. Grass-and-crop rotation was introduced a few years ago. Denis Belonog, chief agronomist of the farm, achieved the proper tilling of the soil in accordance with the requirements of the most up-to-date agronomic technique. Sowing is done by disc seed drills. The boundaries of the entire arable land, and here and there also separate fields, are bordered with sheltering forest belts. Retention of snow in the winter and of thawed snow in the spring is being effected on the fields. The collective farmers carefully tend the fields clearing them of weeds and destroying agricultural pests. I saw here the work of agricultural aviation over the beet plantations. Airplanes, flying low, were spraying the fields attacked by the weevil.

The principal and more laborious field work—plowing, harrowing, sowing and harvesting—is carried out on the collective farm by the local machine-and-tractor station. The farm also has many of its own agricultural machines including hay-mowers, reaping, threshing and winnowing machines, several trucks, cultivators, mechanical rakes, and other implements.

Application of the grass-and-crop rotation system coupled with high agrotechnique, has greatly facilitated the rise in the fertility of the soil and has ensured big and stable harvests.

Last year the collective farm gathered a harvest which in principal crops exceeded the crop yields of the best prewar year. Last year's income of the farm amounted to 1,709,000 rubles. The growth of the wealth of the farm has considerably increased the incomes of its members, the collective farmers. For instance, Vera Rybalko, a rank-and-file collective farmer, put in 520 workdays* on the collective farm last year and received for her labor 3,633 pounds of grain, 2,779 pounds of potatoes, 2,436 pounds of other vegetables and a few thousand rubles in cash. Over and above this she received from the collective farm 628 pounds of grain as a bonus for exceeding the planned crop yield. The majority of the members of the collective farm have done as well as Rybalko.

*The workday is a unit of labor used in computing work done by collective farmers. It is usually less than a day's work.

Collective farm work has brought honor and glory to many peasants. The highest honor for outstanding work in the USSR, the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, has been conferred on Anton Kotlyar, chairman of the collective farm, on two collective farmers, Pavel and Ivan Prikhno, and on brigade leader, Fyodor Chumbai, for obtaining outstanding crop yields of grain and industrial crops; scores of collective farmers, both men and women, were awarded orders and medals of the USSR.

The collective farmers have promised the leader of the Soviet people, J. V. Stalin, to achieve still better results in the current year. And the collective farmers are keeping their word. All of them are working with great enthusiasm on the fields, stock farms, and vegetable gardens. There is a lot of socialist competition on the farm—collective farmers, groups, and brigades are competing with each other individually, and the collective farm, as a whole, has entered into socialist competition with one of the foremost collective farms of Dniepropetrovsk Region.

Cultural progress keeps steady pace



FIELD CULTIVATION. This Diesel-drawn cultivator works in a brigade headed by Hero of Socialist Labor Fyodor Chumbai.



HOME-BRED BULL. Maria Rudenko is shown with the sire, Vaska, which she raised on the Petrovsky Collective Farm.

with the improvement of conditions generally in this Soviet village. Belonog told me of the tremendous thirst for knowledge among the youth. In the winter all the collective farmers study the agrotechnique of high harvests and conduct experiments in the collective farm laboratory. He introduced me to the 19-year-old collective farmer, Maria Buzko, and showed me the small experimental plot in her charge. This young woman selects annually, during the threshing, from 100 to 200 of the best and heaviest seeds and sows them the following year on her experimental plot. From the crop obtained she once again selects the biggest seeds for sowing next year. Thus has this innovator, Maria Buzko, been working on the improvement of seeds. An agrobiological circle was formed on the collective farm last year. At first only four persons joined it, and now 16 are studying in the circle. This is the way the number of truly cultured masters of agriculture keeps growing.

Very popular among the collective farmers is the collective farm club where plays are performed by its amateur dramatic group and where concerts are given regularly by amateur singers and dancers.

The collective farm library contains more than 1,000 volumes: belles-lettres, books on agrotechnique, and other literature. Here farmers can always be seen choosing books for home reading. The subscription card of collective farmer Peter Rudenko showed that among the books he had borrowed were Maxim Gorky's *The Mother,* Homer's *Iliad,* Pushkin's *Eugene Onegin* and *Tales of Belkin,* selected works of Gogol, books by Chekhov, Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, Mayakovsky, Simonov, Fadeyev, Henri Barbusse, Victor Hugo, brochures about Michurin, beekeeping, and many more too numerous to mention.

I was informed by the librarian that all the collective farmers subscribe to newspapers or magazines. Each month the book department of the village co-operative store sells several hundred books.

The sun was setting by the time I walked up to the offices of the collective farm. When I was halfway there, I was overtaken by a column of cyclists. I learned later that this was the brigade of Fyodor Buzko returning from the field. The bicycle has taken a firm place in the life of collective farmers. Sergei Tkach, manager of the co-operative store, informed me that in the fall of last year the collective farmers had bought all his "cycle transport" including four motorcycles.

After the sultry day came a cool evening as is usual in the south. The streets revived. We could hear the sounds of songs and accordions. Young people, in groups and pairs, were making their way to the high bank of the Dnieper. Volleyball fans were already busy at their game on the sports ground. From the club came songs of the chorus rehearsing its new repertoire; nightingales were singing in the shady gardens.

Thus the day on the Petrovsky Collective Farm came to a close—a day of hard but rewarding work ending in the gay songs of a secure people sure of their future.



COLLECTIVE FARM POULTRY. These ducks and geese are part of the large flock of poultry kept on the Petrovsky Collective Farm.

Robeson Weighs Equal Rights Practices Of US and the Soviet Union

A Statement by Paul Robeson

(Retranslated from an interview during his visit in Moscow)

Moscow is very dear to me, and very close to my heart. I first visited your magnificent capital in 1934. Muscovites did not know then that I was Robeson, the singer, and treated me simply as a son of the Negro people. I was surrounded in the streets, and friendly feelings were expressed in handshakes. And even then I saw the fraternal disposition of the Soviet people toward us, an oppressed nation. It was there that I really felt my human dignity for the first time.

Treatment of Negroes in the USA is very different. There, tolerance is displayed to but a small group of eminent Negroes. And when from the tribune of the UN the representative of the Soviet Union, Vyshinsky, accused reactionary American ruling circles of race discrimination and persecution of Negroes, these circles cynically declared: "But what about Marian Anderson, Joe Lewis, Ralph Bunche, and Paul Robeson? All of them are Negroes who enjoy full rights and popularity!"

No, they will not succeed in hiding the real state of affairs and lead world public opinion astray by such statements. We privileged Negroes are only a small group. But even we are not protected against lynch law in present-day America, let alone our 12,000,000 downtrodden and persecuted brothers in the South of the US.

You, free Soviet citizens, will easily understand my feelings when I cross the frontiers of your great country. I want again to emphasize that only here, in the Soviet Union, did I feel that I was a real man with a capital *M*. And this feeling is connected precisely with Moscow where I learned the joy and happiness of racial and national equality. I have also ardently striven to imbue in my son a love for the Soviet Union, for your magnificent nation. In 1936, when my Paul turned eight, I sent him to a Soviet school in Moscow. Here he spent three years. Then he studied in a Soviet school in London and in a Soviet school in New York. Today he is an electrical engineer and hopes to come to Moscow to take a postgraduate course.



ROBESON IN MOSCOW. Paul Robeson, noted American singer, is shown making an address.

In the course of several prewar years I used every opportunity to visit Moscow, its plants and factories; I saw it blossom, become more beautiful. At the same time I perceived how, thirsting for peace and full of concern for building up a new life on a socialist basis, the Soviet people watched with alarm and wrath the gathering clouds of fascism and ruthlessly exposed the intrigues of the warmongers.

And now after many years I am here again in Moscow, in the country I love more than any other. Moscow amazed me. It is hard to imagine that after the long years of war, after so much destruction and bloodshed, after so many trying ordeals for the people, your capital recovered so quickly, has become more beautiful and rejuvenated. And what is very important, it is continuing to improve, thus becoming the best city in the world.

I had the occasion to visit Stalingrad a second time. I was very excited when I stepped onto the soil of the hero-city that had forever covered itself with glory. Here I was shown Franklin Roosevelt's message. The American President wrote that the Stalingrad battle changed the whole course of the war and guaranteed the Allied victory over fascist Germany. Yes, it is here that the Soviet people have won peace for the world with their blood and life. And if today we Americans can move about freely over the earth, then here too we are indebted to the heroic defenders of Stalingrad.

My short sojourn in Stalingrad has once more convinced me of the inexhaustible might and the enormous creative possibilities of your freedom-loving people. I remember in 1934 an American expert saying that the Stalingrad Tractor Plant could not produce more than five tractors a day. I think that if this "expert" would see the uninterrupted stream of tractors coming off the conveyer of the plant built up on the ruins of war, he would blush with shame.

Moscow and Stalingrad of 1949 convinced me of the fact that your people, as distinct from the Wall Street reactionaries, think of one thing only: of peace and happiness for the millions of common people in the world. Every Soviet person, every Muscovite whom I had the occasion to meet in these thrilling and happy days, thirsts for peace and creative labor in the name of progress.

Another characteristic feature I noticed in the Soviet people is the consciousness of their dignity, their historic mission in the destruction of fascism, their outstanding role in the struggle for peace all over the world, and their calm confidence in their strength.

As a cultural worker, I want to mention the deep impression that your artists, composers, and painters made on me, the really high level attained by your art and artistic education. In Moscow I had the good fortune to hear the opera *Prince Igor* at the Bolshoi Theater, to see *Inspector General* in the Maly Theater. I was delighted by both these performances. It goes without saying that if the opera *Prince Igor* in the Soviet production, which for you Muscovites is customary, were shown in America, it would cause a sensation.

Your people appreciate art and have a delicate perception of it.

The welcome accorded me in Moscow moved me to tears. First of all I regard this heartfelt sincerity as being addressed to my Negro people and to the progressive movement of fighters for peace and democracy, which I have the happiness to represent.

Like the Soviet artists, I strive to serve the people with my art, to be closely connected with the people, to reflect their dreams and thoughts. A true artist cannot stand aside from the struggle of the people.

I am hurrying back to America to testify for the defense in the trial against the leaders of the American Communist Party. Defense of the 12 Communists has great significance for the whole of the progressive democratic movement in America. If the reactionaries, the warmongers, the stranglers of freedom, are not stopped today, then tomorrow they may let loose violence on the 12,000,000 Negroes inhabiting the Southern States and on millions of working people.

Millions of common people in America are against the warmongers and stand for peace and freedom. They follow with admiration the efforts of the Soviet people in ensuring peace.

I am returning to America full of optimism, full of ardent faith in the victory of the growing and strengthening forces of democracy. I am leaving the USSR full of inspiration. I seem to have been filled with new life which is spurring me on to a new, more intensive struggle for peace. I am carrying away with me from Moscow new ideas and new feelings. And I want to say to you in parting:

I always have been, I am now and always will be a most loyal and sincere friend of the Soviet Union.

Robeson Wins Soviet Hearts As He Sings in Concerts

PAUL ROBESON, the famous American Negro singer and anti-fascist, came to Moscow at the invitation of the Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the All-Union Committee for the celebrations on the 150th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Pushkin.

The great artist gave several concerts in the best Moscow concert halls, including the Palace of Culture of the Stalin Auto Plant and in the Green Theater of the Gorky Central Park of Culture and Rest.

Appearing before full houses, Robeson was given an exceedingly cordial reception. In response to numerous requests from the audiences, he sang many Negro songs, songs of the workers of various countries, and those of Soviet composers.

Robeson sang popular Soviet songs in a very pleasant and inspiring manner, including *From Border To Border* by Ivan Dzerzhinsky, *Beloved City* by Nikita Bogoslovsky, and *Song of the Motherland* by Isaac Dunaevsky. In listening to these songs, Muscovites sensed the love and sympathy Robeson holds for the free Soviet country.

After his concert at the Moscow Conservatory, Robeson made a midnight appearance at the Central Artists' Club. Gathered there were Moscow's leading actors and actresses, producers, composers, painters and musicians. Yuri Zavadsky, Maxim Mikhailov, Vera Davydova, Sofia Giatsintova, Serafima Birman, Sergei Lemeshev, Sergei Obraztsov, and others, ascended the flower-decorated stage. When Robeson came out he was greeted by a long ovation from the audience. He stood in the center of the stage deeply moved. When the ovation ended, Yuri Zavadsky, People's Artist of the USSR, walked up to Robeson and greeted him as a faithful son of the American people and fighter for their happiness. Robeson was also greeted by the writer, Ilya Ehrenburg.

Soviet artists presented several numbers after Robeson's part of the concert had been concluded. Ilya Nabatov sang a witty song dedicated to Robeson, and Veronica Borisenko sang several Russian and Ukrainian folk songs. The Armenian State Folk Song and Dance Ensemble, now in Moscow, presented many colorful and original songs.

Newspapers of the Soviet capital carried long articles on Robeson's concerts. *Izvestia* said: "The inspired rendition, simplicity, penetration into the wisdom of folk songs, make Robeson's singing extremely moving and thrilling. Robeson renders Soviet songs with particular warmth and emotion. The *Song of the Motherland* in his rendition sounds like a hymn of joy. Paul Robeson, the artist, realist, and political fighter, regards his art as a means of serving the Negro people, a means of struggle for peace and freedom."

Comfort and Safety of All Workers Major Aim of Soviet Plants

By Dmitri Bystrov and Elena Doroshinskaya

(*Last of a Series*)

ELECTROSILA, Leningrad's huge factory manufacturing motors and generators, is a plant with many interesting aspects. In previous articles the plant's on-the-job training program, medical and health care facilities, and social and cultural activities for workers were described.

In this concluding article, we shall touch on Electrosila's restoration after the war, its great food catering department, and its sports program.

During the war, the front line of the German blockade at Leningrad was a mere eight miles from Electrosila's gates. Tremendous damage was inflicted on the factory, but it never ceased production for a single day despite artillery shelling and bombs dropped by Nazi fliers.

Approximately 1,500 shells and 300 bombs dropped on Electrosila property. Many of its small buildings were demolished, and great holes were made in the larger shops. Windows were blown out by the blasts.

Restoration work began as early as 1943, when it was decided not only to restore Electrosila, but to increase its capacity and improve its production.

In looking over Electrosila today, one notices two striking features: the designers of the new buildings were concerned primarily with laying out shops in line with the latest engineering practices and to provide the workers with the maximum comfort and safety.

Workers handling machines must be protected against every hazard. Nothing in a Soviet shop can endanger life or health—and this is required by Soviet law.

Before the Revolution, in one of the small shops that finally became part of what is now Electrosila, an unguarded transmission line killed a worker, and the stamping machines smashed the fingers of many operators.

Engineer Pavel Khait, now head of Electrosila's safety department, worked in that shop, and after finishing his studies in an electrical school, decided to devote his life to safety engineering.

Today work injuries are unknown in the metal stamping department. A break in the high tension line no longer spells danger because a special switch now cuts off the current automatically. In 1948 alone, more than 1,300,000 rubles were spent on new safety devices of various types in Electrosila.

Labor safety has a very broad meaning in the plant. Excessive physical strain, foul air, lack of daylight, all these are just as detrimental to the health of workers as the absence of safety shields around machines.

The new shops, those already completed and those still under construction, have southern exposures, and are built high with large windows. The law requires 15 cubic meters (529.71 cubic feet) of space for each worker in industrial establishments. Numerous noiseless ventilators bring a continuous supply of fresh air to the shops.

Each building must have showers and washrooms, as well as a rest room where workers can read newspapers and magazines, play chess or checkers, or listen to the radio at lunch time.

The plant has two special rest rooms for women, and there are also rooms for nursing mothers to feed their babies.

ELECTROSILA'S workers do not carry their own lunches no matter what shift they work. The plant maintains its own catering establishment in a large building. Several hundred can dine at once in the largest hall. In addition there are three smaller dining rooms. Every shop also has a buffet selling sandwiches, pastry, eggs, milk, tea, coffee and fruit juices—everything necessary for light meals.

Spacious and well equipped, the cen-



LABOR SAFETY WORK. P. Khait (left) head of the Safety Engineering Department, goes over plans with P. Fokin, chief power engineer.



EXAMINING MODEL MACHINE. Electrosila's House of Culture has a technical room. Here A. Pankratov, head technician (right), is with Technologist N. Grekov and A. Orlov, an electrician.

tral dining hall offers a wide assortment of food. The daily menu consists of some 18 dishes: three or four soups, 10 or 12 kinds of meat, fish or other dishes, and three or four desserts. The worker may choose an expensive or cheap meal costing from one-thirtieth to one-sixth of his average daily earnings.

A special hall is set aside for those on diets. Meals conforming to the diets prescribed by physicians are offered here, and these workers get an extra money subsidy to meet the cost of the diets. The money comes from a fund of 97,000 rubles set up by the plant's trade-union committee.

The kitchen of Electrosila's catering department is a glittering gem, fully equipped with the last word in food preparation, refrigeration, and storage.

Food preparation in Electrosila's kitchen is under the supervision of physicians, and the work is also watched over by a plant committee chosen by the workers at shop meetings.

Electrosila's dining-tables are supplied by a farm the plant maintains as a subsidiary. This farm, located about 12 miles from Leningrad, was of special importance during rationing in the war period and continues to supply fresh produce to the factory. The farm is called Svetlana and is fully mechanized. It has its own stables, dairy barn, pig pens, warehouses, and refrigeration system. It covers 558 acres of sowing land and 1,976 acres of meadows.

Vegetables of all types are raised, as well as grain, clover and hay. The farm includes 5,400 hotbed frames for raising early vegetables, and it supplies Electrosila with fresh milk from 136 head of cattle. There are 195 pigs, many hives of bees, and orchards.

Electrosila has also acquired a fishery on the shore of Lake Chudskoe, about 124 miles from Leningrad. It has supplied the factory dining-halls with many tons of fresh fish.

THE final phase of Electrosila with which we wish to deal now is its sports program. All costs of the athletic activities here are met by the trade-union committee of the Electrical Industry Workers of the USSR. There is a stadium, gymnasium, swimming pool, skiing station and other facilities, all offered absolutely free to Electrosila employees.

The gymnasium is one of the most popular spots at Electrosila. It is 72 x 115 feet, and equipped with everything a gymnast's heart could desire. A general physical culture course for all-round development is offered to workers.

Electrosila has many swimming enthusiasts, and all of them are proud that Leonid Meshkov, holder of the national breast stroke title, is a former worker in their plant.

Most of the athletes in Electrosila are members of the All-Union Stalinets Athletic Club. This sports organization unites all athletes who are members of the Electrical Industry Workers' Union of the USSR. The membership fee of the club is one ruble monthly.

Last summer, when the Stalinets Athletic Club held its contests in Moscow, Electrosila athletes took first place in cycling, swimming, and the track and field events and were awarded the silver cup. Four of the plant's athletes who won championship honors were Ivan Seleznev, a locksmith, who took the running broad jump and shot put; Valentina Baranovskaya, an armature winder, who was first in the 400-meter (437.5-yard) run; Dina Korolenko, who placed first in the 80-meter (262.4-foot) hurdles, and Vassili Altunin, chairman of the Electrosila Athletic Club council, who outraced the field to win the 5,000- and 10,000-meter runs. (These distances are slightly more than three and six miles, respectively.)

Electrosila's athletes, wearing their official uniforms of white shorts with blue-and-white striped shirts, compete regularly in various meets in Leningrad. Last year they won the city crown in basketball.

The plant's crack soccer team is led by Anatoli Titov, a locksmith. Every Sunday the squad either engages in a scheduled game or practices its strategy. The soccer team won second place among plant clubs in Leningrad last year.

During the winter, the grounds of Electrosila's stadium are turned into a skating rink where hockey players perform.

The plant's skiing station is about 18 miles from the city, and all the equipment for this best of winter sports is kept in a log cabin there.

Boxing is carried on in separate quarters in Electrosila's House of Culture. Chess is also very popular, and workers play regularly in the House of Culture. Chess Master Leonid Shamayev matched his skill with Electrosila's best last year, playing 21 simultaneous games. Since 20 of Electrosila's players have an All-Soviet first category rank, this was no simple chore. Electrosila is proud that the master won four games and tied three.

With such a variety of things made available to these workers, each one can follow his own inclination and enjoy the sport that pleases him most.

A Muscovite's Diary

The Metro, Moscow's subway, is now 14 years old. In its 14 years of existence it carried approximately 5,000,000,000 passengers, tripled in length, increased its cars by 7.5 times, and more than doubled its stations.

Now work is in full swing on the construction of the Great Circle, a 12-mile belt around the center of Moscow. There will be 12 stations on this new line with six underground passages and 17 vestibules. The stations will be even more attractive and spacious than on the first section of the subway. Komsomolskaya, the largest of the new stations, will have 22 escalators.

At this time the finishing touches are being made on six of the new stations between the Kursk Terminal and Crimea Square. With work going on at 50 places simultaneously, the remainder of the Ring will be completed soon.

Soviet Violinists Wins 4 Prizes

The Soviet delegation to the Prague Spring International Music Festival and Jan Kubelik International Violinist Contest recently returned to Moscow bearing four of the five prizes awarded. First prize was taken by a 19-year-old violinist, Bezrodny, a student of the Moscow State Conservatory; second prize by Pikaisen, student of the ten-year music school under the Gnesiny State Music Institute. Vaiman, a student of the Leningrad State Conservatory, and Yashvili, a woman student of the Tbilisi State Conservatory, won fourth and fifth prizes.

Treasures Found In Kiev Street

When the ground was being dug for a gas-pipe in a street in Kiev, a treasure-trove of precious ornaments was discovered—a large, ornamented silver cup containing a silver gilded necklace and earrings with drawings in cobalt. Depicted on each earring is the head of a woman surrounded by complicated, vari-colored ornamentation in fine jewelled work. Silver money used in ancient times in both Kiev and Novgorod was also discovered.

The Archaeology Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Science believes that these articles date back to the eleventh and twelfth centuries. They show the high level of the art of jewelery at the time of Kiev Rus and the ancient links between Kiev and Great Novgorod.

Caviar Plentiful But Delicacy Still

Caviar, made of sturgeon's roe, and accounted a rare and costly delicacy in the United States, is plentiful and cheap in the USSR but none the less a delicacy.

Moscow housewives usually include a can of caviar in their shopping list. It is only one of many fish specialties on sale in the shops of the capital and other Soviet cities.

Since 1938 Moscow has been served by a huge fish factory—the Moscow Fish Processing Plant, which stands near the river wharves.

Fish in immense variety and enormous quantity are brought in daily. There are Siberian salmon, lobsters from the blue Pacific, white salmon from the Ob and Irtysh Rivers, perch, herring and cod from northern waters. The list includes smelt, sprats and eels from the Baltic Sea, anchovy and mackerel from the Azov, and the famed Sevan trout from the Caucasus.

Deliveries are made in Moscow in fresh and fresh-frozen condition or salted, as the case may be, via refrigerator cars or river boats. More recently, fresh fish has arrived here by plane. All go into the cold storage rooms of the big Moscow plant.

I learn from officials of this factory that although production is booming, it still is not enough to meet the demand. When prices were reduced last year, sales went up. So our Soviet fishermen and processors are having a very busy time.

Sports Carnival Opens July 24

We are going to have a real treat in Moscow from July 24 to July 30—a sports carnival. Pupils of schools under the Ministry of Education of the RSFSR will participate. The program will include track-and-field athletics, gymnastics, basketball, and swimming.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

July 18-July 31

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from July 18 to July 31. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in two periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. and from 8:30 P.M. to 10:15 P.M.

Radio listeners may hear the 6:20-7:30 P.M. broadcast over these frequencies: 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31 and 15.39 megacycles.

The 8:30 to 10:15 P.M. programs may be heard on 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31, 15.39 and 15.41 megacycles.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Monday, July 18 and July 25—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, July 19 and July 26—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, July 20 and July 27—scientific and cultural programs.

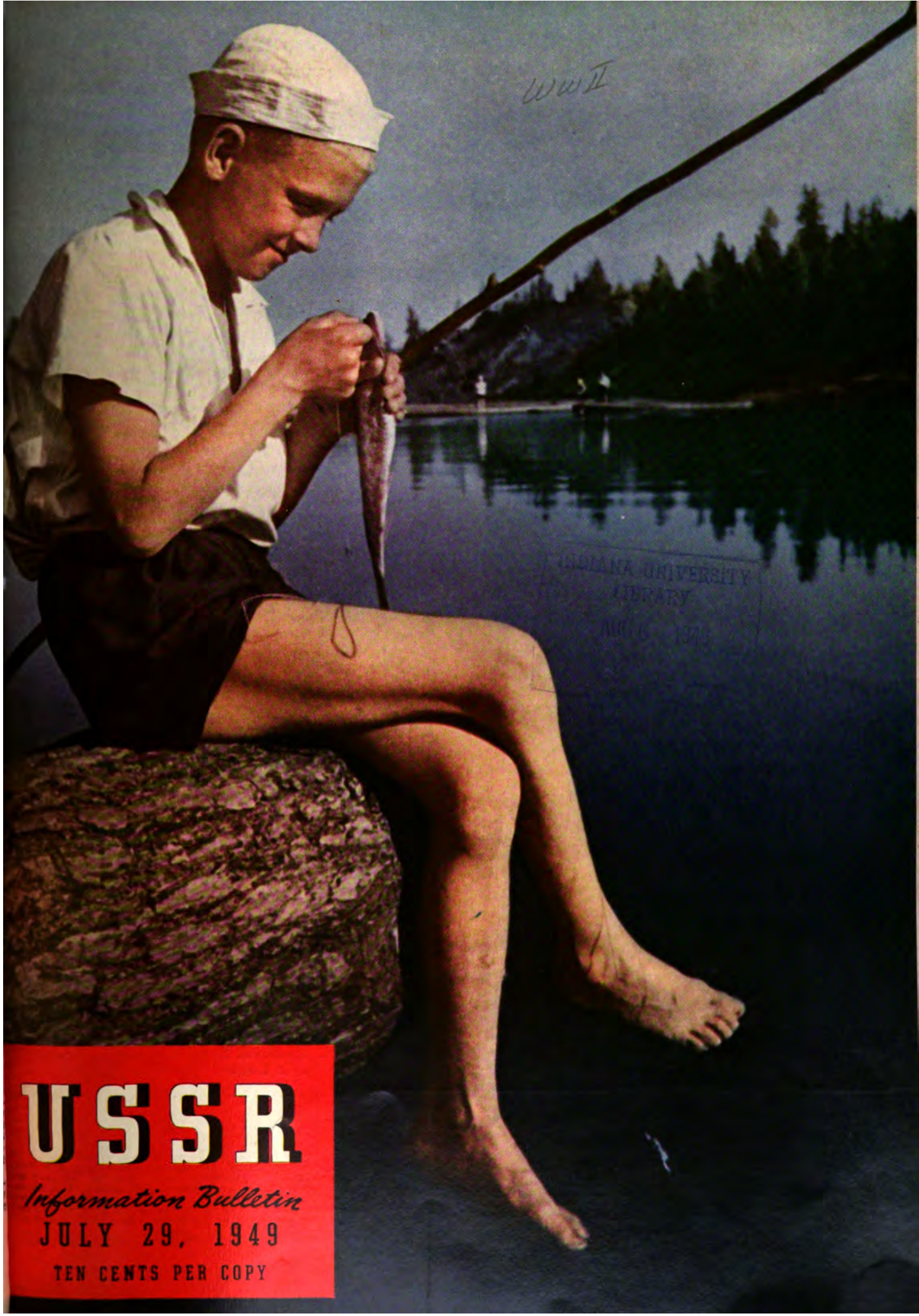
Thursdays, July 21 and July 28—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, July 22 and July 29—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, July 23 and July 30—economic reviews; weekly sports reviews. Replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, July 24 and July 31—concerts.

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EMBROIDERY. Aza Maklakova does expert embroidery in the Young Pioneers Club in Yaroslavl. (See Picture Story on Page 444). FRONT COVER. Fisherman's Reward. This lad has just hooked a fine lake fish. BACK COVER. Pioneers Vera Temirkhanova and Yuri Brazhnik at their easels.

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Panyushkin Cites Police Terror Under MacArthur Policy

A Statement by A. S. Panyushkin

(At the Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission on July 13, 1949)

THE Soviet delegation raised the question of the violation by General MacArthur of the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration and the policy decisions of the Far Eastern Commission's "Basic Post-Surrender Policy for Japan" and "Principles for Japanese Trade-Unions" as far back as September 16, 1948.

Despite the fact that this question has been on the agenda of the Far Eastern Commission for more than 10 months, it has not been properly discussed up till now, nor has a positive decision been arrived at.

As is known, the direct violation of these decisions by General MacArthur was expressed in the fact that in his letter of July 22, 1948 to the Japanese Government he demanded that the workers of government enterprises and institutions be forbidden to conclude collective agreements and to resort to strikes. This anti-democratic measure was reflected in the revised "National Public Service Law" and in the "Public Corporations Labor Relations Law," adopted by the Japanese Diet on November 30 and December 11, 1948 respectively.

The Soviet delegation in its statements on this question, notably in its statement of March 3, 1949 and in its subsequent statements, has adduced facts showing that the above-mentioned laws, depriving a considerable part of the Japanese workers of their elementary rights to defend their vital interests, constitute a direct violation of the above-mentioned provisions of the Potsdam Declaration and the policy decisions of the Far Eastern Commission.

The fact that the Far Eastern Commission has not been able up till now to come to a decision on this question is due primarily to the position maintained by the United States delegation which, in defending the illegal measures of General MacArthur, attempts by all possible means to hamper the adoption of a decision by the Commission although all the delegations, with the exception of the United States delegation, share the point of view that the provisions of the policy decision "Principles for Japanese Trade-Unions" should be applied in an equal manner both to workers in private enterprises and to workers in Japanese government enterprises.

As is known, the question was not limited only to the revision of labor legislation concerning workers in government enterprises and institutions in Japan. On December 10, 1948 the United States Government by a unilateral act, ignoring the Far Eastern Commission, issued an interim directive on so-called "economic stabilization," authorizing General MacArthur to take "whatever measures" required in order to achieve financial and monetary stability. Having brought the Japanese economy to a state of total collapse, as is openly acknowledged by certain members of General MacArthur's headquarters, for example, in the article published in the April, 1949 issue of the magazine *Fortune,* the United States authorities have decided to attempt to "stabilize" it by means of such measures which are clearly in contradiction to the policy established by the Far Eastern Commission. Thus, for instance, part IV of the policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission, "Basic Post-Surrender Policy for Japan," specifically emphasizes the necessity of encouraging only such forms of economic activity as are "deemed likely to strengthen the democratic forces in Japan," whereas the measures for "economic stabilization" being carried out in Japan not only do not further the strengthening of democratic forces, but, on the contrary, are directly aimed against the democratic forces in Japan.

Among such measures there are first of all the new revisions of the labor legislation. As is known, on February 14, 1949 the Japanese Government, with the approval of General Mac Arthur's headquarters, published the drafts for revision of the "Trade-Union Law" and the "Labor Relations Adjustment Law" which were adopted by the Japanese Diet on May 22. In its statement on the Far Eastern Commission of June 23, 1949 the Soviet delegation adduced concrete examples which showed why these new laws were contrary to the policy decisions of the Far Eastern Commission.

As a result of these new revisions of labor laws there has been created in Japan the kind of situation in which workers both in government and in private enterprise not only may be discharged from their jobs for participation in any form of labor conflict, but may be subjected to the most severe repressive measures including judicial persecution and imprisonment. For the violation of these new laws workers may be imprisoned for a term of one year and fined up to 100,000 yen, that is, a sum which constitutes more than the annual income of a Japanese worker.

In their formal statements the Japanese Ministers have explained the necessity of carrying out these new revisions of labor laws by the demands of the United States occupation authorities in respect to the implementation of the United States program for "economic stabilization." As is known, at the basis of this program there lies the discontinuance of work on the so-called "unprofitable" enterprises and the mass discharge of workers which is openly utilized for expelling from enterprises leaders and active members of trade-unions and progressive elements in general.

It should be noted that in carrying out in Japan a policy which is contrary to the decisions of the Far East-

(Continued on page 437)

Supersonic Planes Thrill Crowd

Might and Skill of Soviet Aviation Shown at Tushino Air Field

THE weather was beautiful on July 17 in Moscow. The sun flooded the city and countryside with its hot rays.

From early morning, hundreds of thousands of Muscovites headed for the north-western suburb of the capital—Tushino, where the Chkalov aeroclub is located.

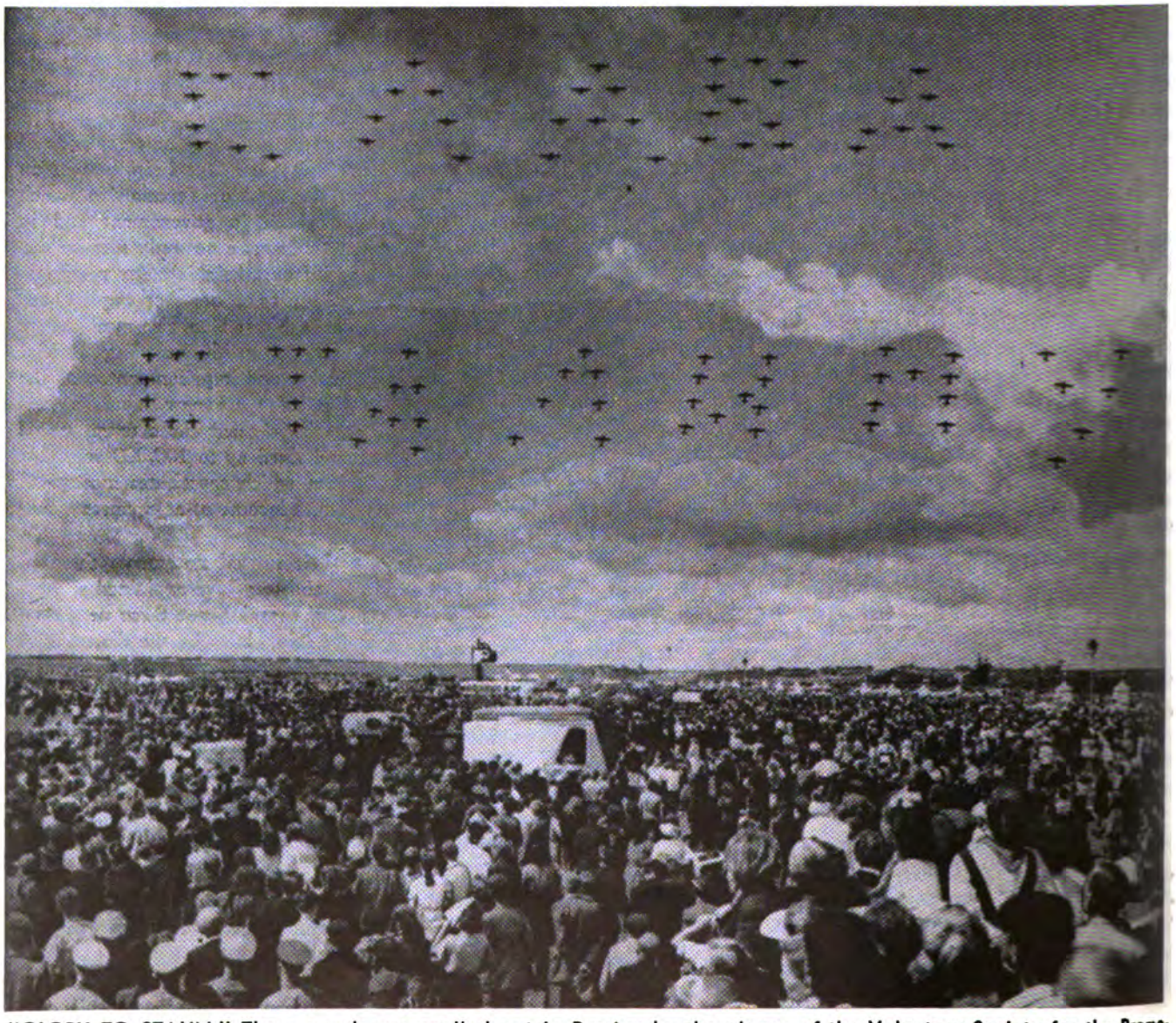
The central building of the aeroclub was in its holiday array. In the wind fluttered the aviation ensigns. The top of the areoclub building was lined with the portraits of J. V. Stalin, leader of the Soviet people and his companions-in-arms—the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

Only a few minutes remained before the beginning of the event. A thunderous applause echoed throughout the aerodrome and the stands. In the central box appeared J. V. Stalin, the leaders of the Party and the Government.

The guns barked the mighty salute and the band struck up the national anthem of the USSR.

Following this, the air parade began.

Thousands of eyes were turned skyward to see the magnificent spectacle: twenty-seven plane standard bearers maintaining a faultless formation, sailed



"GLORY TO STALIN." These words are spelled out in Russian by the planes of the Voluntary Society for the Promotion of Aviation. The stunt was a part of the celebration of Aviation Day in Moscow July 17.

over the aerodrome with their huge banners. The leading plane carried a red banner bearing a portrait of J. V. Stalin. Following in the wake of this procession, aircraft inscribed across the blue sky the words: "Glory to Stalin." A thunderous hurrah in honor of the great Stalin rolled across the aerodrome. The cheers rang louder and louder.

Then the sportsmen of the aeroclub displayed their skill. A group of five Yak-18 planes, piloted by girls who had received their training at the Chkalov Aeroclub approached the aerodrome. The group was led by Marina Chechneva, an excellent flier, awarded the coveted title of Hero of the Soviet Union and ten other decorations for matchless courage displayed during the war.

The lead plane made a 180 degree turn on the left wing and then went into a dive. The other machines repeated the feat in strict sequence. This was followed by a Nesterov loop and another loop with a resulting air merry-go-round of five planes. Immediately after a number of Nesterov loops the girl pilots did the very complicated Immelman turn, several wing-over stunts, shot down to the ground, straightened out and abandoned the aerodrome.

Then the sky filled with 24 aircraft piloted by people of various trades and professions. They included Markov, foreman of the Moscow Red Proletarian plant, Kuznetsov, a Moscow higher school student, engineer Ivanov, Donetsky, a salesman, Nosenko, student of the Zhukovsky Air Academy, and Kaplun assistant chief of one of the shops of the Podolsk Engineering Works. The formation was headed by Yakov Forestenko, former assistant locomotive engineer, now pilot of the Chkalov Aeroclub. He began with a Nesterov loop which was repeated by his fellow fliers. Seven machines formed a closed vertical ring through which following in the wake of the leader, passed the remaining seventeen.

Their place was taken by three PO-2 aircraft piloted by women with three gliders hooked on. Detaching themselves, the gliders performed various feats—looped the loop, rolled, spiraled down to an altitude of 400 meters and then quit the aerodrome in a column.

This group of gliders was led by Margaret Ratsenskya, a seasoned flier. Fifteen years have passed and none has been able to beat her record glider flight which continued for 15 hours, 39 minutes. Glider sport is extremely popular in the Soviet Union.

The people crowding the stands at Tushino aerodrome on July 17 beheld a glider of unusual design. This glider designed by Charanovsky (BICH-22), piloted by Petrov, freely performed various feats: rolls, the Nesterov loop, flew upside down, the Immelman turn, spirals. Petrov made a perfect landing on the aerodrome.

Next came the jet planes. These lightning craft were created by Soviet designers and Soviet workers. Soviet people may now say that jet propulsion in the USSR has been achieved in full, it has been achieved swiftly and reliably! Valentin Lapshin shot through the sky in his silvery machine. He took his lightning machine from one end of the airfield to the other, making it difficult to follow his movements. The stunts were carried out with minute precision, grace and ease. The people applauded heartily.

Lapshin's machine had hardly disappeared from view when another jet plane whizzed across the blue July sky. The demonstration of air stunts on a jet fighter designed by Mikoyan was started by Army Pilot Vladimir Kovelev.

The steep dive of his silvery plane was like a streak of lightning. After a short level flight the plane soared up at a terrific speed. Then followed a lightning arc, the pilot rolled his machine, looped and accomplishing another barrel roll swished down towards the ground. Concluding with a series of hair raising stunts Captain Kovalev soared away.

Flying at an altitude of 200 meters (656.9 feet) a supersonic plane appeared in the air. Its wings flashed across the aerodrome and only when the plane had passed out of their sight did the crowds hear the roar of its engines. The machine was designed by Lavochkin and piloted by Major Evgeni Pepelayev. The plane soared up like a rocket, flying almost straight and then performed three successive barrel-rolls. The speed was so great that no eye could follow its flight. Levelling out at its ceiling the plane shot down lower and lower and finally straightened out just over the ground.

The individual stunts of the pilots of the jet planes left an indelible impression, made even more vivid by the group performances.

These were accomplished by pilots Babayev, Vaiguzin and Manturov. This flight demonstrated a series of most complicated air feats carried out with amazing precision. All three fliers fought in the Great Patriotic War. Captain Babayev participated in 48 air engagements, shooting down ten enemy aircraft.

The group flight of five jet planes (designer Mikoyan) was led by Hero of the Soviet Union Chupikov. His fellow fliers—Belikov, Pashkevich, Gudkov, and Lutsky flew wing to wing as if they had been tied together by some invisible cord. The five brave men, cheered by the admiring crowds, hold a total of 48 Orders, 46 medals and three Gold Stars. During the war they knocked down over a hundred German machines among them.

The place of the Chupikov group was taken by nine jet planes designed by Yakovlev and headed by Guards Major Shulzhenko. They too performed the stunts—the Nesterov loop, flat rolls—with extraordinary precision.

Far away arose a powerful drone of engines. The roar increased in strength with every passing second. This was caused by a column of multi-engined planes led by honored pilot S. Nabokov. In the wake of the bombers followed a column of Stormoviks and jet fighter planes.

The third part of the program was devoted to a mass parachute landing. The event started with trial jumps, followed by jumps from UT-2 planes flying wheels up. A few minutes later the sky was alive with varied colored 'chutes. This was a mass air landing.

The parade in honor of the Soviet Air Force lucidly demonstrated the growing might of Soviet aviation, the masterly skill and ability of the Soviet fliers.

Soviet aviation safeguards the peaceful work of the Soviet people, it plays an immense role in the national economy of the socialist country.

In the evening guns fired a twenty volley salute in the capital, Moscow, and in the capitals of the Union Republics.

The whole country celebrated Stalin Aviation Day.

Developed Jet Engines Early

Aviation Found Start in Russia, Grew With Soviet State

By Major General Vassili Moskovsky

(On the occasion of Soviet Aviation Day)

THE Russian people have given mankind brilliant scientists and inventors. In the glorious galaxy of Russian innovators who have enriched the treasure house of world science, a place of honor is occupied by the designers and builders who have dedicated their gifts to aviation so that people might conquer the air and fly in the boundless celestial expanses. Their names are pronounced with respect and gratitude by the Soviet people, who celebrated Soviet Aviation Day on July 17.

Let us examine the facts.

In the sixties of the last century the Russian naval officer, Alexander Mozhaisky, after making a study of the flight of birds, came to the following conclusion: ". . . for the possibility of gliding in the air a certain relation exists between the weight, speed, and size of the area or surface and undoubtedly the fact that the greater the speed of motion, the greater is the weight that the same area may carry." (From Mozhaisky's memorandum to the commission for examining the design of a flying machine.)

Having verified his conclusions on the possibilities of man flying in a machine that is heavier than air, Mozhaisky worked out a design for such a machine and built it. On August 1, 1882 test flights of this machine were made on the military grounds in Krasnoye Selo near St. Petersburg. Mozhaisky's plane was piloted by a mechanic named Ivan Golubev. There were reports of these test flights in the newspaper *Russian Veteran* and the records of the Russian Technical Society for 1882-1885. The Russian scientist Mozhaisky, for the first time in history, successfully solved the problem of creating flying machines heavier than air. He did this more than 20 years before the flight of the Wright brothers at Kitty Hawk, N. C.

That same Russian officer, Alexander Mozhaisky, back in the year 1877 invented and tested ailerons, and this development came 30 years ahead of Farman, who is undeservedly given



SPECTATORS AT AIR SHOW. These Muscovites are watching the jumps.



EYES SKYWARD. This is another view of Moscow crowds watching the spectacular air show at the Tushino airport.

credit for it. The function of ailerons is to give an upward and downward course to the machine.

No provision was made on Mozhaisky's plane for a stabilizer, which maintains the equilibrium of the machine. This gap was filled in by another Russian inventor by the name of S. Grizodubov (father of the well-known Soviet aviatrix, Hero of the Soviet Union V. Grizodubova) and was done before the Wright brothers did it.

As early as 1911 a plane was designed in Russia by I. Steglau with a speed that reached 111.85 miles an hour. This plane was superior to the best machines abroad at that time. Much was subsequently borrowed from Steglau by the German designer Fokker.

In 1913, the first large, four-motored plane in the world, called the "Russky Vityaz" ("Russian Knight-Errant"), was built at the Russian-Baltic Works. It weighed 7,716 pounds without a load and could stow on board a useful cargo of 3,174 pounds. Its maiden flight was made with seven passengers on board.

In 1914 a multi-motored plane of improved design was introduced in Russia. This plane too was built at the Russian-Baltic Works and was called the "Ilya Muromets." The motors were installed on the wings. The designer of the plane made provision for certain comforts necessary for the passengers. The exhaust gasses were harnessed to heat the passenger compartment, and the crew compartment was provided with electric light. There was a photo laboratory on board the plane.

It was considerably later that multi-motored planes made their appearance in a number of other countries, and these very closely resembled the "Ilya Muromets."

In 1915 a new plane designed by V. Slesarev was built in Russia. It was called the "Svyatogor" after a legendary knight from Russian folklore. The plane could make a non-stop flight of 30 hours. This was far better than the best planes abroad at the time could do. Thus, it has been proved without doubt that Russia is the home of heavy multi-motored aircraft.

The first books on aviation likewise appeared in Russia. They began coming out as far back as 120 years ago, 80 years before similar literature made its appearance abroad. Thus, the year 1829, for example, saw the publication of a book by P. Inokhodtsev called *Experiments on the Resistance of Air and on Air as a Motive Force.*

A Russian journal called *The Aeronaut* began to come out on January 1, 1880. Somewhat later publication began of the journals *Flyer, News in Aeronautics,* and *The Library of Aeronautics.* It is worth recalling that the oldest English aviation journal was founded in 1909, the French aviation newspaper began to come out in 1920, and, finally, *The Swiss Review* in 1925.

The Russian scientists Lomonosov, Mendeleyev, Tsiolkovsky, and Zhukovsky are the pioneers and leaders of Russian and world science in the field of aeronautics and aviation. The re-



SOVIET PARACHUTE JUMPERS. The sky over Moscow's Tushino Airport was filled with parachutists on July 17 as the USSR celebrated Aviation Day.



MODEL BUILDERS. These future flyers are members of the Young Pioneers Club in Yaroslavl.

search work of Mikhail Lomonosov resulted in the development of the scientific foundation of the principle of flight in the air of a heavier-than-air machine. The great Russian scientist invented an aerodynamic machine—the first helicopter in the world. This machine was built and tested by Lomonosov back in the middle of the eighteenth century. This gifted figure in Russian science correctly understood the laws of air resistance and found the force capable of sustaining and propelling a machine in flight. Pawnkton, Londa, Bienvenu and other West European scientists and inventors, who worked on the helicopter considerably later than Lomonosov, followed paths that had already been blazed, duplicating the truths discovered by Lomonosov.

The whole world knows of the work of another leader of Russian science, Dmitri Mendeleyev, in the field of aeronautics. Over a period of a number of years he gave himself over to work on a fundamental problem in aerodynamics—the problem of the resistance of the medium to a moving body. Fifty-six years before Piccard, Mendeleyev, the author of *The Periodic System of the Elements* drew a sketch of a dirigible and worked on the structure of a stratostat. Mendeleyev encouraged in every way the work of native inventors on models of flying machines. Long before the German engineer, Otto Lilienthal, Mendeleyev created a highly stable glider. In 1875, in his report to the Russian Society of Chemistry and Physics, Mendeleyev disclosed and substantiated the principle of the design and flight of a stratostat with a hermetically sealed gondola. As is known, on August 7, 1887, Mendeleyev himself made a flight on a military aerostat.

Tremendous indeed was the contribution of the great Russian scientist, Nikolai Zhukovsky, to the development of aviation. "The father of Russian aviation," who brought glory to his country with great inventions, justly took one of the leading places among the figures in the science of aviation. He discovered a number of fundamental laws governing the sustaining strength of the wing. His theoretical research, which was far ahead of aviation-thought abroad, made it possible to build up methods for making the calculations for the airplane as a machine. Finally, Zhukovsky made his invaluable contribution to research on the fundamental theoretical problems of jet propulsion engines.

Mankind is indebted to Russian scientists for the first research in the field of jet propulsion aviation engineering as well. Back in 1881, a student of the Railway Engineering Institute, a revolutionary by the name of Nikolai Kibalchich, who was confined in the Petropavlovsk Fortress, worked out in prison the design for a heavier-than-air flying machine with jet-propulsion.

Back in the 90's of last century the famous Russian scientist, Constantine Tsiolkovsky, discovered the theory of jet propulsion which lies at the foundation of modern jet propulsion engineering. In 1903 the journal *Science*



PRECISION MODEL. Boys do expert plane building in the Tbilisi Palace of Pioneers. This is a gasoline motor model.

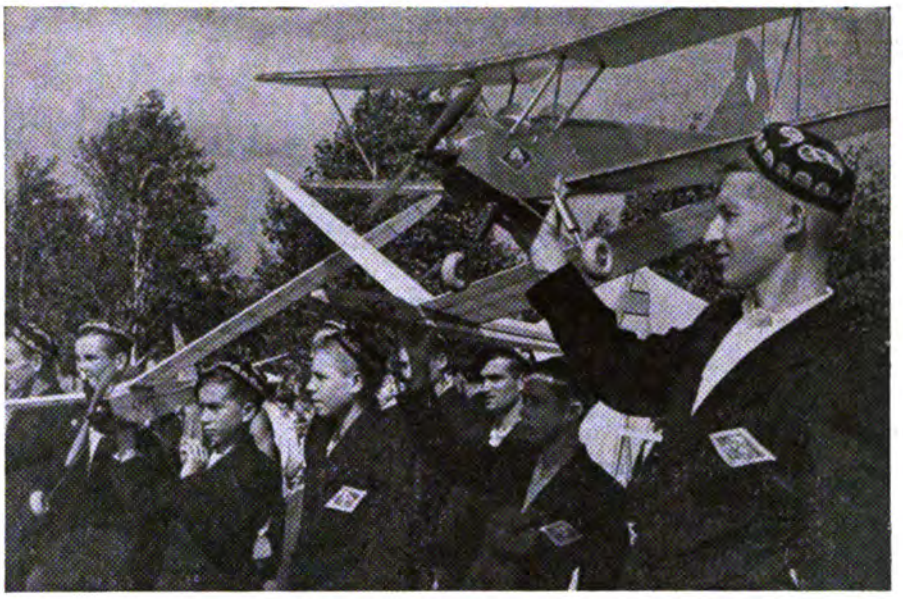
Review published Tsiolkovsky's work *Investigation of World Spaces With Jet-Propelled Instruments.* In this work he gave, for the first time in the world, a scientific theory of the flight of rockets and fuel consumption computations, and he also analyzed the flight of rockets under different conditions.

At the same time a number of other gifted Russian engineers and scientists were working on the solution of the problem of jet propulsion. In 1909 a Russian engineer by the name of N. Gerasimov invented the first turbocompressor air-jet engine, and in 1911 a Russian engineer by the name of A. Gorokhov proposed a motor-compressor air-jet engine. In 1924 a Soviet scientist by the name of B. Yuryev worked out the scheme for a screw air-jet turbocompressor engine.

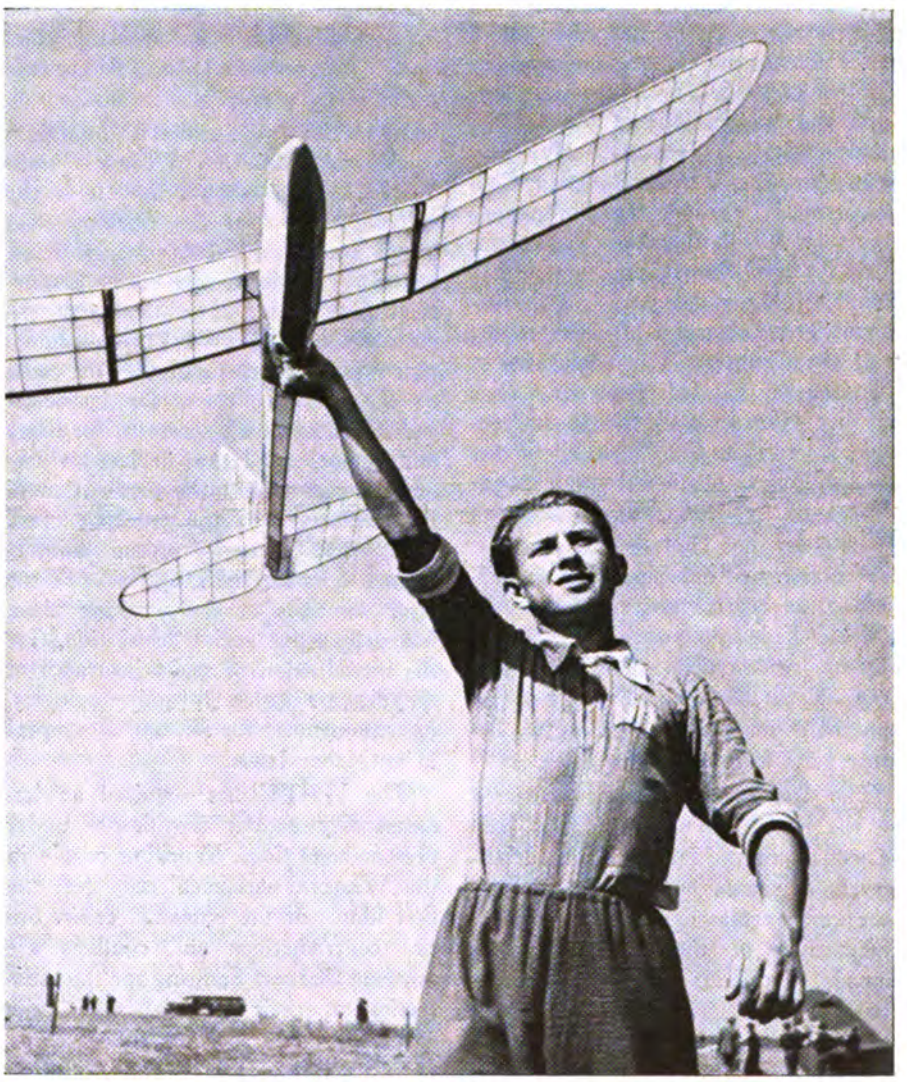
The list of Russian scientists and designers who did successful work in the field of the development of jet propulsion engineering could be continued. But the facts cited are enough to show the priority of the Russian people in the field of jet propulsion engineering. To this it should be added that our people are the pioneers not only in research in jet propulsion aviation engineering but also in its mastery. Soviet flyers were the first in the world to master the art of pilotage (solo and group) on jet-propelled planes.

Tsarist Russia with its reactionary, despotic order smothered and trampled upon the gifts of the people, did not support the scientists and inventors in the field of aviation science and engineering. However, even under those conditions the Russian people enriched aviation with many highly important discoveries.

The Great October Socialist Revolution set science free and made it possible for the ordinary workers to become scientists. The talents of the people burst into luxuriant bloom in all fields of culture and science, including the field of aviation. The wonderful qualities of Soviet aviation were convincingly demonstrated during the period of the Second World War. Skillfully and closely co-operating with the other arms of the service, the Air Force was one of the most decisive means of winning victory over the enemy.



AIR-MINDED YOUTH. These lads from Tashkent took part in the All-Soviet model plane contest in Moscow last year.



HIGH WING GLIDER. Yevgeni Garbuz is a ninth grader from Sumy in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Nearly 72,000,000 Represented

Delegate To World Labor Congress Found Stress on Peace, Unity

By A. Kudryavtsev
A Soviet delegate to the World Trade-Union Congress

THE Second World Trade-Union Congress met at Milan, one of the largest cities of Italy, between June 29 and July 9. Delegates representing nearly 72,000,000 factory and office workers attended the Congress despite the fact that the trade-unions of the United States, Great Britain, and some other countries have split away.

This means that several million more workers were represented there than at the constituent Congress in Paris in October of 1945. There were delegates from the trade-unions of the USSR, France, Italy, Germany, Hungary, South America, Burma, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Israel, Lebanon, the Philippines, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Viet Nam, Syria, Yugoslavia, Cuba, and other countries. Many delegates had to surmount great obstacles in order to attend the Congress. Thus delegates of the General Confederation of Labor of Viet Nam crossed the front lines and covered more than 1,000 kilometers (621.37 miles) on foot through mountains and valleys before reaching Milan.

A number of delegates, and in particular the representatives of the All-Chinese Federation of Trade-Unions, of the trade-unions of North and South Korea, of Colombia, and of Japan could not attend the Congress because visas were denied to them.

The tremendous interest attracted by the Second World Congress may be seen from the large number of observers delegated by trade-unions and other organizations. There were representatives of the trade-unions of Canada, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, South Africa, and Iceland as well as representatives of the United Nations Organization, the International Labor Office, the Womens International Democratic Federation, and the World Democratic Youth Federation.

The Congress received more than 3,000 telegrams and letters from all parts of the world and cordial messages from a number of large unions in the USA, Britain and Norway.

The results achieved by the Congress point to the consolidation of the working people of all countries under the banner of struggle for working class unity, for peace and the democratic rights of the people.

In the four years since its founding, the World Federation of Trade-Unions (WFTU) has shown that it is the rallying center for the working class of all countries and continents, irrespective of national and racial distinctions, irrespective of political and religious beliefs. The WFTU has shown that it is a staunch fighter for the cause of the working class, for its social rights and economic interests, for peace and democracy. It has declared vigorous protests against the persecution of representatives of the working class. The WFTU carries on an uninterrupted fight for the satisfaction of the vital demands of the working class, for progressive social legislation, for the introduction of social insurance at the expense of states and employers, for employment for all, and for repeal of anti-labor laws.

The WFTU has acquired an immeasurably greater significance under present conditions. Working people in the Western nations already feel the first blows of the economic crisis. Social contradictions and conflicts are growing sharper. Fighting for the satisfaction of their essential needs, the working people look to the WFTU for aid and guidance.

The Milan Congress has shown that the Federation is determined to intensify its struggle for the rights and interests of the working class.

The Congress heard reports on the activities of the WFTU; on the general policy and struggle of the Federation for trade-union unity, for peace and the democratic rights of the peoples; on the action taken by the WFTU and its affiliated national centers in defense of the economic and social interests of the working people and on other questions. The Congress approved the activities of the WFTU, paying special attention to questions relating to the struggle for peace and working-class unity.

It is known that foreign monopolies did not succeed in undermining the authority and influence of the Federation. It remains a powerful and militant trade-union organization despite the withdrawal of the British Trades-Union Congress, the American CIO, and some other national centers. The splitters have failed miserably in their attempts to corrupt the Federation and blast it from within. They didn't succeed in breaking up the Federation: instead, they themselves were cast overboard, and the WFTU has become healthier and stronger.

Only the reactionary leaders of the American and British trade-unions have broken with the Federation, while all honest rank-and-file trade-unionists of the USA and Britain remain loyal to the principles of peace and democracy for which they were fighting during the war and are continuing together with the WFTU to struggle for working-class unity, for universal peace.

Life confirms the great power of labor unity, organization, and solidarity as the most important weapon of the working class in the struggle for its rights and interests. That is why the Milan Congress called for vigilance with regard to the intrigues of the

enemies of unity and stressed the necessity of exposing their subversive activities. The Congress directed the WFTU to concentrate its efforts on the restoration of trade-union unity in countries where reactionary trade-union leaders succeeded in driving a wedge between different groups of the working class. The Congress appealed to members of the trade-unions of the USA, Britain and other countries whose leaders have announced their withdrawal from the Federation, urging them to work for the return of their trade-union centers to the ranks of the WFTU.

The doors of the WFTU are open to all trade-union organizations which strive to strengthen international unity, the Congress declared. "Our weapon is unity, organization, solidarity, and mutual support," reads the manifesto of the Congress. "In unity and mutual support is the principal guarantee of success of the struggle of the working class and of all working people for their interests." Questions relating to the struggle for peace figured most prominently in the proceedings of the Congress which was quite natural because the demand for peace is one of the basic demands of working people the world over. On the proposal of the Soviet delegation, the Congress directed the executive bodies of the Federation to submit to the permanent committee of the World Congress for Peace a proposal to designate an annual international day of struggle and nationwide demonstrations for peace and democratic liberties.

The Congress at Milan called upon the working people to fight against the aggressive North Atlantic Treaty which is directed against the peoples of the whole world, against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

"It is our task," reads the manifesto of the Congress, "the task of working people the world over to raise an impregnable barrier in the way of the intrigues of the warmongers, to foil the treacherous plans of the imperialists."

Considerable attention was devoted by the Congress to the work of its trades departments. As provided for in the charter of the Federation, the trades departments will carry on, on an international scale, in separate branches of production, such activities as defense of trade-union, economic, and social rights of working people, and the struggle for raising the living standards and for full employment. Four trade departments have already been formed, and their number will increase to 12 before the year is over.

All the problems elaborated and the decisions adopted by the Congress, in particular the decisions on the program for the activities of the Federation and national trade-union centers in defense of the economic and social interests of working people, of trade-union activities, and of the struggle of people for national independence in colonial and semi-colonial countries, carry tremendous practical significance for the working class of the whole world.

The decisions of the Second World Trade-Union Congress will supply a new, powerful impact to the struggle for working-class unity, for the unity of its ranks, for the consolidation of trade-union unity.

The Milan Congress ushered in a new and important phase in the development of the international labor movement. The tasks formulated by the WFTU in connection with the struggle for peace, for the rights of the working class and its welfare, will secure to it the greatest backing among working people the world over.

The Congress has shown that the WFTU has been, is, and will be the most important factor in the struggle for better social and economic conditions for working people in the struggle for peace and security.

Panyushkin

(Continued from page 429)

ern Commission, the United States Government continues to hinder the adoption of a policy decision on the level of economic life in Japan which could actually foster the strengthening of the peaceful postwar economy of Japan.

Without adopting measures for the actual stabilization of the peaceful Japanese economy, the United States occupation authorities and the Japanese Government, under the guise of carrying out "economic stabilization," have actually launched a campaign against the democratic forces in Japan and have introduced a system of police arbitrariness, using police repressive measures on a wide scale, encouraging the brutal mobbing by the police of the participants in meetings and demonstrations, and arresting and imprisoning tens and hundreds of Japanese workers, leaders of trade-unions and progressive people.

I shall cite only a few examples of repressive measures which have been taken in Japan lately:

On May 30 in Tokyo 2,000 policemen dispersed a peaceful demonstration, which had gathered before the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly Hall, wounding and injuring hundreds of the participants in this demonstration; one of the participants in the demonstration was killed by the police.

On June 14 the police mobbed the workers of the steel manufacturing plant in Hiroshima who were protesting the discharge of 622 workers from the plant. Nine workers were seriously injured and 325 workers were slightly injured.

On June 17 in Kamo (the Niigata prefecture), 103 workers of the plant belonging to the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company were arrested. Among those arrested were 67 women.

On June 18 in Urawa, several students were arrested for participating in a demonstration against the prohibition of the political activities of students.

On June 19, 27 workers of the Wakamoto Pharmaceutical Factory in Tokyo were arrested.

This is a list, which is far from complete, of the retributions to which the Japanese workers and other democratic elements of Japan are subjected.

It is natural that these acts should arouse just indignation and protests on the part of Japanese workers and all the progressive elements of Japan.

It is clear that such retributions could not have taken place if they had not been directly encouraged by the United States occupation authorities. In his recent statements General MacArthur openly speaks in favor of further increasing the pressure on the progressive elements of Japan.

The Soviet delegation is of the opinion that the Far Eastern Commission cannot but draw its attention to such a situation. The Soviet delegation believes that the Far Eastern Commission should adopt a decision on this important question without further delay.

Soviet Graduates, 140,000 Strong, Find Jobs in Chosen Fields

To the Soviet university graduate, the idea of encountering difficulty in finding work at his specialty is absurd. Having chosen his field and trained for it, his only problem is to choose from among the jobs offered. The 140,000 members of the June, 1949 graduating class of Soviet higher schools are now preparing to begin work in their new positions.

There is plenty of work for them to do. The continually growing socialist economy calls for more and more trained specialists in every field and profession.

Below are brief interviews with several of this year's graduates. They are Vassili Loskutov, the agronomist; Alexandra Utyuzhova, the engineer; Zoya Akutina, the lawyer; and Igor Sichenikov, who is continuing in medical school for postgraduate work.

A village youth, Vassili Loskutov was fascinated early in life by accounts of Ivan Michurin, the great Soviet naturalist, and of Academician Lysenko's great work, and determined then to study and to become an agronomist.

Loskutov's schooling was suspended by the war. He spent four years in the front lines and in 1945 returned home with military honors. He then enrolled in the Moscow Agricultural Academy, the largest of its kind in the country.

Let this new Soviet agronomist tell his story: "The years of intensive study spent among the friendly student body flew by quickly, and this year I was one of 670 young men and women of various nationalities to be graduated from the academy. All of us, agronomists, livestock raisers, plant breeders, soil scientists, vegetable growers, fruit growers and economists, have already obtained positions in our chosen field.

"During our student years we were able to look ahead into the future with confidence, knowing that the Stalin Constitution guarantees Soviet citizens the right to work. Now my former classmates have gone off to 75 regions of our country to bring advanced science to the collective farms, to help collective farmers speed the progress of socialist agriculture—the greatest and most mechanized agriculture in the world.

"Upon arrival at his chosen place of work, each young specialist will be given an apartment, a state loan for the acquisition of furniture and livestock, and if he wishes, a plot of land for truck gardening.

"I accepted a position on my old collective farm in the Voronezh Region. For several years I have been doing my summer field work here and with the help of collective farmers G. Poludnev and N. Smirnov, have been experimenting on the free intervarietal pollination of wheat. By following Michurin's method of selection I am trying to develop high-yielding varieties of grain adapted to the conditions of the dry Voronezh Region.

"Now I am back again in the old familiar place in the capacity of agronomist. I intend to devote all my strength and knowledge to helping our collective farm to fulfill the Stalin Plan of planting forest shelter-belts, building ponds and reservoirs, and introducing the grass-and-grain crop rotation system."



ENGINEER. Alexandra Utyuzhova got her degree in Moscow and will build factories.



BARRISTER. Zoya Akutina trained for the law and is embarked on her career.

ALEXANDRA Utyuzhova graduated from the Moscow Construction Engineering Institute. She is the daughter of a collective farmer of the Bryansk Region, and her schooling was set back by the war. The Germans invaded her village, burned down the school, and plundered the farm.

Alexandra became a member of the underground youth organization of the village and spent several months in a concentration camp, but escaped while being deported to Germany.

In 1944 she entered the building school of the Moscow Construction Engineering Institute—which has more than 2,000 students.

This embryo engineer said: "The Institute was a real school of life to me. I took part in the social activities of

the Institute, learned to read scientific books.

"The Institute also gave me a lot in the way of general culture. I took part in the students amateur art activities, went in for athletics and, with my student friends, visited museums and exhibitions, theaters and moving picture houses.

"During my student years in the capital I became greatly attached to the city, and I must confess to feelings of regret at leaving it. Nevertheless, I am glad to be going to the Kaluga Region, where my work, I know, is needed. My diploma project was entitled: 'A Factory of Finishing Materials Made of Native Rock.' In the Kaluga Region I shall be engaged in building factories for the manufacture of building materials out of local raw materials.

"I am anxious to begin work as soon as possible; I wish to contribute my share to the great creative effort of the Soviet people."

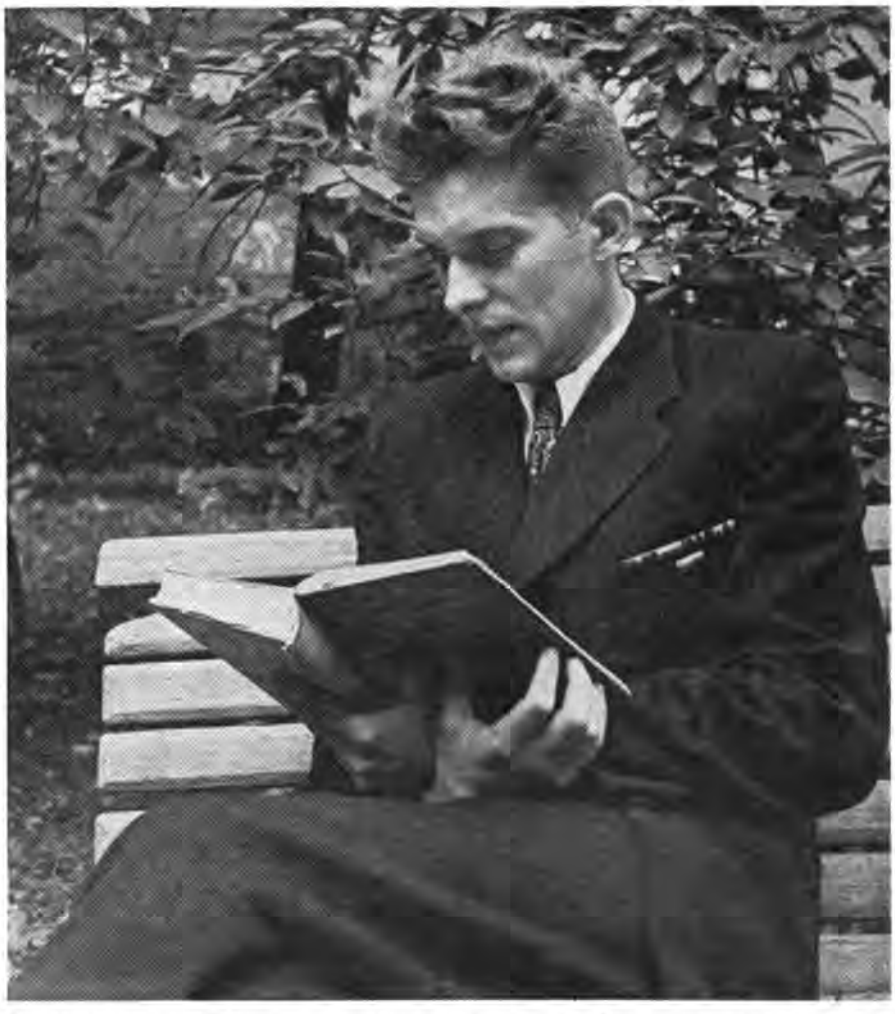
ANOTHER girl graduate, Zoya Akutina, got her diploma from the Moscow Institute of Law. Her father was a Moscow locksmith and Stakhanovite. He was killed in action during the war. Her mother is a shop foreman in a textile plant.

Zoya enrolled in the law institute after completing a 10-year secondary school, but the war interrupted her studies and she joined the Soviet Army with fellow students, returning to the Institute in 1945.

"I am very fond of my profession," she said. "As a pupil in the secondary school, I often used to read or listen to the radio broadcasts of articles and speeches by A. Y. Vyshinsky, the eminent Soviet jurist and today our Minister of Foreign Affairs, and I never failed to be impressed by the profundity of his thoughts and the logic of his reasoning. I learned and am continuing to learn from him to defend staunchly the rights and interests of Soviet citizens.

"Upon graduation from the Institute I was immediately offered work as a consultant in the Ministry of Justice of the Karelo-Finnish SSR at Petrozavodsk, the capital of that Republic. The Stalin Constitution guarantees Soviet citizens the right to an education and I, a daughter of simple working people, was enabled to obtain a secondary, and then a higher education. The Stalin Constitution guarantees Soviet citizens the right to work; and upon completion of my studies, I was given a choice of work in my specialty.

"Our graduating class numbers 360 students, all of whom have already received positions."



SCIENTIST. Igor Sichenikov, graduate of the First Moscow Medical Institute, is taking a postgraduate course.

IGOR SICHENIKOV is a graduate of the First Moscow Medical Institute. He expressed his appreciation for the education he has received and said: "Only one thing was demanded of us—that we study diligently."

The young graduate said his own diploma bears the golden-lettered inscription "With Honor," as do those of many of his friends.

"In a few more days, the newly graduated physicians will leave for all parts of our vast Soviet land. Trains, airplanes, and steamboats will carry them to the Far East, Central Asia, the Baltic Republics, the Caucasus, the Volga Region, and the Urals, where they will devote their energy and knowledge to the noble profession of healing.

"I feel a bit sad at not leaving with the rest, and at the same time I am very happy, for the faculty of the Institute has included me among the 40 students left at the Institute for postgraduate work. I shall specialize in abdominal surgery under the guidance of Prof. Elansky. After three years I shall take examinations and then present a thesis for a higher degree. I wish to become a scientist, and I feel confident that I shall."

Sichenikov's confidence in his future is only a reflection of the attitude of all of the graduates. It is a confidence that is based on facts, on Soviet planning, and on the steady upward march of Soviet industry, science, and agriculture. They know the future is theirs.

Compulsory 7-Year School To Spread Across USSR This Fall

By Professor Eugene Medinsky

Other articles on education by Professor Medinsky appear in the February 11 and 25, 1949 issues of the "Information Bulletin."

ON August 14, 1930, the Government of the Soviet Union introduced universal, compulsory education of children—boys and girls—in seven-year schools in towns, factory districts, and industrial settlements, and in at least a four-year course of elementary schools in rural areas.

The number of pupils in the first four grades of Soviet schools has since then been growing by leaps and bounds. There were 10,300,000 pupils in elementary schools of the USSR in 1928-1929, a figure that increased to 17,700,000 in 1932-1933 and 21,200,000 in 1938-1939. The number of pupils in the fifth, sixth and seventh grades was growing at a still more rapid pace in that decade: from 1,600,000 in 1929-1930 to 8,800,000 in 1938-1939. In the rural areas the number of pupils in the fifth, sixth and seventh grades increased tenfold in the same period: from 533,000 in 1929-1930 to 5,576,000 in 1938-1939.

After the fascists were driven from Soviet soil, the schools, which the Germans had barbarously demolished, were reconstructed, and hundreds of new ones were built. The number of pupils in the first seven grades of Soviet schools has now already surpassed the prewar level.

The achievements of public education in the USSR made it possible to take steps toward the complete elimination of the difference between town and countryside in respect to universal education of children. Universal compulsory seven-year education will extend to rural areas from the current school year.

Boys and girls are educated jointly in four-year (elementary) but not in seven-year schools. All children on attaining seven years of age must enter the first grade of a school. District public education departments and school inspectors supervise the enforcement of this rule instituted by the State. Education in elementary and seven-year schools is free of charge.

The following table shows the teaching plan for seven-year schools in the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic:

Subject of study	Teaching hours per week in the various grades						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Russian language and literature reading	13[1]	14[1]	15[1]	8	10	8	6
Arithmetic	6	7	6	7	7	1	....
Algebra & Geometry	....	....	....	....	....	6	6
Natural Science	....	....	....	3	2	3	2
History	....	....	....	2(3)	2	3(2)	2
Constitution of the USSR	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Geography	....	....	....	3(2)	3	2(3)	2(3)
Physics	....	....	....	....	....	2	3
Chemistry	....	....	....	....	....	....	3(2)
Foreign language	....	....	....	....	4	4	3
Physical training	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Free-hand drawing	1	1	1	1	1	....	....
Mechanical drawing	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Singing	1	1	1	1	....	....	....
Total	22	24	25	27	31	32	32

[1] Including two hours a week for penmanship.

NOTE: The figures in the brackets indicate the number of hours per week in the second half-year.

The teaching plans and curriculums are quite the same in elementary schools and in the first four grades of seven-year schools. On finishing the elementary school, children are admitted to the fifth grade of the seven-year school without an examination.

All subjects in the first four grades are taught by one teacher who conducts his class from the first to the fourth year of education inclusive. Beginning with the fifth grade, teaching of the educational subjects is conducted by teachers specializing in each subject.

Teaching is conducted in accordance with a carefully worked-out curriculum approved by the Ministry of Education in the given Union Republic. An accompanying table gives the teaching plan of seven-year Russian schools in the RSFSR. The teaching plans in non-Russian national schools differ slightly from the above-mentioned one. The main distinction is in the teaching of languages. Instruction of children of all nationalities of the USSR is conducted in their native tongue. Teaching of Russian begins from the second grade. For teaching of Russian in national schools two hours a week is allowed in the second grade, four hours in the third and fourth grades, etc.

In regard to the Russian language (and native language), the task of the school in the first four years of education is to inculcate in the children lasting habits of correct, conscious, and expressive reading and literate writing; to acquaint the pupils with works of literature in their native tongue (poe-

try, fables, extracts from prose) suitable to their respective ages; to develop the speech of the pupils; to give them an elementary knowledge of grammar and rules of spelling. In the lessons in the Russian and native languages, the children in the first three grades, by listening to the explanatory readings and talks of the teachers, gain elementary information about natural science, geography and history.

A systematic course in grammar (together with penmanship and punctuation) is studied in the fifth, sixth and seventh grades. The pupils in these grades become acquainted with the best examples of Russian literature and the literature of the peoples of the USSR.

In arithmetic class, pupils in the first four grades are taught the four sums in whole numbers of any magnitude. both abstract and concrete, the metric system of measures and measures of time, and decimal fractions. The pupils receive elementary information about ordinary fractions and percentages as well as elementary information about geometry. Pupils in the fifth and sixth grades go through a systematic complete course of arithmetic: all sums not only with whole numbers, but also with ordinary and decimal fractions, percentages, proportions, etc.

Algebra and geometry begin to be taught in the sixth and seventh grades, and are continued in the secondary school. In the sixth and seventh grades, teaching of algebra is brought up to equations of the first degree with one unknown, and extraction of the square root (inclusive). Plane geometry is taught in these two grades. In teaching mathematical subjects, great attention is paid to the connection between theory and practice, to the ability of the pupils to apply their mathematical knowledge to the solution of problems in physics and agriculture and other spheres. The organization of teaching mathematics in the Soviet school differs fundamentally from the way in which it was organized in the pre-revolutionary school where mathematics was taught abstractly and was characterized by its formalism.

Natural science is taught to children in elementary schools where they acquire concrete knowledge of the most ordinary objects and phenomena of surrounding nature, and elementary information about agriculture. Botany is taught in the fifth grade and in the first half-year of the sixth grade, and zoology in the second half-year of the sixth and in the seventh grade. Anatomy, the physiology of man, and the principles of Darwinism are subsequently studied in the eighth and ninth grades of the secondary school.

The course in natural science is built up on the basis of Michurinite teaching—Soviet creative Darwinism. This course arms the pupils with the foundations of the dialectic-materialist understanding of nature, acquaints them with the methods of directing the development and formation of organisms and with the successes of socialist agriculture and achievements of Soviet scientists.

A systematic history course starts in the fifth grade. After a brief introduction acquainting the children with primitive society, the ancient East and ancient Greece are studied in the fifth grade, ancient Rome and the early middle ages in the sixth, and the later middle ages and beginning of modern times up to the French Revolution of the eighteenth century in the seventh grade. In history class the pupils learn the materialist understanding of the history of human society.

The course on the Constitution of the USSR, studied in the seventh grade, gives the pupils a knowledge of the state order of the Soviet Union, convincingly shows that the Soviet system is the highest form of democracy, and acquaints the children with the tremendous achievements of socialist construction in the USSR.

Geography begins in the fourth grade. The pupils acquire an elementary knowledge of the physical geography of the earth and of the geography of the Soviet Union. In the fifth grade a systematic course of study begins which continues up to the ninth grade of the secondary school (inclusive), physical geography being studied in the fifth, the parts of the world in the sixth, and the physical geography of the USSR in the seventh grade.

The physics course in the sixth grade gives elementary information about mechanics, and in the seventh grade an elementary knowledge of heat, light, and electricity. The teacher's explanations are accompanied by demonstrations of the phenomena studied and by laboratory work. A systematic course in physics is studied in the senior grades (eighth to tenth) of the secondary school.

The short course in chemistry taught in the seven-year school is of the same nature.

A foreign language usually begins to be taught in Soviet schools in the fifth grade, and teaching continues up to the final grade (inclusive) of the secondary school. During six years, the pupils study one of three languages—English, German, or French.

In the elementary school and in the first three grades of the seven-year school, pupils are promoted from one grade to another without an examination but on the basis of their progress during the year. The knowledge of the pupils is appraised by a system of awarding marks in which five is the highest. On completion of four grades, the pupils undergo a graduation examination for the elementary school course. A pupil is promoted from the fifth to the sixth and from the sixth to the seventh grades on the basis of his progress during the year and the promotion examinations. Pupils undergo graduation examinations on completing their studies in the seven-year school. Graduates from a seven-year school either continue to study in the general educational secondary school or enter a secondary vocational school with a four-year course of training (industrial, agricultural, technical, pedagogical and other schools), or start working in some trade.

Extra-class work is carried on in the schools among children with the object of promoting the interests of pupils in every way and organizing their recreation. This work includes the organization of school festivals, concerts, excursions, and various study and recreational circles.

In 1943 the People's Commissariat of Education of the RSFSR published a manual, *Rules for Pupils,* which formulated what is demanded from pupils during their school hours, as well as at home and on the street. These rules state that it is the duty of the pupils to attend school punctually, to be attentive at lessons, to obey and respect teachers, parents, and elders, to behave modestly and respectably, and to master knowledge steadily and persistently.

Students of Moscow Girls' School Planning Varied Careers

By Nadezhda Aralovets

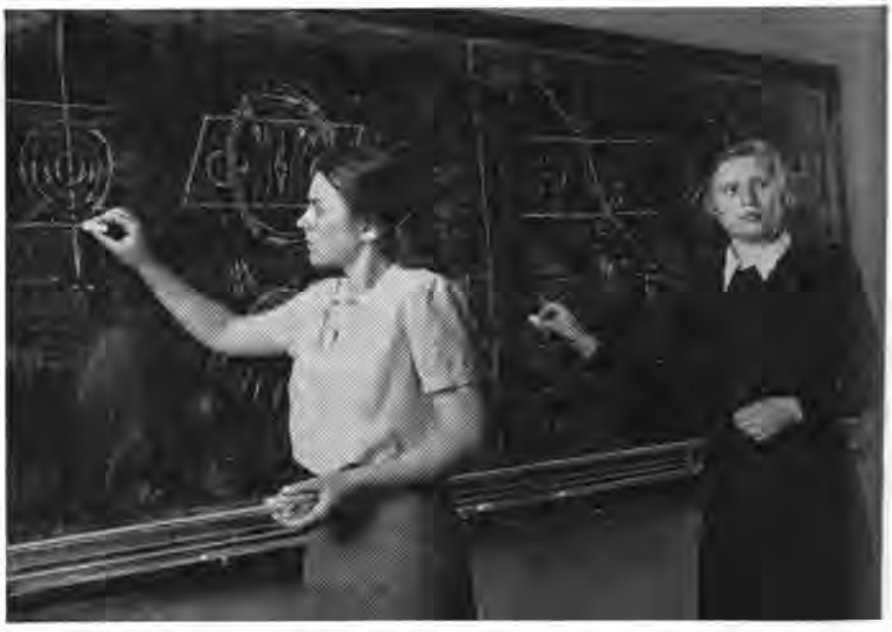
GIRLS' School 609 of the Shcherbakov District in Moscow is a cheerful and light place with flowers everywhere—on the window sills, the broad stairways, and in the sunlit class rooms.

Fourth grade schoolgirls of 11 and 12 as well as 17- and 18-year-olds of the tenth grade were taking their exams the day we visited, and the building was so quiet it was hard to believe anybody was in it. At that time the girls had another few days of study before the time of the final exams and the arrival of the day which they awaited with such keen anticipation—graduation.

At the traditional graduation ball held the end of June, 77 school graduates got their matriculation certificates. After that each girl was free to pursue a career of her own choosing. This choice is the problem confronting the thousands of boys and girls in the Soviet Union completing their secondary education this year.

In all parts of the country, mills, factories and cultural institutions are being built; an attack has been launched against drought to transform barren lands into blossoming orchards; complicated machinery to ease the work of man is constantly being developed; socialist culture is in a process of perpetual enrichment. The continuous growth of the national economy and culture of the Soviet people creates a demand for doctors, teachers, engineers, agriculturists, musicians, actors, geologists, poets—for hundreds of thousands of people of various professions.

For the young school graduates, choice of profession means devoting themselves entirely to the great creative work of the whole society. "The Soviet person strives by his labor to be as useful as possible to socialist society," wrote a tenth-grade student in a composition. "He is happy in the knowledge that he can contribute his bit to the construction of communism, that he will not waste his efforts on the enrichment of the minority, that he will work for a great historical cause." These words reflect the thoughts of Soviet youth.



BLACKBOARD DEMONSTRATION. Irina Seryegina (left) and Natalya Zakharova are tenth-grade pupils in the Moscow school.

Many of the graduates of School 609 will devote themselves to the medical profession, chemistry, teaching, geology, or art. Every girl is sure that the profession she has chosen is the best and most interesting. But all are agreed that in the Soviet Union all trades and professions are interesting and rewarding.

Galia Vasilyeva, a tall girl with long braids of fair hair, has decided to become a teacher. Galia's father is employed at a shoe factory in Moscow. Her mother is a seamstress.

Turning to Galia, I asked:

"What made you decide to go to the Pedagogical Institute?"

"I want to educate children, to help develop their minds, to imbue in them a love for knowledge and work—what can be more interesting than this?"

Galia will not be the only one from the school to attend the Pedagogical Institute. Her friends Galia Budoragina, Nina Furayeva, Lelya Gorshanova, and Natasha Zakharova will accompany her. The friendship of these girls began many years ago at school. Many other young graduates have chosen teaching for a profession.

In 1949 alone the schools in the Russian Federation will admit 25,000 young teachers who graduated from the pedagogical and teachers' institutes.

A large number of girls who finished School 609 decided to specialize in chemistry. They are Irma Kuznetsova, Rufina Petrova, Lilia Koshlakova, Bella Ivlianskaya and others. Irma Kuznetsova wants to do scientific work; Bella Ivlianskaya and Rufina Petrova want to be chemical engineers; all three are going to the Mendeleyev Chemical Institute. Lilia Koshlakova will enter the Lomonosov Chemical Institute. Raisa Cheskis, teacher of chemistry of School 609, played an

important part in helping these girls decide their careers. She is an old and experienced teacher, and she makes her lessons extremely interesting. Chemistry has become one of the most popular subjects in the school.

Tania Krylova decided to follow another course. She intends to go to the Institute of Architecture. What can be more exciting than designing new magnificent structures, helping in the realization of the great program of socialist construction!

Lubov Fedorova is a radio fan. She will study at the Communications Institute.

Irina Yakunina wants to be a doctor. She has applied for admission to the Medical Institute. Tonia Amrom is good at languages. She will continue her education at the Institute of Foreign Languages. Inga Kozlovskaya is the best mathematician in the class. She will specialize in mathematics. Lida Shabrova regards history as the most interesting science. And she will become a historian.

The varied interests of the tenth-grade schoolgirls of School 609 reveals the spiritual wealth inherent in all young people in the socialist country. Yet despite their youth they approach the problem of choice of profession with all seriousness.

This article deals with only a small group of tenth-grade schoolgirls of one of the Moscow schools. But what has been said about them can be said about all Soviet young people finishing secondary schools this year. They all enjoy every opportunity for the development of their inclinations and talents.

And each knows that after graduation from the higher school he will work in the sphere of science, engineering, or culture to which he has decided to devote his life. For to the youth of the Soviet Union belongs the future of the immense wealthy country which places at their disposal all its untold treasures.

Some Facts About Soviet Schools

More than 174,000,000 copies of school text books are being printed for the 1949-1950 term.

There are 400 texts in the languages of the various nationalities of the RSFSR.

During the 1948-1949 school year, more than 220,000 elementary, seven-year, secondary, and technical schools functioned in the Soviet Union. They were attended by more than 34,500,000 pupils.

These schools employed 1,300,000 teachers, or six times more than in pre-revolutionary Russia.

Soviet teachers get much help from the large editions of professional and scientific literature issued by the educational and pedagogical publishing houses of the ministries of education of the Union Republics and regional and territorial publishing houses.

In the Russian Federation during 1948, more than 114,000,000 copies of text books and teaching aids were issued by the Pedagogical Publishing House of the Ministry of Education.

Schools in the Russian Federation are taught by more than 700,000 teachers. This is 45,000 more than in 1947.

The State Children's Literature Publishing House issued 26,500,000 copies of children's books during 1948.

New teachers are being trained in a network of educational establishments that enrolled 211,000 persons in 1948.

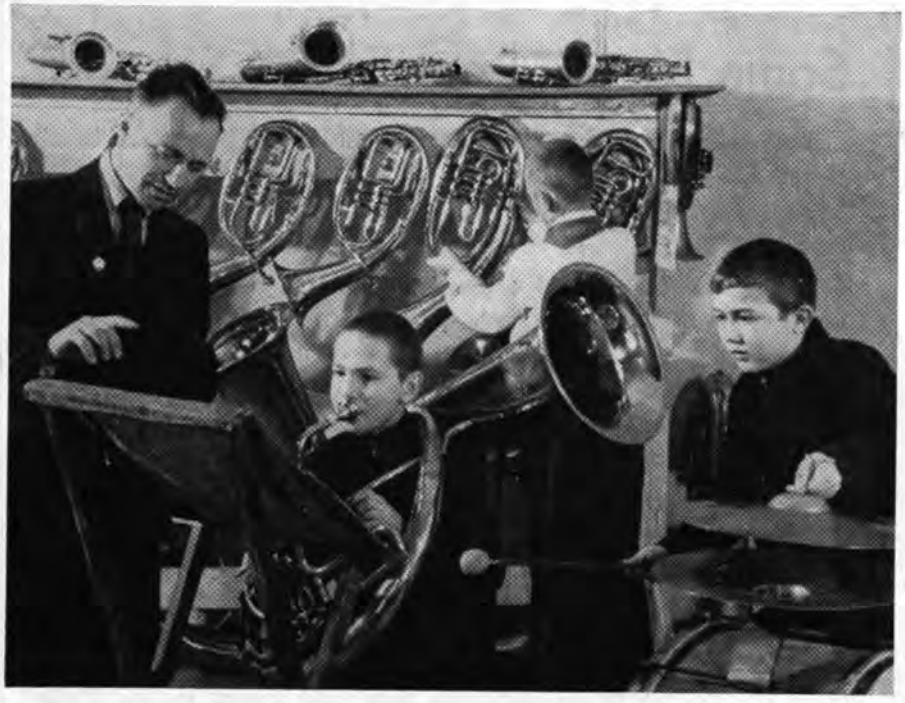


PHYSICS EXAMINATION. Student in the Girls' Secondary School No. 609, in Moscow's Shcherbakov District, is shown taking her examination in physics before the joint board of examiners. Other students are awaiting their tests in the background.

In The Youn

At Y

A typical club for children is the beautifully decorated rooms. Every regional Soviet.



BIG HORN AND DRUM. Borya Spitzin and Valya Rukominikov are eager to join the club orchestra. Their instructor is Pavel Rabotnikov.



CHOREOGRAPHIC CLASS. These schoolgir... fully deco...



CLUB CHORUS. Tamara Polushkina, a fifth-grade pupil who has a good voice and musical ear, acts as the soloist for the club chorus.



CLUB LIBRARY. More than 10,000 volumes ... Club library for th...

oneers Club
slavl

Yaroslavl on the Volga with its 62
maintained at the expense of the



expert instruction in the light and taste-
allroom.



n the shelves of the Yaroslavl Pioneers
of Soviet children.



YOUNG NATURALISTS. Collections of butterflies and other insects are mounted during the summer vacation period.



MODEL HYDROPLANE. Boys of the model plane circle completed this one in five months. It has a gasoline engine.



MOUNTAIN HIKERS. The trail leads along a mountain stream.

Summer Days

More than 5,000,000 Soviet children will spend their vacation in camp this summer. These photos were made in the Caucasus of the Kabardinian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.



MICHURINISTS. Children visit a fruit-growing station in Nalchik and inspect a new apple variety.



FOLK DANCE. Zoya Atalikova and Anatole Digmenov, of Volni Aul, rehearse traditional steps.



RIPE FRUIT. Pioneer Adelia Verzhbitskaya admires lemons at a camp in Dolinskoye.



SUMMER READING. Emma Safronova, Alla Vinogradova, and Ludmila Basova enjoy a book.



VIOLINIST PRACTICES OUT-OF-DOORS. Lyusa Zhukova, a pupil of the children's musical school of the Kabardinian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, continues her studies during the summer months.



FLOWER GAME. Children on a hike stop to rest and enjoy a favorite game.



ASSEMBLY IN CAMP. Members of a Pioneer Camp in Dolinskoye, near Nalchik, Kabardinian ASSR, line up for new day's program, of hiking, swimming and sports.



ALL ABOARD! Chief Conductor Anatole Reznikov, a schoolboy, signals for departure.

Tiny Railroad in Stalingrad

A smart railroad station stands on the banks of the Volga in Stalingrad. In the stationmaster's office sits Victor Kleshchev, a fifth-grade pupil of the city's 52nd Secondary School. He is on duty at the station, and his office is equipped with a telegraph, telephone, and other instruments. Beyond the windows are the switchman's booth and the semaphores, protecting the approach to the station.

A train stands at the platform with blue cars and a locomotive with the inscription "Malaya Stalingradskaya" (Small Stalingrad). The locomotive, coaches, and station buildings are all of miniature size.

Anatole Reznikov, chief conductor, sounds the whistle for departure. The young passengers wave out of the windows, and then Yuri Nesterov, locomotive engineer who recently celebrated his fourteenth birthday, moves the throttle, and the tiny train moves ahead.

The Small Stalingrad Railway was built in 1948 by Stalingrad railwaymen as a present to the children of the heroic city. There



TRAINS PASSING AT STATION. A passenger locomotive on the children's railroad in Stalingrad passes a string of cars on a siding. These tiny railroads are extremely popular with children.

are many other such railways for children in other cities of the USSR.

It is planned to extend the line of this miniature railroad to pass the children's park which is being laid out in the valley of the River Tsaritsa, a small tributary of the Volga. A station-club will be built for the young railwaymen, a depot, a bridge across the river, and a tunnel—just like on a huge, 1,000 mile line.

Children interested in railroading become acquainted with all phases of the profession on the miniature line. They choose the particular task that most appeals to them, and three daily "shifts" service the Small Stalingrad Railway—but without interfering with school work. Each shift has stationmasters, engineers, dispatchers, switchmen, and conductors. They are taught by the best specialists and teachers but never devote more than six hours weekly to this extra-curricular activity.

With the summer holidays in full swing, more than 600 Stalingrad children are taking part in the various activities in connection with the miniature railroad. And they enjoy every minute of it.



GOOD-BYE! Zoya Svyatysheva and Ella Ryazantseva, young passengers, wave to friends.



CLEAR TRACK AHEAD. Young Yuri Nesterov, locomotive engineer on the children's railroad in Stalingrad, sits in the engine cab. He is a fifth-grade pupil in Stalingrad's Secondary School No. 15

Moscow Tots

Moscow has 154 consultation centers, 220 nurseries, and 31 maternity homes. Every care and attention is given to Soviet mothers and children. The photos on these pages show typical institutions found throughout the USSR.



PLAYROOM. This sunny, well equipped room is in Moscow Nursery No. 36.



A LITTLE MUSCOVITE. This toddler is enjoying herself in the playroom of one of the Soviet capital's nurseries.



MATERNITY HOME. During convalescence mothers relax in the reception room of one of Moscow's homes.



DINNERTIME. Nursery tots are given expert care and every attention throughout the day.



CONSULTATION CENTER. Professional advice is free to all mothers at these centers in the capital.



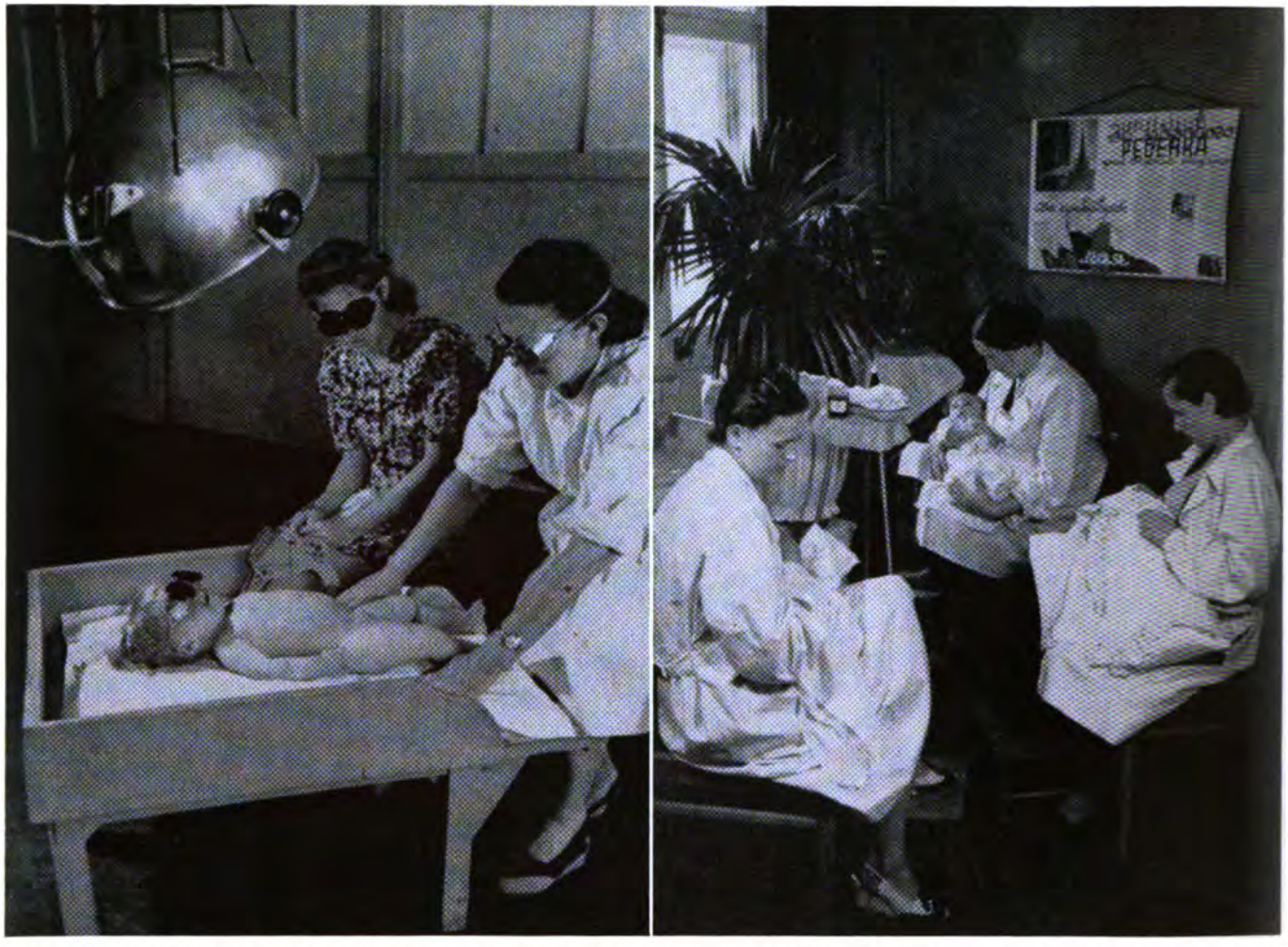
TWIN BROTHERS. Shura and Borya Kreslavsky were found in two different moods by the photographer when he visited the Children's Consultation Center No. 75 in Moscow recently.



GUIDANCE. Mothers-to-be attend lecture by a physician of the Moscow City Health Department.



PLAYPEN IN MOSCOW NURSERY. This attractive fixture enables nurses to care for four toddlers at the same time. Modern methods and equipment are the rule.



ULTRA-VIOLET TREATMENT AND FEEDING TIME. Soviet babies get the best of care. The child at the left is being given "artificial sunlight," while the mothers at the right are breast-feeding their children in the special room set aside in a nursery for this purpose. Mothers get time off from work to feed their infants.

Special Rights Backed by Law

Soviet State Shows Great Concern For Welfare of Mothers

By Klavdia Shashkova

Of the staff of the newspaper "Medical Worker"

FROM the very first days of the establishment of Soviet power, the Soviet State has shown profound concern for mother and child welfare. As far back as December 28, 1917, only two months after the October Revolution, V. I. Lenin signed a decree on the protection of motherhood and childhood. In that decree it was stated:

"Through the darkness and unconsciousness of the oppressed people, through the sluggishness and indifference of the class state, 2,000,000 infant lives that had hardly begun to glow were extinguished annually. Yearly 2,000,000 tormented mothers watered Russian soil with bitter tears when burying with their own horny hands the prematurely-perished, innocent victims of a hideous order."

The decree called for establishing those institutions which would "preserve the mother for the child and the child for the mother."

So important was this task deemed by the Soviet Government that by the end of the first decade after the Revolution there were functioning in the Soviet Union 1,123 women's and children's medical consultation centers and more than 1,600 kindergartens, and the number of beds in maternity homes had increased to 12,221.

At the end of the second decade, in 1936, a new decree provided for an increase in material aid to pregnant women and instituted state aid to mothers of large families. It increased the appropriations for the extension of the network of maternity homes, kindergartens, and medical consultation centers for mother and child.

The total sum paid out in allowances to mothers of many children amounted to 900,000,000 rubles in 1936, to 955,-

712,000 rubles in 1937, to 1,106,400,000 rubles in 1939, and to 1,131,955,000 rubles in 1941. In all, the Soviet Government paid out 7,500,000,000 rubles in allowances to mothers of large families during the eight years between 1936 and 1943. In the three years following—from 1944 to 1947—7,300,000,000 rubles was spent for the same purpose.

By the beginning of the Second World War there was a huge network of children's institutions, 3,500 women's and children's medical consultation centers in towns and 2,300 in rural areas, 13,135 permanent nurseries in towns and countryside, and 20,000 physicians specializing in pediatrics and many thousands of nurses to protect the health of children.

In the grim years of the war, the efforts of the Soviet Government were directed toward helping the children primarily in the districts threatened by the enemy. It also did everything possible to restore normal living conditions for the children in districts liberated from German occupation. In 1943 a decision was adopted by the Council of Ministers of the USSR which provided for the organization of children's homes where youngsters who had lost their parents and relatives could find shelter and tender care.

The decree published by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on July 8, 1944, instituted high-ranking decorations for mothers with large families, increased state aid to pregnant women, mothers of many children, and unmarried mothers, and extended further the protection of motherhood and childhood.

The new decree provided state allowances to mothers having two children on the birth of the third and every subsequent child. This allowance is paid from the second to the fifth year of the child's life. It also instituted payment of an allowance to unmarried mothers for the maintenance of the child until its twelfth year.

The right to work is guaranteed to an expectant mother, and the law forbids overtime work after her fourth month of pregnancy. Refusal to employ a woman because she is pregnant is punishable by six months' imprisonment or a fine of 1,000 rubles. A repetition of the offense is punishable by two years' imprisonment.

An expectant mother is guaranteed the same wages as she earned prior to her pregnancy (even in those cases where it is necessary to give her easier work), and a reduction of wages on account of pregnancy is punishable in the same way as a refusal to employ her.



MOSCOW MILK KITCHEN. Infant formulas are prepared here on doctor's prescriptions. This station in the Stalin District serves 15,000 bottles daily.

According to the decree, an expectant mother has the right to a leave of absence from work for 35 days before and 42 days after delivery in normal birth. In the event of abnormal parturition or the birth of twins, the leave after delivery is extended to 56 days.

When the mother returns to work after maternity leave, she is given special working conditions. The law forbids overtime and night work for nursing mothers. They are given additional time off during working hours to feed their children. The period allowed for nursing the baby may not be less than 30 minutes, and the interval between feedings not more than three and one-half hours. These feeding intervals count as working time.



NURSERY. This is a room for newborn babies in Maternity Home 18 in Moscow.

If a child under two becomes ill, the mother is granted leave of absence from work with the usual allowance paid to incapacitated workers.

Today, not quite 32 years after the December 1917 decree, there exists throughout the Soviet Union an extensive network of maternity hospitals, mother and child consultation centers, milk kitchens, children's hospitals, kindergartens, and nurseries.

More than 800,000 children are now accommodated in permanent nurseries and 4,000,000 in seasonal nurseries (nurseries organized on collective and state farms for the period of field work). There are 8,000 mother and child consultation centers.

Since 1944, 2,500,000 mothers have been decorated with the Order of Motherhood Glory and the Motherhood Medal. The title of Mother Heroine has been conferred upon 28,500 women.

The numerous measures adopted by the Soviet State for the protection of mothers and children have paid dividends. Childbirth mortality, infant mortality, and illness among children have been enormously reduced.

The happy synthesis of woman's role as a mother and her role as a human being is found in the USSR.

The children of the USSR, reared by enlightened mothers who are assisted with financial and cultural aid from the State, are the great benefactors of this system—the whole family unit is strengthened as a result of it.

People's Democracies of Europe Top Prewar Production

By L. Karasin

In this article, the Soviet writer L. Karasin outlines the economic progress achieved since the war in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Bulgaria, which have established people's governments and have organized their economies in the people's interest.

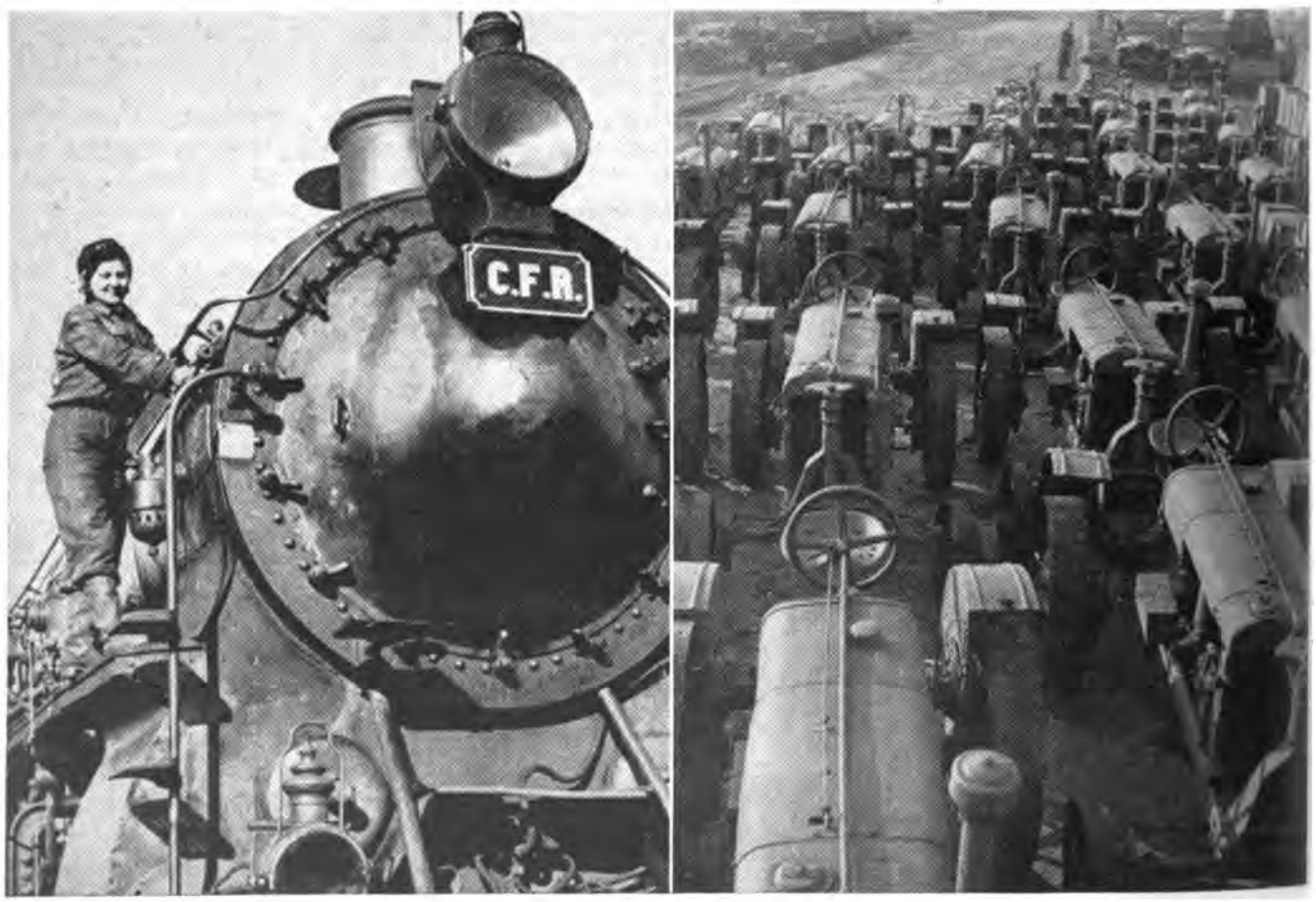
Industrial expansion, agricultural progress, and the standard of living of the ordinary family have made great strides in these countries since 1945. Karasin cites the reasons for this progress.

THE People's Democracies of Eastern Europe have attained, in the short space of time since the end of the Second World War, economic and cultural progress which would have been impossible and inconceivable under their prewar capitalist systems.

The damage done to the Central and Southeastern European countries by the German-fascist invaders was so great that it seemed as though decades would be required to recover from it. And this would have been so if everything had remained as of old in those countries. But the peoples of Eastern Europe chose a new road—a short-cut to a really good life—the path of socialist development, and their achievements of the past four years foretell the wonderful future for the common man in these countries.

By the end of 1948, three and one-half years after the war, the People's Democracies had succeeded not only in regaining the prewar level of industrial output but in exceeding it by a substantial margin. Poland topped the prewar level by 51 per cent, Czechoslovakia by 10 per cent, Hungary by 27 per cent, and Bulgaria by 71 per cent. Agricultural production, which suffered great damage from German occupation, has also made wonderful progress.

The constant growth of industry



ROMANIA MOVES FORWARD. Maria Nedea is the first woman locomotive engineer in the new People's Democracy. The tractor pool at the right shows machines imported from the Soviet Union for Romanian agriculture.

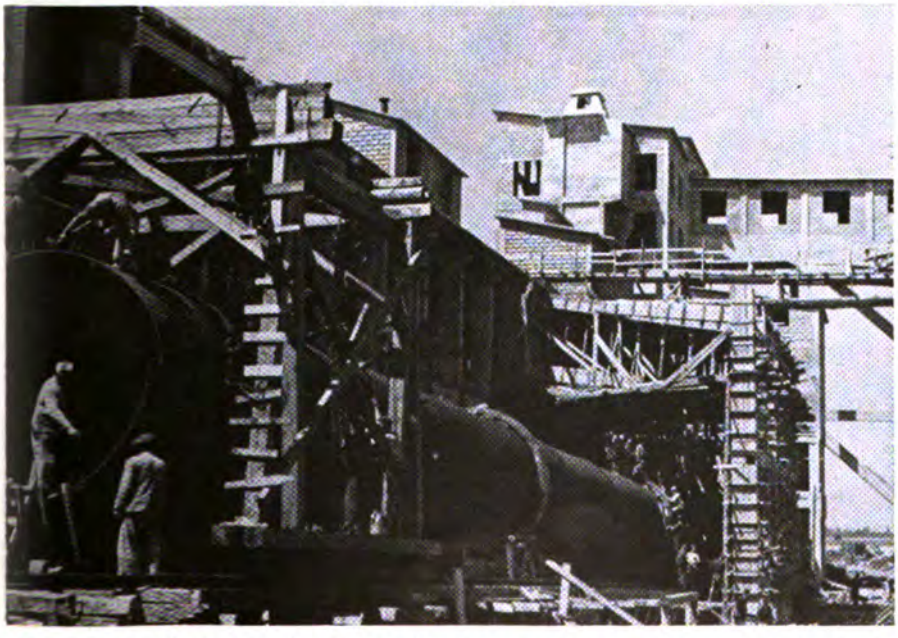
gave rise to a new problem—the shortage of labor. The rise of employment in industry can be judged from the following figures: in Poland the number of workers, exclusive of agricultural workers, increased from 2,700,000 in 1918 to nearly 3,500,000 by July 1, 1948, or by 26 per cent—and this despite the fact that Poland's population declined by almost one-third as a result of German occupation. Similar increases are true of the other East European countries. Unemployment, which today holds in its grip millions of working people in capitalist countries, has disappeared in the People's Democracies.

The new system, along with the unprecedented progress made in economic restoration and development, also introduced fundamental changes in the position of the working class. Laws on the 8-hour working day, equal pay for equal work for men and women, and state social insurance in cases of illness, old age, and disability have been adopted and applied in these countries.

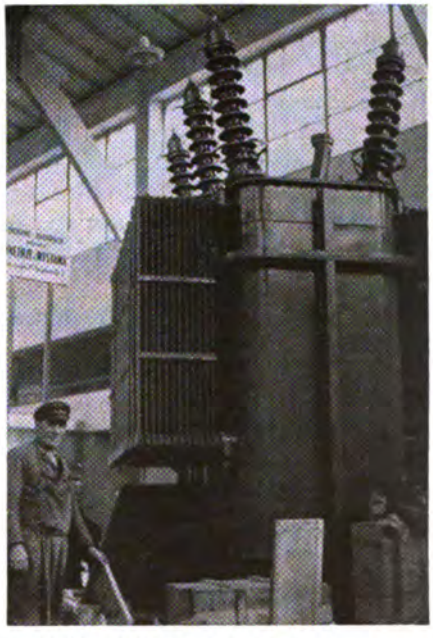
The average wages and real wages of factory and office workers have increased everywhere. In Hungary real wages increased by 20 per cent as compared with the prewar level, and in Poland by 10 per cent. Substantial increases have taken place in Czecho-



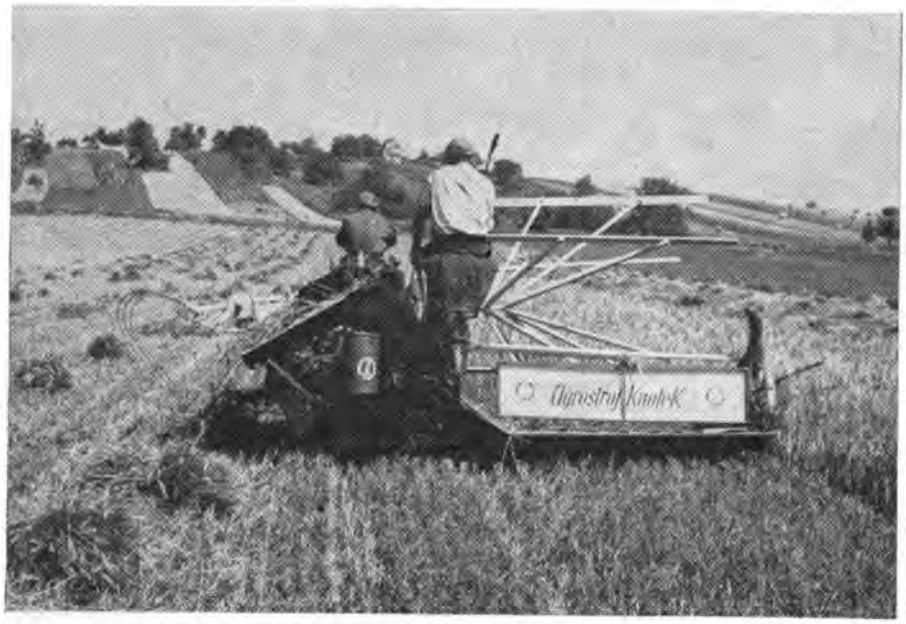
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN MILL. Peasant girl in a new plant moved from Sudetenland to Slovakia has learned a textile plant job.



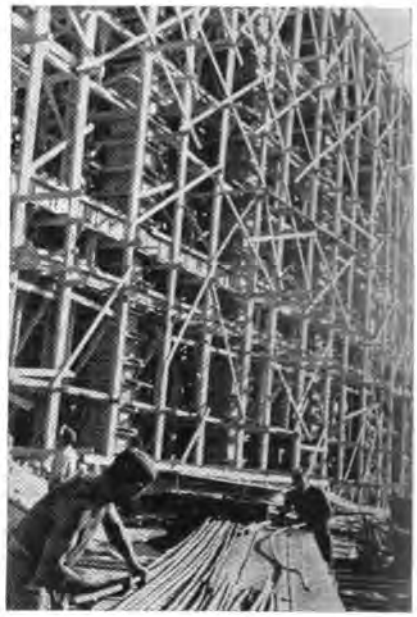
BULGARIA BUILDS. Workmen install a heavy conduit for a new chemical plant.



POLISH EXHIBIT. Transformer shown at the International Fair in Poznan.



CZECHS BUILT IT. This small combine marked a new path for Czechoslovakia. The country had none before the war. The first machines used were imported. Czechoslovakian industry built the machine shown here.



POWER PLANT FOR BULGARIA. The scaffolding is up for a new steam plant.

slovakia and Bulgaria too.

The standard of living of the people was advantageously affected by the increase in industrial and agricultural production since this made possible the resumption of normal trade and the gradual elimination of rationing. Hungary has almost completely abolished the rationing system, and in Poland rationing no longer exists. Prices for food and manufactured goods are being reduced in all the People's Democracies, and the prewar consumption per capita of foodstuffs and manufactured goods has already been exceeded in Poland.

The acute housing problem inherited from capitalism is being solved. Large-scale building of new homes is going on everywhere. In Poland alone approximately 353,140,000 cubic feet of dwelling houses will be commissioned this year.

Each year the state and municipal budgets appropriate larger sums for public utilities, hospitals, polyclinics, schools, nurseries, and theaters. This year state appropriations in Czechoslovakia were increased by 1,600,000,000 koruna for social insurance and by 3,800,000,000 koruna for public health.

The state budget of the new Poland assigns 22 per cent of all expenditures for the development of education and 10.5 per cent for social maintenance and public health. This year 500,000 factory and office workers will be able to spend their vacations in sanatoriums and rest homes. Such facts can be cited for the other People's Democracies too.

It is important to note that in a number of countries of Eastern Europe the minimum wage exempted from taxes was recently raised. In Bulgaria 450,000 peasants were fully exempted from taxes. In Czechoslovakia all farmers who have less than 50 acres do not pay taxes.

The social and economic reforms effected in these countries laid the foundation for the rise in the standard of living not only for the working people in towns and cities—its far reaching effect extended to the peasantry too. Agrarian reform which abolished land ownership by landlords turned over more than 24,710,000 acres to



WARSAW REBUILDS. The war-wrecked Polish capital boasts many fine new apartments for workers.

peasants who previously had little or no land.

Efforts are being made to lighten the tasks of the peasantry and to advance agricultural standards. In this connection mechanization of agriculture is a point of concentration. The number of state-owned machine-and-tractor stations is growing. There are 22,000 tractors already working the fields in Czechoslovakia, and 15,000 in Poland.

The constant rise in the material well-being of the masses demonstrates the invincible strength of the new governments. In a recent speech dedicated to the successes and new tasks of democratic Hungary, Vice-Premier Matyas Rakosi said:

"We consider our economic achievements exceedingly important, but we do not forget for a single moment that for People's Democracies man is the most precious thing. . . . . and if we know that our people have exceeded the prewar level not only economically but also for the rate of increase of the population and for the organization of public health, this serves as one more proof that the development of every field of our life is sound and even. If we now have more marriages, if the birth rate is higher and the death rate is lower, if we succeeded in lowering the death rate of newborn infants from nine to six per cent, this fully reflects the substantial improvement of the economic and living conditions of the working people."

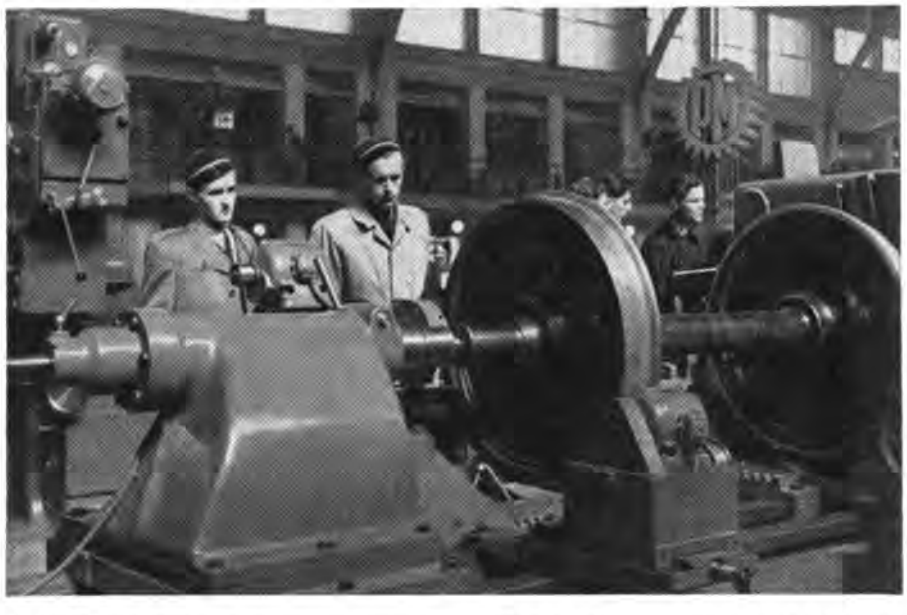
Striking changes also occurred in the cultural life of the people. An extensive chain of schools has been set up to eliminate illiteracy among adults. In Bulgaria, in postwar years, 270 new elementary schools were built, and the number of secondary schools was doubled. Universities in Czechoslovakia now have one and one-half times more students than before the war. New higher educational establishments have been opened in all these countries. Three universities were established in Bulgaria, two in Poland, and one in Romania. Albania has opened her first institution of higher learning. The student body no longer consists of sons and daughters of the rich but of children of workers, office employees, and the toiling peasantry.

Such are the advances in the improvement of the economic and cultural conditions of ordinary people registered by the People's Democracies. And everyone is certain that tomorrow life will be still better. This certainty springs from the realization that the people are the masters of the country and its wealth. They see how the national economy constantly gains strength and how the material well-being of the people keeps pace. They are confident of further advances in their living and cultural standards because they know that economic progress was attained by their own forces and means and with the assistance of the Soviet Union. The co-operation of the USSR is a guarantee of further success.

Energetically working for the benefit of the cause of peace, democracy, and progress, the people of Eastern Europe are consolidating the people's democratic system which is bringing them prosperity and the good things of life formerly denied to them.



HUNGARIANS GET LAND. Representatives of the new government watch as land is measured for distribution to small peasants.



POLISH INDUSTRY. Students examine an exhibit of heavy industry at the International Fair in Poznan.

She Began As Mill Worker

Daughter of Ignorant Kirghiz Peasant Becomes Physician and Deputy

By Sergei Savin

MURATBAI, an old Kirghiz peasant, was bedridden in the Kirghiz village of Uzarush.

There in the highlands of Tian-Shan, the old peasant recalled how some 35 years ago his fellow-villager, Baidaly Karatalov, became ill in the prime of his youth and vigor. There were no doctors then in Kirghizia—only quacks who ground "powders" for their patients and had them stare at a copper vessel to "lure the evil spirit," which disease was believed to be, from the body.

Baidaly died because the powders and the vessel had not worked. He left a wife, Sabira, and Kulbara, their three-year-old daughter. Baidaly's widow and child moved in with relatives in the Kirghiz town of Pishpek, and nothing more was heard of the family in Uzarush.

But now Muratbai was in a city hospital, and he heard the patients talking of doctors and of how patients were treated.

"Kulbara, the daughter of the dead Baidaly from the village of Uzarush, is also a doctor at the hospital," he was told.

Muratbai could not believe it. Not only had there been no doctors in the Baidaly family—but there also had been no quacks.

But then a dark-haired woman in white entered the ward. She was about 38, a typical Kirghiz woman of slight build. She approached Muratbai.

"Our new patient?" she asked. "Let's get acquainted." She gave her name. Old Muratbai was stunned.

But it was true. Kulbara Baidalieva was really a doctor. She had received her degree at the Kirghiz State Medical Institute in Frunze, had taken postgraduate work and now was practicing at the hospital. Moreover, she was a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Kirghiz Republic.

A doctor and member of the republican parliament—that is what his fellow-villager's daughter is now.



Dr. Kulbara Baidalieva

After a complete examination of her patient, Baidalieva conferred with two other persons in white smocks. Muratbai heard Kulbara pronounce a word he dreaded to hear—"operation." But he put his trust in the doctors, and the operation was successful. Three weeks later he was en route to his collective farm to resume his post as a team leader. And he lost no time in telling the story to his associates.

Kulbara Baidalieva's life story is one worth telling. When she was a child, there were no schools in her native village and only two or three of the local rich peasants could read or write—and even they could only scrawl their names.

Under the Soviets, however, many schools opened in Kirghizia. Kulbara's ambition was to become a physician or an engineer. But when she arrived in the capital city of Frunze, she knew she had to have a minimum amount of schooling, and she could not write.

The help she needed came from the trade-union committee of Frunze's First Garment Factory. She was given living quarters, and the group arranged for her meals and for her enrollment in a night school. She completed the course and turned out to be a good worker—a Stakhanovite on her job. Her popularity led to her election as chairman of the union's committee on educational and mass work.

Because of her outstanding work Kulbara was awarded a Certificate of Merit by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Kirghizia. In 1939 she joined the Communist Party.

But still her thirst for knowledge was unsatisfied, and finally she won her way into the preparatory class for the Tashkent Industrial Academy and soon was enrolled as a freshman.

When the war began she worked with one of the district Soviets, giving aid to servicemen's families. She again moved ahead, being transferred to the medical college. In this, as in her other work, she was outstanding, and in her third year she was granted the Stalin scholarship which she kept until she was graduated with honors in 1948. She then took a postgraduate course.

Today, from the mountains of Tian-Shan to the Pamirs, the name of this remarkable woman is known. One reads about Kulbara Baidalieva in Kirghiz magazines and newspapers. Her advice is frequently sought, and in 1947 the citizens of Frunze elected Baidalieva to the Supreme Soviet of the Kirghiz Republic. She devotes her best efforts to the public welfare.

This erstwhile ignorant Kirghiz girl has developed through her own persistent efforts and study from an ordinary shop girl into a physician and public figure. And today great prospects and a wide field of fulfillment lie before her.

Visitors Bow in Water Polo, Too

Soviet Swimming Team Turns Back Crack Czechoslovak Squad

By B. Sokolov
(Master of Sports)

THE summer sports season in the USSR is in full swing. It is chock full of all kinds of events this year. Hundreds of thousands of young Soviet sportsmen are taking a hand in keenly contested athletic battles on the soccer fields, volleyball and basketball courts, cinder tracks, and swimming pools.

One of the most interesting sports events of the season was the recent comradely international swimming match between picked teams representing Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

The first event on the program was the 100-meter race free style, in the men's division. The Kiev ace, A. Drapi, came in first with ease. A. Liebel from Leningrad was second, and the Czech swimmer M. Bubnik registered third, losing to Drapi by 3.3 seconds.

A keen battle took place in the 100-meter breast stroke event. Representing the USSR in that race was the record-holder L. Meshkov, who was first, covering the distance in 1 minute 15.7 seconds. The time of the Czech swimmer V. Skovais, who came in second, was 1 minute 17.5 seconds. That's a new record for Czechoslovakian swimmers.

Honored Master of Sports of the Soviet Union N. Kryukov, employing new swimming technique in the back stroke, captured top honors in the 100-meter event. The Soviet swimmer S. Semenenko was second, and the Czech contestant I. Potuzhnik third.

The Soviet swimmer V. Ushakov won the 200-meter, free style course. Bartushek, representing Czechoslovakia came in second, 3.5 seconds behind.

First places in the women's contests also went to the Soviet participants. M. Gavrish from Vinnitsa captured first place in the 100-meter breast stroke contest establishing a new Ukrainian record. Second place was taken by V. Prashilova from Czechoslovakia.



AFTER DUAL MEET. USSR record-holder L. Meshkov chats with Czechoslovak stars. From left to right: Meshkov, L. Komadel, V. Prashilova. Y. Marzhik, and V. Skovais.

The 100-meter back stroke contest saw the Soviet swimmer V. Malygina come in first, registering 1 minute 19.7 seconds in that contest. She beat the Czech swimmer S. Nagovsku by 6.6 seconds.

Top honors in the 100-meter, free style event were captured by V. Vasilyeva, representing the Soviet team. She beat Z. Bechvarovska by 3 seconds.

The combined 3 x 100-meter relay event for women was captured by the Soviet contestants V. Malygina (back stroke), M. Gavrish (butterfly) and K. Vasilyeva (free style). The Soviet trio beat the Czech team by 17.7 seconds. The winners covered the relay in 3 minutes 56.5 seconds.

The men's 4 x 100-meter relay (butterfly), was covered by the Soviet team consisting of E. Edasi, N. Kryukov, P. Skripchenkov, and L. Meshkov in 4 minutes 44.2 seconds. The Czech team lost by 10.5 seconds.

Top honors in the springboard diving competition went to the Soviet swimmer R. Brenner. D. Krchma, from Czechoslovakia, registered second.

The contests were wound up with a water polo match beween a picked Czechoslovakian team and the USSR Navy team. The players set a terrific pace and the match was full of breath-taking moments. The Soviet water poloists won that game by a 7 to 2 score.

The meet between swimmers, divers, and water polo players of the USSR and Czechoslovakia took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere and attracted a great number of spectators. The competition between athletes of the two friendly countries resulted in a victory for the Soviet team with the general score of 88 to 49 points.

A Muscovite's Diary

ONE of my very dear friends has two beautiful children who were born deaf and dumb. We were grief-stricken when, some time after the birth of each child, this was discovered. But today we have cause for celebration—the children will be able to speak! Since they are both still very young—one is 2 and the other 4 years old—it may well be that they will be able to speak before they are fully conscious of their disability.

Academician Oparin, reporting at the session held by the Biological Section of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow, told of an original method of restoring speech to children deaf and dumb from birth. This method was worked out on the basis of Pavlov's research on the physiology of the higher nervous activity. Pavlov, as I am sure you know, was our great scientist who did such wonderful work on conditioned reflex. His experiments with dogs was publicized the world over.

Kara-Kum Canal Will Water Desert

The geological explorations on the territory for the Kara-Kum Canal in Turkmenia have been completed. This was a major stage in the preparatory work for the canal—and had to be completed before the area is flooded.

Hundreds of wells up to 558 feet deep have been drilled, and over 250 miles of the canal's course have been surveyed.

This entire project of irrigating a desert is a very complicated and interesting one. Soil research and land reclamation expeditions are studying over 124,000 acres of land in the Murghab River basin through which irrigation canals will feed the waters of the Amu-Darya River to collective farm fields. Trees are being planted to reclaim wasteland, and barriers and dikes are being erected to stem the shifting sands. The project is scheduled to be completed in 1952.

Canal Network To Serve Georgia

There is a very important irrigation network of canals being worked on in Georgia too. This 375-mile system will convert scores of thousands of acres of desolate lands in the Samgori Valley into orchards, vineyards, vegetable gardens and cotton plantations.

The system is being built in two sections. At present the Upper Samgori network is being developed, and when that is completed the lower Samgori section will be built.

The Samgori is regarded as a people's construction job, and thousands of collective farmers from different districts of Georgia are helping to dig the trunk canal. Competition for early completion of the main structures is under way.

Appliances Common To USSR, Also

MANY of my readers have written asking for details of everyday life in our country, and as a starter I know of no better way than to show through photographs some of the common household equipment.

For instance, there is the mass-produced electrical refrigerator which is illustrated here. This is the smallest model and is widely offered for sale for small families.



FOR SOVIET HOMES. This is a small home refrigerator which is in mass production.

While many foreigners think of samovars when they think of Russians, I can assure them that we drink lots of coffee these days and brew it in electric percolators.



ELECTRIC PERCOLATOR. Here is one of several models offered to Soviet housewives.

Soviet housewives, in the city and on the farms, are using electric irons since we have a constantly increasing network of power stations in the USSR.



STEAM IRON. Housewives find these handy irons save using a pressing cloth.

Among the popular types is the steam iron pictured herewith. We also have lighter models, and all this equipment is available in state stores or in co-operative shops.

Floating Clubs Owned by Unions

"Floating Clubs" cruise up and down many of the rivers of the Soviet

The "Muscovite" will be glad to have readers' suggestions as to subjects they would like to see covered in future "Diaries." Suggestions should be sent to "Muscovite," c/o USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D. C.

Union. Among them is one operated by the Loggers' and Raftsmen's Union. It is a big, two-story boat with a library, a reading room, radios, restrooms, and a sound motion picture installation.

This club's route is up the Kama River, a Volga tributary. It makes stops at many places bringing entertainment and culture to loggers whose work takes them to outlying regions.

Rural Club Designs On Exhibition

I've just come from the Moscow Architect's House where an exhibition of 450 draft layouts of village club buildings is taking place.

These layouts are the result of a contest sponsored by the Soviet Architects Union of the USSR. The participants, who include 25 collective farmers in addition to several hundred architects, displayed great ingenuity in designing new types of rural clubs for cultural centers in the Soviet countryside.

Family of Farmer Shows Soviet Success

You know, of course, that I am not a young man. Without revealing my age I can tell you that in my life I have lived under three systems of government, and so I have a good basis for comparison. And there are some things today that never cease to fill me with wonder, although they have already become the rule and not the exception.

Sharip Rajabov is a collective farmer with eight children—five sons and three daughters. His elder son, Zarif, is a Doctor of Science (History) and head of the Tajik State University; Latif, his second son is a Master of Science in Chemistry and recently completed his thesis for his Doctor's degree; Sali, his third son, is a Master of Science in History, and is the author of several works on the history of the state and laws of the peoples of Central Asia. He too is working on his Doctor's thesis. Sharip and Kharif, the two younger sons, the former a historian, the latter an economist, are both working for their Master's degree.

Sharip's daughters are following the same path as their brothers: Salomat is a high school teacher, Markhamat just graduated from a pedagogical institute, and Sharofat, the youngest child, just finished high school.

Sharip Rajabov, father of these children, learned to read and write when he was an adult—in Soviet times.

Kazakh Republic Graduates 168,500

More than 1,000,000 children attended schools in the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic this year—8,500 graduated from high school, and 160,000 graduated from elementary school and will attend junior high school.

The Kazakhstan State University, which was started after the October Revolution (there were no colleges in Kazakhstan before the Revolution, and only two per cent of the total population was literate), will now have two new faculties—philosophy and economics.

Soviet Farmers Get More Movies

The gap between our Soviet cities and the countryside is being bridged as clubs, libraries, and the radio enter the everyday life of the farmers.

In 1940 we had 15,020 film projectors in rural areas. Half were destroyed in the war. At the end of last year we had 20,269, and at the end of this year the goal is 26,826. Most of these installations are mobile, touring from village to village.

Before the war, each projector served an average of 14 villages. Today each serves not more than three, giving more films to the country folk.

New Rate Offered Group Subscribers

A special rate for group subscriptions of ten or more copies of the *Information Bulletin* is being offered for a limited time at $1.00 each per year. All copies must go to the same address.

Clubs, organizations and others desiring to take advantage of this new group rate should make out checks to the *Information Bulletin of the Embassy of the USSR*. The address is 2112 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 8, D. C.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

August 1-August 14

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from August 1 to August 14. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in two periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. and from 8:30 P.M. to 10:15 P.M.

Radio listeners may hear the 6:20-7:30 P.M. broadcast over these frequencies: 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31 and 15.39 megacycles.

The 8:30 to 10:15 P.M. programs may be heard on 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31, 15.39 and 15.41 megacycles.

The first news broadcast begins at 6:25 P.M. and runs 10 minutes. The second news broadcast is at 9:35 P.M. and runs 15 minutes. Additionally, there is a press review at 6:45 P.M. and a foreign affairs commentary at 7:18 P.M. On the second program, the press review is repeated at 9:37 P.M. There are news briefs at 10 P.M. and a commentary on topics of the day at 10:04 P.M. nightly.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, August 1 and August 8—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, August 2 and August 9—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, August 3 and August 10—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, August 4 and August 11—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, August 5 and August 12—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, August 6 and August 13—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, August 7 and August 14—concerts.

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SUGAR CANDY. A Leningrad factory girl racks finished goods. Soviet confectionery production is 38 per cent above that of 1948. FRONT COVER. Vitali Mikhailov, crack Moscow steel maker, contributed to the sharp rise in Soviet steel production. BACK COVER. Motorcycle assembly line in Izhevsk.

USSR

Information Bulletin

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AUGUST 12, 1949

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Second Quarter Output in USSR Up 20% Above Same Period in 1948

The following statement has been issued by the Central Statistical Administration of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the fulfillment of the State Plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR for the second quarter of 1949.

THE development of industry, agriculture, and transport, capital construction, expansion of retail trade, and the advancement of the material and cultural standards of the people in the second quarter of 1949 are characterized by the following data:

I

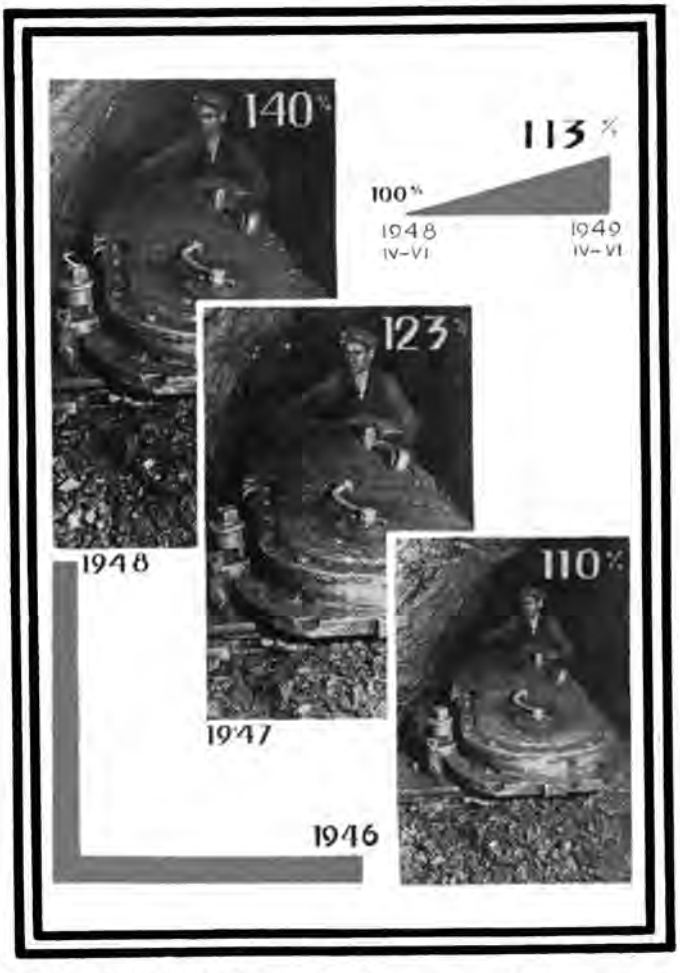
Fulfillment of Production Plan by Industry

THE production plan for gross industrial output in the second quarter of 1949 was fulfilled by the Ministries as follows:

MINISTRY	*Percentage of fulfillment of quarterly plan for the second quarter of 1949*
Metallurgical Industry	109
Coal Industry	103
Oil Industry	104
Power Stations	102
Chemical Industry	104
Electrical Equipment Industry	107
Communications Equipment Industry	103
Heavy Machine-building Industry	109
Automobile and Tractor Industry	105
Machine Tool Industry	106
Machine and Instrument-making Industry	104
Building and Road-building Machinery Industry	102
Transport Machinery Industry	103
Agricultural Machinery Industry	102
Building Materials Industry of the USSR	106
Timber and Paper Industry of the USSR	99
Light Industry of the USSR	109
Fish Industry of the USSR	85
Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR	99
Food Industry of the USSR	106
Local Industry and Local Fuel Industry in the Union Republics	105
Producers' Co-operatives	105

In view of the measures taken by the Government to improve the utilization of production capacities and to muster the internal resources of enterprises, the originally fixed plan for industry for the second quarter was increased. The increased plan for gross output was fulfilled by the entire industry of the USSR by 101 per cent. The plan for gross industrial output for the first half of 1949 was likewise overfulfilled.

In the second quarter of 1949 a considerable quantity of industrial output was produced over and above the plan: ferrous and non-ferrous metals, coal, oil, benzine, kerosene, electric power, freight cars, trolley busses, automobiles,



COAL PRODUCTION. Despite the wartime devastation of rich mines, the coal industry shows constant advances. 1945 figures equal 100 per cent.

motor busses, ball bearings, electric motors, metal-cutting machine tools, textile machines, tractors, a number of agricultural machines, calcinated soda, mineral fertilizers, dyes and other chemicals, automobile tires, paper, cement, portable phonographs, sewing machines, cameras, clocks and watches, cotton, linen, woolen, and silk fabrics, footwear, meat, sausages, vegetable oil, confectionery products, canned goods, tea, soap, alcohol, cigarettes, grape wine, champagne, and many other items of industrial output.

Although the production plan for the gross output of industry as a whole, as well as for the majority of the most important items of industrial output in kind, was overfulfilled, some Ministries failed to fulfill the plan for certain important items of output.

The Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry did not fulfill the quarterly plan for the production of certain kinds of

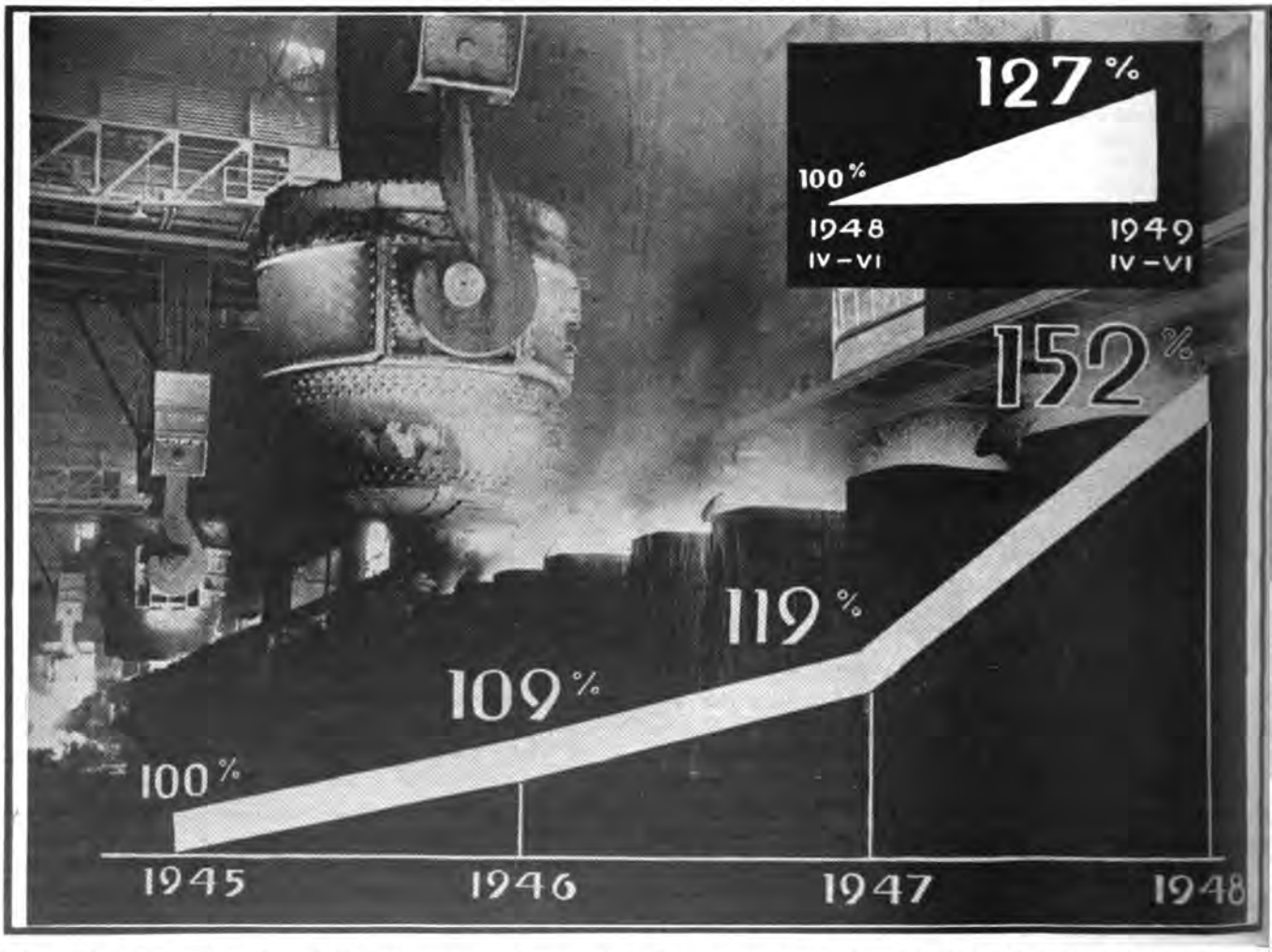
rolled metal; the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, for certain kinds of cable goods; the Ministry of the Heavy Machine-building Industry, for steam turbines and metallurgical equipment; the Ministry of the Machine and Instrument-making Industry, for compressors; the Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry, for tree-planting machines and tractor-drawn seed drills; the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR, for fireproof roofing material (rubberoid).

II

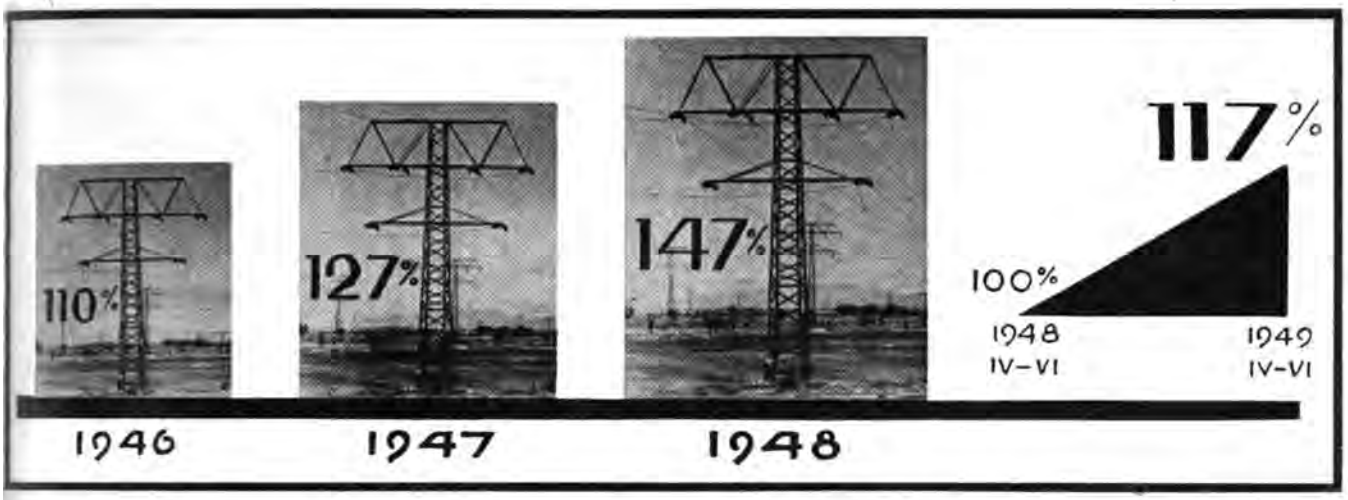
Increase in Industrial Production

PRODUCTION of the most important items of industrial output registered the following changes in the second quarter of 1949 as compared with the second quarter of 1948:

	Second quarter of 1949 in percentage of second quarter of 1948
Pig iron	120
Steel	127
Rolled metal	130
Railway rails	190
Iron tubing	136
Copper	116
Zinc	124
Lead	115
Coal	113
Oil	112
Benzine	111
Kerosene	112
Electric power	117
Trunkline locomotives	111
Trunkline electric locomotives	230
Trunkline freight cars	151
Trolley busses	163
Trucks	138
Passenger cars	223
Motor busses	125
Ball bearings	125
Metallurgical equipment	123
Excavators	165
Steam turbines	206
Electric motors 100 kw and under	144
Electric motors over 100 kw	134
Metal-cutting machine tools—Ministry of Machine Tool Industry	119
Ring spinning frames	149
Looms	160
Tractors	173
Grain combine harvesters	200
Tractor-drawn plows	162
Tractor-drawn seed drills	174
Tractor-drawn cultivators	135
Complex threshers	182
Caustic soda	128



STEEL. This basic branch of the country's industry, on whose production depends that of many other industries, steadily increases its output.



ELECTRIC POWER. Like other key industries, the country's power stations show a rising production curve. 1945 figures **are taken as 100 per cent.**

Calcinated soda	131
Mineral fertilizers (superphosphates, nitrates, and potash)	132
Synthetic dyes	121
Synthetic rubber	135
Automobile tires	144
Haulage of timber	116
Paper	127
Cement	131
Slate	136
Window glass	147
Soft roofing	125
Bricks	131
Prefabricated houses	147
Bicycles	148
Radio sets	206
Portable phonographs	170
Sewing machines	148
Clocks and watches	199
Cameras	118
Cotton fabrics	116
Linen fabrics	122
Woolen fabrics	124
Silk fabrics	134
Leather footwear	128
Rubber footwear	127
Hosiery	135
Meat	115
Sausage	182
Fish	127
Butter	106
Vegetable oils	147
Confectionery products	138
Canned goods	151
Tea	140
Soap	185
Alcohol	128
Cigarettes	120
Grape wine	127
Champagne	453
Beer	126

The gross output of the entire industry of the USSR ncreased by 20 per cent in the second quarter of 1949 as ompared with the second quarter of 1948.

In June 1949 the average daily gross industrial output xceeded by 41 per cent the average level of the prewar ear of 1940.

In conformity with the State Plan for 1949, there continued throughout the first half of the year the process of further introduction of advanced technique in the national economy of the USSR. New and improved machines and equipment, as well as highly efficient production processes, were successfully introduced. Work was carried out for the further mechanization of processes requiring considerable labor in industry, construction, and transport. The level of mechanization was increased over the first half of 1948 in mining and transporting coal in the coal industry, in excavation work in the building trades, in making and laying concrete, in hauling timber, in loading and unloading work in the transport service, and in other heavy work requiring considerable labor.

In the first half of 1949 the utilization of equipment in industry improved as compared with the first half of 1948.

The utilization of the useful volume of blast furnaces at the enterprises of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry improved by eight per cent, as compared with the first half of 1948, and the production of steel per square meter of furnace bottom of open hearth furnaces increased by 11 per cent, as compared with the first half of 1948.

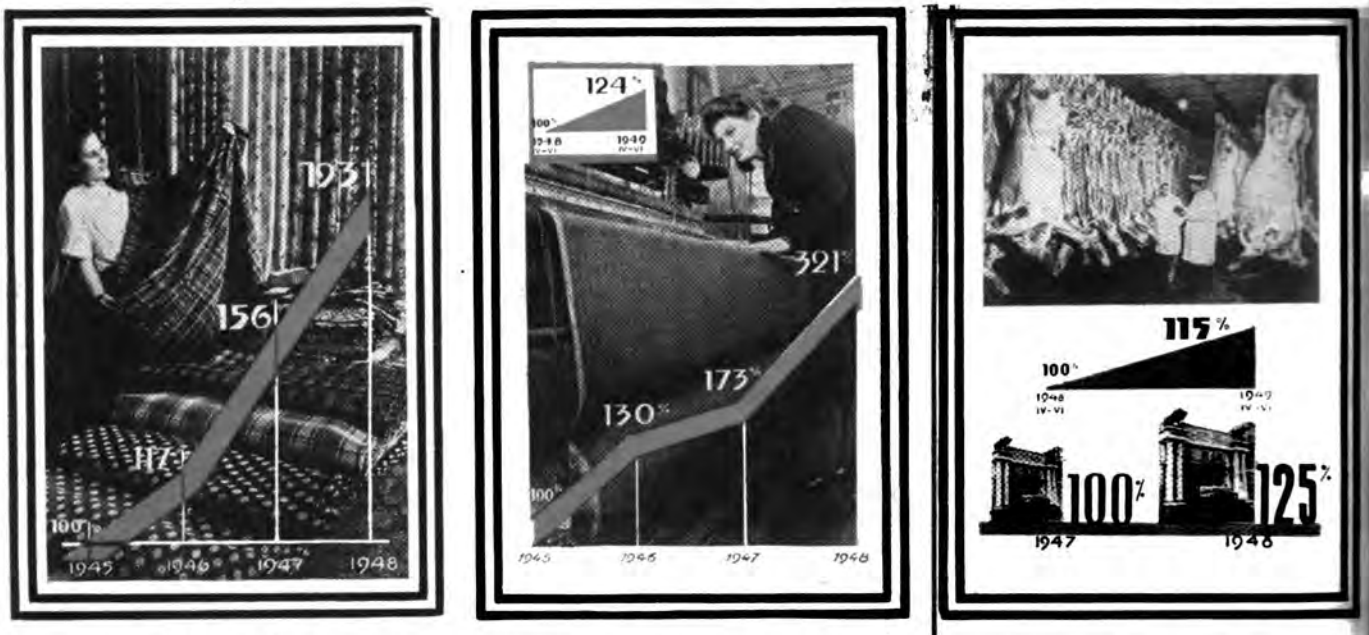
The amount of fuel used per kilowatt hour of electric power output at the district electric stations of the Ministry of Power Stations declined by three per cent as compared with the first half of 1948.

The utilization of the capacities of the cement factories of the Ministry of Building Materials Industry of the USSR, as well as the utilization of equipment in the basic branches of light industry, improved in the second quarter of 1949 as compared with the second quarter of 1948.

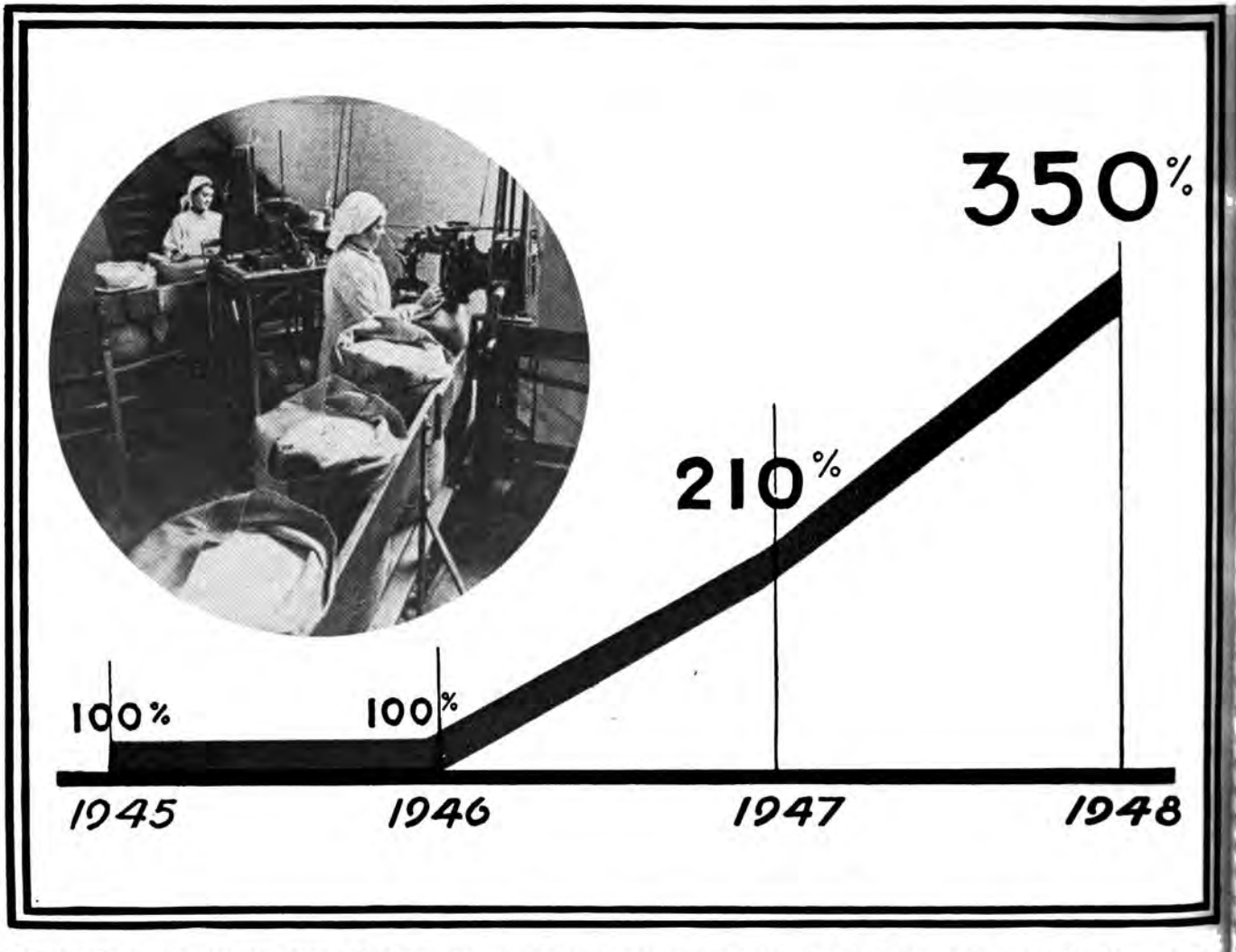
At the same time a number of branches of industry are not fully utilizing available capacities. There was an insufficient increase, as compared with the first half of 1948, in the productivity of coal-cutting machines in the clean-up work in the coal mines of the coal industry, as well as in the speed of drilling oil wells at the enterprises of the oil industry.

As a result of the widespread movement among industrial workers to obtain products of the highest quality, the quality and assortment of industrial output improved.

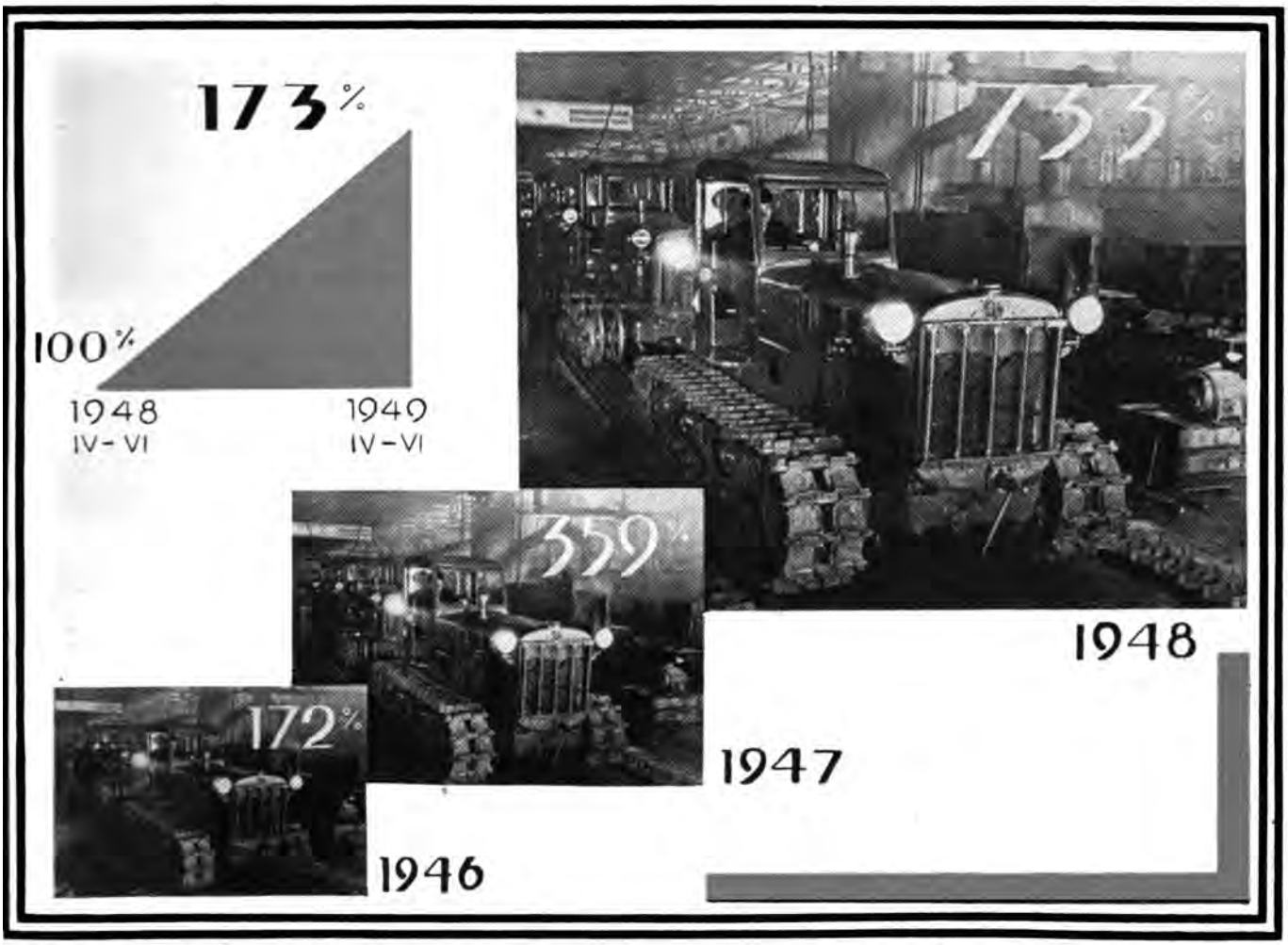
The plan for the reduction of production costs of indus-



CONSUMER GOODS. The Soviet standard of living, already at a high level, continues to improve, and production of consumer goods keeps pace. Left, cotton cloth; center, wool cloth; right, meat.



SUGAR. Output of this important food has increased tremendously due both to industrial and to agricultural expansion.



TRACTORS. Vital to agriculture, they pour from the great Soviet tractor plants in ever-increasing numbers. Soviet agriculture is the world's most highly mechanized. 1945 output equals 100 per cent.

trial output for the first and second quarters of 1949 was overfulfilled.

III

Agriculture

SPRING sowing was successfully carried out in agriculture. Collective farms, machine-and-tractor stations, and state farms completed sowing in optimum time and ensured high quality of field work. The plan for sowing of spring crops was overfulfilled.

The increase in the areas sown with the 1949 crop in the collective farms, state farms, and individual peasant households, according to preliminary data, amounts to nearly 6,000,000 hectares* over the 1948 figure.

The area sown to the most valuable grain—spring wheat—increased by 1,600,000 hectares. The area sown to potatoes increased by 386,000 hectares, cotton by 183,000 hectares, long fibre flax by 381,000 hectares, hemp by 94,000 hectares, and sunflower by 280,000 hectares.

Substantial achievements were registered in expanding the areas sown to perennial and annual grasses and fodder—root and silage crops.

In the current year the collective farms, machine-and-tractor stations, and state farms have made better preparations for harvesting the crops than in 1948. Considerably more combines, reapers, threshers, and other harvesting machines have been overhauled than in 1948. Fuel supplies for tractors and trucks increased nearly one and one-half times, as compared with last year. The power farming schools and courses at machine-and-tractor stations and state farms trained and retrained about 60,000 combine operators and assistant combine operators and a great number of other workers needed to harvest the crops.

In the first half of 1949, agriculture received one and one-half times as many tractors and trucks as in the same period of 1948; 74 per cent more combines; and nearly twice as many self-propelled combines as in the first half of 1948. As compared with 1948, agriculture received for the 1949 harvest 22 per cent more hay mowers, 31 per cent more reapers, 2.3 times as many complex threshers, as well as 36 per cent more ordinary threshers, and large quantities of other harvesting equipment.

Harvesting the crop is under way on the collective and state farms in the southern areas of the country.

According to data of the Chief State Inspection for Determining Crop Yields under the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the Ukraine, the Kuban Valley, and other districts of the Northern Caucasus raised, with few exceptions, good grain crops. The prospects for grain are good in the central and western areas of the country. In these areas the harvest is expected to be greater than last

* 1 hectare = 2.471 acres.

year's. In the districts of the Volga Valley where the harvest was low last year as a result of the drought, this year a good harvest of winter grains was obtained, and spring crops are in a satisfactory state.

In the Urals, in Siberia and other eastern and northern areas of the country the crops are in a good state.

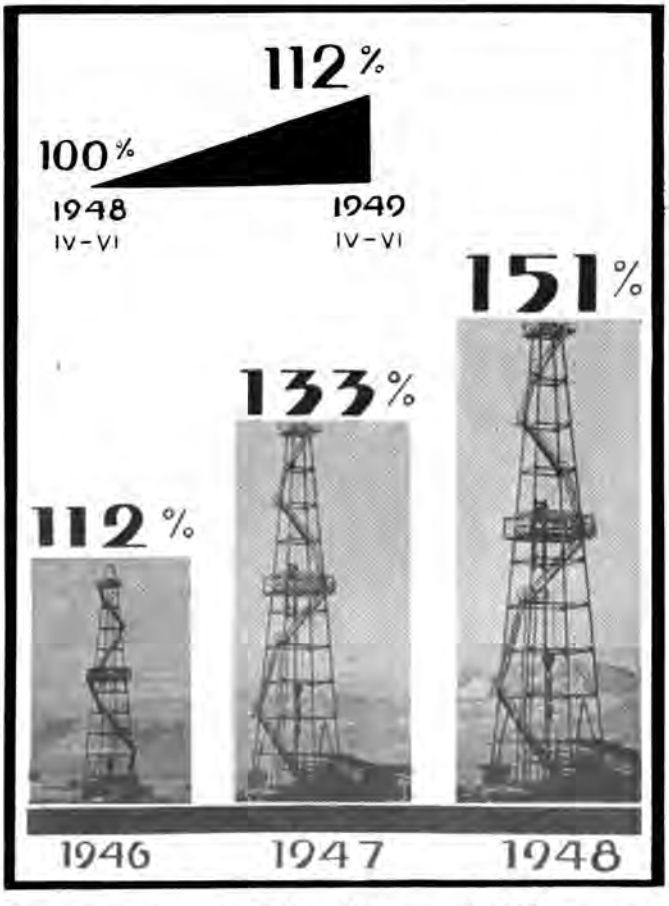
Rains which fell in June almost everywhere created favorable conditions for the growth and development of sugar beet, sunflower, flax, and other industrial crops and vegetables.

The fallow plowing for the 1950 crop was carried through earlier than last year. By July 5, 1949, collective farms and state farms plowed 5,000,000 hectares more fallow land than by the same date last year, and the quality of cultivation of fallow land improved.

In the first half of 1949 the machine-and-tractor stations performed agricultural work in the collective farms on 16,000,000 hectares more than in the first half of 1948. Almost two-thirds of the spring plowing and nearly three-quarters of fallow plowing was done with plows outfitted with colters.

Carrying out the Five-Year Plan for the transformation of nature in the steppe and forest-steppe areas of the European part of the USSR, collective farms, state farms, and forest stations in these areas considerably overfulfilled the plan for spring planting of shelter belts. The work of tending the planted trees and of preparing the soil for future tree planting is being carried out successfully.

The collective farm peasantry and workers of state farms have begun to carry out the Three-Year Plan for the development of collective farm and state farm productive livestock raising.



OIL. Increases over 1945, which equals 100 per cent.

The common herds of livestock on the collective farms increased from July 1, 1948 to July 1, 1949 as follows: cattle by 20 per cent (including cows by 24 per cent), hogs by 79 per cent, and sheep and goats by 11 per cent.

Herds of productive livestock in state farms of the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR increased from July 1, 1948 to July 1, 1949 as follows: cattle by 16 per cent, hogs by 52 per cent, and sheep and goats by 17 per cent.

IV

Increase of Railway, River and Sea Freight Transport

THE general plan for the average daily loadings on railways was fufilled by 100.8 per cent in the second quarter of 1949.

The average daily loadings of all freight on railways increased by 17 per cent in the second quarter of 1949 as compared with the second quarter of 1948. Compared with the second quarter of 1948 the average daily loading of coal increased in the second quarter of 1949 by 10 per cent, coke by 24 per cent, oil by 24 per cent, ore by 17 per cent, ferrous metals by 18 per cent, cement by 42 per cent, and lumber by 18 per cent.

At the same time the available resources on the railways for accelerating the freight car turnover and increasing the traffic speed of trains are as yet not being sufficiently utilized. The plan for the mechanization of loading and unloading work was not carried out in full, although the level of mechanization rose.

Compared with the second quarter of 1948, cargo carriage by river transport increased by 25 per cent in the second quarter of 1949, the quarterly plan being fulfilled by 107 per cent.

Merchant marine cargo carriage increased by 12 per cent in the second quarter of 1949 as compared with the second quarter of 1948. The quarterly cargo carriage plan however fell short of fulfillment by three per cent.

V

Increase of Capital Construction in the National Economy

FULFILLING the instructions of the Government regarding the liquidation of seasonal disparity of capital construction work, the building organizations carried out in the first half of 1949 a considerably greater portion of the annual capital construction plan than in previous years.

The volume of all capital construction work for the first half of 1949 amounted to 124 per cent of the figure for the first half of 1948, including 125 per cent in the coal industry, 121 per cent in the metallurgical industry, 137 per cent for the power stations, 114 per cent in the machine-building industry, 123 per cent in the building materials industry, 116 per cent in the light and food industries, and 132 per cent in the transport services.

The volume of housing construction in the first half of 1949 amounted to 138 per cent of the first half of 1948.

In the first half of 1949 new production capacities were put in operation in the metallurgical, coal, and chemical industries, in machine building, and in the light, food, and other branches of industry.

The Ministry for the Construction of Machine Building

Works increased in the second quarter of 1949 the volume of contracted building and assembly work as compared with the second quarter of 1948 and overfulfilled the quarterly plan. The Ministry of Heavy Industry Construction, although it increased the volume of contracted construction and assembly work as compared with the second quarter of 1948, did not fulfill its quarterly plan.

VI

Expansion of Retail Trade

SOVIET trade continued to expand further after the new reduction of state retail prices of consumer goods on March 1, 1949. Retail sales by state and co-operative trading establishments in the second quarter of 1949 increased (in comparable prices) by 19 per cent as compared with the second quarter of 1948 when sales of food and other goods to the population were already at a high level.

The sale of foodstuffs in the second quarter of 1949 increased by 15 per cent as compared with the second quarter of 1948, while the sale of meat products has risen by 51 per cent, confectionery products by 40 per cent, sugar by 17 per cent.

Particularly great was the increase in the sale of goods other than food. In the second quarter of 1949 the sale of goods other than food increased by 27 per cent as compared with the second quarter of 1948, while the sale of woolen fabrics increased by 87 per cent, silk fabrics by 60 per cent, ready-made clothes by 24 per cent, and leather footwear by 28 per cent. The sale of radio sets increased by 60 per cent, bicycles by 55 per cent, motorcycles by 80 per cent, and clocks and watches two and one-half times.

In the second quarter of 1949 prices on the co-operative and collective farm market dropped substantially as compared with the second quarter of 1948, while the quantity of agricultural produce sold increased.

VII

Increase in the Number of Factory and Office Workers, the Training of Specialists, and the Rise of Labor Productivity

THE number of factory and office workers engaged in the national economy of the USSR increased by 1,600,000 in the second quarter of 1949 as compared with the second quarter of 1948, including more than 1,100,000 persons in industry, the building trades, and the transport services, and 200,000 persons in educational, scientific research, and medical institutions.

In the second quarter of 1949, 111,000 young skilled workers finished training in factory schools and were employed in industry, the building trades, and the transport services.

In the second quarter of 1949 about 390,000 young specialists were graduated from the higher educational establishments, and technical and other secondary specialized schools. Besides that about 60,000 persons were preparing for graduation from higher and secondary specialized correspondence educational establishments.

Most branches of industry fulfilled their assignments for increasing labor productivity fixed by the State Plan for the second quarter of 1949.

Labor productivity of workers in industry increased by



SHOES. Like other clothing items, their manufacture mounts constantly. 1945 production equals 100 per cent.

15 per cent in the second quarter of 1949 as compared with the second quarter of 1948, including 17 per cent in the engineering industry, 17 per cent in the metallurgical industry, and 13 per cent in the coal industry.

* * *

Socialist competition for completing the postwar Five-Year Plan in four years continued to spread in the second quarter of 1949.

The further increase in output and the improvement in the qualitative indices of work were registered in all branches of the national economy of the USSR and manifested themselves in the accelerated turnover of operating capital, the reduction of production costs over and above plan, the increase in labor productivity, and the improvement in technical and economic indices and the quality of output.

The results of the second quarter of 1949 are evidence of great success in the steady progress of the national economy of the USSR, and of the advancement of the material and cultural standards of the people.

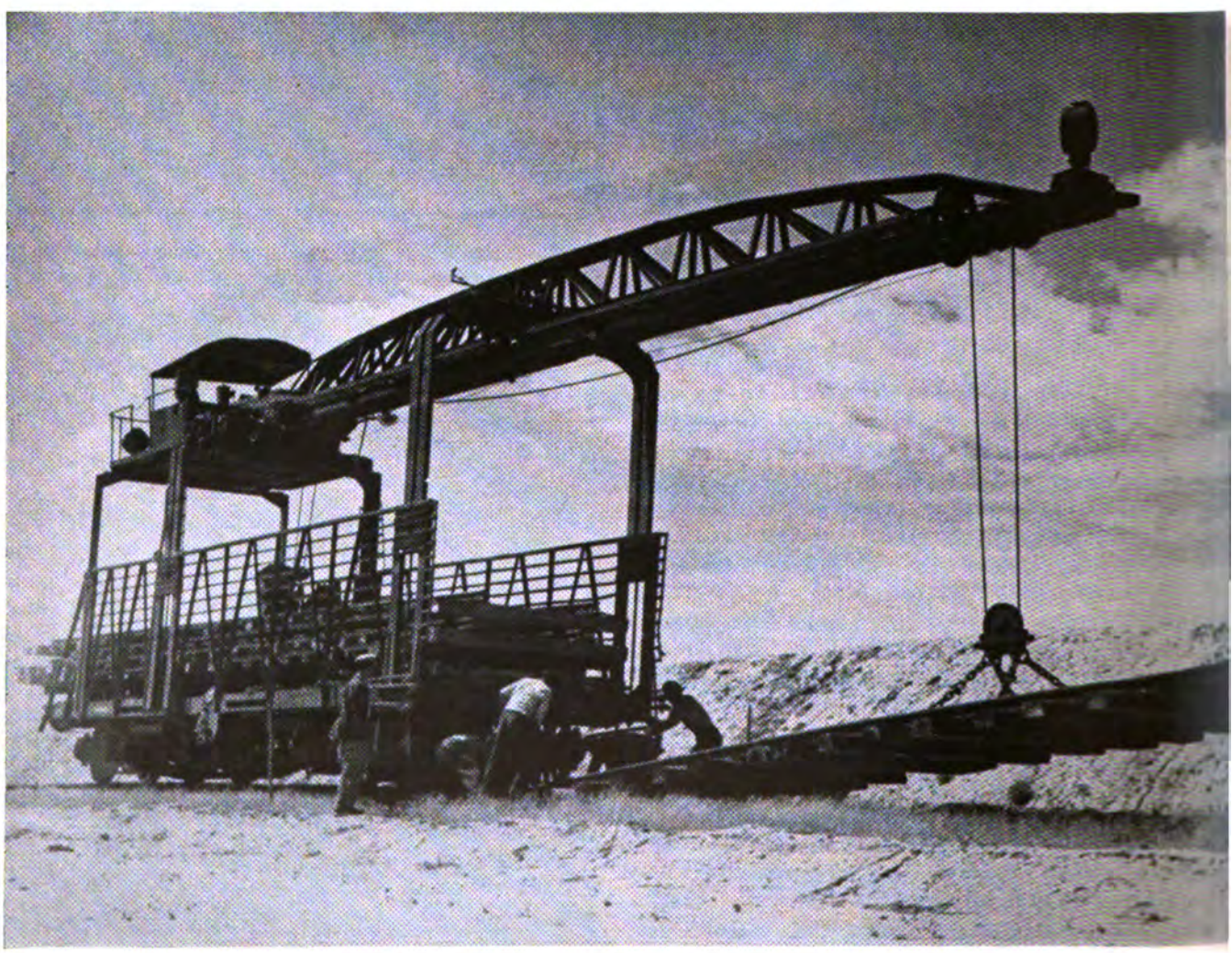
CENTRAL STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR.



GONDOLAS. These were manufactured by the Kalinin Carbuilding Works. Vast amounts of coal and raw materials are moved by rail in the USSR.



TANK CARS. Built at the reconstructed Ilyich Works in the Ukraine.



TRACK LAYER. Much railway construction is constantly in progress. A track-laying machine working in the Kazakh Republic.

out by Soviet factories will have reached three tons.

Economy of operation has been stressed in Soviet auto plants during the three years from 1946 through 1948, and changes increasing compression have cut gas consumption by 15 to 20 per cent in all makes of cars.

All heavy-duty trucks are powered by diesel motors consuming 30 to 35 per cent less fuel than gasoline motors pulling the same loads.

The whole problem of economy of fuel is important not only from the standpoint of reducing operating costs, but also in order to meet the steadily growing need for more automotive fuel. Because of this, special attention is being given to the utilization of gases for automotive propulsion. High-grade natural gas, petroleum gas, and industrial gas will soon find increased and wide use as an automotive fuel in the Soviet Union. The huge reserves of natural gas in the Soviet Union, the rapid growth of the gas industry, and the extension of pipe lines have created highly favorable conditions for the widespread use of this fuel for automobiles and trucks in a large number of the regions of the country.

Cars turned out by Soviet plants during the period from 1946 through 1948 are considerably superior in durability to previous models. The new models can operate about 50 per cent longer before needing a general overhauling.

Better styling and convenience put into Soviet passenger cars today have brought a new popularity to the Moskvich and the sleeker, higher-priced Pobeda (Victory) models.

Factory workers, engineers, farmers, and scientists are buying these cars from public sales rooms in most of the larger cities of the USSR.

The Moskvich is a small, four-passenger sedan that is economical to buy and to maintain. It is easily the most popular of the models on sale.

There has been a sharp increase in the reliability of individual car parts. For example, addition of corrosion-resistant linings in the cylinders and the use of porous chromium-coated piston rings have increased the wear of the cylinder block by five or six times.

During the period from 1946 through 1948, great stress was laid on improving the comfort and driving qualities of Soviet cars.

In this regard it should be mentioned, too, that the USSR enjoys a constantly expanding highway system linking all the large centers of the country with outlying districts.



BUILDING A ROAD. A Soviet-made dump truck discharges its load on one of the country's road-building projects.

Highway construction has become an industrialized and highly mechanized field in the Soviet Union, and the motorist has innumerable choices of routes for a vacation jaunt or a business trip.

Soviet industry today builds every type of road-building machine. These include heavy-duty bulldozers, concrete mixers, self loaders, and machines to pour bituminous binders on the job.

Manual labor has been completely eliminated in rock crushing, preparing concrete, and loading and unloading on the job.

Mechanized quarries cut and process building materials, and a large number of road-building machinery stations are found in the various regions.

In building a Soviet highway, engineers give special attention to providing it with a parallel belt of trees on both sides in order to help keep snow from drifting in the winter and to provide shade in the summer months.

Thousands of workers of various professions and skills are engaged in road building. All are united in the Highway and Hydrotechnical Construction Workers Trade-Union of the USSR. Highly skilled workers who have learned to operate the various machines are beginning to comprise the majority of those on these jobs. Many specialized schools, courses, and study groups have been started to increase their technical training and to raise their skill. There is no charge for these courses.

Employees in the road-building industry are paid under a piecework and sliding scale piecework system. The worker is given a daily assignment, and if he overfulfills it he gets a cash bonus. Skilled workers on road construction projects very often earn as much as 2,000 to 2,500 rubles a month. But the living standard of road builders, like that of other Soviet workers, is determined by more than their cash wages. In addition to wages, Soviet workers receive compensation during sickness, free medical aid, free education, paid vacations, and rents that would seem marvelously low to workers in capitalist countries. These state services increase the incomes of road builders, as they do those of all Soviet workers.

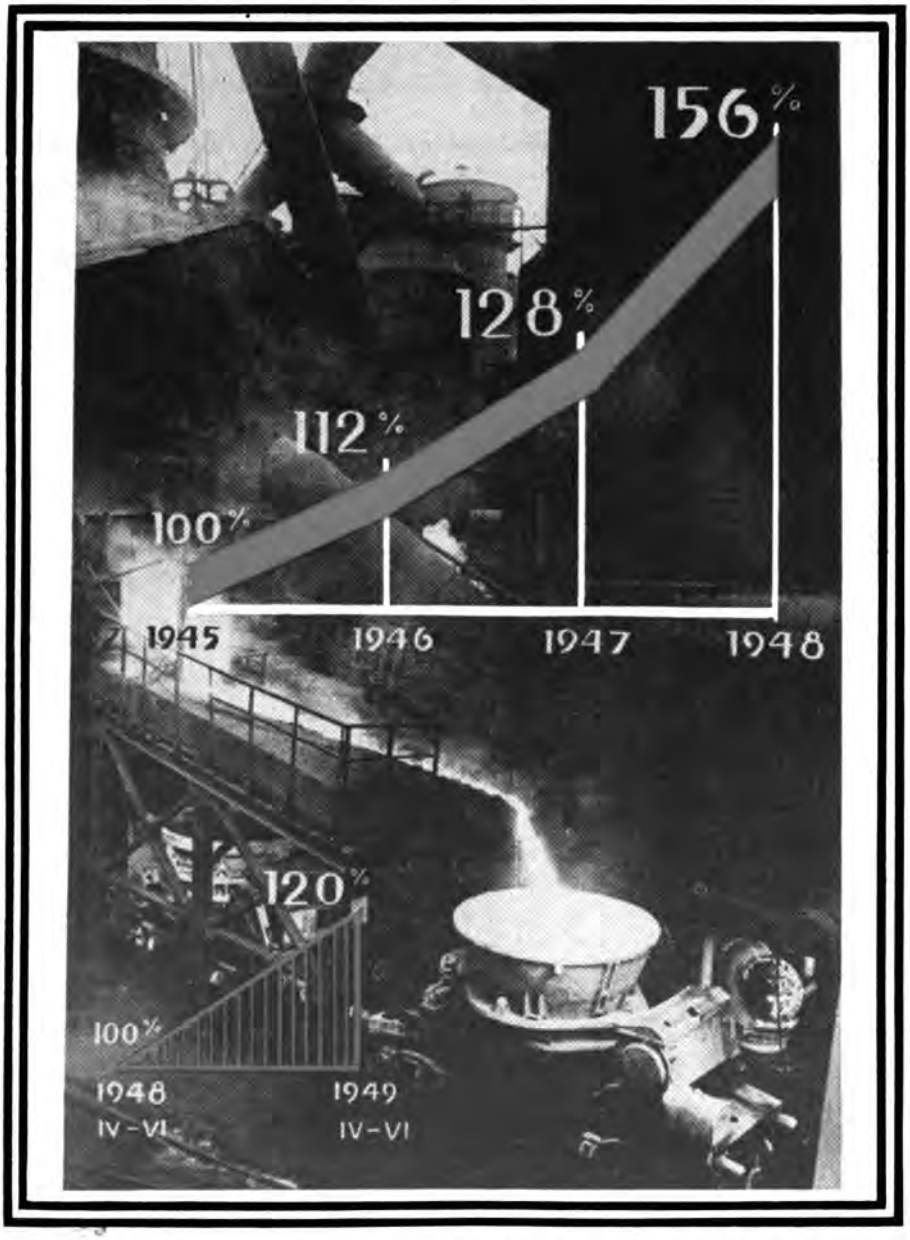
More and better cars and trucks are being produced in the Soviet Union—and they travel on modern highways that are constantly extending their web of concrete and asphalt to give the country the best land communications system in the world.

Booming Soviet Economy Spells Better Life

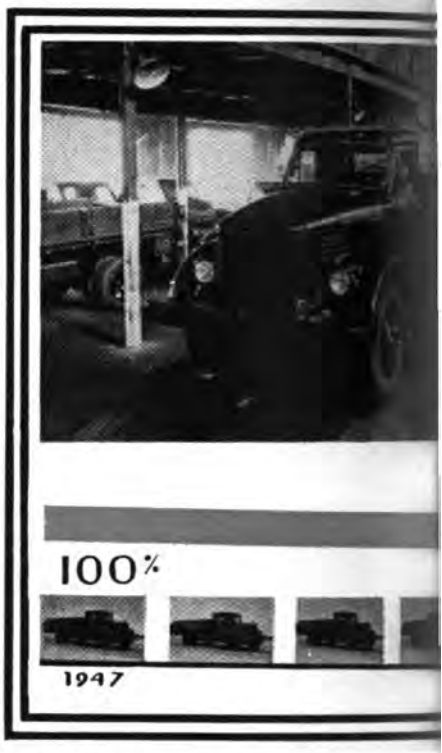
Charts and photographs on these pages give a visual and statistical demonstration of the steadily increasing postwar expansion of Soviet production.

All figures and comparisons are from the report published by the Central Administration for the second quarter of 1949.

The gains reflected here are giving the Soviet people a constantly rising standard of living with declining living costs as they move to early completion of the postwar Five-Year Plan.



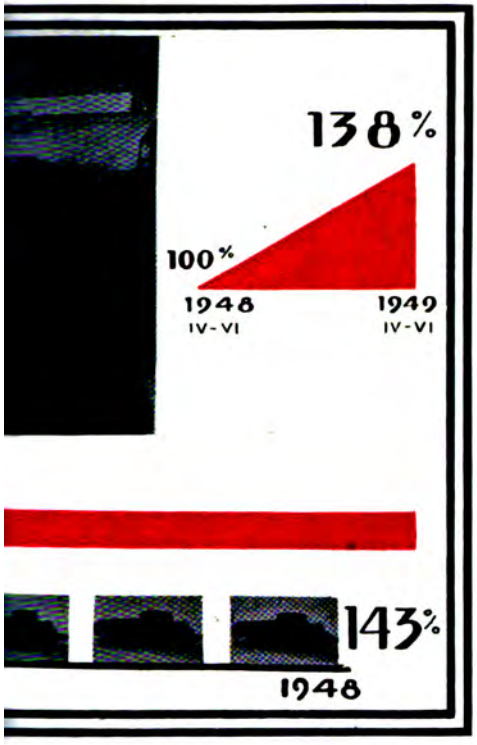
PIG IRON. The graphs show the spectacular rise in the production of this important industry.



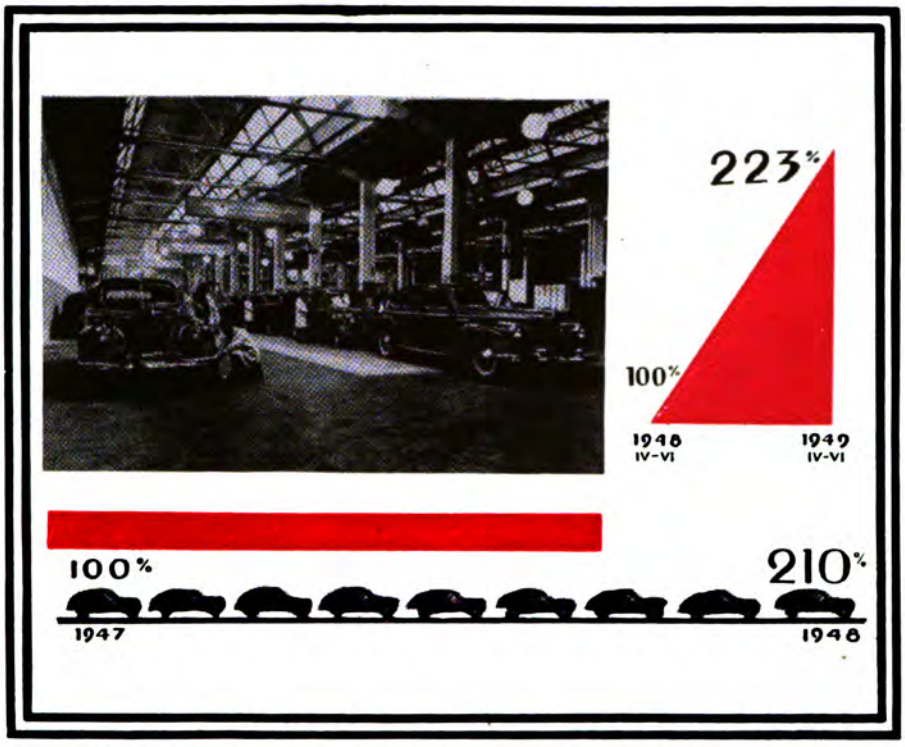
TRUCKS. The auto industry is expanding



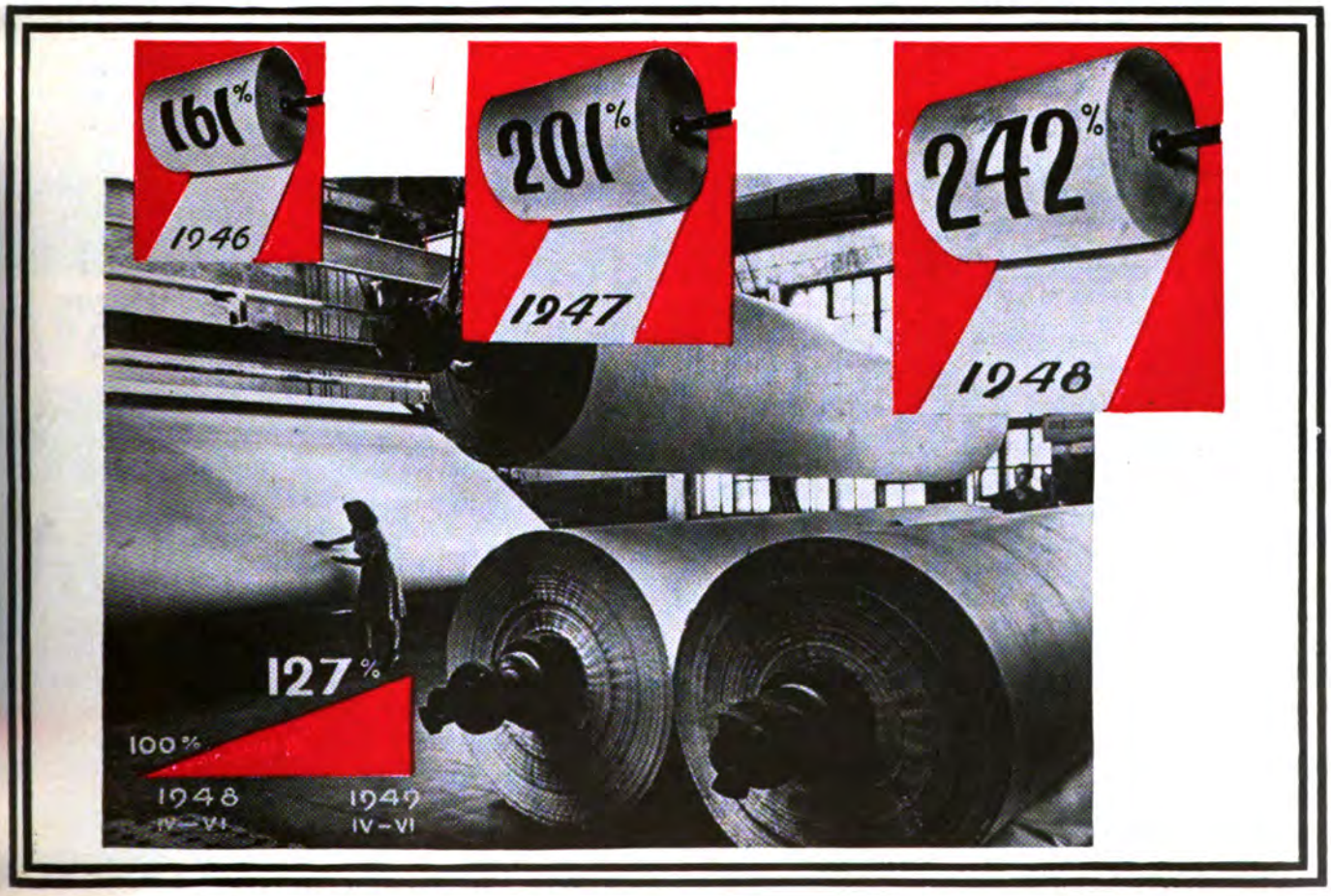
FISH. Like other food products, fish are on the market. 1945 represents 100



ls branches. Truck production ls mounting.



PASSENGER CARS. Production is high. Many Soviet workers own cars.



PAPER. Thousands of tons are required to meet the rising cultural demands of the Soviet people in books, magazines and newspapers. Figures for 1945 are taken as 100 per cent.

Both Sides Had Imperialist Aims

Lessons of the First World War —An Analysis of History

By Major General I. Zubkov

THE First World War which began 35 years ago, on August 1, 1914, and lasted more than four years, brought about events which marked a turning point in the history of mankind.

What was the issue involved in this war? What were the aims pursued by the belligerents?

Now that three decades separate us from this war, now that the secret in which its origin was shrouded has been disclosed by historical research, there are no two opinions concerning the cause and character of the war of 1914-1918.

The First World War was a war for a new redivision of the already divided world, a war for markets and spheres of influence.

Every one of the belligerents pursued definite aims of conquest, regardless of the slogans with which it tried to justify the necessity for its participation in the war, regardless of the cloak in which it chose to parade.

Germany, for example, was out to capture colonies from Britain and France, and the Ukraine, Poland and the Baltic regions from Russia. Britain, on the other hand, hoped to defeat her dangerous rival, Germany, whose commodities were increasingly ousting British commodities from the world market. Britain was also tempted by Turkey's possessions.

The aim pursued by France was to wrest from Germany the rich iron and coal districts of the Saar and Alsace-Lorraine.

Japan, the United States, and tsarist Russia were prompted by similar considerations.

Thus, the war of 1914-1918 involved the interests of all the great states of the world. They made preparations for it for a long time. That is why it developed so rapidly into a world war. The war of 1914-1918 was conducted in the interests of finance capital—the real master in the modern capitalist state. And it is known that finance capital demands new markets, the conquest of new colonies, new places for the export of capital, and new sources of raw materials. That is why the war was an imperialist, predatory war on both sides.

THE world character of the war of 1914-1918 determined also its scale. The First World War was fought by huge armies armed with complicated technical equipment. It required the efforts of millions at the front and in the rear to put such a war machine into action. Thus, for example, at the end of 1917 there were 495 divisions deployed by the Allied states in the European and Asian-Turkish theaters alone, and 372 divisions on the side of the Triple Alliance.

The war imposed the utmost strain on all the material and moral forces of the belligerents and demanded uninterrupted work in the rear. Naturally, under such conditions the outcome of the war was decided not only by the military operations at the front, but also by the general condition of the rear, its stability and capacity to endure all the reverses of the war.

No matter how the ruling circles of the belligerent countries tried to conceal from the people the true aims of the war of 1914-1918, this war was not

Text of Note

Soviet Note To Italy Cites Peace Pact Violation

THE Soviet Government forwarded the following note to the Italian Government in connection with Italy's inclusion in the North Atlantic Treaty:

"In connection with Italy's joining the North Atlantic Treaty and the Italian Government's request to the Government of the United States of America for help to strengthen the Italian armed forces and expand Italy's war industry, the Soviet Government deems it necessary to state the following:

"In the peace treaty with Italy it is pointed out that this treaty will form the basis for friendly relations between Italy and the states that concluded the said treaty with her. In signing the peace treaty Italy thereby assumed the obligation not to undertake any actions directed against states with which this treaty was signed and consequently not to enter any alliance whatever or other groupings formed in pursuance of aggressive purposes.

"By joining the North Atlantic Treaty Italy has entered a military grouping of states bearing an aggressive nature and directed against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. The aggressive character of the North Atlantic Treaty is manifested in the extensive military preparations carried on by its participants to augment their armed forces and armaments, to create a vast network of air and naval bases, to make preparations to utilize the atomic weapon, etc. These military undertakings can in no way be justified by the interests of the self-defense of the states which are signatories to the North Atlantic Treaty, the more so since these states, including Italy, are

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LANGUAGE EXPERTS. A. Padeyeva and the writer A. Klabukov work on a manuscript in the Udmurt language.



UDMURT PAINTERS. Artists D. Khodyrev, F. Ivanov, and N. Kosolapov examine the work of an exhibitor.



ART SCHOOL. An Izhevsk student works on a molded plaster vase.



UDMURT PLAY IN IZHEVSK. Here is a scene from "Kamit Usmanov," produced in the Udmurt Dramatic Theater.



NEW SHOES. A customer tries on a pair in an Izhevsk department store.

Congress of Soviet Trade-Unions Helps Guide Ministries

SOVIET trade-unions which have more than 28,000,000 members and constitute a most powerful and influential public force in the USSR, make the voice of labor heard in every industry, in the administration of the various republics and regions, in the work of the national ministries, and in the Supreme Soviet itself.

Soviet trade-unions are powerful because they represent more than 85 per cent of the factory and office workers of the nation. They exercise this power and its accompanying responsibility in keeping with their socialist traditions and their desire to speed the country onward toward communism while raising the living standards of the people.



FOR PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP. The AUCCTU works for these in international labor bodies. Soviet delegates to the recent WFTU Congress.



PRODUCTION CONFERENCE. Trade-unionists confer with a factory director at a metals plant in the Caucasus.

An example of the responsibility of the Soviet labor movement toward its government may be found in the main resolution adopted by the Tenth Congress of Trade-Unions of the USSR which met in Moscow this spring. The resolution was made on the report of the work of the All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions (AUCCTU).

The resolution said that after the end of the Second World War, "the trade-unions, in response to the appeal of the Party of Lenin and Stalin, assumed leadership in the socialist competition movement for the fulfillment of the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

"The trade-unions are cultivating among the broad masses of the workers and other employees, a communist attitude toward labor, a careful attitude toward socialist property; they work for the elimination of the survivals of capitalism in the minds of the people and foster the sacred feeling of Soviet patriotism in the masses. The trade-unions are indomitably working for improvement in the material and living conditions of workers and other employees and in the cultural services for them.

"Soviet trade-unions are conducting an energetic struggle for international unity of the working class, for the consolidation of the forces of the democratic camp, against the instigators of a new war, and for stable peace in the entire world."

That section of the resolution laid down some general aims and told what the Soviet trade-unions had been doing. Then the resolution went on to set forth the tasks ahead:

"The Congress considers that it is the most important task of the trade-unions to further the socialist competition movement for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the national economic plans, for the completion of the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. The trade-unions must give practical assistance to individual workers, as well as teams, sections, shops, and factories vying for the realization of the pledges assumed by them with regard to raising labor productivity, improving the quality and reducing the cost of production, introducing and mastering new techniques, mechanizing difficult processes and rationalizing production, increasing accumulations over and above plan, and accelerating the turnover of working capital."

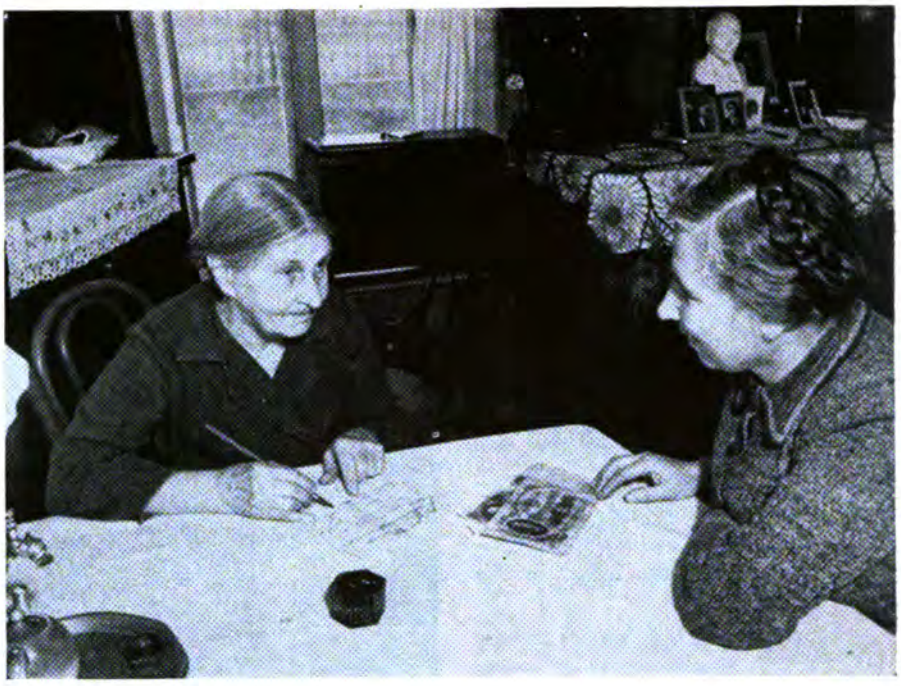
The section continued on this theme, directing trade-union organizations to end formalistic and bureaucratic methods of leading the socialist competition movement, and giving them the responsibility of aiding in smoothing out the work of teams, shops, and whole enterprises.

The Congress denounced a practice "observed in certain enterprises of exceeding gross production plans but turning out items of secondary importance and failing to fulfill the goals for the production of the most important items of the specified quality and variety." It directed the trade-union organizations to "conduct a resolute struggle against this practice which runs against the interests of the State."

As to wages, the resolution spoke for the full application of socialist principles and called upon members to "fight against any leveling in rates of payment and to work for the adoption of systems of payment for labor which encourage higher labor productivity, improved quality of production, and the saving of raw and other materials. The trade-union organizations must render still greater assistance to the economic bodies in furthering and improving the piecework, progressive piecework, and bonus methods of payment for labor, to facilitate the adoption of business accounting for entire shops and teams."



OVERNIGHT SANATORIUM. At these sanatoriums, workers may rest overnight.



UNION DELEGATE. A trade-union social insurance delegate (right) brings a pension payment to an aged, retired worker.

The Congress' resolution directed member organizations "to ensure systematic control over the application of the system of prizes established by the Government for engineers and technicians who exceed production plans, and to insist on the implicit observance of the required quality standards, assortment, and cost of production."

Setting another job for the unions, the resolution said they "must establish daily control over the proper employment of young workers in production and secure all the necessary conditions for the continuous improvement in their production and technical skill." It also called upon them to work for a "systematic improvement in the production skill of women workers and to see that they are more boldly advanced to leading executive and managing positions in the enterprises."

Labor safety and sanitation are the direct and very real concern of the labor organizations of the Soviet Union. The resolution said they "must see to it that all the rules of safety and industrial sanitation are observed in construction, restoration, and reconstruction of enterprises, the rationalization of production processes, and the introduction of new technology.

"The Congress demands of the trade-union organizations stricter control over the timely and uninterrupted supply to the workers of working clothes and special footwear of high quality corresponding to established standards.

"It is the task of the scientific research institutes of labor protection to accelerate the drafting of measures for creating still more healthful conditions of labor, and particularly in the mining, chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, and machine building industries, and to ensure their practical realization."

The resolution next dea't with a series of issues taken up with the various Ministries of the USSR by the Congress representing organized labor.

"The Congress raises before the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR the question of the necessity to

devote more attention in the colleges to subjects dealing with labor safety and to extend the education of state technical inspectors."

Soviet trade-unions exercise constant control over the work of the stores and public dining halls, and the resolution found that the work of the dining halls and lunch counters "is still not up to the demands."

The resolution stated that the Ministry of Trade of the USSR, the Central Union of Consumers' Co-operative Societies of the USSR, and the Central Workers' Supply Departments of the Ministries "must improve the work of the public catering enterprises, ensure better quality and broadened assortment of the meals in the halls."

Although 51,000,000 square meters (548,960,379 square feet) of living space has been made available in the three postwar years alone (trade-unions exercise public control over housing construction, too), the Congress' resolution said "a number of Ministries and Departments lag behind the plans for housing construction established for them. The Congress directs the attention of the heads of the Ministries and Departments to the necessity to secure the unswerving realization of housing construction plans, to conduct the mass construction of houses by accelerated, short-cut methods, mechanize construction, and further the production of building materials."

State social insurance funds, set at more than 16,000,000,000 rubles in the current federal budget, are administered through the trade-unions, and the Congress called for improvement in this field too, while directing the attention of the Ministry of Health of the USSR and of the Union Republics "to the necessity for taking measures to improve the quality of medical service for the workers and other employees. The Ministry of Health of the USSR and the industrial ministries must undeviatingly implement the plans for the construction of medical, hygiene, and child institutions according to the schedule fixed by the Government."

In the field of child care, the resolution directed its member organizations "to take steps for increasing the number of kindergartens and nurseries, to ensure daily control over their work, rendering assistance to the parents in the education of their children and in improving their health."



KINDERGARTEN. Soviet trade-unions administer them. Workers' children are well cared for while their parents work.

Soviet trade-unions have restored a considerable number of the cultural institutions wrecked by the Nazis. In 1944 they maintained 3,370 clubs and now have about 8,000 clubs, houses, and palaces of culture. Trade-unions maintain about 70,000 factory clubrooms and more than 5,000 moving picture installations. However, the resolution pointed out that "the cultural activities of the trade-unions are as yet inadequate to satisfy the growing demands of the workers and intellectuals" and made recommendations for the expansion of cultural facilities.

The resolution called for the further development of trade-union democracy, and for improvement in the preparation of meetings.

In the field of international trade-union activity, the Congress declared "its full support for the foreign policy of the Soviet Government—the Stalin policy of peace and friendship of the peoples which expresses the vital interests and aspirations of the working people the world over."

It directed the AUCCTU "to continue by all means to further the friendly ties with the trade-unions of foreign countries," and "to be in the front ranks of the world labor movement in the struggle for stable peace and democracy."

This is a condensed and abbreviated account of the main points of the resolution of the All-Union Congress of Trade-Unions of the USSR, but it serves to demonstrate that the Soviet labor movement is alert to the needs of the country, that it is concerned for the welfare of the Soviet worker, and that like democratic organizations throughout the world, it is working continuously for peace.

First World War

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Russia was confidently advancing from the bourgeois February Revolution to the socialist revolution. The revolutionary movement was steadily gaining in scope in the countries of the Central Powers, and, primarily, in Germany. The protest of the people against the war had spread from the country to the German army and navy. Itself a reflection of the crisis of capitalism, the war aggravated this crisis and weakened world capitalism.

1918 was the last year of the First World War. It brought victory to the Allied countries. The victory was a result of the fact that at the beginning of 1918 Germany and her allies had exhausted their last meager reserves, and the fighting capacity of their armies had dwindled. A considerable role in this was played by Russia. Throughout the war the Russian army dealt strong blows to Germany and her allies, as was the case in the campaign of 1915, and, particularly, in 1916 when the offensive of the Russian troops under Brusilov's command had almost ended in complete disaster for Germany and her allies.

In 1918, Germany embarked upon war against Soviet Russia. This war demanded a considerable number of troops; the result was that Germany was further weakened, and the struggle against the war gained momentum in the German army.

Germany and her allies suffered military defeat. The victorious countries sealed the territorial division of the world with the Versailles Treaty, which was pregnant with the outlines of the Second World War and new revolutionary upheavals.

But this was only one aspect of the case. Another and far more important result of the First World War lay in the fact that the war had accelerated the processes which led to the socialist revolution which was gathering in Russia. The victory of the October Revolution in Russia signified the birth of a new social system based on fundamentally different principles than those of capitalist society. Capitalism was no longer the sole and all-embracing system of world economy. Side by side with the capitalist system appeared the socialist system, which developed and progressed—its very existence demonstrated the rottenness of capitalism and shattered its mainstays.

Only 21 years had passed after the end of the war of 1914-1918 when mankind was plunged into the abyss of a new world war. The Second World War owed its origin to the same reasons which caused the war of 1914-1918: a sharp disturbance of the equilibrium within the capitalist system. But its scope was far greater than that of the First World War. It is not this, however, that determined its principal distinction from the war of 1914-1918.

Whereas the First World War was unjust on the part of both of the belligerent sides, the Second World War, in the course of which the anti-fascist coalition of the USSR and other freedom-loving peoples took shape, was conducted by the peoples of these countries as a just war of liberation. It should be emphasized, moreover, that the entry of the Soviet Union into the war strengthened the anti-fascist, liberating character of the world war. As a result of this war, in which the USSR played the decisive role, the bloc of the fascist states was defeated, and a number of countries dropped out of the capitalist system and took to the socialist course of development. Thus, the popular masses of the world replied with new revolutions to the new round of wars prepared by imperialism.

Note to Italy

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not threatened by armed attack.

"By signing the North Atlantic Treaty the Italian Government thereby adhered to the carrying out of military measures undertaken by the signatories to this Treaty. Proof of this in particular is the Italian Government's appeal to the United States Government, published on April 6 of the current year, for military aid to strengthen the Italian armed forces and to expand Italy's war production.

"Such actions on the part of the Italian Government constitute a violation of the provisions contained in the peace treaty regarding the restrictions imposed on the Italian armed forces. In this connection it is necessary to point to Article 46 of the treaty which contains the provision that 'each of the military, naval, and air clauses of the present treaty shall remain in force until modified wholly or partly by agreement between the Allied and Associated Powers and Italy, or, after Italy becomes a member of the United Nations, by agreement between the Security Council and Italy.' Thus it follows that the steps taken by the Italian Government to change the armaments and armed forces quantitatively and qualitatively without observation of the aforesaid terms, constitute a violation of Article 46.

"These actions of the Italian Government also represent a violation of Article 53, which forbids Italy to possess or produce war materials and technical equipment in quantities or types beyond the limits established by the peace treaty, and of Article 56, which compels Italy to reduce her navy to the minimum established in Annex XII-A to the peace treaty.

"The peace treaty likewise excludes the possibility of expanding the navy in an order different from that laid down by Article 59 of the treaty, which forbids Italy to build, acquire, or replace naval vessels of certain types.

"In addition, Articles 61 and 64 of the peace treaty provide that the organization, armament, and deployment of the Italian armed forces must conform exclusively to the task of local defense of the Italian frontiers and the tasks of a domestic character.

"Nevertheless in its note to the Government of the United States of America, the Italian Government, to substantiate the request for help to strengthen the Italian armed forces and expand Italy's war industry, makes reference to the fact that the inclusion in the North Atlantic Treaty imposes on Italy additional obligations, requiring an increase in armed forces and war production.

"The statement made by the Italian Defense Minister, Mr. Pacciardi, in the Italian Senate on October 9, 1948 to the effect that the Italian armed forces had been brought to the limits in accordance with the terms contained in the provisions of the peace treaty,

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Note to Yugoslavia

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legitimate Yugoslav demands on Austria, do not correspond to the fact, and in regard to the USSR constitute crude slander. Such assertions of the Yugoslav Government are obviously designed to conceal from the people of Yugoslavia the failure of secret negotiations with representatives of Great Britain which the Yugoslav Government conducted on the question of the Austrian treaty behind the back of the Soviet Government.

As early as in 1947, long before the Paris session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, the Yugoslav Government, behind the back of the Soviet Union, tried to come to terms with the Western Powers on questions of territorial and economic claims of Yugoslavia on Austria. Such secret negotiations were conducted in the summer of 1947 between the representatives of Yugoslavia and the British Minister, Noel Baker, in Belgrade as well as between the Yugoslav Ambassador in Britain, Leontic, and the British Minister, MacNeil, in London. The Soviet Government learned of these secret negotiations through a conversation of a deputy political adviser to the high commissioner of the USSR at that time with the Yugoslav representative in Vienna, Kermauner, who accidentally mentioned in that conversation negotiations between representatives of Yugoslavia and Britain regarding Yugoslav territorial demands on Austria.

In this connection the Soviet Government instructed the USSR Ambassador in Belgrade to make inquiry of the Yugoslav Government on this score. In reply to this inquiry the Yugoslav Government was forced to admit that negotiations with the British did take place and that during these negotiations the Yugoslav Government changed its stand so radically that it virtually gave up its original territorial demands on Austria. What deal was struck between the Yugoslav Government and the Government of Great Britain and what concessions were made by the Yugoslav Government at the expense of the national rights of Yugoslavia is not known to the Soviet Government. Had the Yugoslav Government regarded the Soviet Government as an allied government it would not have conducted secret negotiations behind the back of the Soviet Government. Under such circumstances particularly, the Yugoslav Government has no grounds whatever for making any complaints on this point.

The Soviet Union consistently supported the Yugoslav demands connected with the Austrian treaty, and thanks only to the efforts of the Soviet Union has the Council of Foreign Ministers adopted a decision on guarantees for protection of rights of the Slovene and Croatian national minorities in Austria, as well as on turning over to Yugoslavia Austrian property, rights, and interests on Yugoslav territory as compensation for damages caused to Yugoslavia during occupation.

In view of the above the Embassy, on instructions of the Soviet Government, rejects the protest contained in the note of the Ministry which is nothing else but a futile attempt of the Yugoslav Government to justify its backstage machinations before the people of Yugoslavia.

Note to Italy

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likewise confirms that the Italian Government's request to the United States Government for assistance to further increase the Italian armed forces pursues military purposes reaching beyond the confines fixed by the peace treaty.

"In view of these facts the Soviet Government, noting that Italy's inclusion in the North Atlantic Treaty runs counter to the very purpose of the peace treaty with Italy, draws the attention of the Italian Government to the responsibility it bears for the said violations of the peace treaty."

The Soviet Government simultaneously forwarded similar notes to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France in which the attention of these governments—organizers of the North Atlantic bloc who invited Italy to take part in this bloc—is drawn to the violations in question of the peace treaty with Italy and the responsibility borne by these governments in question for these violations.

Up to 100 Cwt. Per Acre

Soviet Branched Wheat Yields Big Crops

More than 1,000 acres of land have been planted with a new variety of "branched wheat" in the Moscow Region alone this spring, and Soviet agriculturalists are expecting record yields.

The new variety has been developed in the USSR since the end of the war. The occurrence of branched wheat had been noted among ordinary wheat in Russia since 1851. Many landowners under the old regime attempted to grow it but invariably failed to develop a strain that would reproduce branched wheat.

Some ears of the novel wheat attracted the attention of a Georgian agronomist, Semyon Makhatelashvili, at the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow in 1940. He took an ear away with him to Georgia, where he applied a simple idea to its cultivation. He believed that past failures to grow branched wheat had been due to attempts to cultivate it like ordinary wheat. The large powerful plants needed room, and had been sowed too densely.

Makhatelashvili sowed the branched wheat in wide rows and was successful in raising a crop. In 1945 the State Commission registered a new variety of wheat under the name "Kahketinskaya Vetvistaya" (Branched). In 1949, a Stalin Prize was awarded Makhatelashvili for his further work in developing branched wheat.

"The wheat of the future," is what Trofim Lysenko, President of the USSR Agricultural Academy, calls branched wheat.

Army Second, Trade-Union Third

Moscow Dynamo Leads Soccer Race As First Half Closes

By B. Sokolov
Master of Sports

THE first half of the season's play for the Soviet Union's soccer championship has closed with Moscow Dynamo leading the first division with 30 points out of a possible 34.

Next came the Central House of the Soviet Army with 27 points. Trade-Unions' soccer eleven, Leningrad's Zenith, was next with 25. Kiev Dynamo ranked fourth by having 24 points, while Moscow's Spartak squad held fifth place with 22 points.

Two of the squads new to the first division this season, that of the Locomotive Sports Society of Kharkov and the Neftyanik team of Baku, demonstrated fairly good play. The Locomotives are in ninth place with 15 points, while the Baku Neftyanik squad holds thirteenth place with 14 points. Neftyanik has two tie games to its credit—a 1 to 1 deadlock with the Moscow Dynamo athletes and a scoreless game with Leningrad Zenith. Kharkov's eleven held Moscow Spartak to a scoreless tie.

The final match of the first round of play took place on June 13 between two Moscow teams—Spartak and the Central House of the Soviet Army.

Although the going was rough because of a pouring rain, both teams showed great ability in handling the ball and in teamwork.

Army set a fast attack into motion and Spartak replied with its counter-offensive, but soon V. Bobrov, one of the crack players of Army, passed the ball to Nikalayev, his right inside forward. Nikalayev spun a perfect kick into the corner of Spartak's net for what proved to be the winning score.

Spartak made a determined drive to come back, but Army's skilled backs made short work of these passing combinations, and the game ended 1 to 0 in Army's favor.

The second round of play for the first division is now in progress with the same 18 teams from 12 Soviet cities participating.



SETS NEW RECORD. Yevgeni Gringaut, Soviet motorcycle champion, repairs a speedometer.

Standings

Teams	W*	L	Pts
Dynamo, Moscow	14	1	30
Army, Moscow	13	3	27
Zenith, Leningrad	10	2	25
Dynamo, Kiev	10	3	24
Spartak, Moscow	9	4	22
Dynamo, Leningrad ...	7	5	19
Torpedo, Moscow	6	5	18
Dynamo, Tbilisi	6	5	18
Locomotives, Kharkov ..	7	6	18
Air Forces, Moscow ...	6	7	16
Locomotive, Moscow ..	5	7	15
Torpedo, Stalingrad ...	3	6	14
Neftyanik, Baku	3	6	14
Wings of Soviets, Kuibyshev	4	7	14
Dynamo, Minsk	3	11	9
Dynamo, Yerevan	2	11	8
Daugava, Riga	3	12	8
Shakhtyor, Donbas	2	12	7

* *(Tie games not shown)*

YEVGENI GRINGAUT, ace Soviet motorcyclist, set a new speed record for motorcycles with a 350-cubic centimeter motor (21.358 cubic inches) in mid-July in the All-Soviet Central Council of Trade-Unions contest. The contest was held on the forty-first kilometer of the Leningrad Highway in Moscow's suburban area.

Gringaut, representing the Labor Reserves Sports Society, covered the one kilometer (0.621 of a mile) in 20.27 seconds. His average speed was 177 kilometers 602 meters an hour, gaining a new All-USSR record for him. The speed was slightly better than 110 miles per hour.

Track Contests Open

IN all of the largest cities of the Soviet Union, track and field competitions were started on July 10.

The contestants of each city vie with those of the others, each city maintaining the record of results in each event. When all the results are compiled, the winners will be named from among the hundreds of thousands of competing athletes.

Contesting cities are divided into three groups according to size. The first group includes the largest cities, and the best 100 records in various events will be scored. In the second group of cities only 50 winners will be named, while in the third list there will be 25.

More than 2,000 athletes are competing in each of these cities: Baku, Dniepropetrovsk, Kiev, and Tashkent.

Sverdlovsk athletes scored the highest number of points among cities in the first group: 358.999. In the second group, Magnitogorsk ranked first with 161.329 points, while the Estonian city of Tartu was first in the third group with 105.008 points.

The first round of these inter-city track and field contests brought out a number of new, up-and-coming athletes and raised the level of performance of Soviet youth.

A Muscovite's Diary

OUR great river boat construction plant, the Red Sormovo near Gorky on the Volga, has celebrated its centenary. It was in 1849 that this enterprise opened a new page in Russian river shipbuilding. And nearly 50 years ago the plant built the first diesel motored ship in the history of the world.

Today the factory has been awarded the Order of Lenin, and the Labor Valor medal has been bestowed on 464 of its workers.

Generalissimo J. V. Stalin, in a letter to the workers of Red Sormovo, said:

"I congratulate the working men and women, foremen, engineers, technicians and office employees on the 100th anniversary of the foundation of the Sormovo plant and on the award of the Order of Lenin to it.

"Following their revolutionary traditions, members of the staff, by their self-sacrificing labors, have achieved important success in the fulfillment of the postwar Five-Year Plan through the organization of high-speed methods of building river vessels.

"I wish you, Comrade-Sormovites, further success in your work to equip the river and railway transport of our country with vessels and locomotives."

Young Hikers Enjoy Urals

A friend from Sverdlovsk tells me what a fine time his children have had this summer at the famous Sverdlovsk Pioneer Palace, of which they are members.

A large party of children, ranging from 11 to 14 years of age, made a 24-day tour of the Urals, covering about 100 miles afoot, another 100 by rowboat and steamship, and the remainder by rail. Other groups of children are making similar excursions in the various areas of the USSR.

Railway Union Has 850 Clubs

One of the largest labor unions in the USSR is the Railway Transport Workers' Union which maintains an extensive network of cultural establishments for its members.

Along the routes of Soviet railways there are 850 club houses and mobile clubs, 7,000 Red Corners (miniature clubs), and 620 libraries.



MINERS' SANATORIUM. The Orjonikidze Sanatorium overlooks the Black Sea. It is one of the special rest homes for Soviet coal miners.

This year a total of more than 250,000,000 rubles has been appropriated for cultural services to railway workers by the state insurance fund and the union.

Farm Women Meet In Lithuania

Delegates chosen by ballot at meetings of women collective farmers of Lithuania recently gathered in the opera house at Vilnius, capital of the Republic, to hear a report on the tasks of peasant women in developing collective farms.

There are more than 4,000 collective farms in Lithuania today, and the number is constantly increasing. Thousands of women play a leading role on these farms. Many women are chairmen, field brigade leaders, and managers of various farm departments.

Health of Workers Is First in USSR

Although in some countries the greed for profit may over-rule the proper care of workers' health, this is not true in our Soviet land.

We have a vast army of scientists working on industrial hygiene which is backed up by another army of elected representatives of our workers to keep continual watch over the observance of safety and health regulations.

One of our watchwords in this connection is: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Take, for instance, the miners' disease of silicosis. You could go through our coal fields today and not find a single miner afflicted with the slow death of silicosis. This is because we have put the welfare of the miner first. Conditions which give rise to silicosis are preventabe. We prevent them. It is just as simple as that, because we work on the principle that "man is our most precious capital."

And Now Tea Grows In Soviet Siberia

News which will interest many of my readers who have odd ideas about our Soviet Siberia came to me in a letter from an agricultural scientist. My friend reports that seedlings of tea plants were started in Siberia last spring for the first time. These seedlings were obtained from the southern areas of the USSR.

The first Siberian tea plantations have been established in young birch woods, where they are protected from the wind. The tea bushes are doing well, my friend said, with some of them

The "Muscovite" will be glad to have readers' suggestions as to subjects they would like to see covered in future "Diaries." Suggestions should be sent to "Muscovite," c/o USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington 8. D. C.

reaching a height of 20 to 25 centimeters (7.8 to 9.8 inches).

Breweries Produce More Cooling Beer

In these warm August days it is pleasant to reflect upon the cooling fact that during the first half of 1949 our Soviet brewing industry has produced 40 per cent more beer than in the same period of 1948.

A statement to this effect has been made by Peter Kerichev, deputy chief of the Brewery Industry Administration.

Oil Workers' Ideas Save 170 Million Rubles

Soviet oil workers offered more than 30,000 rationalization proposals and inventions during 1948 and so far in 1949, of which 22,000 have found broad application in the oil industry.

Of the total, more than 15,000 came from rank-and-file workers.

These inventions and rationalization proposals have caused a significant increase in oil production, in the mechanization of work, and in saving money in construction work in the oil fields. The total saving to the Soviet Government as a result of these proposals amounts to approximately 170,000,000 rubles.

The Ministry of the Oil Industry of the USSR spent approximately 12,000,000 rubles in developing and testing the 22,000 proposals now being applied in the industry. It paid out another 7,000,000 rubles to the authors of the proposals in fees and 2,000,000 more as bonuses to managers and workers of the enterprises who actively assisted in the realization of these proposals.

Livestock Raising Booms in Kazakhstan

Interest in livestock raising has been mounting among our collective farmers for some time, and the drive to increase and improve the quality of herds has taken a new jump with the Three-Year Plan on animal husbandry.

In this connection I noted recently that the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic last year had doubled the cattle on its farms over the 1940 total. During the first two years of the postwar Five-Year Plan, the cattle on Kazakh collective farms increased by more than 280,000 head, and the number of sheep and goats by 2,281,000 head.

More than 2,800 collective farms have fulfilled or overfulfilled their Five-Year Plan of increasing cattle herds, and in excess of 1,100 have met their quotas for increasing sheep and goat herds.

Newsy Jottings From My Notebook

Credit accounts have been opened by the State Agricultural Bank for more than 11,000 collective farms. The money is earmarked for electrification. . . . . In the Kursk, Orel, Voronezh and Tambov Regions of the RSFSR, a total of 583 hydoelectric stations are to be erected within three years to help irrigate and electrify an area of more than 1,235,000 acres . . . .

Collective farmers of the Kursk Region of the RSFSR have allocated more than 22,000,000 rubles for cultural purposes. The money will go to replenish libraries, buy musical instruments, erect radio relay stations and equip clubs . . . .

Training schools under the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR have sent out more than 11,000 combine operators and mechanics for this year's harvest. All of these new trainees will work on state and collective farms . . .

Enrollment has begun at the higher educational institutions and specialized high schools of the USSR. Moscow's institutions alone will enroll 27,000 graduates of secondary schools. . . .

An army of 21,700 doctors and 60,000 nurses and other medical workers are supplying free care to Soviet railway workers, specialists, and office employees . . . .

Town and villages in the Russian Federation now have 16,500 moving picture installations as compared with 11,000 before the war. By the end of this year the total will reach 20,000.

Soft Wood Now Changed to Hard

Professor Khukhryansky of the Voronezh Building and Engineering Institute has built a small rolling mill which changes soft wood into boards one and one-half times the hardness of oak.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

August 15-August 28

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from August 15 to August 28. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in two periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. and from 8:30 P.M. to 10:15 P.M.

Radio listeners may hear the 6:20-7:30 P.M. broadcast over these frequencies: 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31 and 15.39 megacycles.

The 8:30 to 10:15 P.M. programs may be heard on 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31, 15.39 and 15.41 megacycles.

The first news broadcast begins at 6:25 P.M. and runs 10 minutes. The second news broadcast is at 9:35 P.M. and runs 15 minutes. Additionally, there is a press review at 6:45 P.M. and a foreign affairs commentary at 7:18 P.M. On the second program, the press review is repeated at 9:37 P.M. There are news briefs at 10 P.M. and a commentary on topics of the day at 10:04 P.M. nightly.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, August 15 and August 22—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, August 16 and August 23—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, August 17 and August 24—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, August 18 and August 25—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, August 19 and August 26—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, August 20 and August 27—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, August 21 and August 28—concerts.

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USSR

Information Bulletin

AUGUST 26, 1949

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AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS. Practical training in the experimental rye fields of the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy. FRONT COVER. Maria Kisleva, a sixth grade pupil, enjoys her summer vacation at a Pioneer Camp. BACK COVER. The grain in the USSR piles high as the harvest begins.

USSR

Information Bulletin

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Sverdlovsk to Birmingham, Coventry

Soviet Workers Mass for Peace Appeal Answering British Unions' Letter

THOUSANDS of working people of the industrial city of Sverdlovsk in the Urals gathered at mass meetings July 28 and 29 to discuss and answer an appeal for friendship and peace sent to the workers of Sverdlovsk by the trade-union councils of the English industrial cities of Birmingham and Coventry.

Pravda, in its issue of August 2, devoted considerable space to a full account of the three great Sverdlovsk meetings: at the Urals Heavy Engineering Works; the Verkh-Isetsk Iron and Steel Mill; and the Sverdlovsk Railway Yards.

Production workers, engineers, women workers, office employees, foremen, research scientists, rank-and-file trade-unionists, and trade-union officials, all took the floor at the meetings to greet the British workers and to pledge an unending struggle for peace. Following are excerpts from some of the speeches:

V. T. PONOMAREV, gear cutter: "The British workers are correct when they write that by strengthening the friendship between the British and Soviet peoples war can be prevented and the cause of peace consolidated. The British workers write that they pledge to strive steadfastly for the achievement of this goal. It is a noble goal. Firmly, with all our hearts, in working-class fashion, we shake the hand of friendship with the British workers."

P. E. BARMASOV, Chairman of the Sverdlovsk Regional Trade-Union Council: "We Soviet people have experienced, more than any other people in the world, the tremendous destruction, disaster, and sacrifice which war brings. We are against war and against those who foment war.

"We know that the workers of the whole world, just like the working people of the Soviet Union, do not want war and all the horrors and disasters that invariably attend it.

"The peaceful policy of the Soviet Government, directed by our beloved leader Joseph Stalin, has always met with the support of our entire people. We are confident that this policy corresponds to the hopes and aspirations of the working people of Birmingham and Coventry, of all progressive men and women in England."

D. D. SIDOROVSKY, steel maker: "Only four years have passed since the end of the Second World War, since the crash of the last shots died out on the fields of sanguinary battles. The tears of widows and orphans have not yet dried, towns and villages destroyed by the fascists have not yet been restored; yet the imperialists harbor plans for a new war.

"On the bones and blood and misfortune of working people the imperialist vultures want to attain world domination. But to all claimants to world domination, to the warmongers, we declare openly and resolutely that we will bend all our efforts to disrupt their plans."

B. M. SKVORTSOV, designing engineer and Stalin Prize winner: "The Soviet people won peace in order to build and to create. We see and feel the fruits of our peaceful labor. Day by day there is a rise in the well-being and culture of the working people of the Soviet Union. We do not want war, and we fully share your opinion, working people of Birmingham and Coventry, that neither the British, Russian, American, nor any other people want war."

S. V. CHUDINOV, rolling mill departmental foreman: "Since the end of the war the Soviet people have been working selflessly to rehabilitate and develop their socialist economy . . . We Soviet people want peace and come out resolutely against the insti-

Appeal

To the Working People of the Towns of Birmingham and Coventry by the Trade-Union Members of Sverdlovsk.

Dear Friends:

Your appeal addressed to the factory and office workers of Sverdlovsk has met with a broad response and the heartiest approval on the part of the working people of our city.

The working people of the city of Sverdlovsk, like the entire Soviet people, are engaged in peaceful constructive labor to rehabilitate and further develop the national economy of our country on which the German-fascist invaders inflicted such severe damage during the war years. We are vitally interested in a stable and lasting peace.

The factory workers and office employees of the Soviet Union are striving for all possible strengthening and development of friendship and international co-operation with the peoples of Great Britain, the United States of America, and other countries, for friendship among the peoples is a guarantee of a lasting peace the world over.

We are convinced that the peoples of Great Britain, the United States of America, and other countries do not want war. We fully share your opinion that war can be averted and the cause of safeguarding peace furthered by intensifying the struggle for peace, by strengthening the friendship between the peoples of Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

gators of a new war. The working people of England do not want war either. They do not want to shed their blood in the interests of a handful of imperialists who get rich on war.

"We know that the forces of the peoples fighting for peace are greater than the forces of the warmongers. The capitalists want to split the international working class movement, devitalize it. But they shall not succeed in doing this.

"The friendship of the working people of the Soviet Union, England, and the other countries of the world—this is the mighty force which is growing and strengthening and which will not allow mankind to be plunged into a new world war. British brothers, we call upon you to weld your ranks still more firmly in order to avert the threat of a new war."

MARK SEMYONOVICH USHAKOV, steel worker: "Notwithstanding their great war sacrifices the peoples of the Soviet Union are successfully restoring their economy. Thanks to the wise policy of the party of Bolsheviks the living standards of the Soviet people are rising from day to day. It is another matter in capitalist countries . . . A severe economic crisis is advancing on the capitalist countries. The imperialists of America and England are seeking salvation from this crisis in a new destructive war. But the peoples of those countries do not want war . . .

"The Soviet Government is persistently carrying out a consistent peace policy. The peace policy of our Government, of our great leader Joseph Stalin, meets with the support of all Soviet men and women. We know that all progressive forces in Great Britain also uphold the policy of peace.

"Despite imperialist intrigues aimed at sowing enmity among the workers, the working people of all lands are consolidating their unity."

A. I. SPIRINA, woman locomotive engineer: "I call upon the women of England and all working people to strengthen their friendship with the working people of our country in the common struggle for peace and against the fomenters of a new war. If we unite our efforts against the threat of a new war, then its instigators will meet with inevitable debacle and the cause of world peace will triumph."

E. S. CHERNOBROVKINA, woman research engineer: "The Soviet Union has always pursued and is pursuing a consistent policy of peace.

"The working people of our country are enthusiastically completing the post-war Five-Year Plan. Soviet scientists are devoting all their knowledge to the peaceful development of our country, to the flourishing of culture and art. The instigators of a new war, on the other hand, are striving to make science serve not mankind but the destruction of millions of men and women.

"Welcoming the appeal by the working people of Birmingham and Coventry, we state that the Soviet Union, that all the peoples of our country, have always persistently fought and are fighting for peace, for the strengthening and development of co-operation with the peoples of Great Britain, the United States of America, and other countries. We have always said—and we fully share the opinion of the British workers when they say it—that war can be averted by joint effort, by strengthening co-operation among the peoples of all countries."

A. N. CHEREPANOV, locomotive engineer instructor: "To the ordinary working man it is clear who needs war. It is needed by those who do not live by their own labor, who build up profits on war, who enrich themselves by exploiting and ruining the common people . . . War is needed first and foremost by the American and British imperialists who are possessed with the mad idea of world domination . . .

"Working folk of Britain, America and the other countries, let us make still stronger our friendship and international solidarity, let us expose the machinations of the imperialists. Then no enemies of peace will be able to overcome us!"

N. G. BOLKOVTSEV, electric locomotive engineer: "British fellow workers, we agree with you that the threat of a new war can be averted by joint effort on the part of all working people, by the efforts of the common people to whom war brings only death and devastation.

"No honest person wants war. Neither the British nor the Russian people want war. Let us strengthen international unity. Let us establish such a friendship between the people of Great Britain and the Soviet Union as will smash to smithereens all the attempts made by the fomenters of a new war!"

The three meetings adopted a uniform "Appeal to the Working People of the Towns of Birmingham and Coventry by the Trade-Union Members of Sverdlovsk." Its text is printed on the first page of this article.

For International Friendship

Soviet Intellectuals Visit Germany

A DELEGATION of Soviet intellectuals has returned to Moscow after taking part in the work of the first zonal Congress of the German-Soviet Friendship Society and visiting a number of local organizations of the Society in the Soviet Occupation Zone.

The delegation consisted of Academician Meshchaninov; Denisov, Chairman of the Board of the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Simonov, Deputy General Secretary of the Union of Soviet Writers; Barsova, People's Actress of the USSR; Railway General Director Troitskaya; Professor Kruzhkov; Professor Nuzhdin; Professor Khvostov; and the secretary of the delegation, Vagapov.

The members of the delegation delivered many reports on various aspects of cultural life in the USSR in the House of Culture of the USSR, and the clubs of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, and at factories and educational establishments. The speeches by members of the delegation were enthusiastically received by the German audiences and evoked lively discussion.

Soviet Union's Note Brands Tito Betrayer of His People

As previously reported by the press, on July 19 the Soviet Government forwarded to the Yugoslav Government a note containing a reply to the Yugoslav note regarding the Soviet Union's attitude toward Yugoslavia's claims to Austria in connection with the discussion of the draft Austrian treaty.

On August 3 the Yugoslav Government sent the Soviet Government a new note on this question.

On August 11 the Soviet Government forwarded to the Yugoslav Government a reply note of the following content:

In connection with the Yugoslav Government's note of August 3 of the current year, the Government of the Soviet Union deems it necessary to state the following:

The USSR Government passes by the unseemly tone of the note of the Yugoslav Government of August 3. It also passes by the Yugoslav Government's calumnious inventions with respect to the USSR's foreign policy, culled from the fascist arsenal. The Soviet Government did not expect anything else from the present Yugoslav Government inasmuch as there is nothing surprising in the fact that, having deserted from the camp of socialism and democracy to the camp of foreign capital and reaction, the Yugoslav Government violates the elementary laws of propriety in the correspondence between two governments, and reiterates, following in their wake, the fascists' slanderous accusations against the Soviet Union.

Let us examine the facts.

1. Following the termination of the Second World War the Yugoslav Government formulated its economic and territorial claims to Austria with the demand that Yugoslavia be given Slovenian Carinthia and Slovenian frontier areas of Styria, covering a total area of 2,600 square kilometers* with a population of some 190,000 persons. The Soviet Government assumed an obligation to uphold these claims, and upheld them at the meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers against the United States, Britain, and France.

In April, 1947, the Yugoslav Vice-Premier, Mr. Kardelj, addressed A. Y. Vyshinsky on behalf of the Yugoslav Government with a special letter in which he outlined the new attitude of the Yugoslav Government with regard to Yugoslav claims to Austria. The substance of this new attitude, as is seen from Mr. Kardelj's letter, consists in that the Yugoslav Government does not reckon on obtaining satisfaction of Yugoslavia's claims from the Western Powers, in view of which it is proposed to renounce Slovenian Carinthia and limit itself to the claim to a small territory near two electric power stations on the Drava River. Kardelj writes: "The question may be settled by a minor frontier rectification, for which purpose I present you with a draft of two versions, and in the last resort it may be settled by establishing special rights of the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia in the administration of these stations."

What are these versions?

The first version resolves into the transfer to Yugoslavia of 210 square kilometers of Austrian territory with a population of 9,396 persons. The second version is restricted to the transfer to Yugoslavia of 63 square kilometers with a population of 3,150 persons. Here, however, there is also a third version. In Kardelj's letter it is expressed in the above-mentioned formulation: "The question may be settled by a minor frontier rectification for which I present you with a draft of two versions, and in the last resort it may be settled by establishing special rights of the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia in the administration of these stations." In other words, the Yugoslav Government gives up all territorial claims to Austria, limiting its demands to securing for Yugoslavia special rights in the administration of two electric power stations on someone else's territory.

Consequently, in April, 1947, the Yugoslav Government already considered it necessary to renounce not only Slovenian Carinthia and not only a small territory forming part of Slovenian Carinthia, but also all territorial claims to Austria.

This was at a time when the Soviet Government, at conferences of representatives of the Western Powers, upheld the demand of Yugoslavia for Slovenian Carinthia.

Such is the indisputable fact.

In its note of August 3, the Yugoslav Government characterizes the renunciation of Slovenian Carinthia as

Commenting on the exchange of notes between the USSR and the Yugoslav Government, "Izvestia" said in part:

"The attitude of the Soviet Government toward Yugoslavia, its attitude toward the peoples of Yugoslavia, has always been and remains invariably friendly. And this is known to the peoples of Yugoslavia.

"Despite the untrammeled anti-Soviet slanders of the present rulers of Yugoslavia — the Tito clique — despite persecution of Yugoslav citizens solely because they express friendly sentiments for the USSR, the peoples of Yugoslavia remain loyal to the cause of socialism and democracy and regard the Soviet Union as their liberator, their true friend and ally.

"That is why the clique of imperialist agents ruling Yugoslavia resorts to maneuvers to delude the people with regard to the true nature of its policy and does not disdain any means to this end."

*1 square kilometer=.3861 square mile

treachery, as a betrayal of the interests of the Slovenian population of Carinthia, as a violation of the right of national self-determination, as a manifestation of the imperialist policy, as a conversion of Slovenian Carinthia into small change, etc. If treachery to and betrayal of Yugoslavia's interests did really take place, then, as is seen from Kardelj's letter, the Yugoslav Government, and the Yugoslav Government alone, should be regarded as a traitor and betrayer.

2. It would seem that the Yugoslav Government, in making such concessions and renouncing its territorial claims, ought to assume responsibility for such an attitude. But the Yugoslav Government reckoned otherwise. It considered that the Soviet Government should announce these concessions on its own behalf and assume initiative and full responsibility for this matter. As far as the Yugoslav Government is concerned, it should hold aloof and should not assume any responsibility for giving up Slovenian Carinthia, acknowledged necessary by the Yugoslav Government in April, 1947. When at a reception in August, 1947, Soviet Ambassador Lavrentyev asked Yugoslav Premier Tito in Kardelj's presence whether the Yugoslav Government intended to declare officially its new attitude, Tito stated, as may be seen from the Soviet Ambassador's notes, that if an official statement should be demanded from the Yugoslav Government concerning the renunciation of further claims to Slovenian Carinthia, the Yugoslav Government could not make such a statement. Yugoslavia would sooner renounce its minimum demands than make such a statement.

Consequently, according to the Yugoslav Government's plan, the Soviet Government was to have assumed the responsibility for the renunciation of Slovenian Carinthia and generally of all Yugoslavia's territorial claims, and the Yugoslav Government was to have kept aloof in order to produce in the eyes of the Yugoslav peoples a false impression that the Yugoslav Government allegedly continues to retain its old stand of claiming Slovenian Carinthia for Yugoslavia, and that, consequently, the renunciation of Slovenian Carinthia emanates not from the Yugoslav Government but from the Soviet Government. Briefly speaking, it was proposed that the Soviet Government become an instrument in deceiving the peoples of Yugoslavia, a deception hatched by the Yugoslav Government. In its naiveté, the Yugoslav Government assumed that the Soviet Government would stoop to this political chicanery.

It is understandable that the Soviet Government could not stoop to this filthy machination. The Soviet Government declared that it was ready to defend Yugoslavia's claims if the Yugoslav Government honestly, and officially, and with full responsibility would formulate these claims, but that it could not take upon itself the defense of the claims which the Yugoslav Government had actually renounced.

In the light of these facts the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs deems it necessary to refute the Yugoslav Government's assertions in the note of August 3 alleging that the representatives of the Soviet Government had at any time proposed that Yugoslavia reduce its territorial claims. The falsehood of such an allegation is already seen from the fact that as far back as in November, 1947, in response to the inquiry of the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry, the Soviet Ambassador in Yugoslavia informed the latter that the USSR saw no ground for Yugoslavia to reduce its territorial claims to Austria. Further, in 1948, when the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Mr. Simic, told the Soviet Ambassador that allegedly the Soviet Ambassador in London, Zaroubin, had advised the Yugoslav representative, Bebler, to introduce at the Deputy Ministers' Conference on the Austrian treaty such a proposal concerning Yugoslavia's territorial claims, which would radically differ from the original Yugoslav demands in the direction of the reduction of Yugoslav demands, the Soviet Ambassador Lavrentyev replied:

"In the spring, in London, Bebler proposed to the Soviet representative Koktomov, empowered to negotiate on the Austrian treaty, that he introduce at the Four-Power Conference a proposal containing curtailed territorial claims of Yugoslavia to Austria. Bebler proposed the very same thing in a conversation with Zaroubin, Soviet Ambassador in London. This proposal of Bebler was rejected by Koktomov as well as by the Soviet Ambassador Zaroubin. It was pointed out to Bebler that the Soviet delegation would support those proposals which would be officially made by the Yugoslav delegation itself."

3. Simultaneously with this, as was ascertained afterwards, the Yugoslav Government held, behind the back of the Soviet Government, secret talks with British representatives in Belgrade and London, negotiating with them in secret from the USSR about the renunciation of Slovenian Carinthia. Notwithstanding that the Soviet Union has a treaty of alliance with Yugoslavia, thus far the Soviet Government has no knowledge of what these gentlemen agreed upon. The Yugoslav Government maintains that in these talks nothing was concealed from the USSR, referring here to Mr. Kardelj's letter to A. Y. Vyshinsky. But in Kardelj's letter nothing is said about the Yugoslav Government contemplating conducting negotiations with British representatives on the basis mentioned. There were no hints on this score either in the talks the Yugoslav representatives had with the representatives of the Soviet Union. Moreover, the aforementioned backstage negotiations with British representatives had already been completed, but the Yugoslav Government continued to conceal from the Soviet Government the results of these negotiations and did not deem it necessary to inform the Soviet Government about them. Two years have already passed since that time, but to this very day the Soviet Government does not know how these backstage negotiations culminated and against whom they were aimed, inasmuch as what the Yugoslav Government, forced to the wall by the Soviet Ambassador, told him about these backstage negotiations does not comprise even the tenth part of what had actually taken place during the negotiations. One thing is unquestionable, that during these backstage negotiations a deal was made at the expense of the interests of the Slovenes in Carinthia—to the detriment of Yugoslavia's national rights.

4. The Yugoslav note falsely and calumniously points out that the Soviet Government does not want to refute the Austrian press reports about the alleged "existing promises that Stalin

gave to the President of the Austrian Republic, Renner, concerning a guarantee of the Austrian frontiers of 1938." The Yugoslav Government knows that such reports of the Austrian press are fabricated and false. The Yugoslav Government, informed through its Ambassador in Moscow, Popovic, of the contents of the letter in question, also knows that this letter in general made no mention at all concerning "a guarantee of the Austrian frontiers," and by virtue of this there was no necessity whatever to refute the lying reports of the Austrian press. Now the Yugoslav Government presents a ridiculous claim to the effect that this report had never been denied by Soviet agencies. Incidentally, the Yugoslav Government itself, as it knows, spoke at that time against any denials whatever.

It transpires that in its zeal to slander the Soviet Union, the Yugoslav Government is compelled to refute itself.

5. All these circumstances have led the Soviet Government to the conclusion that the Yugoslav Government is violating allied obligations with regard to the USSR; that it is conducting itself not as an ally but as an opponent of the Soviet Union; that some sort of strong ties bind the Yugoslav Government or the principal persons in this Government to the camp of foreign capitalists; that the Yugoslav Government is more and more closely adhering to the imperialist circles against the USSR and is acting jointly with them; that the Soviet Government can no longer consider the Yugoslav Government as an ally of the Soviet Union; that the Soviet Government can no longer support the Yugoslav Government's claims, especially those claims which the Yugoslav Government itself has renounced, although it conceals its renunciation from the peoples of Yugoslavia; that if the Yugoslav Government prefers a united front with the imperialist circles to a united front with the Soviet Union, then let these circles support its claims.

As regards the last meeting of the Council of Ministers in Paris, it has become obvious to the Soviet Government that the Yugoslav Government is implementing its double-faced plan in the question of Slovenian Carinthia, consisting in that it will officially uphold the transfer of Slovenian Carinthia to the Yugoslav Republic, while in reality the Yugoslav Government is already, in talks held secret from the USSR, carrying out a deal made with the Western Powers to give up this attitude and renounce Slovenian Carinthia. Naturally, the Soviet Government did not want to have anything in common with the policy of deceiving the peoples of Yugoslavia pursued by the Yugoslav Government, and would not have supported a stand which, in fact, the Yugoslav Government had renounced as far back as April, 1947, in Kardelj's letter to Vyshinsky.

6. In its note the Yugoslav Government expresses indignation at the fact that the Soviet Foreign Minister refused to give audience in Paris to representatives of the Yugoslav Government. But there are no grounds at all here for indignation. In sending its representatives, the Yugoslav Government set itself the task of producing the false impression in the eyes of the people of Yugoslavia that it was allegedly continuing to maintain friendly relations with the Soviet Union. The Yugoslav representative was not received by the Soviet Foreign Minister in order to shatter this false illusion and show that the Soviet Government has no intentions of helping the Yugoslav Government to deceive its people. Let the peoples of Yugoslavia know that the Soviet Government regards the present Government of Yugoslavia not as a friend and ally, but as an enemy and opponent of the Soviet Union.

Supplement to the Soviet Government's Note to the Yugoslav Government

In the Yugoslav Government's note of August 3 of the current year, the Soviet Government's reply to which is published above, reference is made to Mr. Kardelj's letter to A. Y. Vyshinsky of April 20, 1947.

Text of this letter follows:

"Moscow, April 20, 1947.

"Esteemed Comrade Vyshinsky,

"Inasmuch as there exists a possibility that the Yugoslav territorial claims to Austria in their present form will be wholly discarded, and should you desire to advance a fresh proposal, in this event I should like to draw your attention to questions which, for the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia, are so important that it would be necessary to find a positive solution of them. A positive solution of these questions would represent a most minimum satisfaction of the demands contained in the Yugoslav territorial claims.

"The first question concerns the electric power stations of Zvabek and Labod. In my report to the Council of Ministers I emphasized the special importance which these electric power stations have for the Yugoslav electrical industry. Zvabek and Labod electric power stations were built after the Anschluss, chiefly during war time by the German firm of Alpen Elektrowerke Akziengesellschaft, Wien, and despite the 1926 Convention under which Austria pledged not to build anything on the Drava without Yugoslavia's preliminary consent. These electric power stations consequently represent German property in the Western Zone of Austria from which the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia, besides other states which signed the decision of the Paris Reparations Conference, should also take part of its reparations. Furthermore, these electric power stations were built without consideration for the needs of Yugoslavia's electrical industry, and under the present regime of exploitation they cause immense damage—in some months approximating 1,000,000 kilowatt hours.

"The question could be settled by a minor frontier rectification for which purpose I present you with a draft of two versions, and in the last resort it could be settled by establishing special rights of the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia in the administration of these stations. Enclosed is a plan of such regime.

"The second question relates to the special protection of the national rights of Carinthian Slovenes. After all that experience that the Slovenian people had with Austria, it may be regarded as certain that after the treaty is signed attempts will be made to intensify Germanization. Even those demagogic undertakings (for instance, the re-establishment of bilingual schools) which Austria effected in Carinthia after Germany's collapse, though on paper, with the purpose of showing its tolerance in national respect, are already today not being carried out in fact. For this reason it would be of great importance if in the

treaty it would be agreed that the undertakings which have already acquired the force of law be augmented and, as a component part of the treaty, be entirely subjected to Four-Power control. Enclosed is a scheme with the fundamental principles of such regime.

"Utilizing the opportunity to salute you,

"Yours respectfully,
"Kardelj."

First Version

"The first version embraces the Pliberz (Bleiburg) judicial district, a territory between the present Austrian-Yugoslav frontier—the Drava—and the Western frontier of the communities of Bistrica (Feistritz) and Blato (Moos), and from the northern side of the Drava, the community of Labod (Lawamuend) and that part of the community of Rjude (Rueden) which adjoins the Drava and is separated from the remainder of the community by a line passing along the range across the height 882. This territory is composed of an area of 210 square kilometers and, according to the Austrian census of 1934, has a population of 9,396 persons.

"The ethnical composition of the territory in question may be examined in detail on the basis of the appended tables. The Austrian census of 1910 conducted, as is known, to the detriment of Slovenes nevertheless shows on this territory a distinct Slovenian majority (6,696 Slovenians and 2,878 Germans).

"During the 1920 plebiscite the majority on this territory voted in favor of Yugoslavia."

Second Version

"The second version embraces south of the Drava—the communities of Libelice (Leifling) and Zvabek (Schwabeck) and north of the Drava—the community of Labod (Lawamuend) and a small part of the community of Rjude (Rueden). This version covers a territory of approximately 63 square kilometers and, according to the Austrian census of 1934, has a population of 3,150 persons.

"The ethnical composition is a little worse than in the first version inasmuch as the community of Labod, where according to this version the majority of the population resides, was strongly Germanized."



ALEXIUS. The Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, is shown speaking at the opening of a meeting held in Moscow.

"Contradicts Orthodox Creed"

Church Head Rejects Rumored "Edict"

A few days ago the Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia, Alexius, gave the following replies to the questions of Reuter's Moscow correspondent, Mr. Dallas:

To your letter of July 21 of the current year in which "in connection with the report from Istanbul on the decision of the Ecumenical Patriarch Athenodorus to issue an edict on the excommunication of all persons supporting Communism" you ask me to reply to questions arising from this circumstance, I deem it necessary to give the following answers:

Question 1. Were you notified of this decision of the Ecumenical Patriarch to issue this edict?

Question 2. What will be the attitude of the Russian Orthodox Church to this edict?

Answer. Neither I nor the Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church know anything about the decision of the Ecumenical Patriarch to issue an edict on the excommunication of all persons supporting Communism. Moreover neither we nor the Synod can conceive that the Orthodox Patriarch could adopt such a decision as would basically contradict the fundamental principles of the Orthodox Christian creed.

Question 3. Is there in your opinion any conflict between loyalty to the Soviet State and loyalty to the Russian Orthodox Church?

Answer. There can be only one answer to this question: such a conflict does not and cannot exist provided believers abide by the strict meaning of the commandments of the gospel and the teachings of the apostles.

USSR Honors Country's Miners As Coal Output Rises

By P. Potapov

Soviet miners have inscribed many glorious pages in the annals of the construction of the Soviet State. The importance of their labor at all stages of the development of the USSR is great and invaluable. That is why Miners' Day, an annual holiday instituted two years ago by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, is so significant and dear to every Soviet person, and that is why the entire country will join in its celebration on the last Sunday in August.

A number of advantages and privileges have been extended to workers in the coal industry in the USSR, including advantages and privileges in the sphere of social insurance and social welfare. Thus, for instance, in case of temporary disability, a miner receives sick benefits amounting to his full pay from the state social insurance fund during the whole period of illness if he has worked at the mines one year or more, and 60 per cent of his pay if he has mined less than one year. In case of temporary disability caused by an occupational disease or an accident on the job, a miner receives sick benefits for the full amount of his earnings, regardless of the duration of his work.

Upon reaching the age of 50, a Soviet miner who has worked in the coal industry for 20 or more years receives from the state social welfare fund a life pension equivalent to 60 per cent of his earnings. Pensioners continuing to work draw their pensions regardless of their wages.

The Soviet Government has instituted annual bonuses to miners for long and faultless service. These bonuses are paid to miners beginning after the first year of their work in the mines. The size of the bonuses ranges from 10 to 30 per cent of the miner's annual wage, depending on the length of service in the coal industry. In 1948-1949 hundreds of thousands of miners received a total of 1,400,000,000 rubles in bonuses.

Twenty-nine magnificent Palaces of Culture have been built and luxuriously furnished for Soviet miners, as well as 590 clubs, many sports stadiums, and hundreds of well laid-out and equipped parks and gardens. The Central Committee of the Miners' Union of the USSR owns and operates rest homes and sanatoriums in the best health resorts of the country—in the Caucasus and the Crimea, in the most picturesque places in the Ukraine, in the Moscow Region, Siberia, the Urals, and in Central Asia. Last year more than 100,000 miners spent their annual vacations at these resorts. For their accommodations they paid only 30 per cent of the cost, the other 70 per cent being covered from the state social insurance fund.

Thanks to the Soviet Government's unflagging attention, the miners' well-being is constantly improving. During



ONORED MINER. Anton Khmelevsky, hewer in Mine 43 of the Moscow Coal asin, has been a miner since 1930 and was recently awarded the Red Banner of Labor for long and merited service.



DRESS MEETING. Miner Khmelevsky's daughter, Anna, who is a bookkeeper, helps pin on the medals.

last year and the first quarter of this year alone, the Ministry of the Coal Industry of the USSR was responsible for the construction of a great number of apartment houses totaling 19,375,200 square feet of housing floor space in addition to 12,000 one-family cottages for the miners. All the new dwelling houses are equipped with all modern conveniences. This year the Ministry is building, in the coal mining areas of the Soviet Union, apartment houses totaling 17,222,400 square feet of housing floor space and also 9,000 one-family cottages, all furnished with the latest improvements. The housing construction plan of the Ministry of the Coal Industry for the first half of this year was considerably overfulfilled.

Rank-and-file workers, engineers, and scientists, in close creative collaboration, are splendidly solving the most complex engineering problems of the coal industry. Numerous examples of unmatched creative endeavor of the men of science and industry again and again confirm the fact that in the free Soviet State the distinction between manual and mental labor is being gradually obliterated.

The Donets coal driller Ivan Valegura, aided by engineers, has worked out and put into effect a new method of working steeply sloping seams. Applying his new method he quadrupled the productivity of his labor.

Pavel Podzharov, a Urals driller, developed a method of working vertical and sloping seams, accelerating the process eight to ten times over.

Applying hitherto unknown mining methods, Egor Burlov, Kuznetsk Coal Basin miner, performs the work of from four to five men.

Mikhail Mazepa, a Moscow Coal Basin coal-cutting machine operator, together with engineer Vassili Pashkevich, introduced radical improvements in the organization of mining work, considerably raising labor productivity.



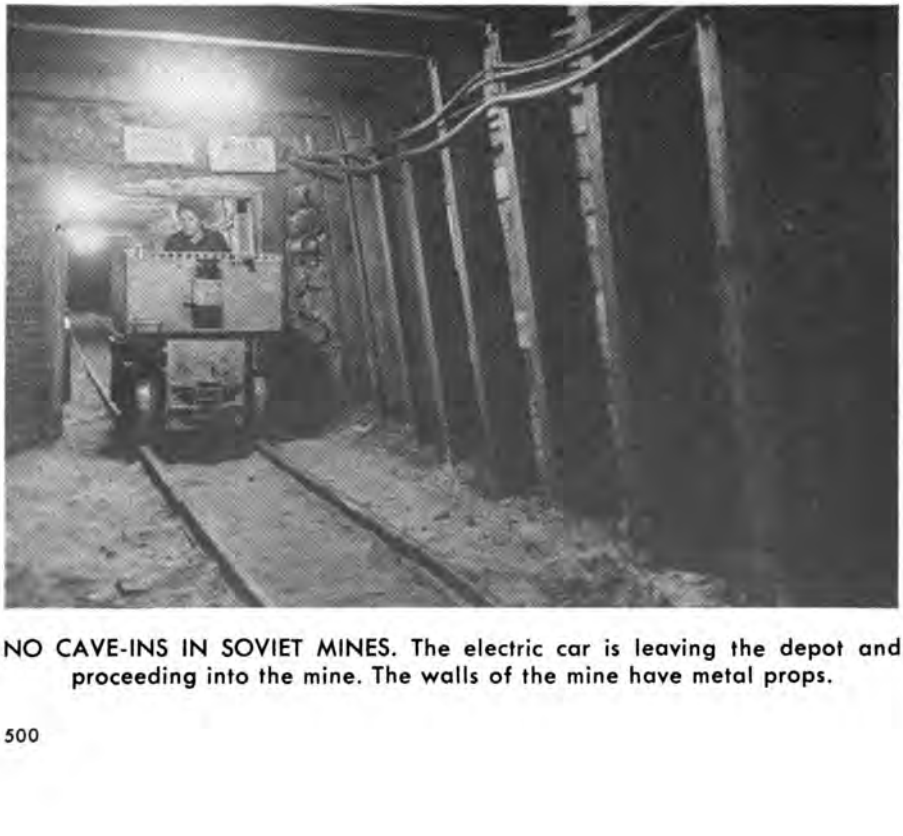
SECOND GENERATION MINERS. Ex-miner Andreyev, now chief of the electromechanical workshops, with his two sons, both of whom are chief engineers in the Moscow Coal Basin mining trust.

As a result of this, the miners' earnings have increased substantially. Thus, for instance, while in 1946 the monthly average earnings of a miner amounted to 1,673 rubles, his monthly earnings in the first quarter of 1949 had increased to 2,274 rubles.

The experience and production achievements of the innovator miners are being popularized throughout all coal basins of the country and are rapidly acquired by hundreds of thousands of workers. Such is the socialist principle of Soviet economic development.

On Miners' Day in 1948, the Soviet miners addressed a collective letter to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, J. V. Stalin, which was published in the press, pledging themselves to produce 2,800,000 metric tons of coal above their program for the year and to reduce operating costs by 150,000,000 rubles. Both these pledges have been greatly overfulfilled.

A few months ago a mass socialist competition movement for the best performance in honor of Miners' Day was launched among the workers and specialists of the Soviet coal industry.



NO CAVE-INS IN SOVIET MINES. The electric car is leaving the depot and proceeding into the mine. The walls of the mine have metal props.

Today numerous gratifying reports are coming in from various coal basins throughout the country.

In the Donets Basin the Rostov Coal Trust was the first to complete the state coal mining plan for the first half of this year. The collieries of this trust long ago topped their prewar coal output level.

The Donets Coal Basin is competing with the Kuznetsk Coal Basin for the best performance in honor of Miners' Day. Striving for first place in the competition, the Kuzbas miners do not lag behind their Donbas comrades and are also scoring one production victory after another. The Kuzbas miners completed their coal output and mine development plan for the first half of this year four days ahead of schedule.

More than half of the mines in the Kuznetsk Basin have already attained the output level set for 1950 by the postwar Five-Year Plan.

The miners of the Karaganda, the third coal basin in the Soviet Union, are greatly overfulfilling their state plans. During the first three years of the postwar Five-Year Plan they turned out 330,000 metric tons of coal above their quota. Compared with the first half of 1948, the average daily coal output in the Karaganda mines in the first half of 1949 increased by 2,500 metric tons, this rise having been gained primarily by an increase in the production of high-grade coke coal.

The Moscow Coal Basin fulfilled its postwar five-year plan in three years and is today producing nearly three times as much coal as it did on the eve of the Second World War. These miners also fulfilled their program for the first half of this year two weeks ahead of schedule.

The highest distinction in the country—the Title of Hero of Socialist Labor—has been bestowed on 150 of the best Soviet coal men. For long and faultless service, more than 50,000 coal miners have been awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union. Only recently the Government instituted the title of Honored Miner, and today there already are 9,000 Honored Miners in the coal fields of the USSR.

The Soviet miners' contribution to the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR is an important one, and the Soviet Government highly esteems the miners' valorous labor.



MECHANIZATION. Coal pours into bunkers at a Donbas mine. This is part of the Lidievka Colliery.

Less than 2% for Rent

How One Railwayman Spends His Pay

By N. Belyayev

How are Soviet workers living these days as the national economy rises to higher levels of production?

That question might well be answered by the case of a young Soviet locomotive engineer, Alexei Zharinov.

While attending the play *Green Street* at the Moscow Art Theater recently, I had occasion to meet this typical railroadman.

The play, by Anatoli Surov, concerns a young locomotive engineer, Alexei Sibiryakov, an innovator, who is striving to carry out his suggestion which would cut the turn-around time of freight cars in half.

Like the hero of the play, Zharinov has become an innovator and rationalizer. He followed the example of the renowned Soviet locomotive engineer, Nicolai Lunin, who undertook all types of repairs on the engine with the aid of his crew. Zharinov, having been a skilled mechanic in the past, began to teach this trade to his own crew—his assistant and fireman—and also to members of the second crew of his engine.

Today, I learned, engine crews whose members are not mechanics are very rare on the Moscow-Ryazan, as they are on all Soviet lines.

Alexei Zharinov has been awarded the Order of Lenin for his innovations.

Zharinov's usual route is from Moscow to Rybnoye—a run of more than 2,000 miles for the two crews.

At the terminus in Rybnoye, Zharinov and his crew can have a good rest in the comfortably furnished rooms of the railwaymen's hostel, read the latest papers and magazines, and listen to the radio before they start on the return journey to Moscow.



READY TO GO. Zharinov stands before his locomotive waiting for his run to begin.

Zharinov's love for his work finds its expression in his effort to run his locomotives with the greatest possible speed. He and his crew, having acquired a thorough knowledge of the mechanics' work, have cut the running time of the Moscow-Rybnoye run in half. By regularly making repairs to various parts of the locomotive, Zharinov and his crew lengthen the run of the engine before it must be put in the shop for repairs. A thorough knowledge of the locomotive's mechanism and of his route enables Zharinov to make real savings in both fuel and lubricants.

Each of the crew members is interested in increasing the average daily 24-hour run of the locomotive and in saving fuel and oil. They do so not only because they, like all Soviet people, are vitally interested in the speediest advancements of the national economy, but also because of the bonuses which are paid for all this on Soviet railways.

While we were on the subject of money, Zharinov gave me a breakdown of his earnings for the month of May, 1949:

As an engineer on a Soviet railroad, he received a base monthly wage of 1,300 rubles, plus 1,600 rubles for exceeding the norm. In addition to this, he got 222 rubles for his high qualification, 1,200 rubles bonus for saving fuel, and 100 rubles for repair-



JOURNEY'S END. On the balcony of their Moscow apartment, the Zharinovs enjoy a spring evening when he is off duty.

ing the engine on the run. An additional 260 rubles was included as a seniority bonus for having worked on the line for more than 10 years. Thus Zharinov's total earnings amounted to 4,682 rubles for last May.

An extra sum also came to Zharinov in May when, under the regulations of Soviet transport, he received 3,500 rubles as a premium for his faultless work during the whole year of 1948.

How does the family use his average earnings of 4,600 to 5,000 rubles each month? He explained:

The Zharinov family of three spends one fourth—25 per cent—of its income on food—the highest item in the budget of the average Soviet family. Clothing costs come to eight per cent, including shoes. Entertainment, including newspapers, magazines and books, together with the theater and movies, takes 12 per cent.

Rent—and here is one of the items in the Soviet citizen's budget which always surprises foreigners—amounts to only 59 rubles monthly or less than one and one-half per cent of Zharinov's earnings. His only other outlays are union dues and, as he is a Communist Party member, three per cent to the Party.

All in all, after covering other family incidental expenses, the Zharinov family has 2,000 rubles monthly over and above everything.

Zharinov spends one-third of his time on the locomotive and two-thirds at home. This gives him a chance to enjoy his wife and three-year-old child and the hobbies in which he is interested —sports, hunting, books, the theater, movies, and concerts.

Zharinov loves music and recently purchased an accordion. He attends the music circle of his club once a week, studying note reading and perfecting himself in accordion technique.

The Zharinov family is spending part of its savings for building a country cottage in Kratovo, near Moscow. It is being constructed in the pine woods near a lake. Zharinov was provided with a plot of land for this purpose—1,600 square meters in size (about 17,222 square feet)—without cost. This is customary for all Soviet citizens who wish to build their own cottages.

The railway administration offered to make Zharinov a long-term loan of 10,000 rubles for building the cottage, but he declined it, as he had enough savings to pay cash. When it is finished, the family will give up the rented summer place they now use and spend their summers at Kratovo.



ALL ABOARD! The engineer climbs into his cab to begin his long trip.

In his free time Zharinov frequently hunts for duck and rabbits. He spends his annual vacation (which all workers are entitled to under Soviet law at full pay) in a vacation rest home owned by his trade-union. He pays only 30 per cent of the cost, the rest being defrayed by the trade-union from the social insurance fund. He sometimes spends his vacation on the Volga, where he was born.

In the winter Zharinov and his wife, Lydia, frequently go skiing in the Izmailovo Park of Culture and Rest. Both enjoy this best of winter sports very much.

All in all, Zharinov and his family live comfortably on his income. They have a nice apartment, a happy family life, a summer cottage, and a secure future. They have good books, see fine plays, and enjoy life generally. Zharinov contributes to and shares in his country's rising prosperity.



SELF-PROPELLED COMBINES. These powerful machines of Soviet construction harvest grain crops in the shortest pos sible time. Here is one doing its job on the Berezansk Grain State Farm in Krasnodar Territory.



GRAIN HARVEST. Work is under way in Uzbekistan to reap the wonderful harvest made possible by the extensiv measures taken in the spring by the collective farmers and also the great boon of mechanization of agriculture.

All USSR Rejoices with Farmers As Rich Grain Harvest Starts

EARLY reports from southern regions indicate a rich harvest in the USSR, and the country rejoices at this new indication of increased prosperity.

Harvesting and the delivery of grain to the state elevators began some weeks ago.

From Tsiteli-Karoisk District, one of the major grain regions of the Georgian Republic, news has come of splendid crops. Three metric tons of grain per hectare* is the yield of a new variety of wheat developed by Soviet selectionists and being grown on the Charkviani Collective Farm there. In other fields, farmers anticipate a crop ranging from 2.5 to 2.7 metric tons per hectare.

Kirghizian farmers of the Batken and Frunze Districts report yields of winter barley up to three metric tons per hectare.

News from the Kuban, one of the most important grain-growing regions of the USSR, indicates a rich crop and particularly fine stands of wheat and barley.

Beyond the Kuban River, the Adygei Autonomous Region is gilded with broad fields of golden grain. Along the steppe roads, the splendid work of the collective farmers is everywhere apparent.

Even in regions where climatic conditions were adverse this year, the crops are relatively good. In Stavropol Region, for instance, where the farmers encountered sparse rainfall and dry winds during the growing season, the crop is above average for the region, and on the farms neighboring the village of Preobrazhenskoye in this region, the harvest of winter wheat will probably be as high as in the Kuban.

Socialist competition is widespread among the farmers, who vie with one another and with the harvest teams of other farms to gather the crop with maximum efficiency. To the best of the farmers and teams will go the government award of the title and gold star of the Hero of Socialist Labor, the Soviet Union's highest decoration. This award, once given only to outstanding workers in industry and science, last year was conferred for the first time on more than 2,000 farmers who achieved pre-eminence in the production of rich crops.

A considerably greater area is under crops this year than in 1948, when the farmers, despite the remaining traces of war's devastation in some of the richest agricultural areas, brought the gross grain harvest to the level of that of the prewar year of 1940. This year, according to the recent report of the Central Statistical Administration of the Council of Ministers of the USSR,



GRAIN DELIVERY. Every day collective farm trucks bring grain to elevators and flour mills in the areas where harvest has begun.

* One hectare=2.471 acres

areas sowed to all crops were nearly 14,826,000 acres greater than in 1948, and the acreage of the basic grain crop of spring wheat increased by 3,953,600 acres.

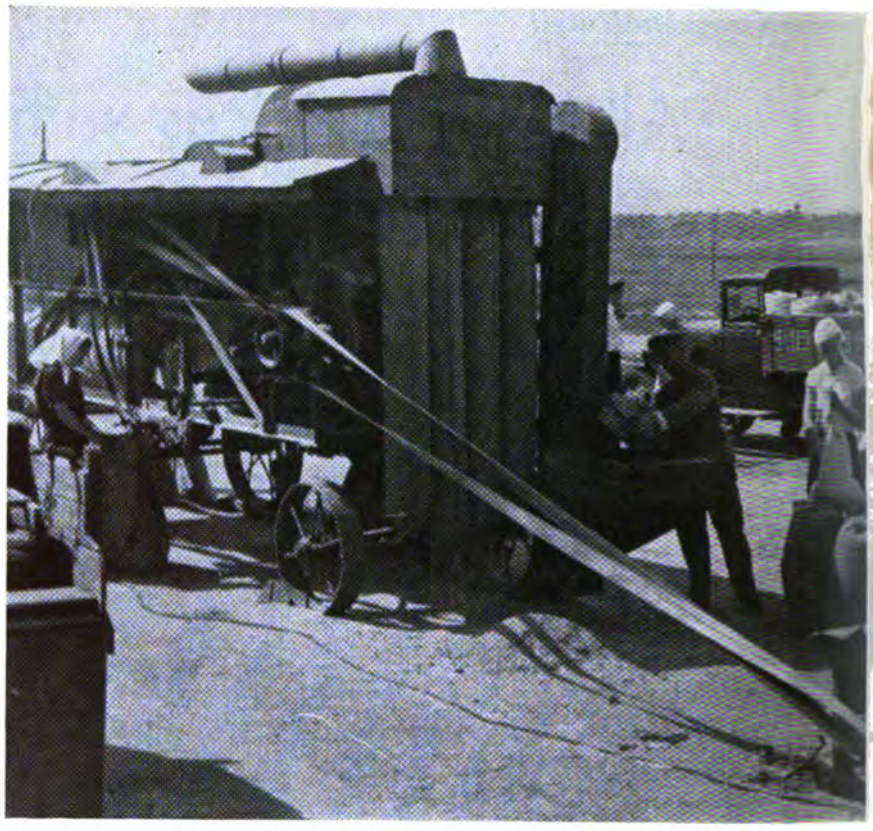
Early measures to ensure a fine crop were taken by the farmers in the spring. Advanced agronomic methods were applied. In Siberia, the Urals, and Kazakhstan, for instance, the seed grain was heated with warm air before sowing, vernalized according to Academician Lysenko's method, and sowed in narrow rows. Artificial pollination of the blossoming rye, a new method evolved by the agronomist C. Musyko, a Stalin Prize winner, was put into practice on the collective farms of the Volga area. Artificial pollination was also used for corn, alfalfa, sunflower, and other crops.

The ever-advancing mechanization of Soviet agriculture, of course, plays a primary role in obtaining fine harvests. The pace and quality of harvesting particularly depend upon the condition of the machines and implements.

Not only has the agricultural-machinery industry been pouring out increased numbers and new models of agricultural machines, but the collective farms, state farms, and machine-and-tractor stations this year organized repair of combines and threshing and other machines more efficiently than in 1948 and trained corps of workers more successfully than in 1948. With the coming of the harvest, the machines are shining and ready.

The re-mechanization of the great farms which were left by the Nazi invaders in charred ruins has been carried on intensively since the end of the war, and the further electrification and mechanization of the farmlands has also proceeded apace.

The entire Soviet people take a vital interest in the progress of the harvest, for in the USSR every citizen feels himself the owner of the country, enriched by its prosperity. Harvesting is a national affair. The farmers, united in their collective farms, are not simply left to their own resources. State experts plan the optimum methods of harvesting. Workers, engineers, and technicians turn out the machines with real enthusiasm. Additional transport for the crop is provided. The people know that a successful harvest means a new step toward a more abundant life.



CORN SHELLER. With the help of the machine-and-tractor stations, Soviet farmers are creating an abundance of raw materials for industry and food products for the entire population.



RESULTS OF ARTIFICIAL POLLINATION. These rye fields are living proof of the superiority of the new method advanced by Michurin biology.

Soviet Industry Pours Out Machines To Speed Gains on Farms

By Ivan Krysin
Deputy Minister of the Agricultural Machinery Industry

SOVIET agriculture is responding to the impact of constantly rising mechanization and to the improvement of the types and capacity of its various machines.

In 1948 the State delivered three times as many tractors to collective and state farms as were delivered in 1940—while there were 73 per cent more tractors delivered during the second quarter of 1949 than in the comparable quarter of 1948.

This increased delivery of new machinery is also striking in the number of new combines delivered. The Central Statistical Administration reported that in the second quarter of 1949 there was a 100 per cent increase in the delivery of grain combines over the number delivered in the second quarter of the previous year.

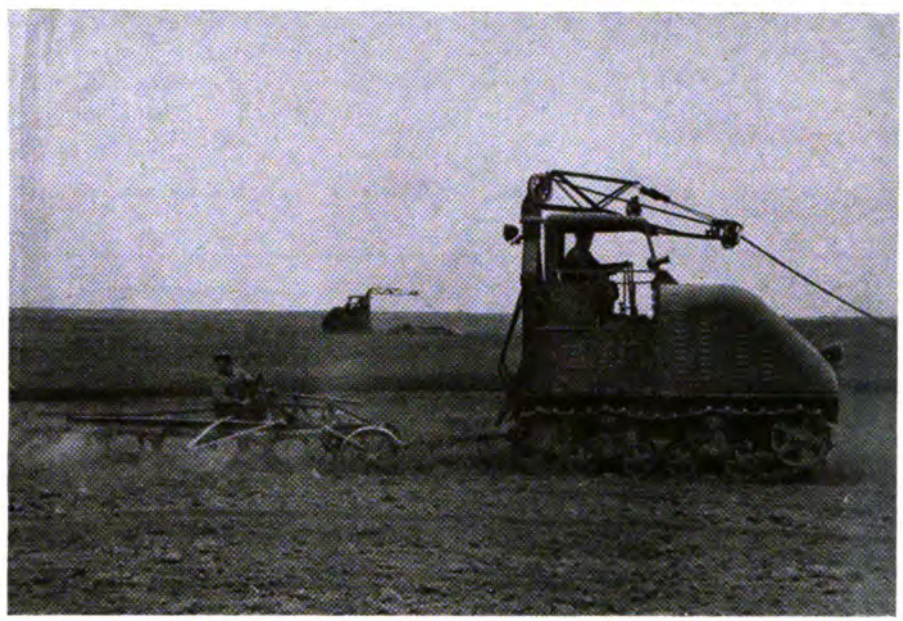
Other major types of farm machines, and the percentage of increase in the second quarter of 1949 over the same quarter of 1948, include: tractor-drawn plows, 62 per cent; motor-drawn seed drills, 35 per cent; giant threshers, 82 per cent; and cultivators, 35 per cent.

At the beginning of the spring sowing season this year, Soviet agriculture was provided with 1.7 times more tractors, 2.2 times more tractor-drawn plows, and 2.3 times more seeders than in the spring of 1948.

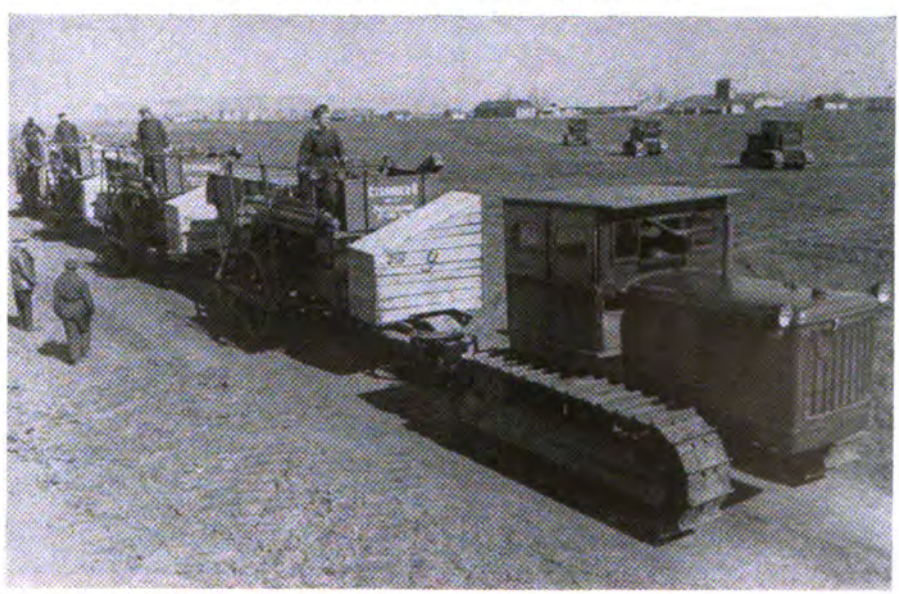
The agricultural machinery plants have begun production of machines for the newly-organized state shelter-belt stations, including tree-planting machines, plows especially equipped for deep digging, and horse-drawn and manual seeders.

The machine-and-tractor stations, state farms, and collective farms are being supplied with a large number of new machines and implements which had not been produced formerly. For instance, such excellent machines for cultivating the soil and harvesting grain and industrial crops as improved five-bottom tractor plows with plow-points, tractor-drawn combined seeders for simultaneous sowing and spreading of mineral fertilizers, self-propelled combines, beet-harvesting combines, flax-harvesting combines, cotton-harv-

(Continued on page 512)



ELECTRIC TRACTOR. With the use of the electric tractor which performs all basic farm work—plowing, harrowing, cultivating, and sowing—the cost of land cultivation is reduced by one-half.



TRACTOR SHIPMENT. This is a line of new tractors and combines on their way to state farms and machine-and-tractor stations in the Azov area.

THE greatest drive in history by man for the conquest of nature is under way in the USSR. It will end drought throughout the vast Soviet countryside by 1965, the year set for completion of the plan.*

In October, 1948, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union adopted the great plan, breath-taking in scope, under which more than 296,000,000 acres of farmland are to be placed under a grass-and-crop rotation system; more than 14,000,000 acres are to be honeycombed with forest belts; billions of tree seedlings are to be planted; and new irrigation systems are to be established to utilize local waste water.

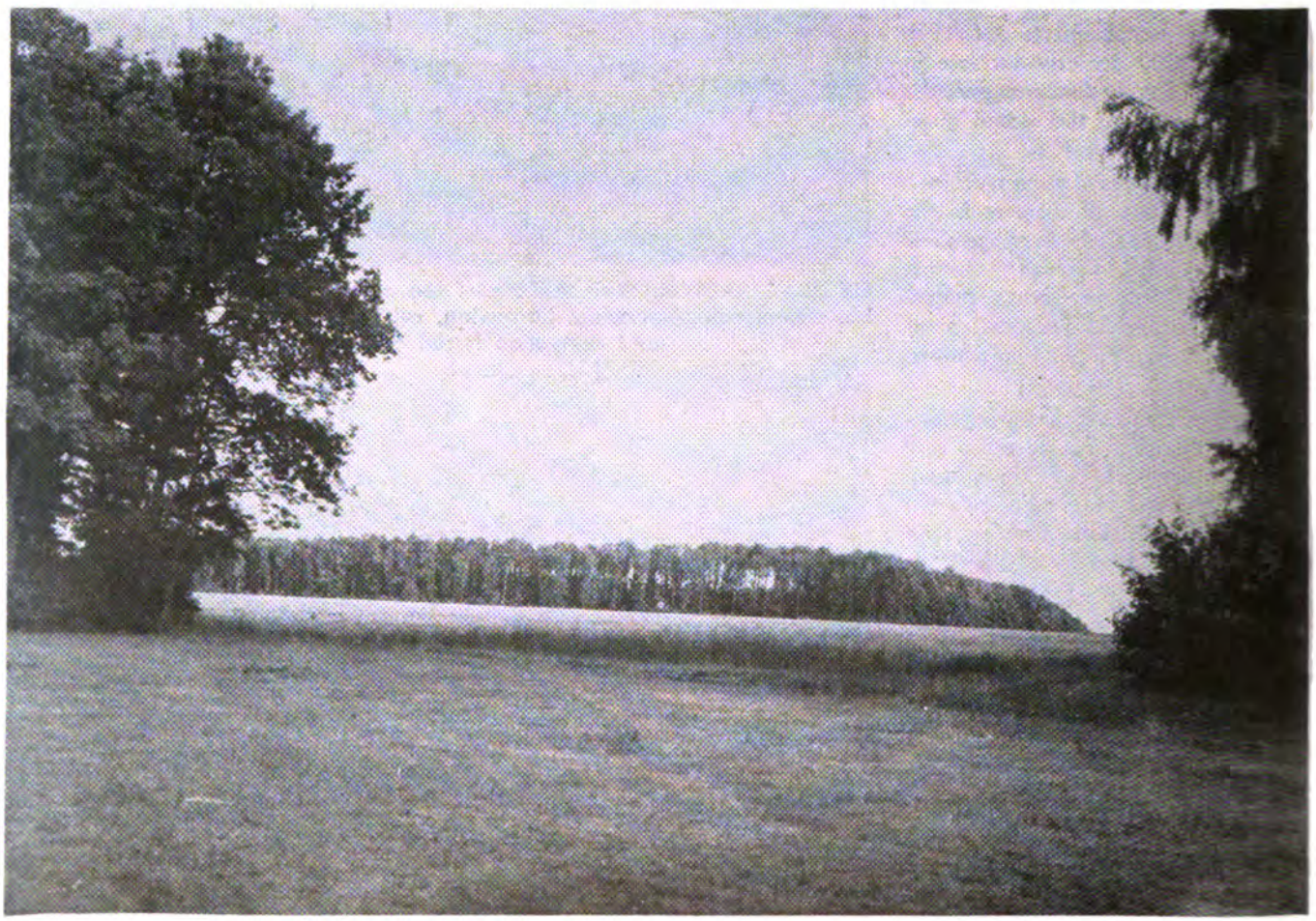
In the USSR, to plan is to act. It is less than a year since the decision was made, but already the work is well under way.

In the laboratories and experimental stations, scientists have selected the seedling varieties. On the fields, engineers are plotting the irrigation systems, the paths of the great tree belts. In the factories, the planting machines pour from the assembly lines. The steppes are dotted with new machine-stations, equipped to provide their areas with the new machines for the work. On the great collective farms, men and women farmers began the planting on this project in the spring and will continue it this autumn.

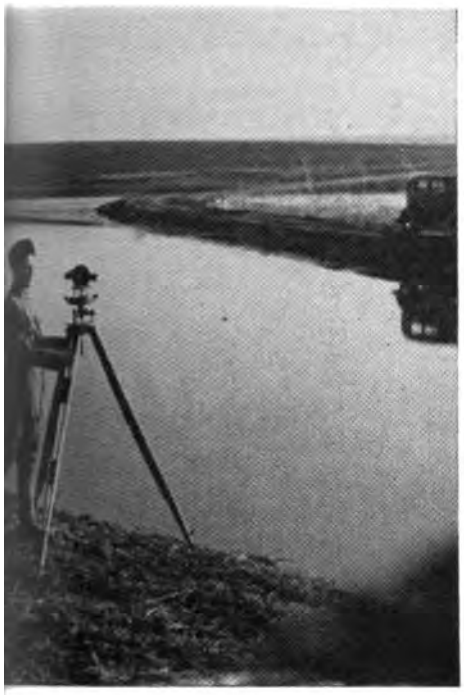
* For a more complete account of the plan, see USSR Information Bulletin, Vol. VIII, No. 21, page 673.



SURVEYING THE RESERVOIR. The prelimin
completed at the Komsomolets



FIELD WINDBREAK. On the Kamennaya Steppe, near Voronezh, it was experimentally planted under the direction of Professor V. Dokuchayev after the great drought of 1891.



rk to enlarge the artificial reservoir is being
tive Farm, Krasnodar Territory.



TREE PLANTING MACHINE SLCH-1. This well-constructed machine plants 40,000 trees each day on approximately 10 acres.



NG POLLEN FOR CROSSING. These scien-
re developing a new species of trees.



READY FOR SHIPMENT. These tractors, the STZ-NATI, are a few of the many machines being sent to the shelter belt stations.



PREPARING THE SOIL. Forest shelter-belts will be planted in the autumn on the fields of the collective farms of Gorodishchensky District, Stalingrad Region. One hundred and fifty per cent of the annual afforestation plan has already been fulfilled here.



PLANTING WINDBREAKS. A trailer unit of seven tree planting machines planting field windbreaks on the collective farms of the Gorodishchensky District. Throughout the countryside, farmers worked enthusiastically on this project during the spring and summer.



SOIL SCIENTISTS. They are studying the surface layer of the soil of a future state forest shelter-belt.



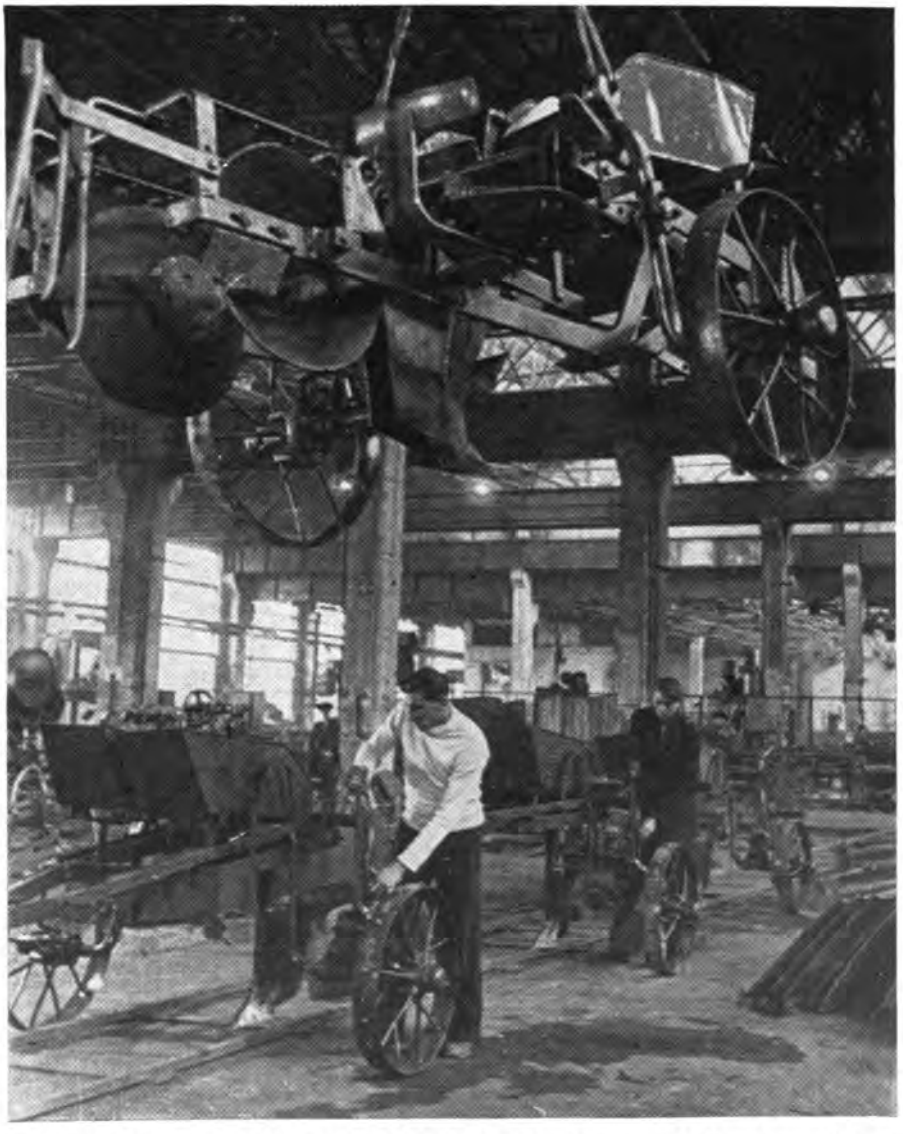
STATE SHELTER-BELT STATION. The Novo-Kubansk Station supplies machinery to the collective farms in the vicinity on which shelter belts are being planted and ponds built.



STRATIFICATION OF SEEDS. Some tree seeds are kept in damp sand to ensure vigorous growth after sowing.



TESTING ACORNS. Only after their quality has been tested are seeds of bushes and trees sowed.



PRODUCTION OF THE SLCH-1 TREE PLANTER. Many agricultural machinery plants have started production of this machine which earned the Stalin Prize for its designers, M. Chashkin and A. Nedashkovsky.

esting machines, and special rice harvesters have been designed and are being produced in the Soviet Union.

In the spring of this year, the first Soviet electric machine-and-tractor stations, equipped with electric tractors and other up-to-date machines, were set up in the Sverdlovsk, Kiev, and Ryazan Regions.

The following machines are being produced for the mechanization of work in orchards and vegetable gardens: fruit-and-vegetable-cultivating tractors equipped with a set of special implements, artificial rain installations, sprinklers, pollinating machines, pickling machines, and cultivators.

New types of machines for mowing sown and natural grasses, siloing machines, and machines for dressing and preparing fodder, for milking and sheep-shearing, as well as many other up-to-date machines and implements for livestock farms have been created.

The outstanding Soviet scientist, Academician Williams, founder of the progressive grass-and-crop rotation system of agriculture, wrote that the practical implementation of advanced agrotechnique must be based on the application of a firmly established system of machines and equipment. Soviet agriculture now receives from the State the machines necessary for the realization of the Five-Year Plan for the transformation of nature.

In the postwar years, a great deal of work has been carried out connected with the modernization of many existing machines and implements. For instance, tractors of postwar construction are equipped with diesel engines working on cheap fuel instead of carburetor engines. The horsepower of up-to-date tractors has been increased by 25 to 30 per cent and the consumption of fuel lowered by 35 to 40 per cent.

The Soviet Stalinets-6 combine, perfected after the war, harvests not only the grain but also the straw and chaff. This makes it possible to perform stubble and autumn plowing immediately in the wake of the combine, which helps to preserve the moisture in the soil and to clear it from weeds and agricultural pests. The productivity of the combine has been considerably increased.

In its working qualities and application, each of these new or modernized machines is of exceptional value to the agriculture of the USSR, the most advanced and widely-mechanized agriculture in the world.

An outstanding achievement of Soviet designers is the SKHM-48 cotton-harvesting machine. This machine, designed in the Central Station for the Mechanization of Cotton Cultivation and a special designing bureau for cotton machinery in Tashkent, in one turn harvests 80 per cent of all ripe cotton bolls, doing the work of 30 to 35 cotton-pickers.

Soviet farmers have the world's best self-propelled wide-range mowing machine, the KS-10. This machine is operated by one man. It has a range of 32.8 feet and mows 12.3 acres in one hour. In addition, production has begun of new tractor mowing machines, rakes, stackers, and other machinery necessary for the mechanization of hay-making.

A large army of Soviet scientists, engineers, designers, technologists, and other highly-qualified specialists of agricultural machine-building is engaged in the design of new and the perfection of existing machines. The Soviet Union has several research institutes for the mechanization and electrification of agriculture, with branches and bases in different parts of the country.

Soviet designer-inventors and machine-builders carry out all their constructive, creative work on the basis of the new science—farming mechanics, the creator of which is the prominent Soviet scientist, Academician Vassili Goryachkin. He was the first scientist in the world to raise and clearly define all the basic theoretical problems connected with farming mechanics and the science of agricultural machinery.

The Soviet people are enthusiastically mastering the new technical equipment which is being introduced in the collective farm and state farm fields; they are increasing the utilization of agricultural machinery from year to year, and are working skillfully and energetically for high efficiency in farming.



MACHINE INSPECTION. Combine operators of the Industrial State Farm, Saratov Region, are going over their machines before putting them into operation.

Burgeoning Farm Economy of USSR Owes Much to Agronomy School

By S. Korzh

In a picturesque part of Moscow dozens of large buildings with spacious, light-flooded auditoriums, students' hostels, hundreds of laboratories and study rooms, museums and scientific-research institutions, form an entire town. This is the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy. It is surrounded by the verdure of experimental fields, forestry stations, and parks which spread over 1,729 acres. Opposite the main building of the Academy, surrounded by apple trees and flowers, stands a monument to the revolutionary and scientist, Kliment Timiryazev, whose name the Academy bears. On the pedestal, his words are engraved:

". . . The Bolsheviks, implementing Leninism, are working for the happiness of the people and will lead them to happiness."

The great scientist devoted the whole of his wonderful life to the Soviet people; at the service of the people is the Academy—one of the oldest forge-shops of leaders in agronomy for the country, deservedly enjoying fame as "the home of Russian agronomists." Here, in the Academy, a splendid galaxy of prominent Russian scientists grew up, the creators of Russian agricultural science. Among them was Academician Williams who founded the school of biological soil science and elaborated the world's most advanced theory on the fertility of the soil, the grass-and-crop rotation system of agriculture. Academician Prayanishnikov, the founder of Soviet agronomical chemistry, worked here for more than half a century. Here, Academician Goryachkin, founder of the theory of agricultural mechanics, worked, as did the famous agronomists, Stebut and Fadeyev, Shishkin and Shulov; the forestry experts, Tursky and Nesterov; the zootechnicians, Kuleshov and Ivanov; the outstanding physicists and chemists, Kablukov, Demyanov, and Mikhelson; the botanists, Khudyakov and Galiyev. The names of these Russian scientists and their works are famous far beyond the boundaries of Russia.



TIMIRYAZEV AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY. The Academy, founded in 1865, has become the center of nation-wide agronomical education.



LABORATORY WORK. Independent research is a vital part of the rounded education students receive at the Academy.

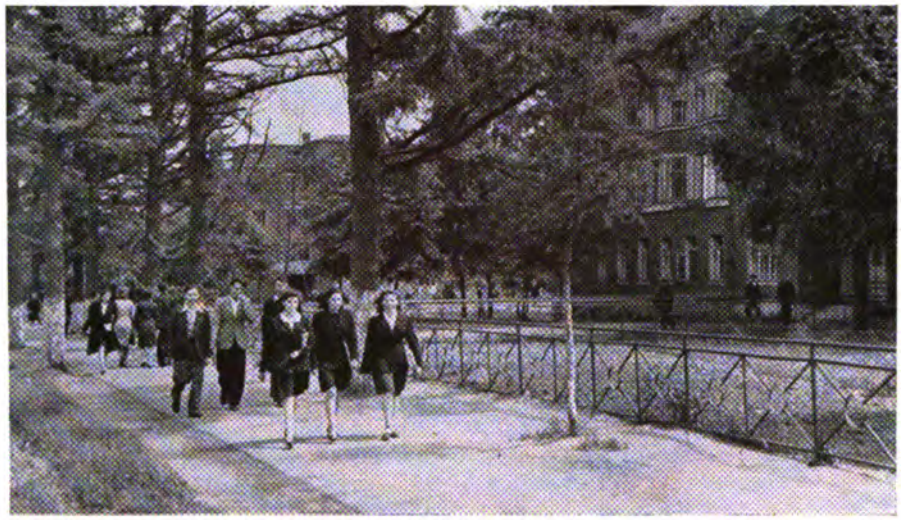
Thousands of graduates of the Timiryazev Academy are working as agronomists and zootechnicians; as engineers on collective farms, state farms, and machine-and-tractor stations; in agricultural institutions and in research institutes; on the experimental fields of the country. Many of them have become prominent scientists and members of the Government. Among them are Minister of Agriculture of the USSR, Benediktov; Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the USSR, Academi-

cian Lobanov; President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR, Vlasov; Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the USSR, Demidov.

Among the several thousand students of the Academy there are many notable persons—Stakhanovites of the fields, Heroes of the Soviet Union and Heroes of Socialist Labor, members of the Soviet parliament—deputies to the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and the RSFSR—who are blazing new trails in agricultural production and advancing agricultural science and practical work.

At present, 400 scientists and lecturers teach 3,500 students in the Timiryazev Academy. The departments are headed by Academicians Lysenko, Yakushkin, Liskun, Bushinsky, and other prominent Soviet scientists.

All conditions for the successful training of the students have been provided in the Timiryazev Academy. Close combination of theory and practice is a distinguishing feature of study in the Academy as in all educational institutions of the Soviet Union. The Timiryazev students not only master theory and attend lectures; they also do laboratory work and independent research on the subjects in which they are specializing. Much emphasis is attached to practical training, the acquisition of practical skill, and the ability to apply the acquired knowledge in practice.



STUDENTS' DORMITORY. The attractive surrounding area and well-equipped buildings are a source of great pleasure to the students attending the Academy.



TREE STUDY. A disciple of Nesterov, Professor Grigori Eitingen lectures on the root system of trees.

A WELL-ORDERED system of practical training functions in the Academy. The student undergoes all stages of such training in all branches of socialist agriculture—from tractor-driver and plowman, chauffeur and seeder-operator, to team and brigade leader, manager of livestock farms, and, subsequently, district agronomist, zootechnician, and engineer. First and second year students acquire practical skill at a special training farm, at training experimental stations and fields, forestry stations, and machine stations, all of which are situated on the grounds of the Academy, and also on seven large training experimental farms situated near Moscow, in the Crimea, and the Volga, Tambov, and Yaroslavl Regions.

The size of the experimental sections and farms may be judged by a few figures.

The experimental forestry station covers an area of 615 acres. This is a large, "living, green laboratory," a rich natural museum of plants, an excellent base for stationary research and study of questions of forestry management and methods of planting and cultivating forest belts and plantations. This year alone, the students themselves planted over 103,000 seedlings of different varieties of trees as part of their practical training work.

The experimental fruit-growing station covers 57 acres and includes a Michurin orchard and sections of varied collections of fruit and berries. The dendrological garden covers 29½ acres. The vegetable-growing station, with an area of 29½ acres, is an experimental base for the Academy faculties which deal with vegetable-cultivation, vegetable-selection, and the storage and processing of fruit and vegetables. Training farms outside the Academy town occupy some 24,710 acres. The experimental farm in the Michurin District of the Tambov Region alone has 8,648 acres of land, approximately 2,000 head of cattle, and hundreds of excellent agricultural machines and implements.

The training farm at Izakovo, near

Moscow, which occupies 2,471 acres, has a large herd of Kholmogorsk cattle. Wonderful orchards, vineyards, and citrus plantations grow on the training-experimental farm in the Crimea. The training farm in the steppes beyond the Volga concentrates on grain cultivation.

Experimental fields, sections, stations, and training farms, all form an excellent school in which the students acquire the skill of practical agricultural work, the advanced agro-technique. First and second year students, after undergoing practical training, master to perfection the fundamentals of the agricultural vocations they have chosen: they can drive tractors and operate combines, and they know how to handle agricultural machines and implements.

The practical training in the fields of the training farms and experimental stations of the Academy is culminated for students of the third and fourth years by work on collective farms, state farms, and at machine-and-tractor stations; for five months the students work as district agronomists, zootechnicians, and engineers under the observation of teachers, professors, and academicians. During the period of practical training, all students of the junior courses receive state allowances, while students of the senior courses receive wages from the state farm or machine-and-tractor station where they take practical training.

In the spring of this year, 2,000 students left for practical training work on the collective farms, machine-and-tractor stations, and state farms of the Moscow, Tambov, and Ryazan Regions. Acting as the organizers and conductors of the advanced Michurin science on the collective farm and state farm fields, they took an active part in the work connected with the spring sowing, afforestation, the introduction and mastery of grass-and-crop rotation, and building ponds and water reservoirs. Each third and fourth year student undertook to deliver at least 10 lectures to the collective farmers and workers on state farms and machine-and-tractor stations. From this practical training, the under-graduates will return, as in previous years, with a wealth of material which will serve as the basis for their diploma theses.



PROFESSOR VITALI EDELSTEIN. The author of a Stalin Prize textbook on vegetable growing is head of this faculty at the Academy.

Hundreds of students will read lectures and papers at students' scientific circles which are united in the Students' Agricultural Scientific Society of the Academy.

That is how the system of practical training functions in the Timiryazev Academy. Close combination of theory and practice promotes the education of Michurinist-agronomists, who are helping to initiate advanced Soviet agricultural science and technique on the collective and state farm fields. Because of their scientific training, many of the graduates will subsequently become not only prominent practical workers, but also scientists who will enrich and advance the remarkable Michurin theory.



READING ROOM. The main library has a wide selection of books, magazines, and newspapers.



PRACTICAL TRAINING. These students are conducting experiments in cross-breeding winter wheat on the fields of the Kabardinian Selected Seed Station. Academy students are sent to all parts of the USSR for field training.



KOSTROMA CALVES. They are kept here from the day of their birth until they are four months old and receive every care and attention.



CATTLE YARDS. They are equipped in accordance with the latest developments of zootechnical science. The sheds are well-built and spotlessly clean.

Soviet-Developed Kostroma Cows Are Queens of Cattledom

THE Kostroma breed of cattle is well-known not only in the USSR; it is also known in far-away India, on farms in the USA, in Poland and Czechoslovakia, in France and Holland, in Sweden and in Denmark. When some time ago the news came that Poslushnitsa, the record cow of the Kostroma breed, gave the extraordinary yield of 4,306 gallons of milk in one year, the report was published in the press throughout the world.

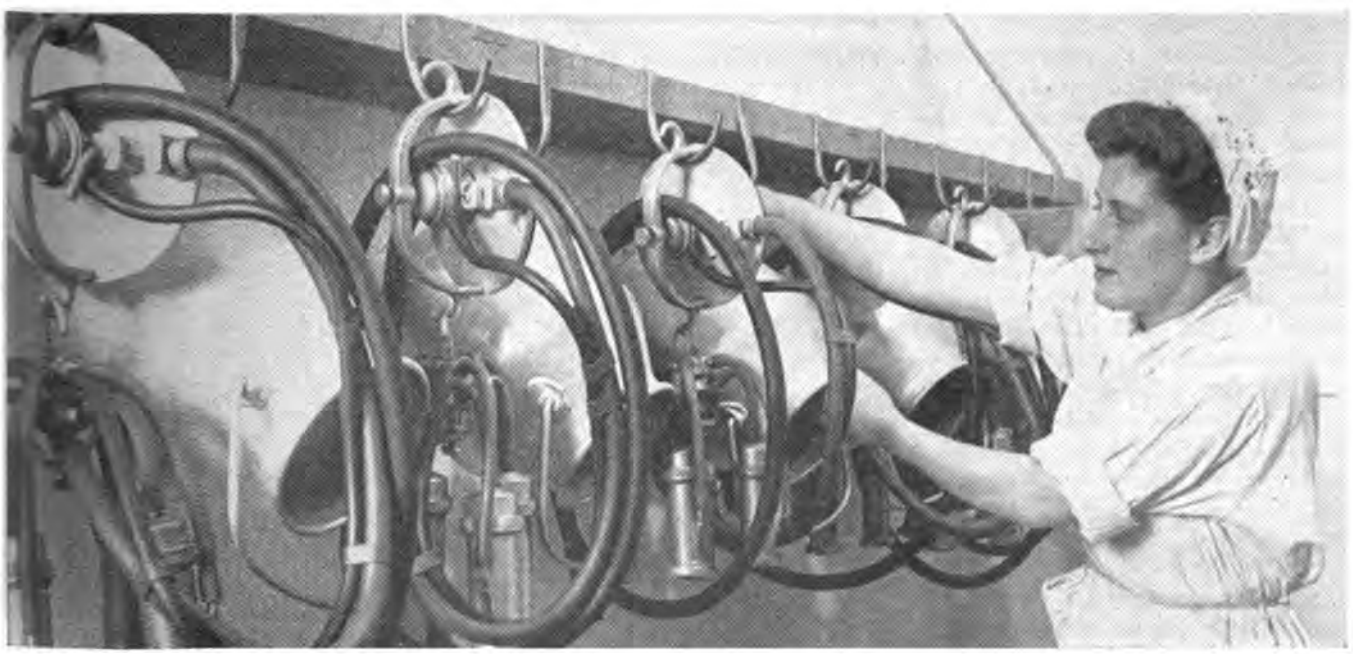
However, it is not the record yield of one cow which is significant but rather the high average annual milk yields of this entire breed. It is this which has made the Kostroma breed of cows famous. For their live weight and milk productivity, these cows are the best in the world. On the Karavayevo State Farm, in Kostroma Region of the Russian Federation, where the Kostroma breed of dairy cattle was created, the average annual yield per cow exceeds 1,588 gallons of milk. There are scores of cows on the state farms which yield from 2,648 to 3,707 gallons of milk a year, and some of them more than 4,236 gallons. The fat content of the milk ranges from 3.4 per cent to 4.1 per cent.



Stanislav Steiman

The new breed was created by the joint labor of specialists, dairymaids of the state farms, and cattle breeders of advanced collective farms in the region. They worked strenuously for two decades on the selection and crossing of local cattle. And this work was crowned with brilliant success. At the end of 1944 the Kostroma breed of cattle was registered in the State Pedigree Book and thereby recognized as a new, independent breed.

A great contribution to the creation of the Kostroma breed was made by the state farm senior zootechnician, Stanislav Steiman. He started working on the state farm as a cattleman. His love for the work, his wide experience, and his assiduous study of Michurin's works and of zootechnical literature helped him to become an expert in his field. For his achievements in creating the Kostroma breed of cattle, Steiman



ELECTRIC MILKING MACHINES. Tiring hand-milking is now unknown on the Karavayevo State Farm.

was awarded a Stalin Prize.

Steiman is a disciple of the great transformer of nature, Ivan Michurin. He devotes great attention to the creation of good conditions, careful tending, and skillful feeding of the animals. "Improvement of the herd must begin with an improvement in the fodder," he wrote.

Steiman was the first to apply boldly the methods of rearing calves in the cold—in unheated sheds. Conditioned to the cold, the animals grow and develop better, are more productive, and live longer.

The Karavayevo State Farm has become a nursery of pedigreed cattle for the Vologda, Archangel, and a number of other regions in the USSR. It is a model farm where all the processes of tending the cattle—preparation of their food, delivery of water, and milking—are fully mechanized.

The Karavayevo State Farm was awarded the Order of Lenin as far back as 1940, and many of its workers and specialists have been awarded orders and medals of the USSR.

The work of the Karavayevo State Farm in developing and improving this wonderful new breed of cattle is a typical example of one function of the Soviet state farm.

These farms, the property of the State, of the whole people, coexist in Soviet economy with the collective farms, which are co-operative organizations of farmers.

Though the collective farms are the predominant form in Soviet agriculture, and often themselves conduct limited experimental work on such projects as the field-testing of new crops, they owe much to the original experimentation on state farms.

The new types of cattle and of crops which subsequently enrich and improve the work of the collective farms are often developed on the state farms, where a great deal of research and experimentation is customary.

Fully mechanized, model agricultural organizations, with highly trained personnel, the state farms are in effect what they are often called—"factories" for the production of meat, dairy products, and crops. They are not only pacesetters for agriculture in general, but suppliers of new and fully tested methods and materials for enriching the Soviet economy through improvement of agriculture.



CALF TENDER. Taisia Smirnova has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor twice.



CLEANING THE YARD. A suspension railway lightens the labor of the service staff.



PRIZE COW. Blagodat has given 26,480 gallons of milk in 14 years, disproving the false theory that highly productive cows degenerate quickly.



MILK FOR DELIVERY. Each day the Karavayevo State Farm obtains 1,324 gallons of milk from its herd.

Chain Gang, Rockpile, Peonage Cited In "Forced Labor" Refutation

The following is the text of the Moscow radio broadcast in reply to the "forced labor" propaganda spread by the United States and Great Britain.

EVERY time a crisis begins knocking at the doors of capitalist countries, and their internal and external contradictions become particularly sharp, reactionary politicians and their propaganda-mongers begin whipping up a shrill campaign about so-called "forced labor" in the Soviet Union.

The instigators of this campaign are trying to stupefy the working people of America, Britain, and the Marshallized countries of Western Europe, alarmed by the growth of unemployment. They are trying to undermine the working people's faith in the Soviet Union, to discredit its achievements, known to the whole world and testifying eloquently to the superiority of socialism over capitalism.

This time the mudslingers have chosen the United Nations Economic and Social Council as the arena for their anti-Soviet propaganda. At a previous session of this Council, the reactionary leaders of the American Federation of Labor, notorious as the most zealous henchmen of capitalism, came out with a piece of anti-Soviet libel called the "Memorandum on Forced Labor."

The representatives of the Soviet Union gave a fitting reply to the slanderers, exposing the real aim of this new anti-Soviet campaign and demonstrating that it is in the countries of capitalism that forced labor does exist, and that the capitalist system deprives millions upon millions of working people of their rights, dooming them to hunger and wage slavery.

The representatives of the United States and Britain refused to accept the Soviet delegation's proposal that an international trade-union commission be sent to all countries to conduct an all-round and unprejudiced inquiry into the real working conditions of industrial and office employees. By rejecting this proposal in so cowardly a manner the Anglo-American representatives admitted that they feared such an impartial investigation because it would show that the United States, Britain, and other capitalist states are countries of slave labor.

The clumsy, provocative campaign instigated by the agents of the Anglo-American monopolies thus met with disgraceful failure.

In support of their concoctions about forced labor, the authors of the British statement refer to the Soviet Labor Reformative Code, which they distort and misrepresent. What is more, they try to make uninformed people believe that this code is ostensibly the law governing labor in the Soviet Union. Actually the Labor Reformative Code only contains laws pertaining to labor reformative policy. It concerns a strict-

THE Soviet proposal that the United Nations establish an international commission of trade-unionists to investigate the working and living conditions of workers in every country was recently renewed by A. A. Arutyunyan, Soviet delegate to the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The Council, he said, should establish a broad international commission consisting of representatives of workers by hand and brain united in all the existing trade-unions, irrespective of their political trends and of the religious convictions of their members.

Arutyunyan gave a full reply to the allegation that "forced labor" exists in the Soviet Union.

"The British delegation," he said, "professes to have revealed material so far unknown. Nevertheless, the point discussed here is the Labor Reformative Code of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, adopted in 1933, and published in English in 1936 by Sweet and Maxwell Ltd.

"Why does the British Government and its delegation in the Economic Council try to represent this Code as a kind of sensation 16 years after it was published? The answer is very simple: Each time the ruling classes of Britain land in a tight spot they resort to a campaign against the Soviet Union."

The anti-Soviet "forced labor" slander was used by British and American monopoly circles in 1930-1931, and later by Goebbels, Arutyunyan said.

"At the time when the campaign was started in connection with so-called forced labor, Mr. Bevin, who was not then Foreign Secretary, denounced this campaign as one of falsehood and slander. But now this question is again being used by Anglo-American ruling circles for definite political ends."

The campaign of slander has three aims, the Soviet delegate said: to raise a smokescreen around the activity of American monopolies in Europe and around those military preparations which are being carried on for aggressive purposes by Anglo-American ruling circles; to divert the attention of the public and the workers from the offensive being waged by the bourgeoisie on the working class of these countries; and to attempt to neutralize the growing sympathy of the workers of the capitalist countries and of the colonial peoples for the USSR.

This Soviet proposal was rejected by the UN body under British and American pressure.

ly limited category of persons who have violated Soviet laws and who, as punishment, are doing work intended to reform them.

The working conditions of factory and office workers in the Soviet Union are governed by the labor legislation set forth in the code of laws on labor. The Labor Party henchmen of the British monopolies do not so much as mention this document, although they certainly know of its existence. But even Soviet labor reformative laws are described by the mudslingers according to Goebbels' methods—that is, with incredible distortions of the very nature and essence of the Soviet labor reformative policy.

The London falsifiers hush up completely the main aims and principles of Soviet labor reformative policy, the re-education of penal offenders through socially useful labor. They do this because they are afraid to make known the truth about Soviet labor reformative policy. This policy, which is the fairest and most humane in the world, aims not at meting out revenge and humiliating, but first and foremost at correcting criminals and penal offenders and turning them into honest working people and useful members of society.

The very roots of crime, which saps the capitalist world, have been done away with in Soviet society. Transgressions against the law which are encountered in our country are due to the remnants of capitalism in people's minds. Step by step with the progress of socialist construction these remnants are being overcome, and the crime index in the Soviet Union is steadily falling.

At the same time, crime in bourgeois countries increases every year, for capitalist society with its moral and social deformities inevitably engenders crime. Year after year, the crime index there climbs higher and higher.

Early this year, J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, announced that the number of arrests in the United States in 1948 was record-breaking; a million thefts and hundreds of thousands of other crimes occur in the United States every year.

In Britain the number of crimes between the First and Second World Wars increased two and a half times. Every year, 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 people in the capitalist countries are convicted of serious offenses.

The principles of Soviet labor reformative policy differ radically from this capitalist system. Countless instances could be quoted of how successfully criminals are re-educated in the USSR. McNeil's mudslingers maintain that the Soviet labor reformative system aims at destroying people. But it is precisely the whole Soviet labor reformative system that shows how false this assertion is.

People who display real labor heroism earn government decorations in our country. Former criminals, completely reformed and again useful members of society, are released before their term is up. They are completely rehabilitated by special government decrees. The Soviet labor reformative system is like a school which educates thousands of criminals to become honest and useful members of the community.

The anti-Soviet slanderers hush up the truth about Soviet conditions in Soviet labor reformative institutions. They hush up the fact that there is an eight-hour day in these institutions, that the production quotas are not higher than the customary ones, and that the labor of the inmates is well paid. The Labor Reformative Code of the Russian Federation, which has been so distorted by the British falsifiers, makes special mention of the rights of persons doing corrective work.

It is a well-known fact that a system of incentives and premiums for the best work is employed in these institutions. People who by their honest labor prove that they have reformed are released before their sentence is up. Newspapers are published by the convicts, and art and theatrical groups are organized. All this reflects the humane aims and character of Soviet labor reformative policy, which has nothing in common with bourgeois penal policy, which cripples and destroys physically and spiritually.

Soviet law recognizes no punishments trampling upon human dignity. Let the Anglo-American slanderers glance into British law, which officially recognizes the cat o' nine tails. Let them look into American laws which lay down that convicts should be made to do only hard labor.

In his speech at the plenary session of the Economic and Social Council, the Soviet representative, S. K. Tsarapkin, exposing the anti-Soviet mudslingers, cited certain facts from American legislation and prison custom. He reminded his listeners that convicts in America are shackled; that they receive practically no pay for their labor, which is thus really slave labor. The labor of convicts in the United States is actually not paid at all, for the negligible sum they earn is withheld for so-called expenses of upkeep.

Some American state laws permit the authorities to place convicts at the disposal of private employers, who use their unpaid labor to cut down wages, worsen working conditions, and increase the army of unemployed. In bourgeois prisons convict labor is used on a large scale to manufacture various commodities that are in demand. Convicts who do not fulfill their assignments are brutally beaten.

The London falsifiers would do well to recall the enormous scale on which forced labor is used in the British dominions and colonies. A large proportion of the population of the Union of South Africa are absolute slaves.

Slave-labor exists officially in Nigeria, Kenya, and Tanganyika. The Trusteeship Council has received 27 petitions from the population of territories under the trusteeship of Britain, Australia, and Belgium. These petitions speak of slave labor in the colonies.

What do the sponsors of this anti-Soviet provocation count on in launching this new campaign of slander against the Soviet people? In vain they consider the plain people of their own countries so naive as to believe everything capitalist propaganda concocts. The working people of Britain, the United States, and other countries clearly see the real aims of the slanderers who try to discredit the great land of socialism. The workers and all the working people, all honest people, will turn away with scorn from the slanderous fabrication put out in London.

Everyone can see that Messrs. McNeil and Smith and all the others are trying to use their smokescreen of slander if not to cover up completely, at least to disguise the fact that slave labor exists in the capitalist countries.

Democracy of Soviet Trade-Unions Witnessed by World Labor

By N. Alexandrov

DELEGATIONS from more than 20 foreign countries, including Britain, France, Australia, Italy, Uruguay, Venezuela, Holland, and Finland, attended the Tenth Congress of Soviet Trade-Unions last April. They were given a full opportunity to acquaint themselves with all aspects of work of the Soviet trade-unions. All of these delegations declared that they were impressed by the principles of profound and consistent democracy which underlie the activity of trade-unions in the USSR.

All the work of Soviet trade-unions is founded on the strict observance of the principle of election of union bodies, regular reports by these bodies to those who elected them, encouragement of criticism in shortcomings of the work of union bodies, and participation of the broadest masses of the rank-and-file in union work.

All leading bodies of Soviet trade-unions, from the lowest to the highest, from a union shop-steward working with not more than 20 members employed in one section, to officials of the highest body in the country, the All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions, are elected by and are accountable to the membership. All of them, except the shop-steward, are elected by secret ballot—shop and factory committees, by general shop or factory meetings of the union members; regional, republican, and central committees, trade-union councils, and the AUCCTU, by the respective conferences and congresses.

Trade-union committees at factories and institutions are elected for a term of one year, regional and central committees and trade-union councils are elected for a term of two years. They, however, can be re-elected before their term of office expires. The vote of two-thirds of the electors is sufficient for this. Every member of a trade-union has the right to elect and be elected to trade-union bodies as well as the right to nominate or to challenge nominations. Trade-union organizations settle all problems of union activity in accordance with the rules and decisions of the higher union bodies. Decisions are taken by a majority vote. Lower union bodies are subordinated to the higher.



EDITORIAL BOARD. They edit a factory trade-union paper in Moscow. All members are elected.

Active participation of the membership marks the meetings, conferences, and congresses where union bodies report on their work and are elected. The rank-and-file are very demanding of their union bodies. In discussing the reports of trade-union committees and auditing commissions, members of the union analyze their work in detail and, freely criticizing it, give it an unbiased appraisal.

During the latest elections of factory union committees, the turnout of the membership ranged from 80 to 95 per cent. The work of the overwhelming majority of factory committees was found to be satisfactory. This fact notwithstanding, about half of the members elected to the factory union committees were new people. This was due not to the poor work of the old committees but to the fact that new, active trade-unionists had come to the fore, and the membership elected them. In Soviet trade-unions there are no "lifetime" union functionaries. The composition of the trade-union leadership is constantly being replenished and renewed by growing forces.

All members of the union have equal rights. A member of a union has the right to participate in general meetings of the union, to elect and be elected to union bodies, conferences, and congresses, to raise before union bodies questions and proposals on improving union activity, to criticize the work of any union body, and to demand personal participation when union bodies take decisions on his activity or behavior.

The fact that many millions of un-

ion members take an active part in all aspects of the work of Soviet trade-unions is striking proof of their constant and close, unbreakable ties with the membership at large. Every factory trade-union committee which consists of 20 to 30 members, of whom only a few are paid, full-time functionaries, is surrounded by hundreds, and at big enterprises by thousands, of active trade-unionists. These activists, as they have come to be called in the Soviet Union, perform various union assignments in their free time without any remuneration whatever. There are such activists not only in the primary union committees but also in the leading bodies of the Soviet trade-union movement. The total number of active trade-unionists now exceeds 9,000,000.

The trade-union activists link the trade-union bodies with the membership at large, help them to take better cognizance of the workers and to meet their needs and demands. It is for this reason that it is impossible for a Soviet trade-union not to be aware of the needs of the workers and not to take measures to meet these needs.

Trade-union bodies constantly expand the ranks of their activists, help them, instruct them in their work, and arrange seminars and courses for them so that they can study labor legislation and the most important trade-union decisions.

Last year, during the strike of the London longshoremen, the London *Times* in one of its articles, wrote that the gulf separating the union leaders from the rank-and-file, which became very large during the war, was not diminishing. That this is true is demonstrated by the recent arbitrary withdrawal of British and American trade-union officials from the WFTU regardless of their members' wishes and desire for peace and international friendship.

In the Soviet Union the breaking away of the trade-union leadership from the masses is simply impossible. The best evidence of this is the fact that, though membership in a union is voluntary, more than 86 per cent of all factory and office workers belong to Soviet trade-unions, which constitute the largest organization in the world trade-union movement. This success is the direct result of the broad and consistent democracy in all the activities of the Soviet trade-unions.



FREE VACATION. Vassili Zhernosekov, a local trade-union official, hands a member his pass to the union's sanatorium. Soviet trade-unions have broad social functions, and are the administrators of state social security funds.



HELP IN LEARNING. Soviet trade-unions organize training for young workers. Here, a young weaver learns her trade.

Swimmers Breast Storm

World, USSR Records Are Shattered As Soviet Athletes End Season

By B. Sokolov

Master of Sports

BATTLING high waves and a heavy storm on the Volga, four Soviet long-distance swimmers, including one woman contestant, late in July traversed a 150-kilometer (93.2 miles) course on the river near Kuibyshev.

The storm came up as the race was about to start. The swimmers, all amateur athletes, decided to hold the contest nevertheless, and all completed the swim. A. Kozyrev, a fitter at the machine-tool shop of a Baku shipyard, climbed from the water first with a time of 27 hours 59 minutes for the course. V. Proskurkin was second; the woman swimmer, L. Vtorova, third; and I. Faizullin, fourth.

These mermen were not alone among Soviet athletes in performing remarkable feats this summer. The season has yielded a number of broken records and many scores which fell only a few points short of world or USSR records.

At the road-racing motorcycle meet held near Moscow August 13, Kirrilov of the Torpedo Sports Society roared over the one-kilometer* course at a speed of 181.634 kilometers per hour, beating a recently established USSR record for machines with a capacity of 350 cubic centimeters. His club mate, Sushchevsky, covered the same distance with a machine of 100 cubic centimeters capacity at a speed of 108.761 kilometers per hour.

One world record and six USSR records were posted by Soviet athletes at the recent track and field matches between Soviet and Czechoslovakian teams, which were among the summer's most popular sports events.

The woman javelin hurler, Natalia Smirnitskaya of Leningrad, is the world record-breaker. She threw the javelin 49.59 meters, to better the official world record held by the Austrian woman athlete, Bauma.

Subsequently, during the Moscow track and field championship matches August 5, she bettered her own mark with a throw of 53.41 meters, almost five meters more than the official world record.

Another world record was shattered at the Moscow meet when Timofei Lunev bounced over the 200-meter hurdle course in the jig-time of 24.1 seconds.

Alexander Kanaki, at the same meet, fell only 1.16 meters short of the official world record in hammer throwing when he bettered his own record with a distance of 57.86 meters.

Leonard Meshkov of Moscow, who holds six USSR records, shattered one USSR record after another in the summer's swimming events. He broke three records, two of them within forty minutes. He swam the 100-meter breast stroke event in 1 minute 13.3 seconds, which is 1.5 seconds better than his own USSR record; the 100-meter butterfly stroke in 1 minute 7.7 seconds; and the 200-meter breast stroke in 2 minutes 42.2 seconds.

The strong men of the weightlifting fraternity scored 18 new USSR records during the season.

Yakov Kutsenko of Army's team, competing at Kiev, scored 312.3 pounds in the two-hand clean-and-press and 358.8 pounds in the two-hand clean-and-jerk, acquiring in the triple olympic event a total of 986.5 pounds. This is 11 pounds better than Kutsenko's own USSR record.

The recent Air Force track, field, and swimming events also were studded with broken records. The fliers smashed 40 old marks.



HURDLES. Soviet trackster Yevgeni Bulanchik leading in one of the events of the Soviet-Czechoslovakian matches.

*1 kilometer=.6214 mile

A Muscovite's Diary

A SASKATCHEWAN subscriber, who is a regular correspondent of mine, has inquired about the co-operative movement in the Soviet Union. While this subject has been generally covered in articles printed in previous issues,* I can give my Canadian friend a few recent facts.

Just as our Soviet trade-unions are the largest in the world, so is our co-operative movement.

In going through a recent account of the annual reporting and election campaign of rural consumer co-operatives, I noted that 22,500,000 shareholders participated in the meetings. At sectional meetings alone, 985,000 shareholders took part.

Drilling Record Set in Buzovny

I am glad to give space here to salute the workers of the Buzovny Oil Trust. These drillers are champions in every sense of the word.

This is what they did: During July they set a new Soviet record in drilling for oil—4,007.5 meters, or 13,124 feet, per drilling rig.

As a result of this achievement, groups of foremen and engineers from other oil fields are coming to Buzovny to study the methods of high-speed drilling developed there.

Meet the Mari People

Some time ago one of my readers wrote for some information about the Mari people, who live along the upper reaches of the Volga. Their story is interesting, typifying as it does the progress of the once-oppressed "minority" peoples of our country.

For years they were isolated by boggy marshes and could only dream of freedom and culture. They were cruelly exploited by tsarist officials, and their villages were disease-ridden.

The October Revolution changed the course of the Mari people. In November, 1920, the Mari Autonomous Region was formed, and the people began to develop their own culture. On December 5, 1936, the Mari Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was formed within the Russian SFSR. It has an area of 23,000 square kilometers (8,880 square miles) and its capital, Ioshkar-Ola, was founded at the end of the sixteenth century.

In 1913 on the territory which is



COUNTRY SCENE. The Aurora Collective Farm, Gorno-Mari District. Both countryside and city are prosperous and pleasant.



MOVING PICTURE THEATER. Ioshkar-Ola, the capital of the Mari Autonomous Socialist Republic, boasts many such modern and beautiful buildings.

* 1948 Issues—Nos. 13, 14, and 23.

now that of the Mari ASSR there were four glass factories, a ship repair yard, and a few handicraft workshops employing a total of about 1,500 workers. At the end of 1941 this Republic had more than 150 new factories with a gross output 130 times greater than the entire pre-revolutionary production on this same territory.

The crude wooden plow and the small patches of peasant farmholds have been replaced by modern agriculture on collective farms. Thousands of tractors till the soil.

Before the Revolution 90 per cent of the Mari people were illiterate. Today illiteracy has been eliminated. The Republic has 772 elementary, junior high, and high schools with an enrollment of more than 100,000 pupils, and there are 23 newspapers published in the Republic in the Mari language. Great strides have been made in public health. A total of 23 Maris have been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

World's First Electric Combine Developed

The world's first electric harvester combine has recently passed tests at the All-Union Academy of Agriculture near Moscow, and I suppose that we will be seeing this huge machine on the fields before long.

Soviet agriculture is unique in its extensive use of electrical equipment, for our system of huge, well-organized, electrified collective farms lends itself to the setting up of mobile power units from which the machines operate. Electric tractors are already in use. These electrical machines are equipped with long reeled cables through which they draw their power from the mobile unit as they travel across the fields. The principle, my wife once remarked, is like a giant version of the cord on an electric iron.

Light and Power Reach More Farms

My rural friends in the Moscow Region report genuine progress in the electrification of the Soviet countryside. I am told that a total of 29 rural hydroelectric stations have been built in the Region during the past six months and that they are supplying current to 859 collective farms. This brings the number of collective farms with electric power and light to 4,647 in this Region. And this means that the homes of 210,000 collective farmers and thousands of cultural and other enterprises in the Region now have electric light.



DWELLINGS. Where poor hovels once stood in Ioshkar-Ola, these houses have been built in Soviet times.

With true Soviet spirit, the collective farmers of the Moscow Region now propose to build and put into operation more than 100 new power stations before the end of the year. The new stations will serve 1,700 additional collective farms.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

August 29-September 11

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from August 29 to September 11. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in two periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. and from 8:30 P.M. to 10:15 P.M.

Radio listeners may hear the 6:20-7:30 P.M. broadcast over these frequencies: 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31 and 15.39 megacycles.

The 8:30 to 10:15 P.M. programs may be heard on 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31, 15.39 and 15.41 megacycles.

The first news broadcast begins at 6:25 P.M. and runs 10 minutes. The second news broadcast is at 9:35 P.M. and runs 15 minutes. Additionally, there is a press review at 6:45 P.M. and a foreign affairs commentary at 7:18 P.M. On the second program, the press review is repeated at 9:37 P.M. There are news briefs at 10 P.M. and a commentary on topics of the day at 10:04 P.M. nightly.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, August 29 and September 5—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, August 30 and September 6—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, August 31 and September 7—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, September 1 and September 8—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, September 2 and September 9—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, September 3 and September 10—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, September 4 and September 11—concerts.

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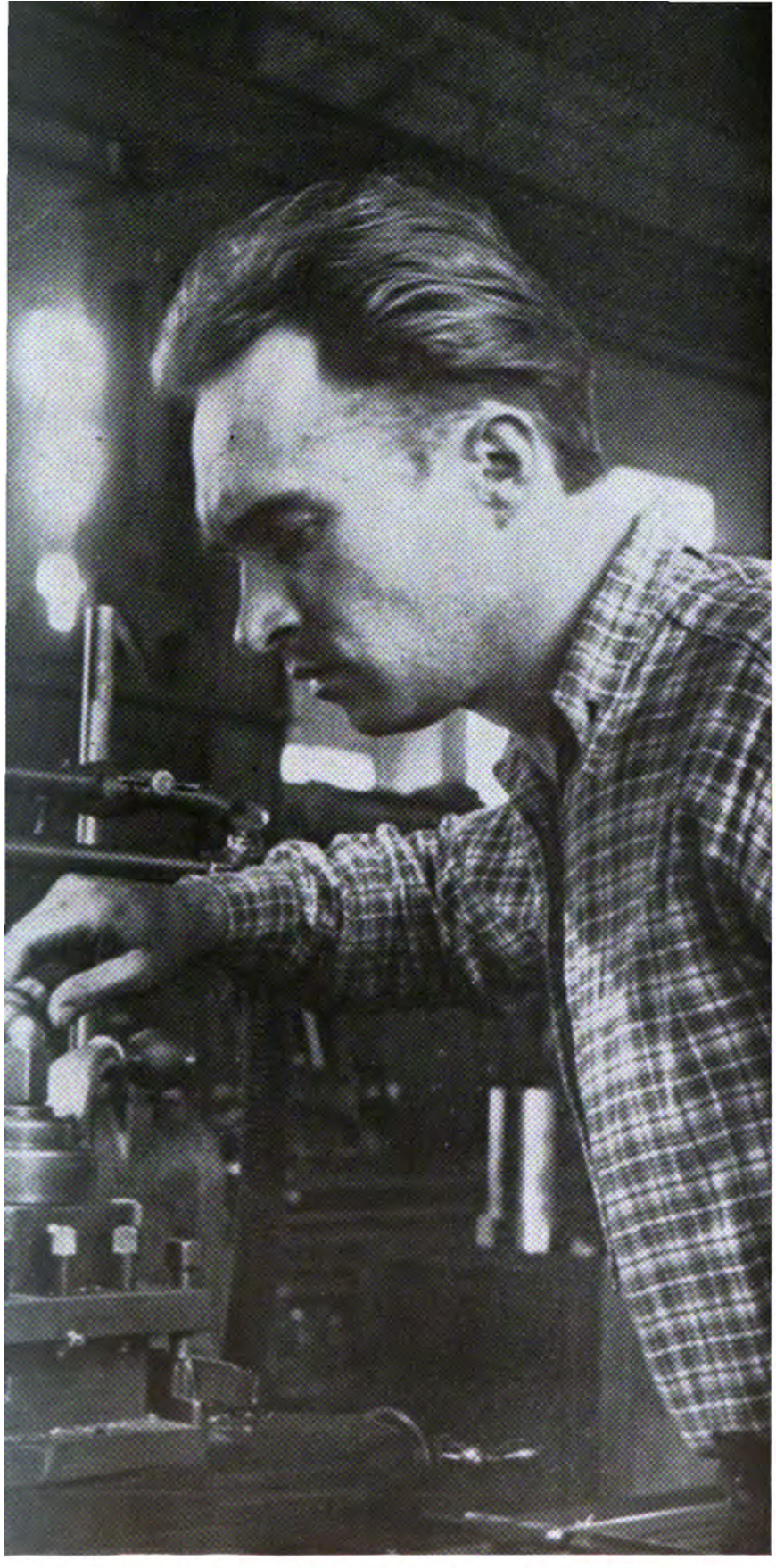


USSR

Information Bulletin

SEPTEMBER 9, 1949

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STAKHANOVITE MACHINIST. G. Bortkevich is a Leningrad turner. The Stakhanovite movement was 14 years old August 30. FRONT COVER. Katya Krukova, 8, does her homework in arithmetic. (See photo story on Page 544.) BACK COVER. This engraved metal tray and water pitcher typify the decorative art of Soviet Uzbekistan. (See page 547.)

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IGHTERS FOR PEACE. Part of the throng of delegates from the USSR and other countries who attended the All-USSR Conference for Peace.

Vhole Soviet People Back Them

Common Folk of World Encouraged To Fight Hard for Peace

A clear call for peace, from the Soviet people to the peoples of the orld, was issued by the All-USSR onference for Peace, which opened ugust 25 in Moscow. It was attended y more than 1,000 Soviet delegates nd many fraternal delegates from ther countries.

Delegates represented all regions of he far-flung lands of the USSR, and ll walks of life. There were Stakhanoites of socialist industry, leaders of ollective farms, prominent representatives of Soviet science, engineering, iterature, the arts, the trade-union novement, and women's and youth organizations.

One after another the delegates nounted the speaker's stand to express he feelings and will of the Soviet eople, to appeal, on behalf of the nillions of builders of communism, to the peoples of all countries to redouble their energy in the struggle for peace and against imperialist warmongers.

Calmly, frankly, honestly, these spokesmen of the Soviet people told of the deep desire for peace that is part of the very fabric of Soviet life.

Others, in wrath, denounced those who would unleash a new war upon the peoples of the world.

There was Academician Sergei Vavilov, President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. He reminded progressive intellectuals of all countries of their tremendous responsibility for the maintenance of peace.

Condemning those bourgeois scientists who have placed themselves in the service of imperialism and who are preparing, under orders, new means of warfare against the camp of democracy, Vavilov emphasized that Soviet science promotes the interests of the people and of all mankind. He appealed to progressive scientists to unite their efforts in the struggle for peace.

Next came the noted Soviet writer, Leonid Leonov, who lashed out at imperialist aggressors in a wrathful speech. Leonov spoke of the dwindling forces of the old, moribund capitalist world trying vainly to turn back history and check the irresistible development of the growing forces of socialism and democracy.

Speaking for the millions of Soviet trade-unionists, Vassili Kuznetsov stressed the decisive significance of international labor unity in the struggle for peace. Kuznetsov, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions, described the contribution

made by Soviet trade-unions toward this unity.

Kuznetsov declared the warmongers pinned great hopes on their flunkies in the reactionary trade-unions who had been instructed to break up the international labor movement from within the World Federation of Trade-Unions. But, he said, the progressive forces in the WFTU proved stronger than the forces of reaction, and the attempts to split the organization collapsed.

After detailing these facts to the delegates, Kuznetsov declared: "The workers of all countries welcome and support the wise peace policy of the Soviet Government. They look hopefully to the Soviet Union, the inspirer and organizer of the struggle for stable peace in the whole world, and to its head, Joseph Stalin."

The thoughts and feelings of the working people of the USSR were also expressed by Nikolai Rossiisky, a foreman in the Caliber Plant in Moscow. An initiator of collective Stakhanovite work and a famous figure in industry, he spoke enthusiastically of the self-sacrificing and heroic labor of the working class of the USSR.

Rossiisky spoke for every Soviet worker when he said: "I know that all that is made with my own hands, all that is made with the hands of millions of Soviet workers, serves to advance the strength of our great socialist Motherland, and, consequently, serves to promote the cause of peace throughout the world."

In the name of the Soviet working class, Rossiisky urged the workers of all countries to strengthen their unity in the struggle for peace. This unity is the main and decisive guarantee that the plans of those who seek a new war will be foiled, he said.

Terming the Soviet people "convinced and tenacious fighters for peace," he said "they do not 'beg' for peace, but rather they fight for peace." And this was the keynote of speeches by all of the delegates.

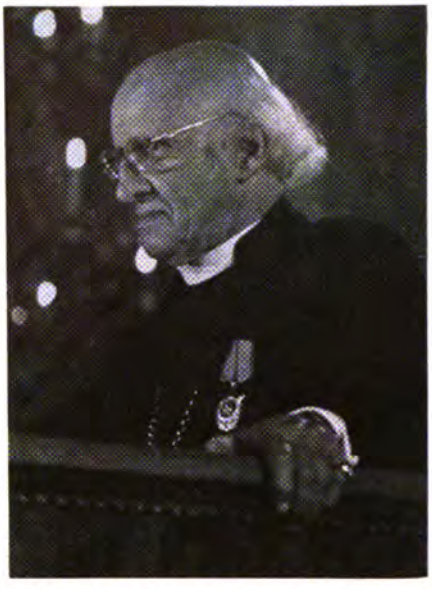
The main report of the conference was delivered by the Soviet writer Nikolai Tikhonov. He recalled the words of the Manifesto of the World Peace Congress which met in Paris: "'We are confident that all who strive for a new war will be confronted at every stage of their conspiracy with a mighty popular force capable of imposing peace. Let the women, let the mothers who bear the hope of the world know that we consider as a sacred duty the defense of their children's lives and the security of their homes. Let the youth hear us and unite without distinction as to political opinion or religious belief in order to sweep mass-murder from the radiant path of the future.

"'The World Peace Congress proclaims that the defense of peace is the task of all peoples.'"

Tikhonov was repeatedly interrupted by applause as he went on: "The enemies of peace hoped that they could ridicule the efforts of the delegates at Paris representing 600,000,000 persons. They thought the calls of the Congress warning the peoples of the world of the danger represented by the instigators of a new war would remain a voice crying in the wilderness. But the foes of peace were compelled to admit through clenched teeth that the words of the Paris Manifesto found a lively response on all continents and that everywhere millions rose to the defense of peace under the banner of



FROM GERMANY. Professor Friedrich, (right) rector of Berlin University, with Academician N. Derzhavin.



ENGLISH DEAN. Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, addressing the conference.



AMERICAN DELEGATE. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois (right) the prominent Negro American writer and educator, with Soviet Academician Boris Grekov.

these slogans of the World Peace Congress.

"The role of the mighty voices raised in defense of peace makes the camp of the enemies of the people tremble. The WFTU, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the World Federation of Democratic Youth not only approved the decisions of the Peace Congress in Paris and Prague, but developed an extensive campaign for drawing millions of working people into the most active movement for peace and democratic freedoms.

"And today, when all the peoples strive for the consolidation of their forces in the name of peace, strive for close and constant co-operation, we Soviet people stand in the front ranks of this army of peaceful toilers many millions strong. In this peace movement our country holds an honorable, leading place."

After a lengthy and illustrated exposé of the position of the warmongering clique abroad, Tikhonov continued:

"Our aims are near and comprehensible to the heart of every ordinary man irrespective of race, nationality, or religious creed.

"We, however, must be prepared for a long and arduous struggle. We must mobilize all the forces of the partisans of peace. It is insufficient to say 'no' to war. It will not vanish because of these exorcisms. Our 'no' to war must be embodied in life, in practical deeds. Our country which builds communism is a peaceful country. It solves peaceful tasks and carries out tremendous plans for the development of the national economy, creates new things in all spheres of life, and elevates life to a new height.



KEYNOTER. Writer Nikolai Tikhonov gave the main report at the meeting.



SPEAKS FOR SCIENCE. Dr. Sergei Vavilov, President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.



WOMEN'S DELEGATE. Nina Popova, Chairman of the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee.

"We, who have repelled so many encroachments of the most terrible enemies on our life and freedom, do not fear war, do not fear threats no matter what their source. We stand for peace not because we feel weak in the face of aggression. We are strong as never before, but we stand for peace because we want a peaceful and democratic existence for the peoples, we defend their interests, the interests of all ordinary people who suffered such unparalleled sacrifices.

"We think not only of ourselves."

In conclusion, Tikhonov said: "We say to all our friends throughout the world, to all the fighters for peace: Raise still higher the noble banner of defense of peace and international security. The warmongers have attempted more than once, are attempting more, and will continue to attempt to intimidate the supporters of peace, to disrupt, disintegrate and weaken their ranks. But behind the war hysteria and 'cold war' is concealed the weakness of the warmongers.

"Let then, in reply to the intrigues of the warmongers, resound throughout the globe the words of the Manifesto of the World Peace Congress: 'Courage and more courage in the struggle for peace.'"

Tikhonov drew stormy and prolonged applause as he finished.

Another delegate, P. Litovchenko, chairman of the Stalin Collective Farm in the Kherson Region, said:

"There is not a single person in the USSR who desires war. That is why we have every reason for saying that present in this hall are all the 200,000,000 Soviet citizens, the ardent supporters of peace.

"We want peace, and we are successfully building our peaceful life. But if any of our foes imagines that we are striving for peace because we are weak and fear our enemies, he will have grossly miscalculated. The Soviet people are a peace-loving people. But while they are a peace-loving people, they are a strong and invincible people! Together with all the friends of peace, we shall break the backbone of any instigators of war if they dare proceed

with the realization of their criminal plans."

Nina Popova, chairman of the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee, said in her speech that Soviet women also are determined to cut short the efforts of the aggressors to carry out their misanthropic plans. She addressed this appeal to the women of all countries:

"Dear Friends! Strengthen international solidarity in the struggle for peace! Mercilessly expose all those who are preparing for war and conducting propaganda in favor of war."

There was an outburst of applause when Hewlett Johnson, the Dean of Canterbury, declared that to speak of peace in the Soviet Union is the same as "carrying coals to Newcastle," or in the Russian expression, the same as "going to Tula with your own samovar."

The white-haired Englishman said a magic word is deeply engraved on the hearts of the British working class: "The word is Stalingrad, and I do not believe that my people will fight against the Soviet Union."

Another foreign visitor who spoke was Constantine Parkhon, chairman of the Presidium of the Grand National Assembly of the Romanian People's Republic. He delivered the greetings of his people and expressed their appreciation for the struggle for peace being waged by the Soviet people.

The manifesto adopted at the close of the Moscow conference called upon supporters of peace in all countries to rally to the cause, confident in their own strength. It said: "We cordially greet our friends and comrades-in-arms —the partisans of peace in the whole world. . . .

"Let us be vigilant, let us be united, and we will safeguard the cause of peace!"

Summing up the work of the conference, *Pravda* said editorially:

"A truly mighty movement for peace, without precedent in the past, has developed in all parts of the globe. It embraces hundreds of millions of people, irrespective of their nationality, their political convictions, or religious creed.

"The congress of men of culture, science, and art in Wroclaw was one of the first demonstrations of the consolidation of the democratic forces fighting for peace. The World Peace Congress in Paris and Prague at which 600,000,000 working people of 72 countries were represented, revealed the tremendous growth of the movement of fighters for peace. The words of the Manifesto of the World Peace Congress to the effect that the defense of peace is the task of all nations of the world found a lively response. The wise words of Stalin that millions of ordinary people stand guard in the cause of peace are being corroborated more and more.



FROM SOVIET EAST. T. Sydykbekov, a Kirghizian, and B. Kerbabayev, a Turkman. Both are writers.

"On the basis of the decisions of the Peace Congress in Paris and Prague, the WFTU, the Women's International Democratic Federation, and the World Federation of Democratic Youth have developed an extensive campaign for drawing millions of working people into the movement for peace, into the struggle for democratic freedoms. In a number of countries—the United States, Britain, Canada, Hungary, Romania, Japan, Brazil and Belgium—national conferences of supporters of peace have been held. The permanent peace committees in these countries are successfully coping with the task of drawing new strata of the people into the peace movement."

The *Pravda* editorial added: "The Soviet people know, and this is being realized more and more by the peoples of other countries, that the main barrier on the path of the warmongers is the Soviet Union which heads the mighty camp of democracy. The growing might of the great socialist State is that unconquerable force which constitutes the great bulwark of peace and security of the nations.

"The All-Union Conference for Peace in Moscow is a powerful demonstration of the will of the Soviet people to uphold peace. The voice of the Soviet people calling for the consolidation of democratic forces to fight against the warmongers resounds with special force at the Moscow conference."



CLERGY. From various parts of the USSR came Metropolitans Nikolai and Melkhisedek, Archbishop Makari, Protopresbyter Nikolai Kolchitsky, and Archimandrite Johann.

Anglo-French Chiefs Encouraged Hitler to Turn East

By Y. Viktorov

THE passage of time obscures both large and small events. But although 35 years have passed since the First World War began and 10 years have already elapsed since the outbreak of the Second World War, these events are still clearly remembered. How can they be forgotten, especially in this hour, when new claimants to world supremacy are again brandishing arms and preparing to thrust mankind into the abyss of a new war, when imperialist circles have launched a frantic armaments race, when they are waging a campaign for the further division of the world into two hostile camps, when they have already devised the military, aggressive North Atlantic Alliance?

The organizers of the new war are basing their plans on the false assumption that they can fool the people all the time, that the people's memory is short. But the horrors of war are still fresh in the minds of the people. The warmongers want to turn back the wheels of history; it is they who refuse to consider the lessons of the past; it is they who have short memories. But the people have acquired a store of political experience in their years of dire suffering. They remember not only the history of the Second World War, but also its antecedents. Now, when it is becoming ever more clear to the world that plans are again being hatched to revive the old German and Japanese hotbeds of aggression in order to camouflage expansion, the mind goes back to the history of the period preceding the Second World War. This precisely was the course the ruling circles in Britain and France pursued on the eve of the Second World War. The results are well-known to all. And the facts of the past, marked by history, cannot be erased or hidden by any deceit or lie which the propagandists of a new war resort to so readily.

Many British and American newspapers, which support this aggressive policy, habitually allege that another war is inevitable. We do not share this view, nor does any honest supporter of peace. But there arises another question: Was the Second World War inevitable? Could it have been averted? And since it was not, who is to blame and what is the reason?

History answers this question clearly and plainly. If American monopolies had not financed Germany's heavy industry, had not thus promoted the



The Soviet battle flag is hoisted over the German Reichstag building as Berlin is taken by storm at the hands of the victorious Red Army.

creation of the military and economic basis of German aggression, if England and France had not rejected the policy of collective security upon which the Soviet Union insisted, but, on the contrary, had in union with it collectively rebuffed German aggression, Hitler would not have been able to begin the war at all, or would have begun it under conditions that would have led to his defeat in the very first year of hostilities.

The fact of the matter is that Hitler's accomplices in the Western countries counted on their ability to direct German aggression eastward, to pit Germany against the Soviet Union, and to make no small capital from the expected results of this base intrigue. Is it not a fact that Neville Chamberlain carried on secret negotiations about financing not only Hitlerite aggression, but also its results—that is, the enterprises the Germans would seize in the regions of Eastern Europe which German troops would occupy? Was not this the purport of the very big loan negotiated in London on the eve of the war? The fact is that the entire policy of the imperialist circles in Britain, France, and the United States in the prewar period was directed to sponsoring and prompting German aggression and not to curbing it. This was the purpose and gist of the so-called policy of appeasement so glaringly expressed in the notorious Munich deal.

This Munich policy has now been generally condemned. But even now attempts are made to represent the Munich policy as, though erroneous, dictated by a desire to preserve peace at all costs. This is a barefaced lie. Even before Munich, Lord Halifax, the then British foreign secretary, in a talk with Hitler on November 19, 1937, stated that "he (Lord Halifax) and other members of the British Government were fully aware that the Fuehrer had attained a great deal not only inside Germany itself, but that having destroyed communism in his country, he had barred its road to Western Europe, and that Germany, therefore, was entitled to be regarded as the bulwark of the West against Bolshevism."

Is it then surprising that in less than 12 months Dirksen, the German ambassador in London, reported that the British Government "has come nearer to understanding the most essential points of the main demands advanced by Germany; namely: to keep the Soviet Union out of deciding the destinies of Europe; likewise to keep out the League of Nations; as well as the advisability of bilateral negotiations and treaties."

It thus follows that the Munich policy was based on a plot with Hitler —a plot directed against the Soviet Union. The sacrifice in this deal was the independence of European countries, the first victim being Czechoslovakia.

Only one country opposed and refused to recognize the Munich agreement; only one country announced its readiness to defend the independence of Czechoslovakia—this country was the Soviet Union. Such are the historical facts.

But then in the post-Munich period, the aggressive nature of Hitler's striving became clear to all. Other victims earmarked by Hitler were threatened. Was there any sudden change in the policy of the Western Powers? Perhaps then they altered their policy and decided to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union? Were not negotiations between Britain and France on the one hand and the USSR on the other under way? The facts also furnish an answer to this question. Negotiations were in progress. But why did they not worry Berlin as they should have? This puzzle is easily unraveled. As was reported by Dirksen, the German ambassador to London, "Britain's ties with other states formed during the recent months, were only a reserve means for a real reconciliation with Germany and that these ties would cease to exist as soon as the one important aim worthy of effort—an agreement with Germany—was achieved."

Perfectly clear. Negotiations were conducted to distract attention, to mislead public opinion, to strengthen their positions in the deal with Hitler Germany. Therein lies the reason for the futility of the negotiations Britain and France conducted with the Soviet Union.

Let us recall the major facts of these negotiations. What did the Soviet Government propose? It proposed an effective pact of mutual assistance against aggression between the USSR, Britain, and France; the granting of a guarantee by Britain, France, and the USSR to the states of Central and Eastern Europe, including all European countries bordering on the USSR, without exception; the signing of a concrete military agreement between Britain, France, and the USSR on the forms and volume of immediate and effective aid to each other and to guarantee states in the event of an attack by aggressors.

Were these concrete Soviet proposals accepted? No, they were not. Britain and France did not mind securing for themselves the assistance of the USSR, but they refused to give any guarantees of assistance to the USSR. Moreover, they strove to make it difficult for the USSR to fulfill its obligations on guaranteeing the borders of neighboring European States if it were to take such obligations. The course taken by the Anglo-French participants in the negotiations was to bind the USSR to definite obligations while they themselves would stand aloof.

In view of the acuteness and tenseness of the situation, the Soviet Government proposed convening a conference of the most interested states, namely: Great Britain, France, Romania, Poland, Turkey, and the Soviet Union. But this proposal was rejected. The British Government offered to sign together with it, as well as with France and Poland, a very vaguely worded declaration. However, when the Soviet Government consented to sign the declaration, the British Government made it known that Britain considered the question as having lapsed. Some time later, Lord Halifax made this proposal: the Soviet Government was to issue a declaration saying that "in event of an act of aggression against any European neighbor of the Soviet Union who would offer resistance, the assistance of the Soviet Government could be counted upon if desired." The purpose of this proposal is clear enough. Britain wanted unilateral USSR obligations without committing herself to anything. This was in harmony with the general line of policy of the Western Powers directed to agreement with Hitler at the expense of the Soviet Union.

That was how the negotiations proceeded all the time: concrete proposals of the Soviet Government were met by counter-proposals of the Western Powers calculated to prolong

(Continued on page 548)

V-J Day Anniversary Underscores Soviet Role in Victory

By I. Zubkov

On September 2, 1945, Japan signed the act of unconditional surrender on board the battleship *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay.

With the defeat of Japan the Second World War ended—a war which in the course of six years had held nearly all countries of the world in greatest tension.

On the eve of the Second World War Japan was the hotbed of fascism and aggression in the East. Like Hitler Germany, it made far-reaching plans for the domination of other nations. When Japan unleashed the Pacific phase of the Second World War, it counted on seizing extensive possessions in the Pacific, on establishing its domination over the Chinese people, and on alienating the Soviet Far East and Siberia from the USSR.

Japan was fascist Germany's number one ally in the Second World War. They were united not only by singleness of criminal aims directed to the subjugation of other countries and nations, but also by singleness of methods by which the German and Japanese aggressors hoped to achieve their purpose.

As is known, Nazi Germany began the Second World War in Europe with "blitz victories" over the armies of Poland, France, Britain, and the Balkan countries. Germany based her war plans on the suddenness of the attack, on the stunning force of the unexpected and powerful assault. Germany's military leaders naively believed they could rearrange the map of the world by means of the blitzkrieg, drive the nations of the world to their knees by winning a single battle. The Japanese strategists thought likewise. They reckoned on achieving their aims by means of the same blitzkrieg, by methods of perfidy and provocation. Illustration of this was the unexpected Japanese attack on the US naval base of Pearl Harbor in December, 1941.



AT DAIREN. Soviet troops enter the city as Japanese leave.

The war upset all the calculations of the ill-starred Japanese strategists. Like Germany, Japan lost the Second World War and shared her fate. Japan's attempt to escape the fate of her partner in aggression and to achieve a compromising peace by prolonging the war was frustrated by the great mainland victories over her armies of the USSR, which faithfully accomplished its allied obligations.

The rout of Japan's major strategic reserves in Manchuria and Korea was the decisive factor in disrupting the plans of Japan's military leaders to prolong the war.

In spite of the fact that in May, 1945 Germany was forced to sign the terms of capitulation, the Japanese aggressors continued hostilities and thus added to the heavy toll of life. No matter how severe her failures in the Pacific theater were, Japan could not regard her position as hopeless while she controlled, besides Japan proper, extensive strategic areas in Manchuria, China, and Korea. It was there that Japan maintained large forces which had hitherto taken no part in the war. The core of this military force was the more than million-strong Kwantung Army, formed from picked men and equipped with thousands of guns, tanks, and aircraft. With the armies stationed in Korea, Inner Mongolia, and South Sakhalin, this comprised approximately half of Japan's land forces.

This army was Japan's major strategic reserve and its main striking force. The leaders of the Japanese Army counted on this force in their plans to prolong the war.

USSR war operations against Japan began precisely as agreed upon at Potsdam. On August 9 the armed forces of the USSR launched the attack against the Japanese land troops.

In this short war Soviet troops displayed their brilliant fighting qualities. The armed forces of the USSR were faced with the task of routing the main grouping of the Japanese ground forces as well as the 400,000 strong auxiliary army of the Manchukuo puppet state which was entrenched in powerful defense positions



LIBERATION. This scene of welcome was repeated many times as Soviet troops advanced through Manchurian towns and villages.

and advantageous natural barriers in the Manchurian theater.

In its preparation for war, the Japanese General Staff devoted special attention to the Manchurian springboard. It built up a number of fortified zones along the Soviet-Manchurian border, grouping them with an eye to the more important strategic areas: Vladivostok, Blagoveshchensk, and Chita. Each had a developed road network and communication lines. These fortified zones were improved during a number of years and, by the time they were attacked by the Soviet troops, had become a powerful military works, rendered more powerful by natural barriers.

Thus, in the maritime operational sector, for instance, the Japanese had three successive strongly defended lines with thousands of firing points and numerous field fortifications. In view of this, the Japanese military command believed that the Kwantung Army would resist the Soviet onslaught for a lengthy period. But all these calculations proved groundless. It took the Soviet armed forces only 15 days to rout the Japanese Kwantung Army completely.

The Soviet troops crushed the Kwantung Army in a series of operations carried out with brilliant skill and extraordinary speed. Japanese casualties were tremendous.

The armed forces of the USSR proved as well trained for action in the mountains as in the arid steppes of Mongolia. Soviet troops displayed great military skill, as was acknowledged by the Japanese themselves, in breaching the Japanese permanent defense zones, in overcoming the powerful water barriers, and in surmounting the difficulty of inaccessible mountain and taiga localities in the face of stiff enemy resistance. "The penetration of such telling forces through the difficult regions came as a complete surprise to us," said Lieutenant General Simidzu, commanding officer of the Japanese Fifth Army. "We believed the Russian Army would not be able to overcome the difficulties of the taiga."

The success of the Soviet troops in routing Japan's million-strong crack Army deprived the enemy of all strategic advantage.

The rout of Japan's major strategic reserves by the Soviet armed forces and the capture of Manchuria, Korea, South Sakhalin, and the Kuril Islands made further resistance impossible.

The success of the Soviet Army made possible favorable amendments in the plans of the Allied Command, including the plan for the invasion of the Japanese Islands by the armed forces of the USA. As is known, this plan provided for the landing of American troops on the main island in February, 1946. As a result of the inroads made by Soviet troops, the US armed forces were able to start mass landing near Tokyo on August 30, 1945.

In the war against Japan the Soviet armed forces nobly fulfilled their duty. They delivered crushing blows on the Japanese, shortened the war, and thus saved thousands of lives.

Anti-Soviet Arrests Must Stop, USSR Warns Yugoslavia

On July 25 the Soviet Government sent to the Yugoslav Government a note regarding the unlawful arrests of Soviet citizens residing in Yugoslavia.

On July 30 the Yugoslav Government sent a note of reply to the Soviet Government.

On August 18 the Soviet Government sent the Yugoslav Government a note, the text of which follows:

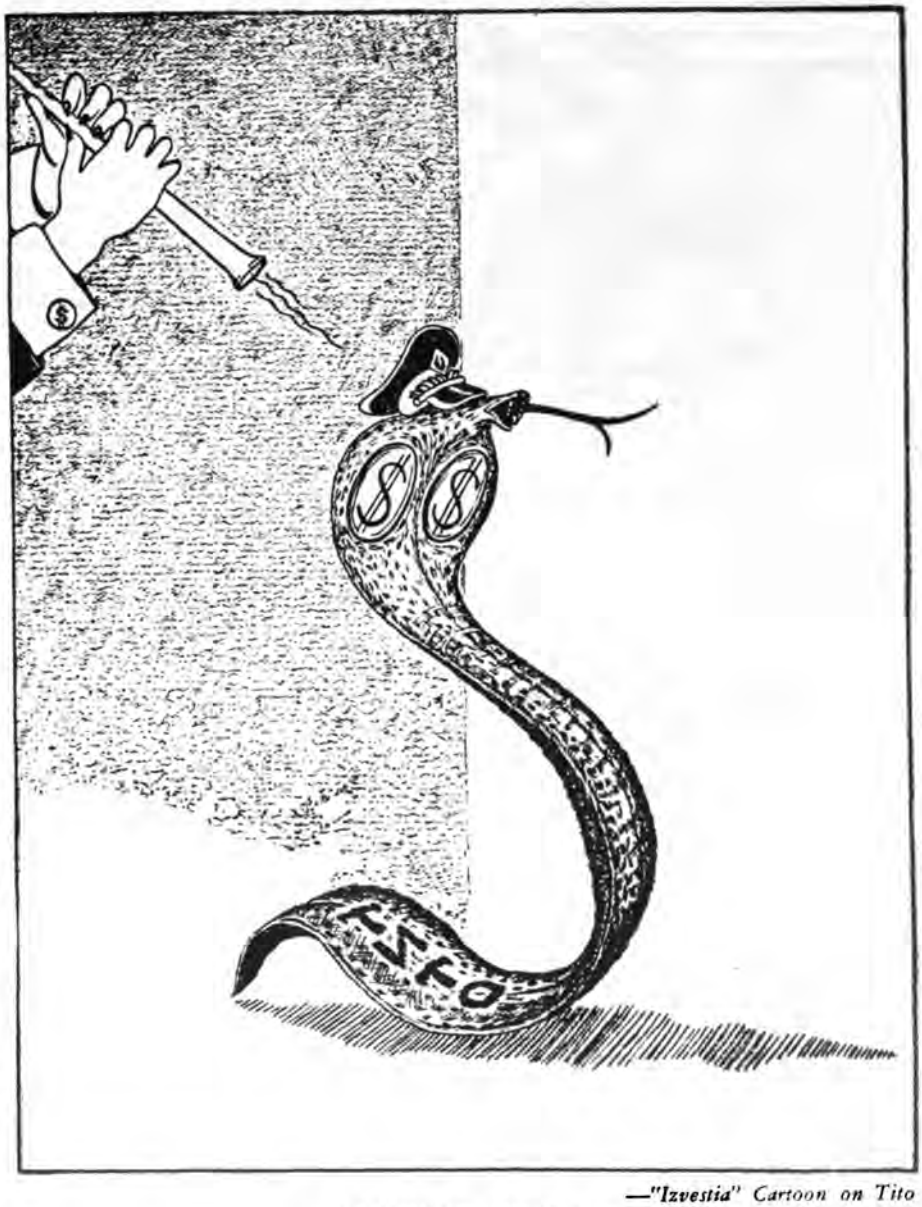
In connection with the note of the Yugoslav Government of July 30 which has to be recognized as inherently false and politically groundless, the Soviet Government deems it necessary to make the following remarks.

In its note of July 30 the Yugoslav Government seeks to evade the charges of crass, arbitrary rule and brutal repressions against the Soviet citizens residing in Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav Government keeps utter silence about the facts of the unlawful arrests of Soviet citizens, the facts of the unbearable and inhuman prison regime for the arrested Soviet citizens, as a result of which many prisoners have been brought by tortures, beatings, and deprivation of food, to an extremely ill state endangering their lives.

Instead of replying to these accusations presented by the Soviet Government in the note of July 25, the Yugoslav Government seeks to substitute for this question another one, namely, the question of the motives for the unlawful arrests of Soviet citizens, seeking to justify in this way the brutal treatment and other crimes of the Yugoslav organs against the Soviet citizens.

1. The Yugoslav Government puts forth as the main motive for the unlawful arrests of Soviet citizens and the brutal treatment of them by the Yugoslav organs the fact that in the past the arrested Soviet citizens were Whiteguard emigrés and that they in the past were hostile to the Soviet Union and to the Soviet Government. In its note the Yugoslav Government refers to the fact that in the past many of the arrested came out against the Soviet Union, the Soviet Army, and the leaders of the Soviet Government.

But all this was known long ago and does not represent anything new. It is known that all the 12,000 Russian emigrés now residing in Yugoslavia, those who after the Second World War accepted Soviet citizenship and those who did not, were driven by the Soviet Government beyond the bounds of the USSR 28 years ago after the victory over the Whiteguard generals Denikin, Wrangel, Krasnov—were driven out as enemies of the people. It is understood that these Whiteguard elements waged a struggle



—*"Izvestia" Cartoon on Tito*

"To Wall Street's Tune"

against the Soviet system, vilified the Soviet Government and the Soviet leaders, harmed the Soviet Union in any way they could. It is also known that these Whiteguards driven out of the USSR found their main asylum and refuge in Yugoslavia, that Yugoslavia was that European country whence these Whiteguards conducted their subversive activity against the Soviet Union for more than two decades. This was the situation in the past.

It is known, however, that subsequently, during the Second World War, when the defeat of fascist Germany became definite, the sentiments of the Whiteguards began to change, and the Russian Whiteguard emigrés in Yugoslavia began to disintegrate into groups of which the most incorrigible enemies of the Soviet Union left Yugoslavia together with the German troops which were driven from Yugoslavia by the Soviet Army, while the other part of the emigrés changed its orientation, began to turn toward the Soviet Union, many of them began to help the Yugoslav guerrillas in the struggle against the German-Italian occupation, began to atone for their sins with new pro-Soviet deeds, with more than 6,000 persons out of the 12,000 former Whiteguards remaining in Yugoslavia presenting applications stating their wish to assume Soviet citizenship.

It is also known that in connection with these circumstances both Governments, the Soviet and the Yugoslav, arrived at the conclusion that inasmuch as the emigrés remaining in Yugoslavia broke with fascism and atoned for their past sins by their work at the front against fascism, it would be unjust to take revenge on them for their past Whiteguard sins, that they should be permitted to adopt Soviet or Yugoslav citizenship at their discretion. This was in 1945. Since then the Russian emigrés have remained in Yugoslavia having the rights of equal citizens, and there was no instance of the Yugoslav Government instigating any case against them connected with their past Whiteguard sins.

The question is asked, why then now in 1949, four years after the Russian emigrés in Yugoslavia were amnestied, why then now has the Yugoslav Government suddenly remembered about the past sins of these people and begun to persecute them for these sins? Why has the question of persecuting the emigrés for their past not arisen earier before the Yugoslav Government, and why has it only now remembered about their emigré past, notwithstanding the fact that they have atoned for the sins of the past by their subsequent honest work, notwithstanding the fact that they were forgiven for these sins four years ago? Further: If the past Whiteguard sins are sufficient grounds for persecuting emigrés amnestied as far back as four years ago, why then are not all or most of the emigrés in Yugoslavia persecuted who had been Whiteguards in the past and harmed in any way they could both the Soviet Union and the Yugoslav revolutionaries, but only those emigrés are persecuted for past sins who subsequently became Soviet citizens? Why are such innocent persons from among the Soviet citizens in Yugoslavia as Dodonov, Demidenko, Strelkach, Kiselevskaya, persecuted by Yugoslav organs for their past emigré sins while such inveterate enemies of everything progressive and revolutionary as Kotlyarov, who graduated from espionage and sabotage courses of the German intelligence and served in a Whiteguard security corps, Zhukov, active collaborator of White emigré organs of the press in Yugoslavia during the German occupation, Junkovsky, agent of the fascists and enemy of the USSR, far from being persecuted for their past Whiteguard sins, on the contrary continue to serve in Yugoslav institutions? Where in this is there logic, justice, elementary decency?

It is clear that the attempt of the Yugoslav Government to put forth the past emigré sins of the Soviet citizens in Yugoslavia as a motive for their persecution is thoroughly false and utterly groundless.

Undoubtedly by clinging to this false motive the Yugoslav Government pursued the object of diverting the attention of the people from the real causes for persecuting the Soviet citizens and hid behind false speeches about their emigré past to conceal this cause from the people.

2. What then is the real cause for the persecution of Soviet citizens by the Yugoslav Government? The real cause for the persecution of Soviet citizens does not consist in the Soviet citizens having been emigrés in the past but in their being adherents of friendly relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia, in their disapproving the present hostile policy of the Yugoslav Government toward the Soviet Union. The real cause for the persecution of Soviet citizens is that they, together with all the patriots of Yugoslavia, do not approve of the generally known impermissible behavior of the Yugoslav Government which deserted the camp of democracy and socialism for the camp of international capital, and now tries to do as much harm to the Soviet Union as possible in order to earn for itself the praise of the representatives of foreign capital and make a career on it. It is precisely for this and not for the emigré past that the Yugoslav Government persecutes the Soviet citizens. It is precisely for this and not for anything else that thousands of Yugoslav patriots are persecuted and thrown into prison.

The Yugoslav Government itself is compelled to admit this in its note. Realizing the groundlessness of the charges based on the emigré past, the Yugoslav Government blurts out in its note that there exists another charge consisting in that some arrested Soviet citizens negatively regard the regime existing in Yugoslavia, sympathize with the well-known resolution of the Information Bureau of the Communist Parties (Cominform), and help in its dissemination.

But what kind of charge is this? This charge is not so much an accusation against the arrested Soviet citizens as against the political regime existing in Yugoslavia. The fact that the Yugoslav Government presents such accusations shows what kind of political regime now reigns in Yugoslavia. In no country except countries with a fascist regime is free expression of democratic views regarded as a crime. In present-day Yugoslavia, however, this, it turns out, serves as grounds for unlawful arrests of and brutal reprisals against persons who criticize the fascist order in Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav Government, realizing that such an argument is false and unconvincing and in order to lend this argument a semblance of being convincing, falsely ascribes to some arrested persons "propaganda for a

forcible overthrow of the state system in Yugoslavia" linking this with the Cominform resolution. These inventions, however, represent obvious provocation and slander. The Cominform resolution does not contain a single word about "propaganda for the overthrow of the state system in Yugoslavia" or "forcible" measures for changing this system. The resolution of the Cominform published prior to the Party Congress in Yugoslavia and as if addressed to the Congress reads:

"The Information Bureau has no doubt that in the midst of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia there are sufficient healthy elements loyal to Marxism-Leninism, loyal to the internationalist traditions of the Yugoslav Communist Party, and loyal to the united socialist front.

"The task of these healthy forces of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia consists of compelling their present leaders openly and honestly to recognize their mistakes and rectify them, to break with nationalism, return to internationalism, and strengthen in every way the united socialist front against imperialism, and if the present leaders of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia prove incapable of this, to replace them and advance a new internationalist leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

"The Information Bureau has no doubt that the Communist Party of Yugoslavia will be able to cope with this honorable task."

As can be seen, this resolution does not contain a single word about overthrow, let alone the forcible overthrow, of the state system of Yugoslavia. The resolution only says that the Communists of Yugoslavia should compel the existing leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia to change the political course or, if this does not succeed, renovate the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, elect a new leadership.

Is this path constitutional from the party standpoint and a fully lawful means? Unquestionably yes.

After the Second World War, at the Congress of the Communist Party of the United States, the old leadership of the party (Browder) was voted down and replaced by a new leadership (Foster). There was not, however, a single man in the world who would characterize this act as a forcible overthrow of the existing party system.



—*Boris Yefimov in "Pravda"*

"In Their Image"

In 1907, at the Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Party in London, the old leadership of the party (Menshevik predomination) was voted down and replaced with a new leadership (Bolshevik predomination). There was not, however, a single man in the world who would regard this act as a forcible overthrow of the existing party system.

In 1921, at the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, when Lenin did not have a solid majority in the Central Committee of the Party, the Congress elected a new Central Committee with an assured majority of Leninists. There was not, however, a single man in the world who would regard this act as a forcible overthrow of the state system of the Soviet Union.

And this is understandable. In Marxist parties, congresses are convened not to sing praises to leaders but critically to examine the activity of the existing leadership and, if necessary, to renovate it or replace it with a new leadership. In all Marxist parties where inner-party democracy exists, such a system of changing the leadership is natural and perfectly normal. The question arises: why is the thing which is normal and lawful for Marxist parties regarded by the Yugoslav Government as abnormal, unlawful,

and criminal for the Yugoslav Communist Party? Is it not because the Yugoslav leaders have broken with the principles of Marxism-Leninism?

Only two governments exist in Europe—the Greek and the Spanish, the Government of Tsaldaris and the Government of Franco—which regard the Cominform resolution as a "criminal leaflet." Both these governments are fascist. As can be seen, the Yugoslav Government is the third government which also regards the resolution of the Cominform as a "criminal leaflet," considering its dissemination or even the reading of it sufficient grounds for putting thousands of people into prisons.

Is it not clear that this coincidence is not accidental?

After all this, of what value is the so-called "accusation" against the Soviet citizens of "disseminating" the Cominform resolution and "propaganda for the forcible overthrow of the state system in Yugoslavia?"

3. The Yugoslav Government declares that the note of the Soviet Government is an insult to Yugoslavia and slander on the socialist system allegedly existing in Yugoslavia. In doing so the Yugoslav Government claims that the Soviet Government is trying to distort the "truly democratic, socialist nature of the people's power" in Yugoslavia.

But the Soviet Government is duty bound to state the truth about the present regime in Yugoslavia even if this truth "insults" some persons and is a thorn in their side.

One has only to look deeply into the present developments in Yugoslavia to entertain no doubt that at present there can not be even talk of any people's power or any democratic and socialist nature of state system in Yugoslavia.

Indeed, of what socialist system in Yugoslavia can one speak when the country has been placed under the control of foreign capital while the leadership of the Communist Party in Yugoslavia is in a state of war with the Communist Parties of the entire world?

Of what democratic nature of government can one speak when Gestapo methods of administration reign supreme throughout Yugoslavia, when every free expression of thought, all human rights are trampled upon, when the Yugoslav prisons are filled to overflowing with adherents of the socialist camp, when the Communist Party of Yugoslavia has been turned into a political police department subordinated to the chief of police, Rankovic?

It is clear that the statements by the Yugoslav Government regarding socialist construction allegedly being conducted in Yugoslavia are worth no more than the similar statements which in the past were made by Hitler and Mussolini.

For a characterization of the present political regime in Yugoslavia attention should be paid to the following facts which accidentally became known to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

(a) In May, 1949 the Soviet citizen N. G. Dodonov, who worked on contract as technical manager at the Duga factory in Belgrade, was suddenly dismissed from the factory for "political reasons" as it was recorded on his labor card. When Dodonov complained to the General Director of the chemical industry of Serbia, Budisavlevic, against such arbitrary action and demanded an explanation of what these "political reasons" were, Budisavlevic frankly said that "supporters of the Information Bureau resolution are deprived of legal defense." On the same day Dodonov was arrested and carried off to the State Security Department of the second district of Belgrade where for several days he was systematically beaten by Captain Shotra, chief of this department, who tried to extort from Dodonov a confession that he was a supporter of the Information Bureau resolution and had posted illegal leaflets at the Duga factory. During the interrogation in police headquarters Dodonov was forced to stand motionless for 20 hours, and for two days he was deprived of sleep, food, and water. When Dodonov's father lodged a complaint with the assistant procurator of Serbia, Vukadinovic, against the tortures to which his son was subjected in the State Security Department, Vukadinovic not only refused to accept this complaint but justified the criminal activities of the Yugoslav police officials, cynically stating that "this is our auxiliary investigating machinery and they know what they are doing."

(b) The Soviet citizen Demidenko, arrested in May, 1949, was not given any food whatever for six days. During the interrogation she was clubbed on the feet, the demand being made that she confess to collecting some sort of information in favor of the USSR.

(c) The Soviet citizen Strelkach was thrown into a Belgrade jail in March, 1949, and she was summoned for interrogation for 22 nights. Strelkach was accused of espionage in favor of the Soviet Union, and a reply was demanded to the question as to her attitude to the Information Bureau resolution. At the interrogations Strelkach was repeatedly beaten. Six times she was placed in a solitary cell where one could only stand.

Could a regime which practices such outrages and such inhuman treatment of people be called a people's democratic regime? Would it not be more correct to say that a regime permitting such torment of people is a fascist Gestapo regime?

4. The Yugoslav Government dares to voice indignation in its note over the fact that the Soviet Government accuses the Yugoslav Government of employing unbearable and inhuman methods of treatment with regard to the arrested Soviet citizens. The Yugoslav Government states that such methods of conducting investigation as beating and torture of arrested persons are "fully alien and unknown" to Yugoslav authorities. But the cited facts and other similar facts speak for themselves. The Yugoslav Government will not succeed in waving off these facts. The Soviet Government holds that responsibility for the above-mentioned brutal treatment of the Soviet citizens rests with the Yugoslav Government.

The Yugoslav Government tries to speak of some kind of interference of the Soviet Government in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia. It presents matters as if the Soviet Government does not recognize the right of the Yugoslav Government to call to responsibility Soviet citizens guilty of committing certain crimes. But this assertion of the Yugoslav Government is devoid of all grounds because the point at issue is not the persecution of Soviet citizens for acts which constitute violations of laws but that the Yugoslav Government persecutes So-

(Continued on page 553)

Children Who Escaped Butcher Franco Thank Stalin for Schooling

THE Soviet Union has given refuge to many of the children of Franco's victims. Care has been taken to keep alive in these children a love for their country and a deep interest in its problems.

A letter of gratitude was written to Joseph Stalin on the occasion of the graduation of 125 Spanish young people from Soviet universities and higher technical schools. Their education and maintenance was paid for by the Soviet State. In their letter, they said:

"Overwhelmed by sincere and profound gratitude, we, Spanish young men and women who have just been graduated from Soviet higher and technical schools, address you.

"We are moved beyond measure. Words will not describe our feelings. Today, thanks to the great Soviet people, their vanguard, the glorious Communist Party, and you, dear and beloved Joseph Vissarionovich we, children of workers, who for twelve years have been separated from our parents who are suffering from fascist dictatorship, have acquired vital knowledge and skill of which our brothers in Franco Spain dare not even dream.

"We have among us road-building and telecommunication technicians, economists, builders, chemists, dental technicians, aircraft industry and textile industry technicians, agriculturists, engineers for the fish industry, electrical engineers, mechanics, road and bridge building engineers, engineers for the electrification of agriculture, aircraft and railroad engineers, doctors, and teachers.

"Our happy life here is just as different from the poverty and exploitation which is the bitter lot of our brothers and sisters in the capitalist countries as a bright sunny day is from the gloom of a black night.

"Here in the Soviet land many of our young men and women have acquired a higher education while their brothers and sisters have become the direct victims of terrible brutality which is the outcome of the Franco regime in Spain.

"A vivid illustration is the fate of the family of one of our number. This young man came to the USSR with his younger brother and has now been graduated from a telecommunication school. His brother is a student of the Mining Institute. The fate of his other brothers has been different: his elder brother is languishing in a fascist prison for his democratic views, two others are doing odd jobs in France in an attempt to maintain a bare existence.

"We could cite hundreds of similar cases.

"We are indebted to you for our happy youth. This our parents and our people also know despite Franco's slander, despite the base lies of imperialist propaganda. Our people know well who are their friends and who their enemies, they know that their best, most faithful, and mightiest friend is the Soviet people, who saved mankind from the horrors of fascism and who are now rearing hundreds of children of the Spanish people.

"The Soviet people are the most staunch and the most consistent defenders of peace and democracy in the world.

"We Spanish youths and girls have discovered in the Soviet Union our socialist homeland, and nothing and no one will turn us from that path. Rest assured that in us the Soviet people shall always have loyal sons and daughters, their consistent defenders. Our love for the dear Soviet Union merges in our hearts with our love for suffering Spain, which is fighting heroically for liberation from the fascist and imperialist yoke.

"We are proud to be able to begin work and apply the knowledge we acquired for the building of communism. We promise, dear Comrade Stalin, that in this new stage in our lives we shall rank among the best and finest in the socialist country. We shall spare no effort constantly to raise our political and cultural level which we shall dedicate wholly to the service of our people when the time is right, and we are confident that the hour of the building of a new Spain, a democratic and socialist Spain, is not far off.

"A hundred and twenty-five youths and girls completed their studies this year. With the old graduates they now number three hundred. This is already no small figure, and it speaks for the solidarity, the unselfish aid granted the people of Spain by the Soviet Union, aid and solidarity which, in the existing situation, are a priceless contribution to the cause of establishing a new people's intelligentsia for democratic Spain.

"Once more we express to you our profound gratitude, the gratitude of our parents and of our heroic struggling people.

"We wish you a long life and good health in the interest of humanity and the happiness of the Spanish and Soviet peoples."

Soviet Constitution Grants Asylum

Young refugees from the terror of the fascist Franco found refuge in the USSR under Article 129 of the Soviet Constitution.

Article 129 reads as follows: "The USSR affords the right of asylum to foreign citizens persecuted for defending the interests of the working people, or for scientific activities, or for struggling for national liberation."

World Youth

Budapest, Hungary, was host in mid-August to 10,000 delegates representing the youth of 80 nations during the World Festival of Youth and Students which constituted a powerful demonstration for peace.

The Soviet delegation, of more than 600, included among its members the individuals who are pictured here. The American delegation was headed by Grace Tillman, a young Negro leader.



BYELORUSSIAN SINGER. Raisa Kindel. She studies in the Minsk State Conservatory.



ORCHESTRA CONDUCTOR. Kiril Kondrashin led Soviet artists in their appearance in Budapest.



GEORGIAN DANCER. Constantine Loladze is with the Paliashvili State Theater of Opera and Ballet at Tbilisi.



ESTONIAN STUDENT. Victor Guryev, in costume for his appearance. He is enrolled in the Tallinn State Conservatory.



UKRAINIAN ACTRESS. Yelizaveta Chavdar plays in a Kiev theater.

Backs Peace

Other delegates included 2,000 from Czechoslovakia, 1,200 from France, England and Poland with more than 600 each, and representatives from Spain, Brazil, the Congo, Kenya, South Africa and from free Greece.

Theaters and opera houses were turned over to the visitors for 115 national concerts while Budapest made a great civic holiday of the Festival.



STAGE DIRECTOR. Igor Moiseyev was in charge for the Soviet artists at the Budapest Festival. He is also a Stalin Prize Winner.



UZBEK MUSICIAN. Attractive Roza Yusupova studies in Tashkent.



KAZAKH SOLOIST. Roza Baglanova, singer of the Kazakh State Philharmonic Society, sings for the World Youth Festival.



RUSSIAN 'CELLIST. Mstislav Rostropovich is a promising violoncellist.



MOSCOW PIANIST. Yevgeny Malinin is in the Tchaikovsky Conservatory.



ORIGINATOR. Alexei G. Stakhanov, Donbas miner, initiated the movement bearing his name.



EARLY STAKHANOVITE. Pavel Busigin, head of the wheel department in the Gorky Automobile Plant, pictured with his son and granddaughter. He was one of the first Stakhanovites.



ROSTOV MACHINIST. Peter Kolesnikov has a daily output four times his quota in the Rostselmash Plant.

Stakha

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The Stakhanovite mov

highly productive work o

It has spread rapidly and



PRODUCTION LEADER. Powered Au



E TOOL PLANT FOREMAN Nikolai Rossi-
ator of collective Stakhanovite work and
Stalin Prize Winner.

le Movement

nniversary

an 14 years ago last August 30 in the
takhanov, a crack miner of the Donbas.
widely adopted in other industries.



LEADING CARPET WEAVERS. Yevgenia Yarmakhova and Sakinat Katarova display their art work in a co-operative in the Kabardinian ASSR.



hetsova's output in the Moscow Low-
von her national recognition.



STAKHANOVITE OF FIELD. Hero of Socialist Labor Vera Grigorieva tells farmers of new methods of cultivating grain.

Stirring Call for Peace Embodied In "Meeting on the Elbe"

THE Soviet film *Meeting on the Elbe*, which was released last spring, has had a significantly enthusiastic welcome from the press and public wherever it has been shown throughout the Soviet Union.

Its reception is significant because the film is a call for peace and friendship between the peoples of the USSR and the United States. The audience's reaction mirrors the feeling of the Soviet people.

The film opens with the offensive of Soviet troops on German territory in the spring of 1945. As Soviet Army units enter the town of Altenstadt, the River Elbe, flowing through the city, is seen. On the opposite bank, American troops appear.

The scene is historically accurate, portraying the meeting of the two allied armies as soldiers of both forces cheer and embrace. Some of the American soldiers swim across the river to greet their Soviet comrades-in-arms. Americans and Russians dance together on the banks. The scene is one of great happiness and friendship.

The common folk everywhere expected a quick and enduring peace when this historic junction of the two armies was effected. The soldiers expected it, and so, in the film, did Major Hill, an American officer and one of the principal characters in the picture.

The film shows, however, that those who prefer war to peace were already at work.



THE MEETING. American soldiers swim across the Elbe to greet their Soviet allies. A still from the film.

On the bridge spanning the Elbe, the American high command is shown preparing for the formal meeting between the commanding officers of the two forces. Posters extol Soviet-American friendship and pay tribute to the feats of the Soviet Army.

But one of the Americans, called General MacDermot in the film, mutters as he views the mingling of the troops: "Look at this idyll, gentlemen! These are the worst consequences of the war."

Thus from its beginning, the film shows two camps taking shape—that of those who support peace; that of those who dream of a new war for new profits.

Since the Soviet peoples with their socialist society can have no groups among them interested in wringing profits from wars or from subject peoples, they are truly portrayed as standing, from soldier to general, in the camp of peace. Among the Americans, too, the overwhelming majority of the soldiers and officers are shown as wanting peace. But there is a contradiction among the Americans. Though the ordinary man is for peace, there exists the small but powerful clique of generals representing those who need great profits such as they obtained during the Second World War and who would like new millions from a third world-wide conflict.

Though the American soldier is peace-loving, the film reveals also that many of them have not grasped the meaning of events going on around them.

The eyes of some of them are gradually opened to the truth, and they begin to see the real nature of the line pursued by the American policy makers, misleading and confusing them with deliberate intent.

The film covers a period of several years. Major Hill, who becomes commandant of the American Zone of Altenstadt, and Major Kuzmin, the Soviet commandant, are friends. But while both seek to democratize their zones, Major Hill's efforts are sabotaged from above. General MacDermot and his powerful supporters preserve the war industries, support the former Nazis in their subversive activities directed against the Soviet Zone, and become more and more open in their hatred of the USSR and their desire for a new war against the Soviet Union.

Kuzmin expresses the sentiment of the Soviet people when a junketing American Senator asks him whether he likes America.

"We like America," he replies. "We like this country of brave and honest men, the country of Jack London, Mark Twain, Whitman, Edison, and Roosevelt. We shall never forget your gallant soldiers whom we met on the Elbe. We love and respect the people of America, the very people disliked by you, Mr. Senator."

Major Hill, goaded beyond endurance by the evidences which he sees of an effort to bring about enmity and war, finally turns on the Senator, accusing him of Hitler-like aims and of being the enemy not only of other peoples but of the American people as well. The result is Hill's discharge.

The film ends with the parting of Kuzmin and Hill as the latter leaves Altenstadt.

"Goodbye," says Kuzmin, "We met as allies, we lived as good neighbors."

"We are parting as friends," says Hill.

"Then do your best," Kuzmin continues, "that we should never meet as enemies!"

The new American commandant has ordered the pulling up of the bridge between the two sectors of the city, and as Hill stands at the far end of the rising bridge, Kuzmin cries to him: "Remember, James: friendship between our peoples is the most important question now before mankind!"

With these words the film ends.

Second World War

(Continued from page 530)

negotiations and render them futile.

The London *Times* blurted out the reasons for this inadmissible procrastination when it wrote: "A hard and fast alliance with Russia would hamper other negotiations."

The reason was that all this time secret negotiations were under way with Hitler Germany. Britain and France had no serious intention of curbing Hitler aggression; on the contrary, they did whatever possible to direct this aggression against the Soviet Union, striving to achieve this aim by means of a secret deal with Hitler Germany. This was the main reason for the collapse of the Anglo-French-Soviet negotiations.

In this situation, the Soviet Union was faced with the alternative of either accepting, for reasons of self defense, the non-aggression pact proposed by Germany and thus gaining time for a better preparation against possible aggression, or becoming a plaything in the hands of the Anglo-French politicians who strove to involve the Soviet Union in an immediate war against Germany in conditions extremely unfavorable to the USSR.

It goes without saying that the Soviet Union chose the path which accorded with the interests of the Soviet people. This wise step gave the Soviet Union a respite which it utilized most effectively as is clearly evident from the part played by the Soviet Union in the rout of Hitler Germany. It will not be amiss to recall all this now. It will not be amiss to recall that the policy of setting the USSR against Hitler Germany and utilizing, for their own selfish aims, the weakening of both major belligerents, was also tried out during the war. We have not forgotten the statement of Moore-Brabazon who said that the more the USSR and Germany are exhausted, the better it is for Britain.

We have not forgotten, either, that the Western Powers did not keep their obligations to open the Second Front in good time. They dragged out the opening of the Second Front until the time when it became clear that the USSR would win the war without it. Only then did the Western Powers open the Second Front, fearing that they would be too late.

The Soviet Union played the decisive role in the rout of both Germany and Japan. It stood up to Hitler Germany in singlehanded battle.

The present policy is likewise directed to isolating the USSR, to fomenting a new war. But let Hitler's infamous end remind the imperialist instigators of a new war that the same fate awaits them should they unleash the war.

The peoples do not want war and they will stay the criminal hand threatening the cause of peace and the security of nations.

Katya's Day

Katya Krukova of Kiev is eight years old, a typical Soviet schoolchild. Her father is a construction engineer while her mother is a tracer in a drawing office. Their net income is about 2500 rubles monthly.

The family has a comfortable, snug little apartment on one of the main thoroughfares. It rents for 120 rubles monthly.

Katya's school, like all Soviet schools, opened September 1. She takes both dancing and music lessons besides her regular classes.



EARLY BREAKFAST. Because Katya must be in school by 8:30 a.m., the Krukov family rises early.



IN CLASS. Katya knows her lesson when teacher calls upon her for the answers. Here she is reciting in class.



BALLERINA. Little Katya is a member of the choreographic circle at school.



MOTHER'S HELPER. Katya loves to help set the table for tea and enjoys wearing a crisp new apron.



HOMEWORK PROBLEM. When unexpected difficulties arise, Katya finds her father a willing helper. He patiently and expertly guides his daughter's study.

Growth of Soviet School Enrollment Shows People Come First

BECAUSE the Soviet Union offers its citizens every opportunity to exercise their constitutional right to an education, the USSR is able to make the remarkable showing reflected in the charts accompanying this article.

The figures prove that not only is the right to an education present, but the other necessary factors also are—there are plenty of schools, teachers and equipment.

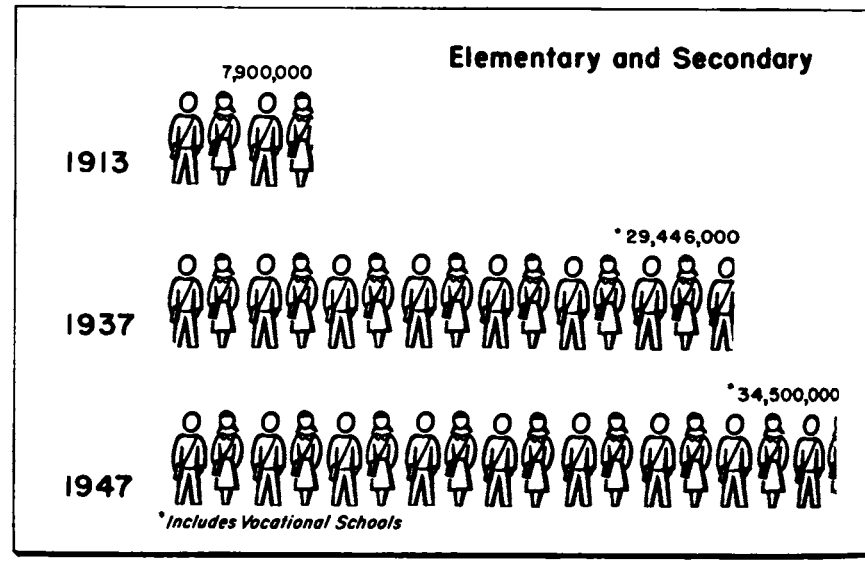
There are three types of schools in the Soviet Union. The elementary, with its four-year term, the incomplete secondary or junior secondary, with seven-year courses, and the ten-year high school. The program of classes for each school year is co-ordinated so that transfers between different types of schools presents no difficulty, and it is possible therefore for every young Soviet citizen to obtain a secondary and then a college education.

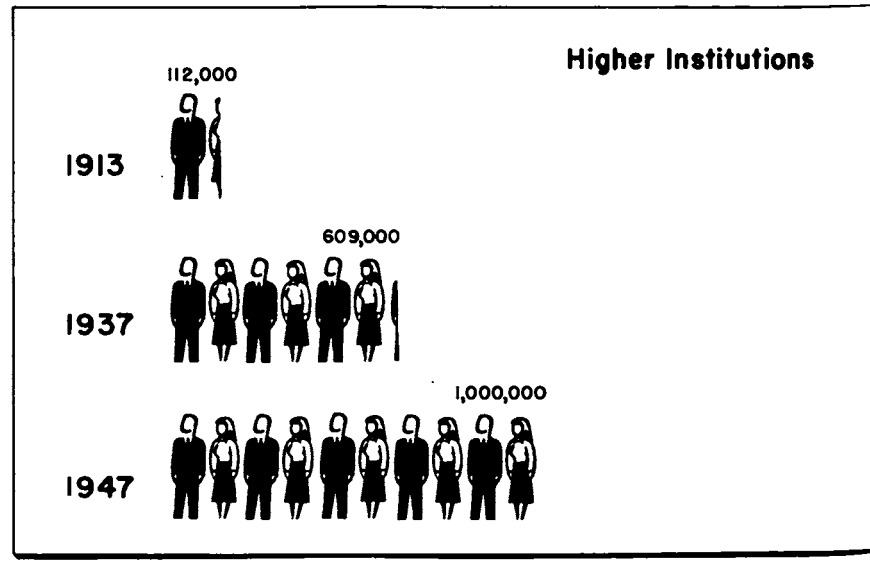
Compulsory elementary education has long existed, and in the towns and cities all must finish a seven-year school. And throughout the USSR the seven-year school is guaranteed free of any fees to every child. It is only in the last three classes—the eighth, ninth and tenth grades—that pupils are required to pay a small fee.

Children start the elementary school at the age of seven. During the first four years the pupil obtains a grounding in his native tongue, arithmetic, natural history, history and geography. On finishing the fourth year the pupil enters the fifth class in the incomplete or junior secondary school. Its curriculum is framed to give him a thorough knowledge of subjects he will require whether he continues his education or goes to work upon completion of the seventh year.

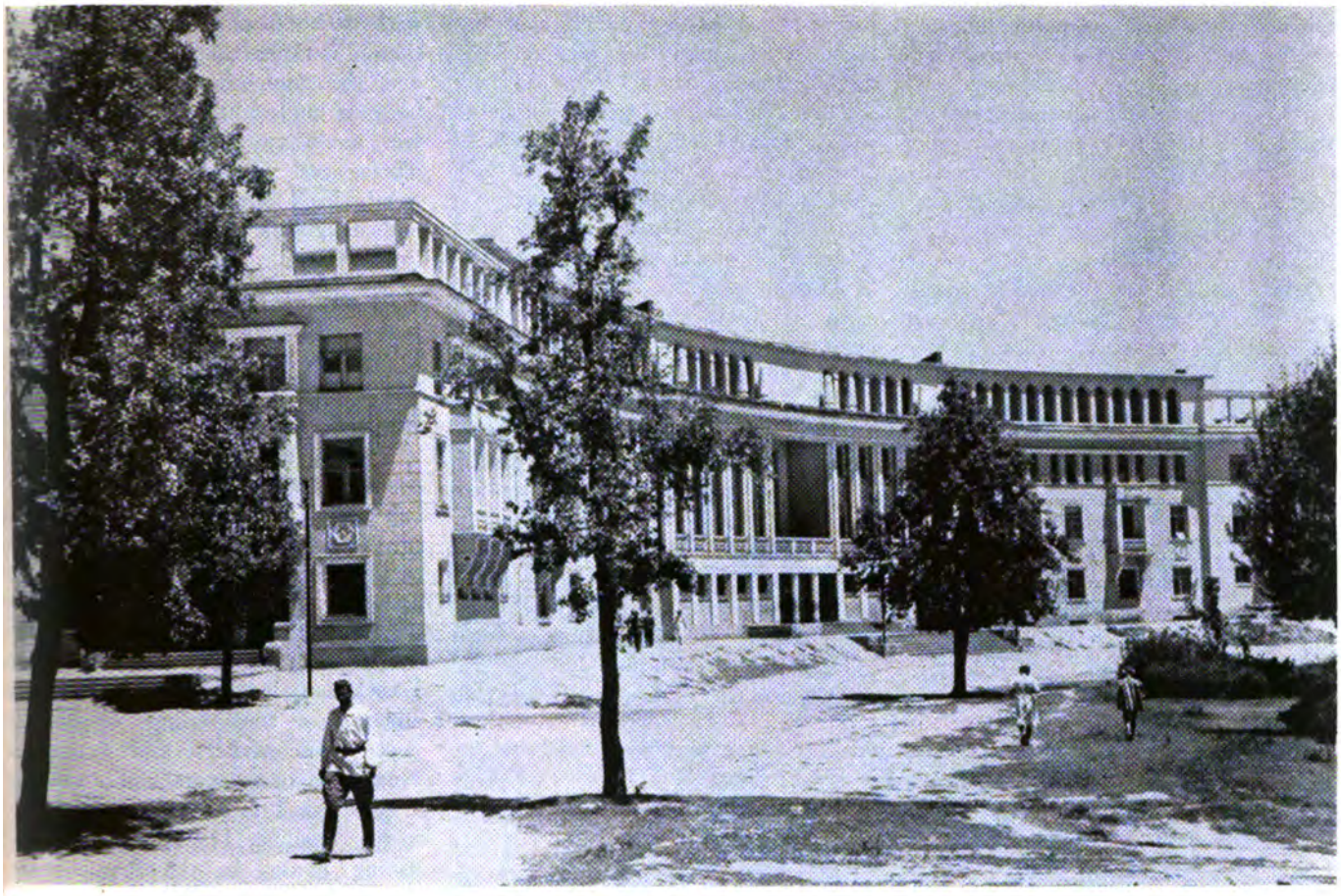
The certificate given the pupil at this time enables him to enter the eighth class of the secondary or professional school of his choice. This may be a secondary technical school in a profession, pedagogical, medical or music school. The great majority of Soviet boys and girls who finish the seven-year school go on to complete their education in either the same secondary school or in one of the technical schools.

The last three years of the secondary school give the pupil the basis for the special studies carried on in college. Matriculation examinations are "stiff" and all who complete them have the right to enter any college in the Soviet Union. Those who win gold or silver medals for excellence in their studies and conduct are exempted from entrance exams and also hold a priority on vacancies in college student bodies.





GROWTH OF EDUCATION, The figures portray enrollment in Soviet schools, from pre-Revolutionary times through 1947-1948.



FACTORY CLUB. Workers of the Tashkent Textile Mills have their clubrooms in this beautiful building.

Economy Thrives through Science

Soviet Era Has Brought New Life To Tashkent, Uzbekistan

By Musa Aibek

Uzbek Writer, Stalin Prize Winner

I LOVE to return home, to Tashkent, in an airplane! No matter how many times I cover this road, each time I am ever more deeply stirred by the striking panorama, by the rich variety of vivid, brilliant colors which unfold from the air, on approaching the capital of my magnificent Republic.

During tsarism Tashkent remained a typical Eastern trading town with narrow, crooked streets, by-streets, and alleys buried in dust in the summer and in mud in the winter. True, the city had several blocks of European houses, the so-called "New City." But here resided only the representatives of the tsarist administration, officers of the tsarist troops, and some highly-placed feudal lords and rich merchants. It was forbidden for Uzbek workers to live in the "New City." There was not a single general-educational school with instruction in the Uzbek language in the city, not a single cultural institution.

Tashkent and the life of its inhabitants became entirely different in our day, in Soviet times.

The Uzbeks, with the fraternal aid of the great Russian people, have transformed Uzbekistan from a backward, agrarian-colonial region into a free republic with a highly-developed industry.

As the Republic grew and developed, so did its capital—Tashkent. During the years of Soviet power, tens of giant industrial enterprises equipped with the latest machines and tools appeared in Tashkent and districts adjacent to it. The Tashkent Textile Mills named after Stalin is one of the largest enterprises in the textile industry of the Soviet Union. Tashkent became one of the centers of agricultural machine-building. The fine quality of the hoisting mechanism and

modern excavators, complex machinery for the textile industry, ore-mining equipment, footwear, ready-made apparel, and household articles manufactured in Tashkent is known throughout the Soviet country. Wonderful canned fruits and fruit juices are produced in Tashkent's plants.

The creation of a developed industry in Tashkent has changed the composition of its population. Thousands of qualified industrial workers, engineers, teachers, actors, scientists—people of the most diverse specialties—have been trained from among the Uzbek people in the years of Soviet power.

Tashkent has become an important center of Uzbek culture. Located here is the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR, founded in 1943 on the initiative of Joseph Stalin.

Many members of the Academy, who were born the children of poor parents, have made valuable contributions to science: the distinguished mathematician, Stalin Prize Winner Tashmukhamed Sarymsakov; the noted researcher of the mineral wealth of Central Asia, Khabib Abdullaev; the chemist, Abid Sadykov; and the well-known Uzbek scientists, archaeologist Yakhia Gulyamov and Professor Zulfia Umidova, M.D.

In Tashkent there are dozens of institutions of higher education and specialized high schools training personnel for all branches of the national economy and for the cultural advancement of the Republic. Some of the institutions of higher learning are the Central-Asia State University, and the Medical, Industrial, Pedagogical, and Theatrical Institutes. The student body of the institutions of higher learning and specialized high schools in Tashkent exceeds 26,000.

In Tashkent there are 124 schools with 101,000 pupils, which is more than 11 times that of tsarist times, and the composition of the student body is quite different. Formerly it was made up of children of tsarist officials and rich merchants. Now the pupils in Tashkent schools are sons and daughters of workers, collective farmers, and intellectuals.

Socialist Tashkent has seven theaters which stage plays by Uzbek authors as well as works by Russian classical and modern writers translated into the Uzbek language.

The inhabitants of Tashkent have a large variety of places where they can spend their leisure time. There are 10 parks in the city, 56 clubs, many cinemas, entertainment rooms, and other cultural institutions, including 74 libraries and three museums.

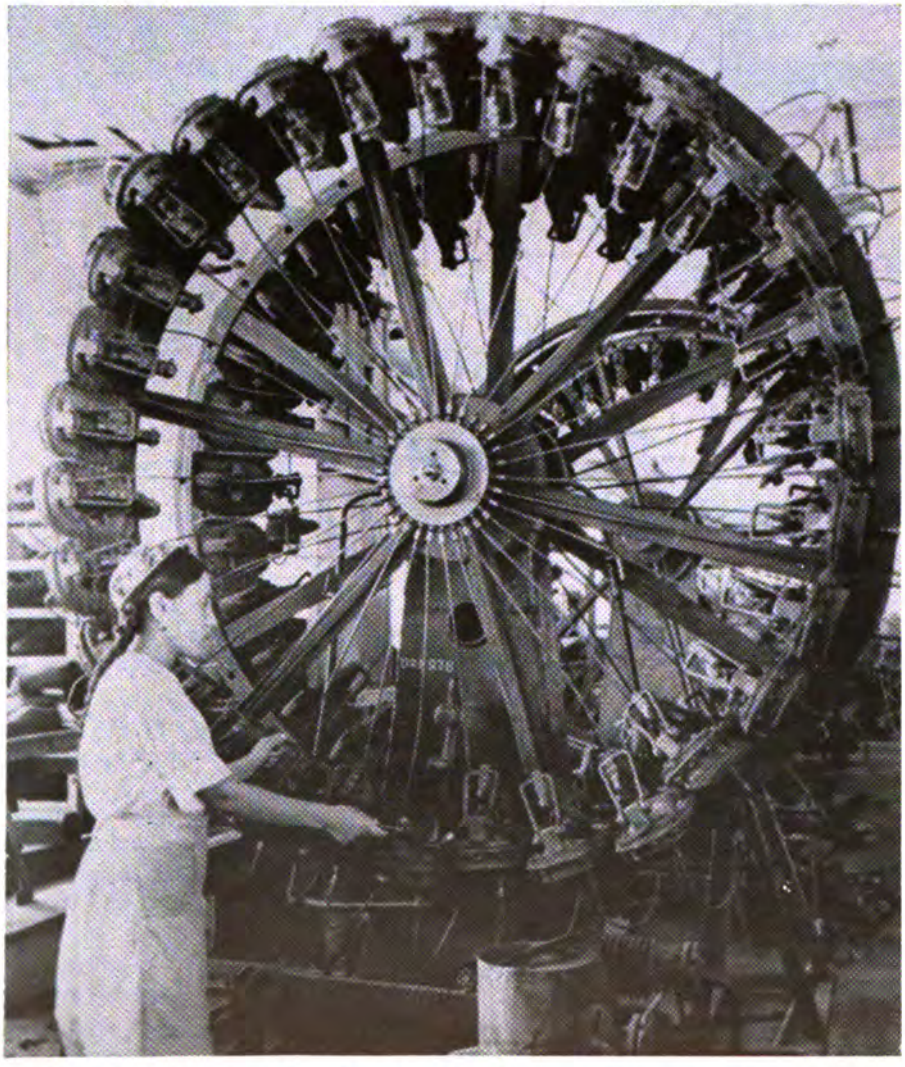
The Union of Soviet Writers of Uzbekistan, located in Tashkent, has among its membership outstanding poets, prose writers, and dramatists. Numerous newspapers and magazines are published in the Uzbek language in the Republic. The largest book publishing houses in the Republic are located in Tashkent.

Present-day Tashkent is a city of beautiful, broad avenues, which have replaced the former labyrinth of by-streets and alleys. Alisher Navoi Avenue, Shota Rustaveli Avenue, and a number of others with their many-storied dwelling houses have transformed Tashkent into one of the most attractive cities in the Soviet Union.

One of the finest adornments of Tashkent is the new building of the Uzbek State Theater, named after Alisher Navoi, erected in the center of the city on the former bazaar grounds, now a magnificent square. In the majestic architectural lines of the building the traditions of old Uzbek architecture are clearly seen.

The dwelling space in the city has tripled in comparison with 1917.

The abundance of greenery in Tashkent amazes every visitor. Stretching along all the streets at the edge of the sidewalks are rows of graceful, pyramid-shaped poplars, and the wide-spreading crowns of maple and karagach trees. On some of the streets the leaves of the trees form a solid green arch above the sidewalks where even



SHOE FACTORY. Tashkent has developed many plants of light industry.

on the hottest days pedestrians find shelter from the burning rays of the sun. There is not a district in the city that does not have several squares. Every year tens of thousands of saplings and millions of rose bushes and other flowers are planted on the city grounds and streets.

During tsarist times the length of the trolley line in the city consisted of only a few miles of track running through the center. Now there are 14 trolley, trolley bus, and auto-bus lines connecting all the districts of the city and many suburban districts.

Formerly the city had no water mains. Now the population is abundantly supplied with mountain spring water flowing through water mains. Sewers have been installed. The sanitary conditions of the city have radically improved, and mass infectious diseases have been eliminated. The draining of boggy places beyond the city boundaries and other preventive measures have put an end to malaria.



TASHKENT STREET. The building is that of the Central Telegraph Agency.

The City Soviet of Working People's Deputies is the solicitous master of Tashkent. The Soviet consists of 660 deputies, of whom 251 are women. These are the most respected people of the city. Among the deputies are 154 men and women workers, 26 doctors, 47 teachers, scientific workers, and housewives. Some of the deputies are: the noted Uzbek scientist, Member of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, Professor Tashmukhamed Kary-Niyazov; Honored Doctor of the Uzbek SSR, Zainutdin Amanov; the leading actress and Stalin Prize Winner, Sara Ishanturaeva; Hero of the Soviet Union, Salikh Umarov; Stakhanovite worker of the Tashkent Paper Mills, Musa Niyazov; and locksmith of the Kaganovich Plant, Khidmat Dzhamalov.



CHILDREN'S PALACE. The building of the Pioneer's Palace at Tashkent.

It is interesting to compare the expenditures of the city today with those of tsarist times. Then the principal part of the outlay went for the maintenance of the police; barely 9.6 per cent of the city budget was spent for education. The situation is quite different now. The greatest part of the expenditures of the city budget provides for social-cultural measures. This year 32.7 per cent was allocated for education and 40.2 per cent for public health. Under the tsarist regime the disbursements for public health consisted of only 13.3 per cent of the city budget.

The capital of Uzbekistan is becoming more beautiful every day and is offering a better and more comfortable life to its inhabitants. It is a splendid example of the life-giving force of the Soviet system, which converted Tashkent from a shabby town into the superb capital of the socialist Republic of the free Uzbek people.

Vakhsh Valley's Desert Wastelands Studded with Great Farms

By A. Lukovets

GREAT fields of waving grain, sunflowers, and other oil-bearing plants grow back of the village of Obi Knik atop a broad plateau. At the edge of the plateau the road drops sharply, and after a curve one comes upon the Uyali settlement, the gateway to the Vakhsh Valley in the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic.

The valley, formerly a wild desert region, has been transformed since the advent of Soviet power. Sandy wastes have been replaced by fertile fields, new villages throbbing with the life of prosperous collective farmers now stand on what once were arid hillocks.

One of the first steps in the transformation of the valley was the building of the Stalin Irrigation Works—the greatest in the Republic. Numerous branches run laterally from the main canal.

These massive improvements brought thousands of families from the mountain regions into the valley. New villages or kishlaks, as they are called, arose and the valley came to life.

The reclamation of the Vakhsh Valley is continuing today. A new network of reservoirs, stretching over several dozen miles, is being laid out in the Kurgan Tyube, Jilikul, Kaganovich-abad and October Districts, while existing dams and conduits are being reconstructed and modernized.

Preparations for the irrigation of four new areas, reclaiming wasteland and drawing several thousand new families into the valley, are under way. These new projects have been started in the Ak-Gazin, Kafir-Kalin, Urta-Voz and Kum-Santir areas. In Kurgan Tyube the construction of a large building-materials plant has begun. Comfortable houses for the collective farmers are being built in the villages.

New scientific institutions which have been established in the valley are conducting many important projects. A new variety of cotton, the "S-04 Vakhsh," was sowed on irrigated fields of the valley. It has a high yield and was developed by Master of Ag-



VAKHSH RIVER. It waters lands which once were desert but now bloom with flourishing crops.

ricultural Sciences Krasichkov, who has been working at the cotton-growing experimental station since its organization. Collective farmers expect a crop of this new Soviet cotton amounting to from 3 to 3.5 metric tons per hectare.*

Another research institution in the valley, the Vakhsh Experimental Station of the Arid Subtropics, works on the development of fruit-growing and the introduction of citrus and subtropical crops. Pomegranate, fig, almond, peach, apple, pear, sweet potato and sugar cane—the varieties the experimental stations have made available to the collective farms is long and continually growing. Fruit gathering is in progress in the large orchards of the Vakhsh Valley. Tons of apricots, apples and peaches are shipped by air to Moscow and other Soviet cities.

Lemons are the real pride of the Vakhsh experimental station. Under the direction of the research worker, Dulai, several dozen varieties grown in trenches have been tested. Some of them yield as many as 200 lemons per tree. This year young lemon trees have been planted on collective and state farms throughout the valley.

Each year finds the collective farms of the Vakhsh Valley growing stronger and richer. Last year the average income of a collective farm in the Kurgan Tyube and October Districts amounted to almost 1,000,000 rubles. All the collective farms of the Molotovabad District became "millionaires." This year the returns of the collective farms promise to be still higher.

The Vakhsh Valley, transformed from a forbidding, arid waste, has become a producer of high-quality Soviet cotton. It is leading in the production of subtropical crops in Tajikistan, it is tops in the production of grapes and the damask rose. Within a short period of time the Vakhsh Valley has come to be one of the richest and most picturesque spots in the Soviet country.

What has been done in the Vakhsh Valley demonstrates once again how Soviet power works for the interests of the people. Under a capitalist society the wastelands would have remained desert—or been used to further exploit the people. Through the Soviet system, the land blooms for the betterment of mankind.

* One hectare = 2.471 acres.



COTTON. Pickers on a farm which raises fine cotton plants for seed. The "white gold" of the cotton plant is an important crop in the valley.



LEMONS. They are among the subtropical crops introduced in the Vakhsh Valley. Citrus fruits are widely grown in the Southern USSR.

Nazi-Razed, Pulkovo Observatory Will Top Former Stature

By Boris Orlov

Assistant Director of Pulkovo Observatory

THE Pulkovo Observatory—the main astronomical observatory of the Soviet Union—was founded 110 years ago, on August 19, 1839, in the village of Pulkovo, 11 miles from St. Petersburg (now Leningrad), by the renowned Russian scientist, Vassili Struve. Equipped with the most up-to-date instruments of the time and staffed with an excellent body of workers, it quickly rose to one of the first places among the observatories of the world.

The Pulkovo Observatory attained its greatest development, however, after the October Revolution when it acquired a number of new, modern instruments, among which were a large solar spectrograph, a 40-inch reflector, and a wide-angle refractor for photographing the sky. It also considerably increased its staff of observers.

In 1939 our country marked the 100th anniversary of the Pulkovo Observatory. In honor of this momentous occasion the Soviet optico-mechanical industry made a new instrument—a Ponomarev horizontal solar helioscope—for Pulkovo.

New scientific horizons were opening before the Observatory.

The invasion of our country by the German-fascist hordes forced us to discontinue observations at Pulkovo in July, 1941 and to transfer all the removable instruments to the basements of the Academy of Sciences buildings in Leningrad.

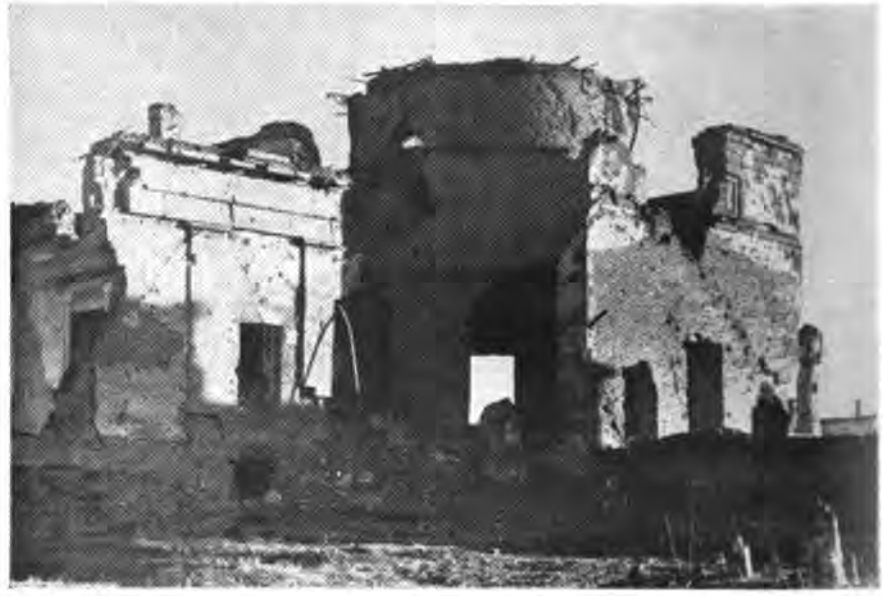
In September, 1941, the Germans commenced the barbarous destruction of the Observatory, which continued until January, 1944, when the Soviet Army routed the enemy forces.

By that time the Observatory presented a horrible sight. Not a stone was left standing in place. All the instruments which it had been impossible to remove were destroyed. The Observatory, to all appearances, no longer existed.

The Government of the Soviet Union, however, devoted exceptional attention to Pulkovo and adopted a decision not only to restore the Observatory on its former site, but to expand it considerably, to replace the ruined instruments, and to build new ones.

At present about 20 buildings are being erected on the Pulkovo ridge. During the next two or three years 75 buildings (of which 42 will be laboratories) are to be constructed. Almost all of them will have sliding walls and domes, and will be complex, superior structures. Houses are to be built for the astronomers.

The astronomers of Pulkovo de-



RUINS. The Pulkovo buildings looked like this when the Germans left.



REBUILT. The main building of the observatory during reconstruction.

cided not to wait for the completion of the Observatory and in 1947 began to set up some of their instruments. The first to be erected was the large zenith telescope with which regular observations on changes in latitude were begun in 1948.

In 1949 the normal refractor began functioning, and about 100 photographs of small planets, nebulae, and other celestial bodies have already been obtained with it.

The Soviet optico-mechanical industry has supplied the Observatory with quite a number of instruments; it has restored and is preparing for erection the Ponomarev horizontal solar telescope, has built a Melnikov slitless spectrograph, and is completing a 20-inch Mascutov meniscus telescope, to say nothing of smaller instruments which the Observatory is already using or expects to get in the near future. The 30-inch refractor destroyed by the Hitlerites has been replaced by a new, more modern refractor with a 26-inch aperture.

The astronomers of Pulkovo are carrying on some highly important scientific investigations. Professor N. Pavlov, for example, is perfecting the photo-electric method of registering the transit of stars. The spectroscopic laboratory headed by Professor O. Melnikov has devised an original set-up for directly recording the distribution of energy in the solar spectrum.

The workers of the sun service are investigating the relationship between phenomena on the sun and in the terrestrial atmosphere. The sun service at Pulkovo directs the work of the numerous sun service stations in the USSR.

In 1945 the Pulkovo Observatory resumed the publication of its scientific works. In the four and one-half years that have elapsed it has put out five volumes of the *Scientific Papers* of the Observatory and nine numbers of the astronomical *Bulletin*. The Observatory's postwar publications already amount in volume to 300 printed sheets. Among others, a catalogue of 3,000 bright stars has appeared, designed for use in astronomical-geodetic determinations and containing data furnished by six Soviet observatories, including the one at Pulkovo.

The construction of the Pulkovo Observatory is drawing to a close, and its astronomers will soon be able to carry out their entire round of observations.



PULKOVO TODAY. Work is proceeding at the rebuilt observatory. Here, the zenith telescope is adjusted.

The resumption of extensive work at Pulkovo, within so short a time of its destruction, was made possible by the fact that the Soviet State and people consider science a matter of primary national importance. Every aid has been given in rebuilding and equipping the great Observatory.

The solicitude of the Soviet Government for our Observatory, the presence of experienced observers and outstanding scientists plus the excellent equipment inspire confidence that with the resumption of its work in full the Pulkovo Observatory will quickly win back its fame as the astronomical capital of the world.

Note to Yugoslavia

(Continued from page 536)

viet citizens who did not commit any crime whatever and persecutes them solely because they voice democratic views and favor friendly relations between the Soviet people and the peoples of Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav Government evidently intends also in the future to continue the practice of inhuman treatment of Soviet citizens, the practice of unlawful arrests and beatings, the practice of outrages against Soviet citizens. The Yugoslav Government evidently does not intend to call to responsibility those guilty of instituting and applying this fascist practice. If this corresponds to reality, the Soviet Government deems it necessary to state that it will not tolerate such a situation and that it will be compelled to resort to other, more effective means necessary to defend the rights and interests of the Soviet citizens in Yugoslavia and to call to order the fascist violators who run amuck.



DRUZHININA. She specializes in building nurseries.

Many Design Great Plants

Soviet Women Among Leaders As Architects

By G. Volchek

THE Soviet woman has equal standing with her male compatriot in the arts, sciences, and professions, and an equal opportunity for training and advancement in them.

The large number of Soviet women architects prominent in their field clearly attests the application in practice of the basic principle of equal opportunity. And these women design and supervise the construction not only of dwelling houses—the traditional field of the rare woman architect in other countries—but of public buildings, great factories, powerful dams, whole villages and sections of cities.

Soviet urban architecture partakes largely of the nature of city planning. The tremendous construction programs of the expanding national economy have dotted the map of the USSR with new cities and towns—Magnitogorsk, Igarka, Magadan, Oktyabrski, and Komsomolsk-on-the-Amur are a few.

In the old cities, both those which suffered major damage in the recent war and those which did not, constant planned rebuilding and improvement of large sections is going forward. The great prewar plan for the reconstruction of the vast city of Moscow, now revised and again being put into practice, is the most extensive project of this sort.

The amount of industrial construction in the USSR, where under the terms of the present Five-Year Plan an average of four factories per day are put into commission, is unprecedented in the countries of the world. Hydropower installations, also, are being built at a rate hitherto unknown.

In all this lively process of growth the women architects play a part.

Galina Orlyuk, for example, designs factories, and has very definite ideas on their construction.

"This field of architecture is extremely fascinating," she said.

"The huge proportions of modern factory buildings make it necessary to solve some of the most difficult construction problems. The design of a modern factory is completely at variance with the once-prevailing conception that a factory is an aggregation of dirt, soot, and dismal buildings. We build factories for people of a new generation with a new life.

"A Soviet worker must be provided with every possible convenience on the job. His environment must conform to hygienic standards and must give him a feeling of satisfaction. That is why we build workshops with high ceilings and plenty of light; why, factory grounds in our projects look like big parks. The architecture of the factory buildings must have harmony of form delightful to the eye. These are the lines along which we are building our new factories."

Irina Orlova-Kepetsko was one of the group of Soviet architects who participated in the planning of the majestic Dnieper hydropower project, with its great dam and power-station and surrounding buildings. This giant installation was wrecked during the war but is now largely reconstructed.

Recalling the original building of the Dnieper project, Irina Orlova-Kepetsko said:

"Those were the most wonderful days of my life. The Dnieper dam, the hydropower station, the entire huge



Irina Orlova-Kepetsko.

aggregation of structures comprising the hydropower enterprise which transformed the Dnieper River into a navigable waterway and which provided electric energy to the industries and cities of the Ukraine—all that was so splendid that when I heard of its destruction during the war, I was so distressed that I felt like a sick person.

"The entire combination of hydropower structures and industrial enterprises linked with the Dnieper station is now in process of restoration. I am now working on a clubhouse for the personnel of the station.

"The vigor of our people is boundless. The destruction of the Dnieper station was so great that it seemed impossible to restore it, or at any rate that it would take a very long time. But Soviet workers and engineers rolled up their sleeves, and the turbines of the Dnieper station are again spinning and producing electricity."

Anna Kapustina's work is noted for its freshness of concept. She designs public buildings and houses, and is one of the architects working on the many projects associated with Moscow's reconstruction. She also teaches at the Moscow Architectural Institute. She has designed many schools, sanatoriums, and student dormitories. One of her school designs was awarded a medal at the International Exhibition in Paris in 1937.

Serafima Georgieva is a veteran of the Second World War who holds several medals, a grandmother, and an ardent advocate of the most rapid possible building of improved housing and fine public buildings for the Soviet people.



GEORGIEVA. She plans for the citizens of the future.

"I spent the years of war at the front," she said. "I have seen so many ruins, so many shattered homes, and so much human misery and anguish, that I now want only one thing—to build splendid new houses and build them as fast as possible, so that our generation as well as our children can erase from their memories the horrors of war which our people had to suffer in the days when they fought the Hitlerites."

Two architects noted for their designs for kindergartens and nurseries are Tatyana Druzhinina and Rachel Smolenskaya.

"Children are our future," Druzhinina said. "It is gratifying to live and work for the sake of tomorrow as well as for that of today, when one has faith in a bright future. And I do have such faith."

The Smolenskaya plans are characterized by their provision for great amounts of air and sunshine.

"Our children must live in air and sunlight," she said. "I try to make their buildings as beautiful and comfortable as possible."

The work of these six women, alike in its social spirit though so diverse in the expression of that spirit, is typical of that of the Soviet professional woman today. Hundreds of thousands of other women of the USSR have found, in this and other fields of professional work, rich opportunity for use of their abilities in bettering the life of their people.



Galina Orlyuk



Rachel Smolenskaya.

A Muscovite's Diary

My alma mater, Moscow University, will celebrate the 200th anniversary of its founding in 1955 and already preparations are under way.

It is a truly distinguished University, and our country's oldest. Among its famous graduates it numbers the writers Turgenev and Chekhov, the critic Belinsky, the scientists Sechenov, Pirogov, and Timiryazev, and many others.

The University Senate has decided to publish a monumental work, *The History of Moscow University Since 1755*. A special committee, set up to work on the *History*, will use as source material the University's archives, which contain about a quarter of a million documents. A number of scientists are compiling a summary of the University's influence on the fields of science, literature, and art.

Vakhtangov Production Of "All My Sons"

A New York reader who says she is a devotee of the theater has inquired whether we see any foreign plays here in Moscow. Yes, a number are produced here. A popular play last season was the American Arthur Miller's *All My Sons*, given at the Vakhtangov Theater with N. Plotnikov as the war-profiteer Joe Keller.

My readers will remember that this is the story of a profit-greedy manufacturer whose own son dies as the result of faulty equipment supplied to the US air forces by the father.

Our critics and audiences liked the play in general, and Plotnikov's characterization of Keller was sharp in its delineation of a man calloused and warped by a society, seeing war only as a money-making affair at any cost to others.

Most spectators, and I myself, felt, however, that Keller's suicide was out of character and weakened the play. The critics, also, considered this a false note.

Filatov Completes 1,000th Operation

Academician Vladimir Filatov, whose operation for transplantation of the cornea is world-famous, was recently interviewed on the Moscow radio on the occasion of completion of 1,000 such operations.



ACADEMICIAN FILATOV. His operation for cataract is world-famous.

The operation, which restores sight in cases of blindness where the cornea has become opaque, has become simplified to a point where it can now be performed by any oculist with ordinary surgical skill, the Academician said. Thirty years' experimentation preceded the successful development of the operation, for which Filatov developed the technique of removing a healthy cornea from the eye of a person recently dead and transplanting it to the diseased eye.



"ALL MY SONS." Joe Keller with his son Chris and Annie Dever, in the Moscow production.

New "Machines That Think"

Our Soviet people are constantly handing over to a machine some piece of drudgery in industry, agriculture, or transport. In our country, this is a boon, not a hardship to the workers, for our planned economy has no unemployment. The worker whose job is

The "Muscovite" will be glad to have readers' suggestions as to subjects they would like to see covered in future "Diaries." Suggestions should be sent to "Muscovite," c/o USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington 8, D. C.

taken over by the push-button is free for more creative work; that's all.

Here are some examples I have read about lately:

At the Moscow Machine-Tool Factory, which makes tractor cylinder-heads, an automatic line of benches, without the direct participation of a single worker, performs 134 operations.

At the Ordjonikidze Factory, making automobile engines, an automatic line of eight pairs of assembly benches drills and bores the blocks, countersinks and cuts threads, etc., with the whole control of the line concentrated on a central electric panel with push-buttons and signals, manned by two workers.

The world-famous Dnieper Dam power station, among the world's largest, is manned by a few workers, whose work is to check the readings of the automatic apparatus.

The hydroelectric station at Yerevan, capital of Soviet Armenia, is kept locked, and its only worker is a fitter who comes once a week to test the equipment. The station is controlled by one man at a central electric panel two miles away.

One can see how important this kind of hydroelectric station is when he remembers how fast our electrical power network is expanding, and how many small stations are being built in mountainous and out-of-the-way places.

Most remarkable of all, perhaps, is the work of the five automatic pumping stations on the Moscow-Volga Canal, which is handled from one central control. The "dispatcher" presses a button; the equipment gets its order to start or stop the pumps, to lubricate the machinery, to test the temperature of the bearings. Furthermore, the telemechanical installation is so interlocked that any incorrect or harmful order of the human "dispatcher" is ignored.



HAMS. Soviet packing plants are turning out great quantities of tasty meat.

Leningraders Are Eating Well

My wife, who is visiting relatives in Leningrad, writes that the food supply there is approaching its prewar abundance. She enclosed a clipping which stated that the average Leningrader is consuming, in all kinds of milk products, the equivalent of 2.6 pints of milk per day, and that about 20 metric tons of ice cream, in 37 varieties, are sold daily. Approximately twice as much meat is available as was the case last year, with Leningrad's great Kirov meat combine alone producing 90 metric tons of meat products daily.

In the farm markets used by the farmers of the surrounding countryside meat is also abundantly available.

Great Children's Library Nears Completion

My own childhood is far in the past, but I am looking forward almost as eagerly as are Moscow's youngsters to the completion of the great House of Children's Books which is under construction here. This magnificent library will contain all books published for children in the USSR—and our publications for children far outnumber those of any other country—together with thousands of foreign juvenile books.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

September 12-September 25

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from September 12 to September 25. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in two periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. and from 8:30 P.M. to 10:15 P.M.

Radio listeners may hear the 6:20-7:30 P.M. broadcast over these frequencies: 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31 and 15.39 megacycles.

The 8:30 to 10:15 P.M. programs may be heard on 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31, 15.39 and 15.41 megacycles.

The first news broadcast begins at 6:25 P.M. and runs 10 minutes. The second news broadcast is at 9:35 P.M. and runs 15 minutes. Additionally, there is a press review at 6:45 P.M. and a foreign affairs commentary at 7:18 P.M. On the second program, the press review is repeated at 9:37 P.M. There are news briefs at 10 P.M. and a commentary on topics of the day at 10:04 P.M. nightly.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, September 12 and September 19—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, September 13 and September 20—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, September 14 and September 21—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, September 15 and September 22—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, September 16 and September 23—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, September 17 and September 24—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, September 18 and September 25—concerts.

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USSR

Information Bulletin

SEPTEMBER 23, 1949

TEN CENTS PER COPY





"I LIKED MY TEACHER." Tanya Zaitseva of Moscow's School No. 635 bursts with talk when met by her parents after the first session. Her father, N. V. Zaitsev, is an engineer. FRONT COVER. Assembling a lamp for the new Kursk Station of the Moscow subway. (See picture story on Page 572.) BACK COVER. Yacht racing in the Gulf of Finland.

USSR

Information Bulletin

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Yugoslav Government's Treachery, Lies, Exposed by New Soviet Note

On August 20 the Yugoslav Government forwarded to the Soviet Government a note containing a reply to the Soviet Government's note of August 11 concerning the Soviet Union's attitude toward the Yugoslav claims to Austria in connection with the discussion of the draft Austrian treaty.

In a note on August 29 the Soviet Government replied to the Yugoslav Government as follows:

THE Soviet Government has received the Yugoslav Government's note of August 20. The new note of the Yugoslav Government represents a conglomeration of new gossip and calumnious inventions with the purport of masking its double-faced policy and deceiving the peoples of Yugoslavia. Convicted of treachery to the interest of the Slovenes in Carinthia and of Yugoslavia's national rights by irrefutable facts advanced in the Soviet Government's note of August 11, the Yugoslav Government is trying to cover up the traces of its perfidy and evade responsibility by resorting to its usual methods of falsehood and slander. Not for the purpose of convincing the Yugoslav Government, which has long since been existing without convictions and acts solely by taking the cue from its Western masters, but in order to unmask it and help the peoples of Yugoslavia perceive the true face of the present Yugoslav Government, the Soviet Government deems it necessary to make the following remarks.



—*Kukryniksi in "Pravda"*

"The Fascist Relay."

1. The Yugoslav Government maintains that Stalin in his letter to the Austrian Chancellor Renner "guaranteed the 1938 Austrian frontiers" (Yugoslav note of August 3), that Stalin had "promised that Austria's frontiers would remain unchanged," that Stalin had "promised every kind of aid to keep the Austrian-Yugoslav frontier unaltered" and that in view of this the Soviet Government could not uphold Yugoslavia's claims for the rectification of Austria's frontiers with respect to transferring Slovenian Carinthia to the Yugoslav Republic.

We shall cite Stalin's letter of May, 1945 to the Austrian Chancellor, Renner.

"To His Excellency, the State Chancellor of Austria, Mr. K. Renner,

"I thank you, highly esteemed comrade, for your message of April 15.

"You may have no doubt that your concern for the independence, integrity and welfare of Austria is my concern as well.

"Any aid which Austria may require, I am ready to render you to the extent of my energies and possibilities.

"I apologize for this late reply.

"J. Stalin."

As may be seen in Stalin's letter, there is not a single word about "Austrian frontiers," nor concerning "guaranteeing of the 1938 Austrian frontiers," nor regarding the "immutability of Austrian frontiers," nor that "Austria's frontiers will remain unchanged." All this has been invented and fabricated by the Yugoslav Government.

Stalin's letter was prompted by two

circumstances threatening Austria with partition and loss of independence. On the one hand, in certain British circles a plan was being hatched to merge Austria, Hungary and part of southern Germany into a Danube monarchy. The Soviet Government emphatically opposed this plan, declaring that this threatens Austria with the loss of her independence and that Austria must remain an independent state. On the other hand, in certain nationalist circles of Slav states, including Yugoslavia, a plan was proposed to divide Austria among neighboring states. The Soviet Government resolutely opposed this too, declaring that the division of Austria represents a reactionary measure counter to the principles of democracy, and that Austria must remain an integral state.

It was on this basis that Stalin's letter came about.

The Yugoslav Government holds that the principle of self-determination of nations is applicable solely to Yugoslavia and to victor nations. But only persons brought up in the spirit of imperialist conquest can think in such a manner. Democracy, conversely, proceeds from the fact that the principle of self-determination of nations must be applied to all nations, including the vanquished. It was precisely on this point that the Soviet Government proceeded when it rejected the plan for founding the Danube monarchy, as well as the plan for Austria's partition.

Does this mean that the Soviet Government, in opposing Austria's partition and favoring her independence, thereby acknowledged the "immutability of the frontiers" of Austria, and the impermissibility of rectifying Austria's frontiers in favor of Yugoslavia? No, not at all. The question of the integrity of this or that state and the question of the "immutability of frontiers" of this state represent two totally different problems. Only persons who have lost the last remnants of Marxism can mix them into one heap and draw an equal sign between them. The Soviet Government was against the partition of Poland and was for the unification of all Polish lands into a united integral state. Does this mean that thereby it simultaneously favored the immutability of Poland's frontiers and that it did not consider as possible then the rectification of Poland's frontiers in one or another manner? No, it does not mean that at all. Subsequent facts made this very evident. When one section of American politicians hatched a plan for the partial division of Italy, demanding the separation of Sicily from Italy, the Soviet Government opposed such a plan, upholding Italy's integrity. Does this mean that the Soviet Government favored the immutability of Italy's frontiers and that it did not regard as possible the rectification of Italy's frontiers in favor of Yugoslavia? No, not at all. Subsequent facts made this, too, very evident. The same must be said of Austria as well. The Soviet Government stood and continues to stand for Austria's integrity. Does this mean that thereby it favored the unalterability of Austria's frontiers and that it did not hold as possible the rectification of Austria's frontiers in favor of Yugoslavia? It is quite clear that it does not mean that at all. Subsequent facts demonstrated this with utter clarity inasmuch as in defending Austria's integrity the Soviet Government at the same time upheld the necessity of rectifying Austria's frontiers in favor of Yugoslavia.

There can be no doubt that Yugoslavia would have obtained Slovenian Carinthia had the Yugoslav Government not turned coward and had it not betrayed, owing to its cowardice, Yugoslavia's national rights.

2. Aware of the unfounded nature of its calumnious inventions with regard to Stalin's letter to Renner, the Yugoslav Government resorts to another version of slanderous fabrications, claiming in its note that the Soviet Government had not deemed it possible any longer to uphold Yugoslavia's old claims to Slovenian Carinthia which the Yugoslav Government had renounced, because allegedly for this it had obtained an additional 50,000,000 dollars from the sale of Soviet property in Austria to the Austrian State. As is known, in accord with the decision of the Potsdam conference the Soviet Union obtained the right of ownership to the German property located in eastern Austria just as Britain, the United States and France became entitled to the German property located in western Austria, western Europe and the countries of America. Meeting Austria halfway, the Soviet Government agreed to sell Austria part of this property for suitable compensation. And now the Yugoslav Government maintains that the "Soviet Government in agreeing that the Carinthian Slovenes remain under Austria's administration had obtained in its favor an increase in reimbursement for the German property in Austria to the sum of 50,000,000 dollars," and that in this connection the Soviet Government is entitled not to 100,000,000 dollars for the property in question as the Soviet Government had allegedly demanded but to 150,000,000 dollars.

We did not think that the Yugoslav Government could fall so low as to think so vilely and filthily of the Soviet Union. There is no doubt that only persons who have betrayed socialism and democracy and have become rabid fascists are capable of so brazenly and insolently blustering about the Soviet Union and her Government.

In the Yugoslav Government's allegation every word is a lie. It is untrue that the Soviet Government demanded a 100,000,000 dollar reimbursement for property. Actually it demanded 200,000,000 dollars. It is untrue that the Soviet Government obtains 50,000,000 dollars above the price fixed. Actually it is to receive 50,000,000 dollars under the price fixed. It is untrue that the question of Carinthia has any connection whatever with the question of the sale of Soviet property in Austria because even with the Yugoslav Government's filthy assumption there is no room left for the question of Slovenian Carinthia. All this has been fabricated and lyingly stated by the Yugoslav Government.

No, gentlemen! It is not the Soviet Government but the Yugoslav Government that has betrayed the interests of the Slovenes in Carinthia by renouncing, as far back as in 1947, all territorial claims to Austria. There exists a document—Kardelj's letter to A. Y. Vyshinsky of April 20, 1947—wherein the Yugoslav Government renounces Slovenian Carinthia and limits itself merely to obtaining special rights in the administration of two electric power stations. This document states:

"The question could be settled by a minor frontier rectification, for which purpose I present you with a draft in two versions, and in the last resort it could be settled by establishing special rights of the Federated People's Re-

public of Yugoslavia in the administration of these stations."

The Yugoslav Government cannot evade this treacherous document any more than it can evade its own shadow.

Noteworthy is the fact that at the same time that the Yugoslav Government in Kardelj's letter renounced Slovenian Carinthia, the Soviet delegation to the Moscow session of the Council of Foreign Ministers declared, on April 21, 1947, the day following receipt of Kardelj's letter:

"The Soviet delegation recognizes as well-founded the Yugoslav Government's proposals to incorporate Slovenian Carinthia with Slovenia, which is part of Yugoslavia, as well as the proposals regarding the Slovenian frontier district of Styria and concerning the providing of a special statute to the Burgenland Croats, guaranteeing them their national rights as was set forth in the memorandum submitted by the Yugoslav delegation to the conference of Deputy Foreign Ministers in London on January 22, 1947. The Soviet delegation supports the above-mentioned proposals."

As is known, this statement of the Soviet delegation was subsequently included in the report of the Commission on the Austrian treaty of the Council of Foreign Ministers in October, 1947.

There exists another document too. In its note of August 3, 1949 the Yugoslav Government declared that "as far back as April 20, 1947, the USSR Government had been informed of the Yugoslav Government's proposals, which on June 14, 1947 were put before the British Minister Noel-Baker, through the letter forwarded to Minister A. Y. Vyshinsky," that is, the above-mentioned letter of Kardelj.

Thus, the Yugoslav Government in its note of August 3 admitted that the British Government had been informed by the Yugoslav Government in June, 1947 of its renunciation of all territorial claims to Austria with regard to Slovenian Carinthia. Thereby not only the British Government, but also the Governments of the United States and France, which pursued a common negative line with regard to the Yugoslav claims to Austria, had been informed that the Yugoslav Government, leaving for the sake of appearance its formal declarations in the Council of Foreign Ministers concerning the territorial claims with regard to Slovenian Carinthia, had actually renounced these claims, betraying the interests of the Slovenes in Carinthia and Yugoslavia's national rights.



—*Boris Yefimov in "Izvestia"*

"Reward to Judas."

Very evident after this becomes the mendacity of the Yugoslav Government's statement in the note of August 20 wherein it is said that "it is common knowledge that the Yugoslav Government had never renounced and never ceased to struggle for the reunion of Slovenian Carinthia . . ."

The mendacity and double-dealing of the Yugoslav Government are the more evident in view of the fact that the said talks with the British ministers were held in secret from the Soviet Government, behind the back of the Soviet Union. As is known, in Kardelj's letter of April 20, nothing is said as to the Yugoslav Government's intention of informing the British Government of its concessions with regard to the question of Slovenian Carinthia. The Soviet Government was totally in the dark as to these talks right up to the time when in July, 1947 one of the Yugoslav representatives in Vienna blurted out something about it in a talk with the deputy Soviet political advisor in Austria. Only following this did the Soviet Government ask the Yugoslav Government, through its ambassador in Belgrade, to explain this matter. On August 5, 1947, Soviet Ambassador A. I. Lavrentyev had a talk with Premier Tito and his deputy, Kardelj. To the Soviet Ambassador's request that he inform the Soviet Gov-

ernment of the Belgrade talks with Noel-Baker, Tito at first declared that during these talks the Yugoslav Government had upheld its official proposals with regard to Slovenian Carinthia introduced in the Council of Foreign Ministers, but he was immediately corrected by E. Kardelj, who admitted that Noel-Baker had also been informed of minimum territorial claims to Slovenian Carinthia. However, only from the Yugoslav Government's note of August 3, 1949 did it become known that the British Minister, Noel-Baker, had been informed of the Yugoslav Government's proposals outlined in Kardelj's letter of April 20, 1947, which contained the Yugoslav Government's renunciation of all territorial claim to Slovenian Carinthia.

These facts testify, firstly, that the Yugoslav Government had informed the British Government of its renunciation of territorial claims to Slovenian Carinthia as far back as the summer of 1947, having concealed this from the Soviet Government. These facts testify, secondly, that the Yugoslav Government had been engaged in double-dealings both in 1947 and later too when making a pretense of being a fighter for Slovenian Carinthia, although in fact the Yugoslav Government two years ago had already renounced Slovenian Carinthia in a secret deal with representatives of the British Government. These facts testify, thirdly, that the Western Powers, being informed of Yugoslavia's renunciation of Slovenian Carinthia, had to oppose the Yugoslav territorial claims even more sharply, which made it impossible for the Soviet Government to achieve success in upholding the Yugoslav claims.

What was the reason for such treacherous behavior on the part of the Yugoslav Government with regard to Slovenian Carinthia and for such base double-dealings with regard to the Soviet Union? What was the aim pursued?

Evidently this course pursued the aim of artificially fanning disagreements in the Council of Foreign Ministers. This was done by the Yugoslav Government in the interests of the extreme, most aggressive imperialist circles of Britain, the United States and France, interested in maintaining war hysteria and hostile moods against the Soviet Union.

In this case the Yugoslav Government acted as an adversary and enemy of the Soviet Union, as an agency of foreign imperialist circles.

When this shady game played by the Yugoslav Government became evident the Soviet Government naturally did not want to be a party to this filthy policy, pursued by the Yugoslav Government, of deceiving the peoples of Yugoslavia.

It is likewise comprehensible that the Soviet Government could no longer defend Yugoslavia's territorial claims inasmuch as the Yugoslav Government, as it has now become evident, had itself renounced these claims in a secret deal with representatives of the British Government in 1947 and had thereby made it impossible for the Soviet Government to continue upholding Yugoslav claims.

3. Sensing the hopelessness of its capitulatory stand with regard to Slovenian Carinthia and seeing that it would not succeed in concealing from public opinion Kardelj's letter wherein the Yugoslav Government renounces Slovenian Carinthia, the Yugoslav Government resorts to the third version of slanderous inventions. It alleges that the Soviet representatives impelled the Yugoslav Government to make a deal with the Western Powers on the question of Yugoslav territorial claims to Austria and that the Yugoslav Government "had been ready to make concessions in this matter only because this had been demanded by the Soviet Government."

True, the Soviet representatives had exposed this lying allegation of the Yugoslav Government in their statements at the Four-Power Conferences in Moscow, Vienna and London in 1947, 1948 and 1949 where they openly and honestly upheld all the territorial and other claims of Yugoslavia to Austria. But the Yugoslav Government tries to hide itself from these facts, preferring to engage in gossip.

True, the Soviet Government had exposed this lying allegation of the Yugoslav Government, reminding the latter in its note of August 11 that in November, 1947, the Soviet Ambassador in Yugoslavia had informed the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, in response to the latter's inquiry, that the USSR saw no ground for Yugoslavia's curtailment of its territorial claims to Austria. But the Yugoslav Government by-passes this fact, making the pretense of not noticing it.

True, the Soviet Government exposed the lying nature of this allegation of the Yugoslav Government, re-

The Tito Clique Starves Yugoslav Workers

(From "New Times," August 17, 1949)

EVER since the traitorous Tito-Kardelj-Rankovic clique attached itself to the chariot of American imperialsm, the condition of the people of Yugoslavia has been rapidly deteriorating.

The rations are enough to satisfy only 40 to 60 per cent of the caloric requirements. To make it worse, the food allowed on the coupons is issued irregularly and not in full. For months the workers have received no meat, fats, or flour, and vegetables and milk are issued but rarely. A letter from Zagreb broadcast by Prague Radio says:

"Supplies of all necessities are getting worse. Lately we have been issued pork from pigs which died of the plague."

The Hungarian *Szabad Nep* has printed several letters from workers and peasants in Yugoslavia, who say that their standard of living is going down all the time.

"It is impossible to buy soap, tumblers, spoons, or combs in the shops, let alone more complicated things," writes a group of Belgrade workers.

One can readily understand the indignation of the starving Yugoslav workers over the Italo-Yugoslav treaty concluded early this month, under which the Tito clique undertook to supply Italy not only with strategic raw materials, but also with foodstuff. In deference to their American masters, the Belgrade rulers are starving the Yugoslav people.

minding the latter in its note of August 11 that in 1948 the Soviet Ambassador in Yugoslavia had again reaffirmed the Soviet Government's stand with regard to the untimeliness of the curtailment of Yugoslavia's territorial claims, exposing at the same time Bebler's more than suspicious behavior in London. But here, too, the Yugoslav Government by-passes this fact, feigning blindness.

What do all these facts go to show, if not that the Yugoslav Government is vindictively slandering the Soviet Government and its representatives, asserting that they had allegedly been impelling the Yugoslav Government to renounce Yugoslavia's territorial claims and that the Yugoslav Government had been ready to make territorial concessions "solely because this had been demanded by the Soviet Government."

The question arises: if the Soviet Government had impelled the Government of Yugoslavia to make territorial concessions, why then did it not make the most of Kardelj's letter and agree to the Yugoslav Government's proposals outlined in this letter concerning the full or partial renunciation of Yugoslavia's territorial claims? How can this be explained?

Indeed, if the Soviet Government had impelled the Government of Yugoslavia to make territorial concessions, why did it not agree with Kardelj's letter? Why did it reject Kardelj's proposals? Has the Yugoslav Government ever thought of this?

Does not the Yugoslav Government find that the simple posing of such a question alone shatters all the calumnious inventions of the Yugoslav Government alleging that the Soviet Government had ostensibly induced the former to renounce Yugoslavia's territorial claims?

Is the renunciation of maximum territorial claims generally permissible? In the case in question, is it permissible to replace maximum claims with minimum claims? Yes, it is permissible, but on two conditions: if this is dictated by necessity, that is, if there are no hopes of realizing the maximum demands at the given time, and if the Yugoslav Government assumes responsibility for such concessions. Why then did the Soviet Government not agree to Kardelj's proposals? Firstly, because the concessions proposed by Kardelj were not dictated by necessity, that is, there was the possibility of realizing the maximum territorial claims. Secondly, because the Yugoslav Government had refused to assume responsibility for the territorial concessions put forth in Kardelj's letter. The Yugoslav Government wanted the Soviet Government and not itself to be responsible for these concessions. Naturally, the Soviet Government could not go in for fraudulent machination to deceive the peoples of Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav Government tries to present the matter in such a light as to make it appear that ostensibly Kardelj's letter had been forwarded to Vyshinsky by Kardelj because the Soviet representatives had tried to obtain a compromise solution of the question of Slovenian Carinthia and that therefore Kardelj's letter constitutes a reply to Vyshinsky's proposals. However, in Kardelj's letter there is not the slightest hint that it constitutes a reply to any proposals whatever, still less of demands, of the Soviet representatives. On the contrary E. Kardelj's letter leaves no doubt that it was written, not in reply to some sort of "demands" of the Soviet representatives but on the initiative of Kardelj himself. This is seen from the very first sentence in Kardelj's letter:

"Inasmuch as there exists a possibility that the Yugoslav territorial claims to Austria in their present form will be wholly discarded, and should you desire to advance a fresh proposal, in this event I should like to draw your attention to questions which, for the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia, are so important that it would be necessary to find a positive solution of them."

As we see, Kardelj's letter is not a reply to any proposal or demand of Vyshinsky, because if Kardelj's letter had represented a reply to Vyshinsky's proposal or demand it would have been said therein: *"inasmuch as* you desire to advance a fresh proposal" or *"in view of the fact* that you desire to advance a fresh proposal." However, the letter states something entirely different, namely: *"should* you desire to advance a fresh proposal." Consequently, Kardelj's letter does not represent a reply to any proposal or demand of Vyshinsky but a question addressed to Vyshinsky: Do you desire to advance a fresh proposal?

As is known, the Soviet Government replied to Kardelj's question negatively, that is, it stated that it did not desire to advance a fresh proposal revising Yugoslavia's claims to Slovenian Carinthia. The Soviet Government replied that a revision of Yugoslav claims was not called forth by necessity and that if the Yugoslav Government insisted, then it should assume entire responsibility for the territorial concessions and only then, in the event that the Yugoslav Government assumed responsibility for these concessions, would the Soviet Government be ready to defend this new stand in the Council of Foreign Ministers as the stand of the Yugoslav Government.

As is known, the Yugoslav Government in passing off these territorial concessions on the Soviet Government refused to assume responsibility for them, seeking to conceal its new capitulatory stand from the people of Yugoslavia.

For the sake of clarity we quote below the part of Kardelj's letter concerning the Yugoslav Government's renunciation of Yugoslavia's territorial claims.

"Moscow, April 20, 1947

"Esteemed Comrade Vyshinsky,

"Inasmuch as there exists a possibility that the Yugoslav territorial claims to Austria in their present form will be wholly discarded, and should you desire to advance a fresh proposal, in this event I should like to draw your attention to questions which, for the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia, are so important that it would be necessary to find a positive solution of them. A positive solution of these questions would represent a most minimum satisfaction of the demands contained in the Yugoslav territorial claims.

"The first question concerns the electric power stations of Zvabek and Labod. In my report to the Council of Ministers I emphasized the special importance which these electric power stations have for the Yugoslav electrical industry. The Zvabek and Labod electric power stations were built after the Anschluss, chiefly during war time by the German firm of Alpen Elektrowerke Akziengesellschaft, Wien, and despite the 1926 Convention under which Austria pledged not to build

anything on the Drava without Yugoslavia's preliminary consent. These electric power stations consequently represent German property in the Western Zone of Austria from which the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia, besides other states which signed the decision of the Paris Reparations Conference, should also take part of its reparations. Furthermore, these electric power stations were built without consideration for the needs of Yugoslavia's electrical industry, and under the present regime of exploitation they cause immense damage—in some months approximating 1,000,000 kilowatt hours.

"The question could be settled by a minor frontier rectification, for which purpose I present you with a draft of two versions, and in the last resort it could be settled by establishing special rights of the Federated People's Republic of Yugoslavia in the administration of these stations. Enclosed is the plan of such a regime.

"The second question relates to the special protection of the national rights of Carinthian Slovenes. After all that experience that the Slovenian people had with Austria, it may be regarded as certain that after the treaty is signed attempts will be made to intensify Germanization. Even those demagogic undertakings (for instance the re-establishment of bilingual schools) which Austria effected in Carinthia after Germany's collapse, though on paper with the purpose of showing its tolerance in the national respect, are already today not being carried out in fact.

"For this reason it would be of great importance if in the treaty it should be agreed that the undertakings which have already acquired the force of law be augmented and, as a component part of the treaty, be entirely subjected to Four-Power control. Enclosed is a scheme with the fundamental principles of such a regime.

"Utilizing the opportunity to salute you,

"Yours respectfully,
"Kardelj."

FIRST VERSION

"The first version embraces the Pliberz (Bleiburg) judicial district, a territory between the present Austrian-Yugoslav frontier — the Drava — and the Western frontier of the communities of Bistrica (Feistritz) and Blato (Moos), and from the northern side of the Drava, the community of Labod (Lawamuend) and that part of the community of Rjude (Rueden) which adjoins the Drava and is separated from the remainder of the community by a line passing along the range across Height 882. This territory is composed of an area of 210 square kilometers* and, according to the Austrian census of 1934, has a population of 9,396 persons.

"The ethnical composition of the territory in question may be examined in detail on the basis of the appended tables. The Austrian census of 1910 conducted, as is known, to the detriment of Slovenes, nevertheless shows on this territory a distinct Slovenian majority (6,696 Slovenians and 2,878 Germans).

"During the 1920 plebiscite the majority on this territory voted in favor of Yugoslavia."

SECOND VERSION

"The second version embraces south of the Drava—the communities of Libelice (Leifling) and Zvabek (Schwabeck) and north of the Drava —the community of Labod (Lawamuend) and a small part of the community of Rjude (Rueden). This version covers a territory of approximately 63 square kilometers and, according to the Austrian census of 1934, has a population of 3,150 persons.

"The ethnical composition is a little worse than in the first version, inasmuch as the community of Labod, where according to this version the majority of the population resides, was strongly Germanized."

4. The Yugoslav Government demands of the Soviet Government in its note of August 20 that the latter manifest special respect or even love toward it, that this respect and love find expression in the Soviet notes to the Yugoslav Government, and that the notes should not contain anything which might wound the Yugoslav Government's self-respect or affront it. The Yugoslav Government claims that this is necessitated by "international standards."

The Soviet Government is obliged to state that the Yugoslav Government is demanding the impossible from it.

It is universal knowledge that the Yugoslav Government deserted from the camp of socialism and democracy to the camp of imperialism and fascism. It must be noted that the Soviet people and Soviet public opinion have no respect for deserters. Even less can they entertain anything like love for deserters. More than that: it is common knowledge that the Soviet people and Soviet public opinion hold deserters in contempt.

Of course there are different kinds of deserters. There are deserters of chance who desert from cowardice, thinking to save their skins. There are other deserters, too—malicious deserters. These are such persons as desert not only in order to save their skins but also in order to harm the camp they deserted from. It must be stated, no matter how sad this may be, that the Soviet people and Soviet public opinion place the Yugoslav Government not among the accidental deserters but among the malicious deserters.

It must be noted further that malicious deserters can also be of diverse hues. There are malicious deserters who realize their guilt and take their ignominy hard, try to remain unnoticed and out of sight and behave almost modestly. But there are other malicious deserters who make capital of their shame, blatantly preen themselves on their desertion as a kind of heroism, jump out like a jack-in-the-box on the stage to vilify the very same camp from which they deserted and shamelessly boast that they can always bark at this camp and they consequently are not just some sort of simple deserters, but heroes. As in Krylov's fable: the puppy must be feeling big that it barks at the elephant.

It is necessary to state that, no matter how sad this may be, the Soviet people and Soviet public opinion place the Yugoslav Government precisely among such boastful malicious deserters.

Such is the public atmosphere in the center of which the Soviet Government has to work.

We hope the Yugoslav Government will realize that it cannot reckon on courtesy, and even less on respect toward it on the part of the Soviet Government.

Moscow, August 29, 1949.

* 1 square kilometer=.3861 square mile

Soviet People Speak Out For World Peace

Delegates from every walk of life gathered in Moscow August 25 for the USSR Conference for Peace as their contribution in the international campaign against war.

Collective farmers and industrial workers, trade-union leaders and noted writers joined academicians and actors in the great meeting. Delegates from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and from the various Union Republics came with men and women who had won Stalin Prizes or been named Heroes of the Soviet Union.

In one voice, strongly and most emphatically, these representatives of the united Soviet people vowed to fight for peace and underscored their support of the Soviet Government's peace policy—the foreign policy of the USSR.



Yakub Kolas
People's Poet of Byelorussia

FRIENDS and comrades, traveling in my native Byelorussia I often encounter the graves of our Soviet Army heroes and intrepid Byelorussian partisans. In one of these graves, somewhere in the Smolensk country, lie the remains of my son who gave his young life in defense of our Soviet homeland.

"These graves bring back vivid memories to the mind of every Soviet man and woman. Remnants of fascist war machines, smashed by the better weapons of the Soviet Army, are still to be found on the roadsides of our country, strewed about like bones of iron. The forests, towns and villages destroyed by the enemy, the charred ruins of buildings, are all mementos of the grim days of the war and its inseparable companions, fire and desolation. All this is a reminder of the horrors of a war unparalleled for its bitterness, of the tremendous sacrifices made by the Soviet Union for the sake of our victory and the liberation of the peoples from fascist oppression.

"For several years now, since the victorious conclusion of the war, we have devoted all our efforts to the peaceful labor of construction. We are successfully healing the wounds inflicted on our land, are multiplying its wealth and riches, enhancing its power and might . . .

"We are working so that peace, progress and fraternal solidarity may reign among the nations. We are fighting for the freedom and happiness of man, the master of the earth. But crossing our path are sinister forces of evil and enmity, a gang of international pirates and freebooters who coin their profit from the tears of orphans, widows and mothers and from the blood of millions of human beings . . .

"That new justice which for centuries has been the dream of the finest minds of humanity, and which has been translated into life in the Soviet Union and is being attained in the People's Democracies, is feared like the plague by the masters of the moribund capitalist world . . . It is our sacred obligation, however, our duty as partisans of and fighters for peace, to hew a wider path for this justice, for the triumph of peace and the fraternity of nations.

"Long live peace and friendship among all peoples!

"Hail the sun, may the darkness perish!"



Wanda Wasilewska
Soviet Writer

WHEN I hear talk of war today, every fiber in my body, every drop of blood in my heart, everything in me shouts: 'Never again, never again!'

"I know that this is not only my feeling, that this is the feeling of millions of people. . . .

"Beyond the ocean, the contemptible shadows of Hitler, Goering and others like them have found very diligent pupils, and we hear the old stories about the races, about peoples of full value and those not of full value, the old story that too many people have multiplied on the earth. And we hear from these pupils of Hitler and Goering that the most dignified occupation for scientists is to invent easier methods of mass-extermination. . . .

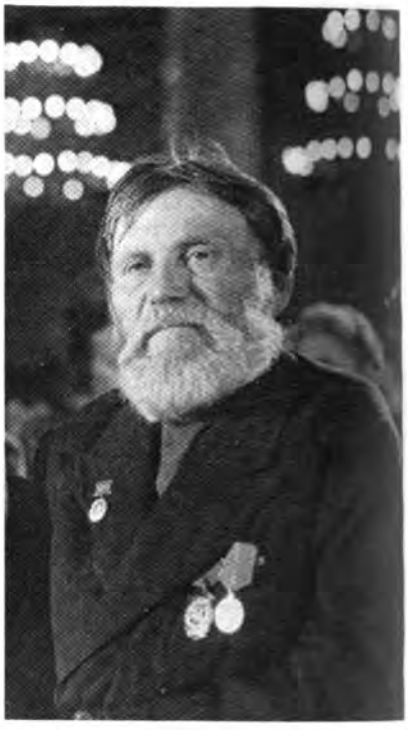
"We know that there is not a people in the world which wants war. We realize this very well. We know where our enemy is. We know who are the warmongers. It is not the people, but those who want the subjugation of their own people.

"We call upon all peoples of the world with an appeal: 'Close the ranks of the fighters for peace.'"

At USSR Peace Rally



AMONG CONFERENCE LEADERS. Members of the conference presidium Alexander Fadeyev, writer; Sergei Gerasimov, cinema producer; Academician Oparin; and composer Dmitri Shostakovich.



DELEGATE. Nikolai Yezhov, a shepherd of Kuibyshev Region, who is a Stalin Prize winner.



"THE PEOPLE WANT PEACE." A meeting of thousands of Muscovites was held in Gorky Park in connection with the conference.



A. E. Korneichuk
Ukrainian Writer

WE HAVE guests here from foreign countries: Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Albania, China, Korea, France, Italy, the United States, Britain, Austria and Germany.

"We warmly welcome these dear guests, our fellow-fighters against the incendiaries of war, for peace and co-operation among nations.

"Policies of war and aggression are deeply repugnant and abhorrent to the Soviet people. The fight for peace and friendship among the nations is the vital concern of all Soviet men and women and of the working people of the entire world."



Mikhail Sholokhov
Soviet Novelist

I THINK there can be no one among those assembled who has not lost someone near to him, whose heart is free of wounds inflicted by the last war.

"The capitalists and their helpers are preparing for a new war. For the sake of profit, for the sake of their own animal well-being, they want to sacrifice our children and ourselves. This won't do! Those who labor, who earn by honest work the right to a happy life, say in a resolute voice: 'We want peace!' The peoples expressed this at the Congress for Peace. . . .

"I should like to tell you of a meeting with one of those ordinary men of whom Churchill and Co. do not speak. He is a simple tractor driver, a common man of our country. He fought honestly, he finished the war in Berlin. He was wounded four times during the war and again returned to the ranks. Talking to him about life and the future I heard this: 'The Soviet Union and I have broad shoulders. We'll stand up to everything.'"



N. K. Yarygina
Ivanovo Textile Worker

FROM this rostrum, speaking on behalf of the women textile workers of Ivanovo Region, I appeal to freedom-loving women the world over to cement their unity and relentlessly expose the dark forces of reaction.

"I, a Soviet woman, who have grown up and received my training on Soviet soil, am fully convinced that no force on earth can unleash a new world war if the women of the world join forces with the democratic camp. To preserve world peace we must enhance still further the might of the Soviet State, the mainstay of peace and friendship among the peoples. . . .

"We Soviet women suffered more than the women of any other country in the war against the fascist beast; we have not forgotten, nor shall we ever forget, its horrors. Soviet mothers still bewail the loss of their sons, and our menfolk still carry the wounds inflicted in the war.

"We do not want war and will strain every effort in the battle for peace. We cherish our homeland and nothing can compel us to bow to the dark forces of aggression. By our devoted labor we shall halt the bloody hand of the instigators of another war."



T. A. Sarymsakov
President of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR

AN EQUAL among equals in the family of Soviet sister nations, the Uzbek people declares with all the other peoples of the Soviet Union: we possess the strength and means to prevent a new war, to give effect to the lofty ideas and aspirations of all peace-loving men and women. We are engaged in peaceful work. Our life grows fairer day by day . . .

"It is through peaceful labor that the Uzbek people has achieved its present happy life. It needs peace in order to press on victorious, with all the other peoples of the Soviet Union, to the summits of culture and human happiness, to communism.

"The Uzbek people joins its voice to the mighty voice of the supporters of peace. It has found its happiness only in the family of freedom-loving Soviet peoples. And because that is so, it is prepared to defend its socialist homeland with all its might and main. Defense of the freedom and independence of the Soviet land it regards as its prime and sacred duty. Let the noble, surging and passionate struggle of the Soviet patriots, with Comrade Stalin, the great leader of the peoples, at their head, be a model and inspiring example to all fighters for peace."



MINIATURE CITY. Vladis Mikuchanis, chief architect of Vilnius, Soviet Lithuania, with a model of the city, for which a reconstruction plan has been drawn up.

Historic Towns Are Rebuilt

Soviet Architects Plan Whole Cities And Eliminate Slums

By O. Moshensky

In the USSR, for the first time in history, towns and cities are built and reconstructed according to plan; the buildings are designed for use and beauty, not for profit. These circumstances create unprecedented opportunities for the art of the architect.

City planning is by no means a new idea; architects the world over have dreamed of it for centuries. The seventeenth-century Sir Christopher Wren drew up plans for a beautiful, harmonious London. Construction of the city of Washington began according to an over-all plan.

But neither London nor Washington is today a planned city, and this is quite natural. For in countries where the economy is capitalist, where every building has a different owner with a different taste, where considerations of profit forbid the clearing of slums, real city planning must remain a dream.

Therefore, it is only the Soviet architect, who lives in an economy where all land is publicly owned and the welfare of the people is the first consideration, who can use his talent in such imagination-capturing projects as the reconstruction of the great and ancient city of Moscow, the planned rebuilding of stately Leningrad, the creation of entirely new cities.

Ninety large new industrial cities have been built in the USSR since 1917; 1,280 cities have changed beyond recognition.

A foreigner visiting one of the new cities — Magnitogorsk or trans-Arctic Kirovsk, perhaps—would find himself in a community of a type he had never seen. These are industrial cities, and yet there are no slums. The outskirts are as well planned as the central areas; the houses are as good, the streets as well laid out, the cultural institutions as numerous.

These cities arose on formerly bare ground as industry penetrated new areas; it was comparatively simple to plan them.

In the old cities, developed haphazardly through the centuries and often possessing definite characteristics and much historical interest, the work is more complicated. But here, too, only beauty, convenience, and expediency need be considered by the architect.

The fundamental principles of Soviet town planning have been followed in reconstructing the old cities: the city as a whole, and not only its center, is rebuilt. The first thing which was done in all of the old cities was to

raze the slums. Beautiful tall buildings now stand, for instance, on the site of old Khitrovka, a part of Moscow which before the Revolution was a horrible slum. There are entirely new streets in Moscow, Leningrad, Tbilisi, Sverdlovsk and many other old cities. Handsome new schools, clubs, and hospitals, integral parts of the general plans, have been built in factory districts. New theaters are frequent.

This care that cultural facilities shall be available everywhere is characteristic of Soviet town planning, which suits the city to the needs of its inhabitants. Some of the most outstanding buildings are of this kind. The workers' club of the Stalin Auto Plant in Moscow, for instance, designed by the Vesnin brothers, is a community center of which any city in the world might boast. And it is only one of hundreds of such clubs.

The vast plan for the reconstruction of Moscow, formulated and begun in practice before the war and now revised and expanded, is the most extensive of all the city planning projects. Many architects are engaged in it, each group working on a section of the city.

Another immense project is the planned rebuilding of Leningrad, which has also been under way on a large scale for many years.

These plans do not primarily involve the restoration of war-damaged areas, as does the reconstruction of such cities as Stalingrad, Kharkov, Kiev, and Sevastopol. The war-wrecked cities, where building started as soon as the enemy was driven out, are being rebuilt as finer, more livable cities than they were before the war.



ROSTOV. A model of one of the main streets.



KIEV. Scale topographical models for the Ukrainian capital's rebuilding.

Soviet town planning extends even to the peasant village, and is particularly marked in the Ukraine and Byelorussia, where villages burned by German troops are rebuilt according to architectural plans which provide not only comfortable houses but parks, schools, libraries, and other public buildings.

With all this planning of cities from the Arctic to the subtropics, from the Baltic to the Pacific, the uninformed observer might suppose that Soviet cities would become uniform and standardized, would lose their historical characteristics. But this is not so.

A most important feature of Soviet architecture is the creative utilization and development of the national styles of the many peoples of the USSR, enriched and brought to full flower by the use of the most modern building technique. The buildings erected in Moscow differ in appearance from those built in the Georgian capital of Tbilisi; the new houses of Ukrainian Kiev are not like those of Azerbaijanian Baku.

A beautiful example of national architecture is the new theater in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, designed by Academician A. V. Shchusev in co-operation with Uzbek masters, and decorated with the lacy alabaster carving which is an Uzbek art. Another splendid piece of national architecture is the stadium at Tbilisi designed by the Georgian architect A. G. Kurdiani. A third, again entirely different in style, is the magnificent Government House at Yerevan, capital of Soviet Armenia, built of local rose-mauve stone and designed by Academician A. I. Tamanyan.

Soviet architecture, uniform in its concern for beauty and for rational use, is indeed rich in variety of form, for it has at its disposal the art and traditions of the many ancient and cultured nationalities which inhabit the vast USSR.

Slumless Moscow Builds Anew

Moscow is not only the capital of the Soviet Union—it also enjoys the unique distinction of being the only major capital city in the world totally without slums.

The photographs on these pages show some of the new structures that Soviet architects have designed on Moscow's wide, clean avenues. All are in keeping with the new city plan which incorporates the needs of whole districts—with their parks, shops, apartment buildings, and industrial structures.

Moscow's rebuilding is part of a long-range plan that has recently been reviewed and will be carried out over a period of 20 to 25 years.



THEATER. The star-shaped Theater of the Soviet Army, designed by Karo Alabyan, is one of the many new Moscow theaters.



CONTRAST. Thirty-two years have changed Okhotny Ryad beyond recognition. The Moscow street (left, small photograph) as it was before the Revolution. The small shops have been replaced by the Moscow Hotel (at the right, large photograph) designed by Shchusev. The street has been repaved, and other new buildings have been constructed.



SOVIET. The building of the Moscow Soviet has been moved, and two new stories added.



WORKER'S CLUB. Entrance and a wing of the Stalin Automobile Plant Club, a fine community center designed by the Vesnin brothers. All large Soviet factories have their own clubhouses.



WIDER STREETS. Krasnoprudnaya Street, like dozens of others, has been widened and new buildings put up.

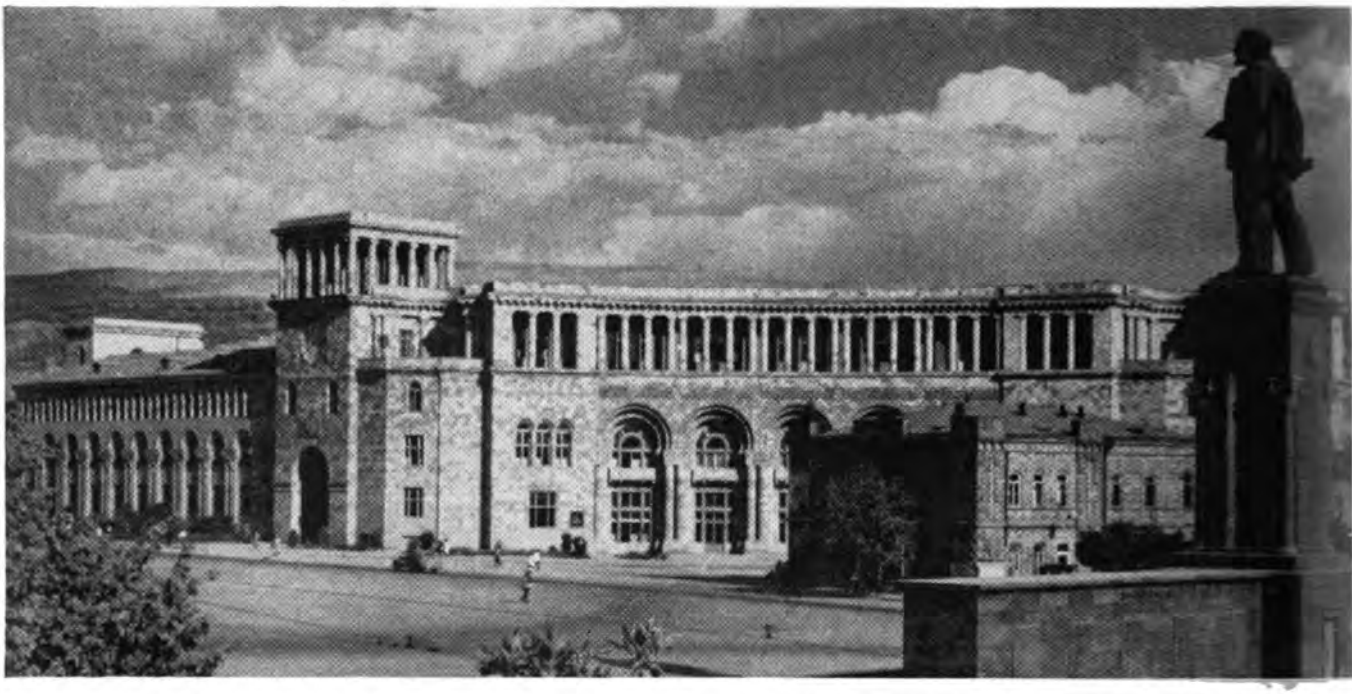


NEW HOUSES. Kalinin Square, where slums once stood, now has modern apartment houses.





LIBRARY. Among the capital's new cultural facilities is the new building of CA... has many parks ... king
the Lenin Library topped by decor... ...ulptur... ...w... ...idential sections.



YEREVAN. Built of local rose-mauve stone, the Soviet Armenian Government House, designed by A. Tamanyan, is a beautiful example of regional architecture.

Regional Architecture



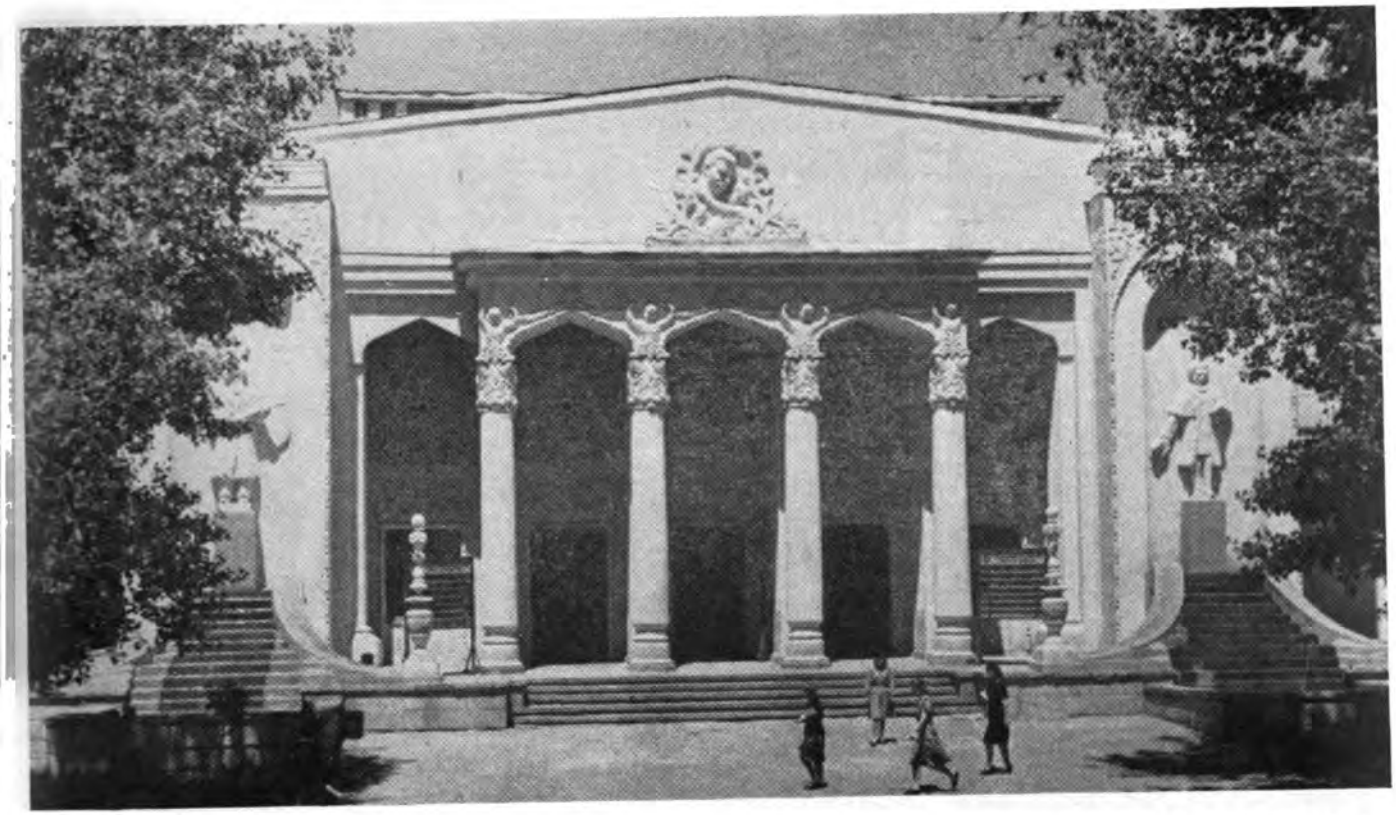
UZBEK HOUSING. Strongly regional in design, these models are by architects A. and E. Zhmuida.



TBILISI. The graceful arches of the stadium at the Georgian capital, designed by A. G. Kurdiani.



UZBEK ART. Detail of carving on doors of a Tashkent theater.



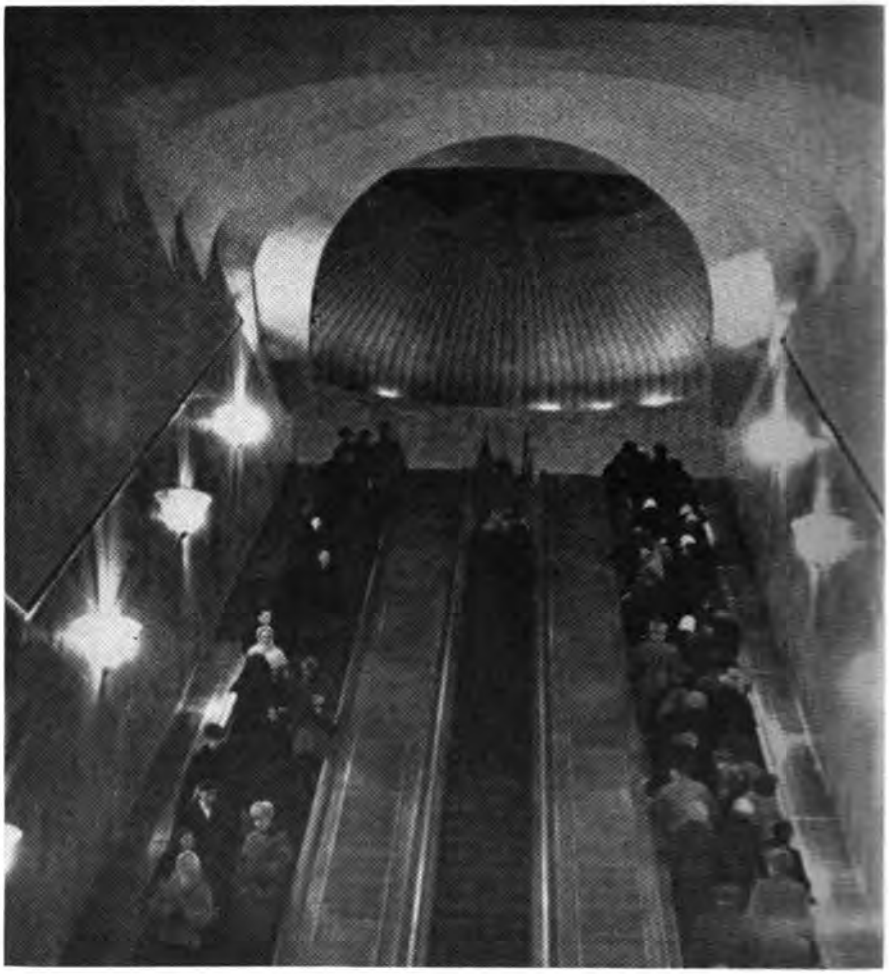
CHILDREN'S THEATER. At Alma-Ata, the Soviet Kazakh capital, its graceful design and intricate decoration originate in Kazakh culture.



NOVOSIBIRSK. Many windows to catch the northern sun characterize the building of the Regional Soviet of Working People's Deputies.



KIEVSKAYA STATION. The facings are of colored marble and majolica.



SUBWAY ESCALATOR. This beautifully designed convenience for Moscow passengers is in the Stalin Automobile Plant Station.



DYNAMO STATION. Sculptured athletes decorate the top portion of this tall-columned station on the Moscow Metro near the famous stadium.

Moscow Su
Utility

An excellent example of ch
cow Subway. World-famous for
lands accustomed to subway stati
holes in the ground. In its const
stark and ugly utilitarianism is f
stations are finished in the finest
with light and decorated with scul
to the beauty of the capital.

Moscow's subway system is
bination of words that cannot be u
of any other city in the world.

Appreciative of fine architec
the stations and the well-kept, f
responsibility for maintaining ev

The "Great Circle" line of
the city, intersect many present li
now being constructed.



ARCHITECT'S DESIGN. Leonid Polyakov designed this new "Great Circle" station on Kaluzhskaya Square.



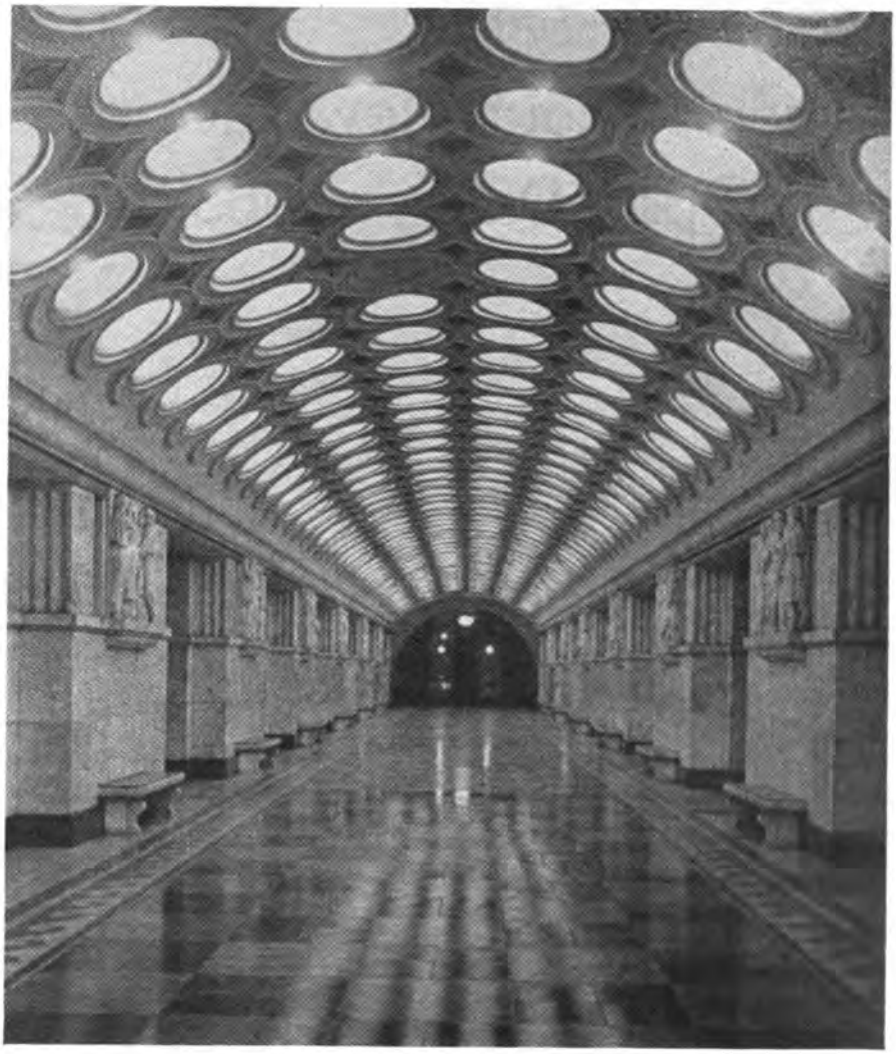
F. A marble group which is part of the ıtion in the Byelorussian Station.

' Combines Beauty

c Soviet architecture is the Mos- it astonishes visitors from other are often little more than paved eauty has been added to utility; Soviet architecture. The subway colorful marble; they are flooded frescoes. They contribute greatly

nfortable and convenient, a com- scribe the passenger underground

beauty, passengers are proud of . Each seems to feel a personal in spic-and-span condition. ay, which will ring the center of connect seven railway stations, is



METRO CORRIDOR. Beautiful lighting and great marble figures decorate the Electrozavodskaya Station.



STALINGRAD. Barges for the Volga are built at the reconstructed shipyards.

Capital Construction Increases

Three to Four New Factories Open Daily in USSR

By Vladimir Alifanov
Soviet Economist

DURING the past three years, about 4,000 new or rebuilt industrial enterprises have been completed and put into production in the USSR. This constitutes an average of between three and four a day.

These factories comprise the greater part of the 5,900 enterprises scheduled, under the terms of the current Five-Year Plan, to be completed by the end of 1950. That the plan is being successfully fulfilled is attested by the constantly rising tempo of industrial construction, which indicates that the full quota of factories will be in operation before the date originally set for completion of the program.

Since the end of the war against the German invaders, rehabilitation and construction work in the Soviet Union has been conducted on an exceptionally large scale. The Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union resulted in the destruction of tens of thousands of industrial enterprises and thousands of villages and towns. Thus it is quite understandable that capital development work in the USSR is necessarily given special attention and priority.

The program of the postwar Five-Year Plan calls for an investment of over 250,000,000,000 rubles in capital development work. Of the 5,900 state enterprises to be rehabilitated or built anew, 3,200 are in the areas that suffered from the Nazi invasion. This means that under the current Five-Year Plan nearly as many enterprises are being built as were put into operation in the course of the First and Second Five-Year Plans combined. The value of the enterprises which are being put into operation in the course of this current five-year period in all branches of the national economy of the USSR will comprise 234,000,000,000 rubles.

During this five-year period there is taking place greater expansion in the iron and steel industry, in the coal industry, and in the electric power industry than in all the 13 years preceding the Second World War. By 1950 nearly three times as many spindles are to be put into operation in the textile industry as in the first three years of the prewar Third Five-Year Plan. The housing floor space which is being completed under the current Five-Year Plan exceeeds by one and one-half times that built and put into operation during the First and Second Five-Year Plans combined.

By 1948 the volume of capital development work in the USSR had already exceeded the prewar level by one and one-half times. And in 1949, the fourth year of the postwar Five-Year Plan, development work is being conducted on a still larger scale. This year, about 80,000,000,000 rubles, against 57,200,000,000 rubles last year, is being invested in capital development work under the state budget of the USSR. Besides that, investments in capital development by Soviet business organizations out of their own funds are this year rising to 25,700,000,000 rubles. Thus a total of more than 105,000,000,000 rubles is being invested this year in capital development work in the Soviet Union.

In accordance with the postwar Five-Year Plan, priority is given to the development of heavy industry and railway transport as the basis for the whole national economy of the country. The Soviet Union's southern metallurgical enterprises, which suffered heavy destruction by the Nazis, are successfully reviving. New metallurgical centers are also being created. The Dnieper Hydroelectric Station, wrecked during the war, is today already supplying electric current to the industrial enterprises in the Dnieper Valley. The electric stations in the Donets Coal Basin have been rehabilitated. Many enterprises have been restored and built anew in the machine-building lines, including the Stalingrad and Kharkov Plants, the Rostov Agricultural Machinery Manufacturing Plant, and the Novo Kramatorsk Heavy Machinery Building Works.

Special attention is being devoted to the reconstruction of industries directly serving the needs of the population in manufactured goods and foodstuffs. In the course of the first three years of the current Five-Year Plan a considerable number of textile, shoe, and knitted fabrics mills have been restored, as well as a great number of sugar factories, creameries, wine cellars,

tobacco factories, dairies, and other enterprises of the food and light industries. Restoration work is accompanied by the construction of new factories which will produce a great variety of mass consumer goods.

New achievements in restoration and construction work were attained in the Soviet Union in the first half of 1949. The report of the Central Statistical Administration under the Council of Ministers of the USSR states that the volume of capital development work in the USSR during this period was 24 per cent higher than during the same period last year, and specifically in the coal industry by 25 per cent, in the metallurgical industry by 21 per cent, in the electric power industry by 37 per cent, in machine-building by 14 per cent, and in the light and food industries by 16 per cent. A large increase in capital development work—32 per cent—was registered by the transport services. And especially great is the scope of housing construction work which, during this period, increased by 38 per cent. This testifies to the great concern of the Soviet State for the rehabilitation and construction of dwelling houses for the working people.

It should be noted that the Soviet Union is effecting such a huge building program exclusively with its own means and resources, relying solely on the advantages of its planned socialist economy and on the might of its industry, utilizing the internal resources and opportunities of the socialist economy.

The tremendous volume of construction has called for an entirely new system of organization of all building and rehabilitation work. Building in the USSR has become a powerful branch of industry equipped with first-class technical facilities.

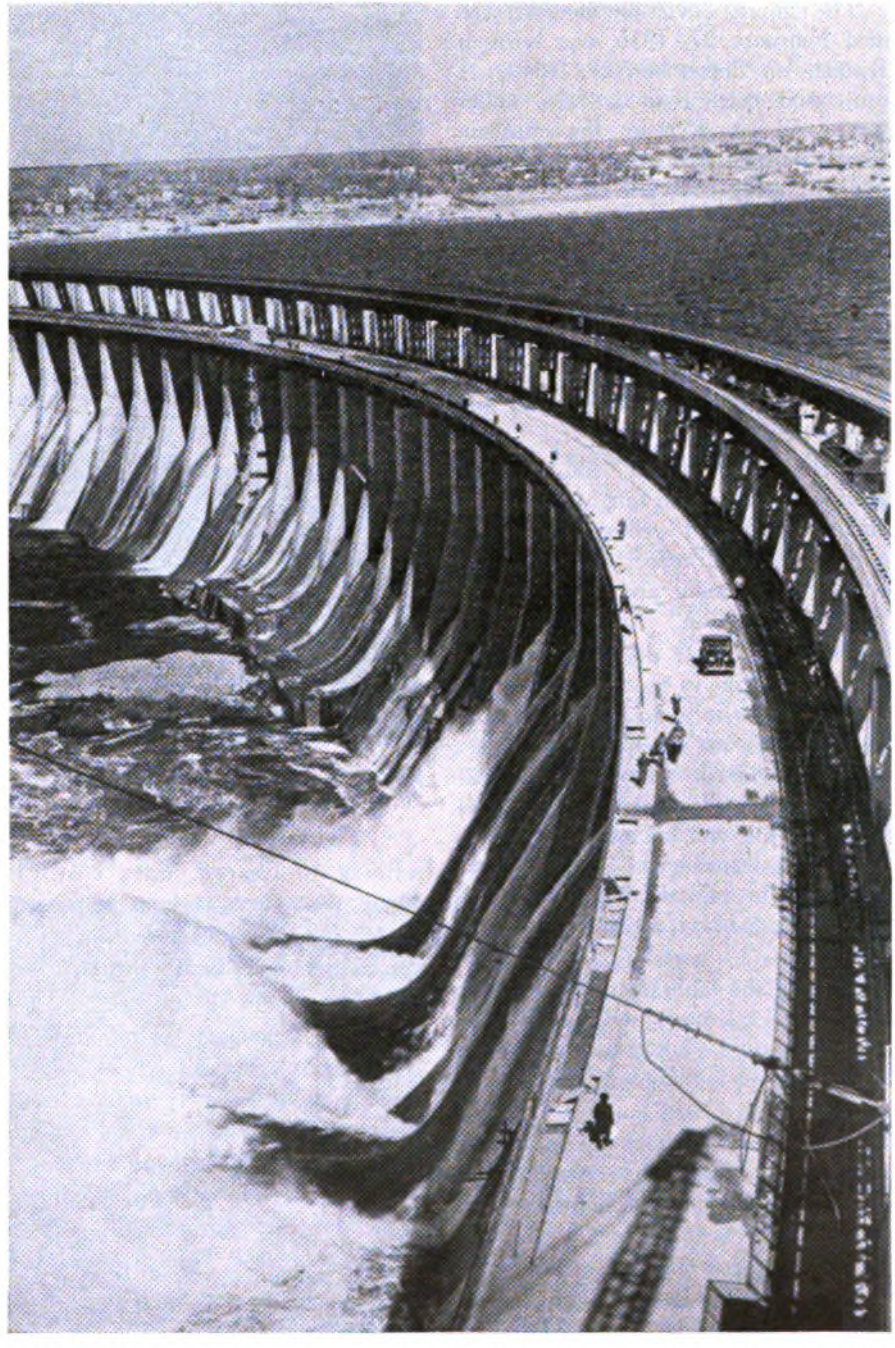
Besides the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Works, there are in the USSR special building administrations and organizations under all ministries. There is also the Ministry of the Building and Road-building Machinery Industry which, on a mass scale, produces a great variety of powerful machines for industrial construction sites.

Construction sites are amply provided with the most varied machines of Soviet design and manufacture, including various types of cranes, excavators, dump cars, concrete mixers, automatic welding machines, and all kinds of transport facilities.

Production of prefabricated houses, which is a new branch of industry, has also developed in the USSR. Large-scale plants manufacturing prefabricated houses have been created in a number of cities and republics of the Soviet Union.

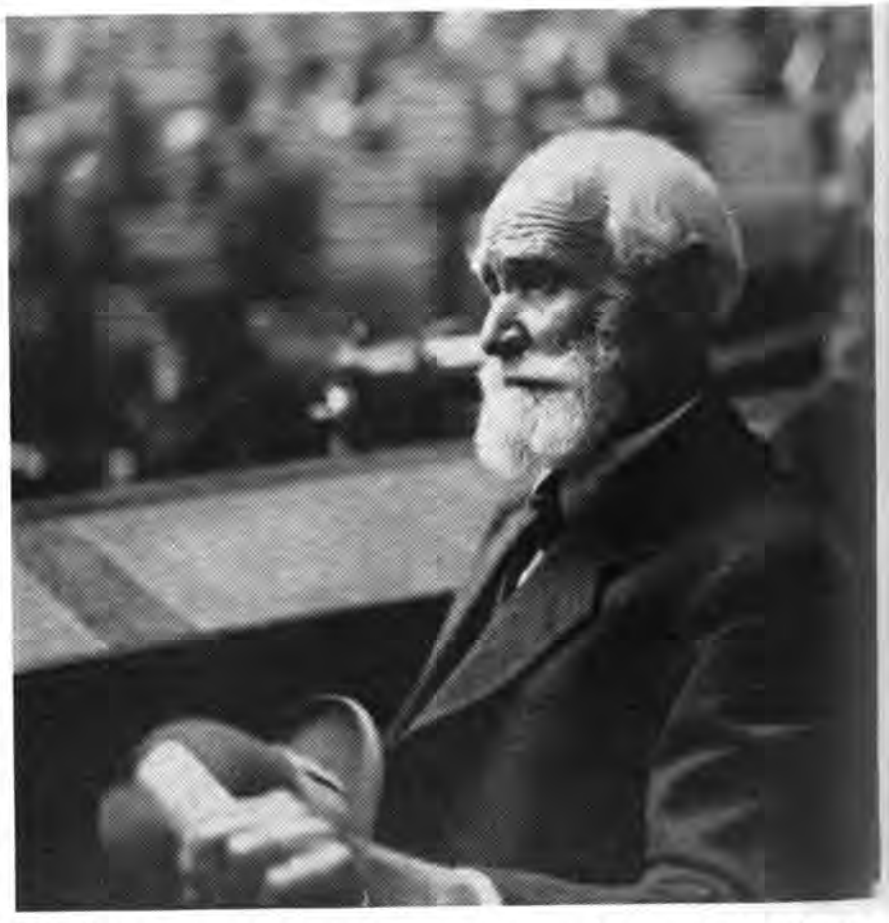
Factories, plants, and dwelling houses are built in accordance with most modern and rapid construction methods. All arduous work is extensively mechanized, and sequence production principles are widely used down to conveyer-belt assembling of sections of buildings and blocks. This prefabrication vastly speeds the erection of buildings.

A special ministry has been created for the production of building materials and so, with fine craftsmen, the best architects, a steady supply of materials and a socialist society, the great building program sweeps ahead.



DNIEPER DAM. A great postwar reconstruction project has been the rebuilding of the war-wrecked Dnieper dam and power station.

Ivan Pavlov, Pillar of World Science, Was Born 100 Years Ago



PAVLOV. The great physiologist photographed a short time before his death.

AMONG the host of Russians who have made major contributions to science, the name of no one shines with greater luster than that of Ivan Petrovich Pavlov.

The eminent Soviet physiologist, who died February 27, 1936, was born at Ryazan on September 27, 1849. A centennial celebration is now under way, and at Ryazan the museum founded three years ago at the Pavlov house is being enlarged.

Exhibitions dedicated to the Pavlov centenary are being arranged at clubs, libraries and reading rooms throughout the Soviet Union. A documentary film concerning the life and work of the famous Academician is being made by Leningrad cameramen in Ryazan and its environs.

Pavlov the thinker and scholar, Pavlov the man who taught the world about conditioned reflexes and thus gave a material aspect to the whole study of the mind and its workings, was a modest man.

The story is told that when he won the Nobel Prize in Stockholm in 1904, his adoring wife expressed satisfaction that her husband's genius was at last being recognized. But Pavlov grumbled: "You made yourself an idol and now you are worshiping it. There is nothing extraordinary in my work. Just simple logical development of thought, founded on conclusions derived from facts."

Outside the laboratory, Pavlov was an ardent collector, whether it was postage stamps, butterflies or herbs. He always conducted his collecting with his children.

Another of his hobbies was cards, although he knew only one game—the simple, non-gambling Russian game called *Fools*.

Pavlov loved manual labor very much and believed that everyone engaged in mental labor should devote some time to physical exercise. He insisted upon taking long winter walks, refusing to wear a heavy coat. He would then get warm and frequently catch cold. This resulted in several attacks of pneumonia, including the fatal one at the age of 87.

After a secondary education in the Ryazan ecclesiastical school, Pavlov entered the University of Petersburg because of his desire to study the laws of nature and master them. He was, he wrote later, under the direct influence of I. M. Sechenov's highly talented work *Cerebral Reflexes* (published in 1863).

Upon finishing the University, Pavlov entered the Military Medical Academy where, upon the suggestion of the eminent Russian clinician and therapeutist, S. P. Botkin, he organized a physiological laboratory in the therapeutic clinic.

Pavlov worked first in the field of the physiology of digestion and circulation, basing his research on the experience of the many great Russian physiologists. He was already recognized as a first-class scientist in his field, and his research on the innervation of the heart led Pavlov to remarkable prognostications concerning the trophic function of the nervous system. All of this was reflected in his excellent doctor's thesis, *Efferent Norms of the Heart*.

A Letter to the Youth

A letter addressed to young scientists written by Pavlov in 1936, shortly before his death, and referred to as his "last will and testament."

WHAT would I wish for the youth of my fatherland who devote themselves to science?

First of all: Consistency. I can never speak without emotion of this most important condition for fruitful, scientific work. Consistency, consistency, and still more consistency. From the very beginning of your work train yourselves to be strictly systematic in amassing knowledge.

Learn the ABC's of science before attempting to ascend its heights. Never reach for the next step without having mastered the preceding one.

Never attempt to cover the gaps in your knowledge by even the most daring conjectures and hypotheses. No matter how the colorings of this bubble may please your eye, it will inevitably burst, leaving you with nothing but confusion.

Train yourselves to discretion and patience. Learn to do the manual labor in science. Study, compare, and accumulate facts.

No matter how perfect a bird's wing, it could never raise the bird aloft if it were not supported by air. Facts are the air of the scientist. Without them you will never be able to soar. Without them your "theories" are useless efforts.

Yet, while studying, experimenting, observing, try not to stop at the surface of facts. Do not become an archivist of facts. Try to penetrate the mystery of their origin. Seek persistently the laws governing them.

Second, modesty. Never think that you already know everything. No matter in what high esteem you are held always have the courage to say to yourself: "I am ignorant."

Do not allow yourself to be overcome by pride. Pride will make you stubborn where it is necessary to be conciliatory; it will make you reject useful advice and friendly assistance; it will make you lose your sense of objectivity.

In the group which I am called upon to direct, atmosphere is everything. We are all harnessed to one common cause and everyone furthers it to the best of his strength and ability. Frequently we can not distinguish what is mine and what is thine, but through this our common cause only gains.

Third, passion. Remember, science requires your whole life. Even if you had two lives to give, it would still not be enough. Science demands of man effort and supreme passion.

Be passionate in your work and in your quests.

Our fatherland opens broad vistas to scientists, and we must truthfully say science is being generously introduced into the life of our country. Extremely generously.

What is there to say about the position of a young scientist in our country? It is perfectly clear. To him is given much, but of him much is demanded. And it is a matter of honor for the youth, as well as for all of us, to justify those great hopes which our fatherland places in science.

In his research on digestion in animals, which was begun as far back as the third quarter of the last century, Pavlov developed a surgical method of creating artificial fistulae to study the processes that take place in the various parts of the alimentary canal.

Russian scientists before Pavlov had pioneered in this new trend in the study of digestion. As far back as 1842, Professor Vassili Basov of Moscow University made the first artificial gastric fistula in a dog in order to study the digestive process in the stomachs of both healthy and diseased animals.

The great merit in Pavlov's work in this field lies in that he studied the digestive process of healthy animals after their recovery from the surgical operation. As a result, he showed the coordination existing in the work of the various sections of the alimentary canal.

In 1897 Pavlov published a book, *Lectures on the Work of the Digestive Glands*, summing up his work. This book was translated into many languages and was universally acknowledged as authoritative. For it, the Nobel Prize was awarded to Pavlov in 1904.



MEDALLION. It was struck in honor of Pavlov's 75th birthday.

All of these developments made the Pavlov laboratory a center of attraction for progressive scientists in medicine. But his most significant work was done in the study of conditioned reflexes.

Here he developed truly materialistic views and laid the foundation for a genuine physiology of the brain. He studied the physiological design of psychical phenomena and then elaborated a scientific method for their investigation. These studies shed new light upon the origin and course of nervous and physical disorders and pointed to new ways to prevent and cure them.

In his earlier work, Pavlov noted in connection with the feeding of his experimental animals that, under certain

conditions, digestive juices were secreted prior to and after feeding time as well as at the moment food was eaten. He found that these conditions involved the sight, smell, or memory of food—any of which could call forth secretion of digestive juices.

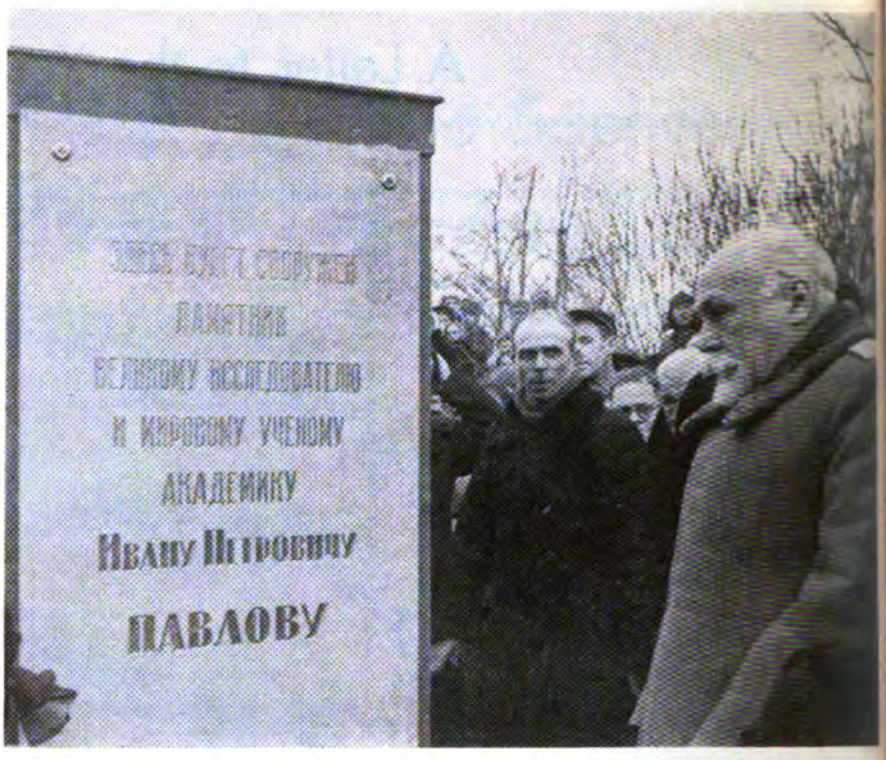
Pavlov knew that the sight or smell of food evoked the salivary flow. He went on to show that the sounding of a bell before feeding time could bring the same result as the smell of the food.

Pavlov spent the last 35 years of his life in this field of research and came to the conclusion that there was an interrelationship between the so-called somatic and psychical processes. He demonstrated that the nervous system not only stimulates the work of a given organ, but also exerts a constant influence upon the fundamental metabolic processes in the organ. He showed that this action of the nervous system constantly determines the physiological state and the activity of the body's organs and issues.

Thanks to the works of Pavlov's pupils, particularly Academicians L. A. Orbeli, A. D. Speransky, K. N. Bikov and others, this part of his legacy is being fully developed.

Pavlov did much to apply his discoveries to the field of practical medicine. His idea of "prolonged sleep" for the treatment of schizophrenia and other nervous and psychical disturbances was very widely used. Pavlov based his theories on the fact that during sleep the brain cells are in a state which protects them from further injury. He termed this process "protective inhibition." During the Second World War Pavlov's idea of "protective inhibition" was extensively used by Soviet physiologists for the explanation and treatment of traumatic shock, incurable pains, various forms of paralysis, and so on.

Pavlov's work is being continued in the Pavlov Institute of Evolutional Physiology and Pathology of Higher Nervous Activity near Leningrad, under the guidance of his pupil, Academician Leon Orbeli.



MEMORIAL. Scientists attending a previous memorial meeting gather around a plaque at Pavlov's birthplace. Academician Orbeli is at the right.



PAVLOV WORKED HERE. The scientific settlement of Koltushi, where Pavlov lived and worked and where his work is carried on by his followers.

Practical Science Teamed with Workers Gives Soviet Union Unique Role

By Academician Alexander Topchiyev

Chief Scientific Secretary of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

THE Soviet people regard the development of science in their country as a matter of great state importance. During the years of Soviet power science and scientific research have penetrated into all branches of Soviet life. What Lenin prophetically wrote in the first years of the socialist State's existence has come to pass: "Formerly the whole of the human mind, the whole of its genius, created solely to give all the benefits of technique and culture to some and to deprive others of the bare necessities of education and development. Now all the wonders of technique, all the achievements of culture will become the property of the people."

The constant and rapid progress of science in the USSR is the result of the demands made upon it by the tasks that confront the Soviet people in strengthening with every year the economic might of their country and developing their culture. The development of science in the USSR is one of the most important conditions for the achievement of new victories on the road to a communist society.

The Soviet Government and the Communist Party do all in their power to create the most favorable conditions of work for Soviet scientists.

In 1946 in his speech at a pre-election meeting Joseph V. Stalin, touching upon the tasks of the post-war Five-Year Plan, indicated that one of these tasks is the extensive building of various kinds of scientific research institutes in our Soviet country, which "can give science the opportunity to develop its potentialities."

Stalin likewise said:

"I have no doubt that if we give our scientists proper assistance they will be able in the near future not only to overtake but to surpass the achievements of science beyond the boundaries of our country."

Stalin's prediction has already become reality. No little role in the constant and important achievements of science is played by the fact that the Soviet Government assigns generous funds for the needs of science. In 1948 the scientific-research institutions of the USSR were assigned 7.2 per cent more funds than in 1947, and in 1949 the appropriations still further increased.

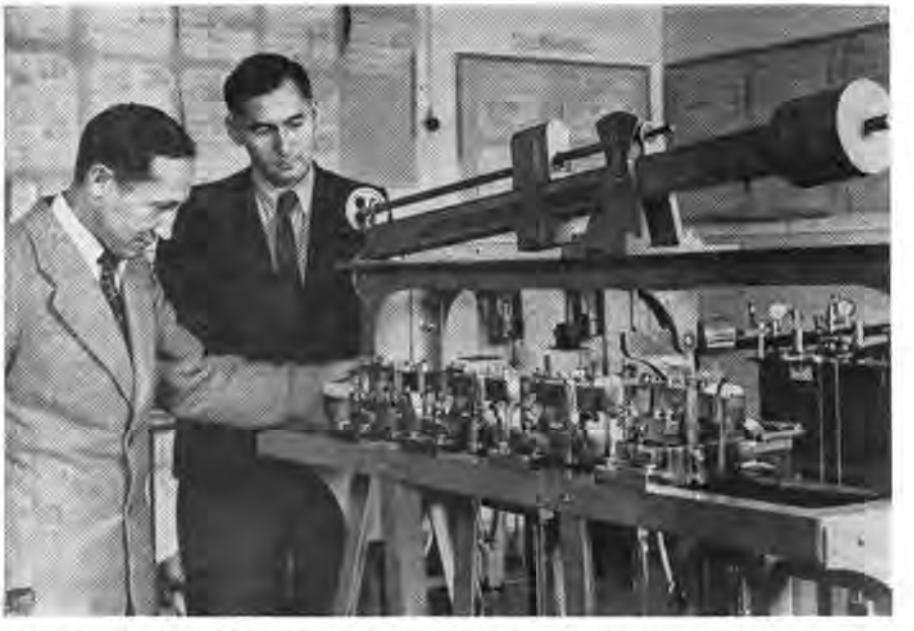
The Soviet State has placed at the service of its men of science more than a thousand perfectly equipped research institutes and a huge number of laboratories.

The number of research institutions is constantly growing in the USSR. Thus, in 1948 among the new institutions organized in the USSR were the institutes of the chemistry of silicates, of high molecular compounds, of fine mechanics, and the petroleum institute. The Academy of Sciences of the USSR alone includes 200 institutions, laboratories and bases distributed throughout the Soviet Union.

In tsarist Russia there was only one Academy of Science. At present in the USSR, besides the Academy of the USSR, there are 10 republican Academies and 6 special ones—including the Academies of Agricultural, Medical, and Pedagogical Sciences, the Academy of Architecture and the Academy of Arts.

In addition, there are more than 800 colleges where research work is also broadly carried on. Besides, the ministries, particularly the industrial ones, have their own research institutes, such as, for example, the geological-prospecting, the electrotechnical, the optical institutes and others.

All the scientific research work in the USSR is closely bound up with the problems of socialist construction and is carried on according to plan. Soviet scientists, like all of the Soviet people, aim to contribute with their work to



SCIENCE IN THE EAST. National republics of the USSR have their own scientific centers. U. Akhmedsafin and N. Kenesarin in a geological laboratory in Kazakhstan.

the flourishing and the strengthening of the economy of their country and to participate in the building of communism, which presupposes a very high level of production. The plan of every scientific research institute is a part, a link, in the general plan of development of Soviet science, which is solving problems of primary importance connected with the further development of the national economy and the improvement of the living standard.

Huge scientific forces are at the disposal of the Soviet people. In the USSR there are more than 100,000 scientific workers. Among them are more than 10,000 doctors of science and professors, and 30,000 masters of science and college lecturers. In the Soviet Union's planned socialist economy there is no unemployment, and there can be none. It is possible for all scientists in the USSR to work on scientific and practical problems which interest them.

The principal center of scientific-research work in the USSR — the Academy of Sciences of the USSR— as well as the republican and special academies, are all closely bound up with the ministries, departments and industries. At present, on the initiative of Leningrad scientists a broad movement has begun among Soviet men of science for a greater strengthening of the relationship. A number of research institutions in their work on various problems are meeting the direct demands of the different branches of industry, and are thus providing for the still greater progress of advanced Soviet technology. As an example of the valuable results obtained from the creative co-operation of men of science and practical workers, we may cite the work of scientists and engineers on the application of oxygen to perfect and improve the Martin process. When this new method was applied at the Moscow Hammer and Sickle Metallurgical Plant, the time required for the smelting of steel was reduced, whereas the output of the open-hearth furnaces, with less fuel used, was considerably increased.

Practical workers in industry and agriculture, the Soviet innovators whose experience and ingenuity are tremendous, contribute greatly and directly to the advancement of science through participation in the work of scientific research institutes. This is an important feature of the Soviet scientific system.

The woman tractor-driver Praskovya Angelina, honored throughout the country for her initiative in organizing brigades of women to learn to operate tractors at a time when this was vital to the agricultural economy, has many times given reports on her practical experience to the personnel of the Institute of the Mechanization of Agriculture. The front-rank worker of the Stalingrad Tractor Plant, Yakov Inochkin, works in close connection with the scientific research institute of automatics and telemechanics. At his suggestion the first automatic lines of aggregate machines and semi-automats were organized in Soviet enterprises.

The work of the scientific expeditions of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR may serve to illustrate how closely bound up with life is the research of the scientific institutions of the USSR. This year a complex expedition which includes geologists, botanists, and sylviculturists is working on the vast territory of our country where forest belts are being planted with the aim of putting an end to drought and dry winds; this in combination with the grass-and-crop rotation system of farming will serve to increase the harvests on the collective farms to a still greater extent. The aim of the expedition working under the direction of Academician Vladimir Sukachev is to assist the agricultural workers of the USSR in the successful and rapid realization of the Five-Year Plan for the transformation of nature.

The Academy of Sciences of the USSR, its Turkmenian affiliate, and the Uzbek and Kazakh Academies are carrying out investigations for irrigation purposes in the basins of the Central Asian rivers Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya. Soviet scientists—men of different nationalities but united in purpose—are searching for means to quench the thirst of the fertile but arid areas of Central Asia. In the district of the Carpathian Mountains, in the Crimea, in Moldavia, in the North Caucasus and in the Far East complex expeditions of the Academy of Sciences are working to find new areas where such crops as tea may be grown.

Many more examples may be cited. These facts demonstrate that science in the USSR, provided with a powerful material base created by the socialist State, serves the people, to whom it passes on all its achievements and all its discoveries.

Soviet science is the true servant of the people. Its purpose is to ease and enrich their lives, to speed the Soviet country on in the peaceful transition from socialism to communism.



SCIENCE SERVES THE ECONOMY. Scientists of the Institute of Forestry examining specimens.

Foundry is Air-Conditioned

Union Contract in Stalin Auto Plant Gives Workers Great Benefits

By V. Vasiliev

A QUARTER of a century ago there grew up on the outskirts of Moscow one of the largest automobile plants in the Soviet Union.

At the entrance to the plant stands a two-story brick building, the headquarters of the plant's trade-union local.

When I arrived, the conference room of the trade-union headquarters was well filled. A meeting of the plant trade-union committee was in progress to determine how best to provide the plant's personnel with facilities for rest and recreation during their vacation. Under the collective agreement, the plant management allocated substantial funds for this purpose.

After the meeting was over I had the opportunity to meet the chairman of the trade-union committee, Ivan Khlystov.

I asked him about the collective agreement between the workers and management of this great enterprise, the Stalin Automobile Plant.

Here is what Ivan Khlystov told me:

"The collective agreement is the cornerstone of our trade-union work. In the collective agreements we reflect the unity of interests of the working people and the State.

"Take, for instance, our collective agreement for 1949. It contains clauses which ensure, on the one hand, the fulfillment of the state production program and, on the other hand, the improvement of the material and living conditions and cultural services of our personnel.

"The draft of this agreement was widely discussed in all shops, at all shifts, and then at a general plant trade-union conference. The entire personnel of our plant, members of our union, took an active part in the discussions, and introduced more than 400 suggestions and amendments. These proposals demonstrate the effort of our workers and specialists not only to improve the cultural and living conditions of our personnel but to improve the work of our plant. Such an endeavor is quite natural for Soviet people, as they are well aware that with the development of the country's national economy their material conditions also improve."



WORKING CONDITIONS. Soviet factories are light and convenient. Final inspection at the Stalin Automobile Plant.

The agreement was signed by the director of the plant, Ivan Likhachev, formerly a chauffeur, and the chairman of the plant trade-union committee, Khlystov, formerly an instrument maker at this plant, where he has been working for the past 20 years. Such collective agreements are negotiated at the plant every year.

"If you want to know how the workers and specialists of our plant have benefited by the collective agreements, let us take a walk through the plant," Khlystov suggested.

I eagerly consented.

At the entrance to the plant there is a wide square with long paths, flower beds, fountains and sculptures.

Showing me around the square, Ivan Khlystov said:

"These grounds used to be a dump. The workers demanded that a clause be included in our agreement providing for laying out this square. As you see, the workers' demands have been carried out."

We entered the plant premises, amazing for their vastness. Along the main pathway lined with fruit trees and flower beds rise immense buildings housing the plant's shops.

First we entered Foundry No. 3. Its spacious vestibule opens into a large locker room with individual lockers. This leads to splendidly-finished shower baths with 200 compartments. Next comes a spacious, beautifully set dining-room seating 600 persons. This is adjoined by a Red Corner where the workers rest during their lunch hour and can read a newspaper or a magazine. Next to the Red Corner is a medical dispensary.

The foundry occupies an area of about 10 acres. Here a vast array

of machines and labor-saving devices lighten the work of the men.

This shop is remarkably air-conditioned. Powerful ventilators pump in more than 1,000,000 cubic meters of fresh air and draw off 800,000 cubic meters of stale air per shift. Solid walls separate the molding department from the smelter, where a highly efficient ventilating system draws off the poisonous gases that form while pouring iron, precluding the spreading of these gases to adjoining departments. Every possible care has been taken here to eliminate exhausting labor.

Having acquainted me with the plant's industrial and labor safety protection measures, the chairman of the trade-union committee said:

"All this has been provided for by the collective agreements, and our trade-union committee regularly checks the observance of safety rules at the plant. In the past three years our plant has spent more than 10,000,000 rubles on improving working conditions."

Outside the foundry, we sat down on a bench in a shady spot fragrant with flowers.

"We also have our own rest home in a picturesque country place outside of Moscow. Many of our workers spend their annual vacations there, receiving excellent care, wholesome food and every facility for rest and recreation. With all that, the workers pay only 30 per cent of the cost of their accommodations," Khlystov continued. "We are also proud of our plant's auxiliary farm. Growing grains and vegetables and having its own herd of 420 head of cattle and 500 hogs, this farm enables our plant's dining rooms to supply our personnel with fresh, wholesome meals at low prices."



CARE FOR CHILDREN. Trade-union contracts provide for expenditures on camps and sanatoriums for workers' children.

All this has been gained by the collective agreements.

In this year's collective agreement, a whole series of additional clauses have been put in, aimed at the further improvement of the living conditions of the plant's workers and specialists.

Thus, for instance, in accordance with clause No. 32, the plant management undertook to aid its workers and specialists who are building private cottages by supplying them with building materials, prefabricated sections, transportation and qualified labor.

Clause No. 42 obliged the management to provide accommodations in country camps for 510 preschool-age children and 2,100 school children of the plant's personnel, and also to send 120 children per shift to a special sanatorium-type school.

This year 1,210,000 rubles have been allocated for providing the plant's workers and specialists with accommodations at rest homes and sanatoriums. These accommodations will be extended to the workers and specialists either entirely free or at a 70 per cent reduction.

Much attention is being devoted to municipal improvements in the workers' settlements which are being beautified by new orchards, trees and flower beds.

The houses where the plant's workers and specialists live are kept in excellent repair.

Thus it is quite understandable why the workers love their plant, are proud of it, and are solicitous for increasing its output. Without halting production, the plant has shifted to the output of new models, which is remarkable in itself in automobile production.

Collective agreements like the one concluded at the Stalin Automobile Plant were concluded for 1949 at 46,000 enterprises, and some 85 to 90 per cent of their personnel took an active part in the discussions preceding the signing of these agreements.



REST HOME. Vacation facilities, like this rest home of the Stalin Automobile Plant, are provided for workers. Here, vacationers pay not more than 30 per cent of the cost of their holiday.

Soviet Teachers Honored in Work, Constantly Improve Selves

THROUGHOUT the vast expanse of the Soviet Union, no profession is more honored and respected than that of the school teacher.

Highly educated, continually given new opportunities to study and advance, the Soviet teacher takes an active part in the life of the community and of the nation.

Olga Nevskaya of Moscow is a typical Soviet school teacher. She is the daughter of a weaver. Her father, Grigori Petrov, worked for 50 years in the textile industry, and for 18 years at the Trekhgornaya Textile Mill in the capital where, in the Krasnopresnya District, Olga Nevskaya has been teaching for 20 years in Boys' School No. 101.

In addition to her busy life as a teacher, Olga Nevskaya is also a model mother and homemaker. She has a nice home nearby where she and her bookkeeper husband have raised a fine family of two stalwart boys. Vladimir, the eldest, is studying in a technical high school of the rubber industry. His brother, Valentin, attends a regular high school.



"LOOK AT THE BOARD." Teacher Nevskaya helps a new pupil in a mathematic's lesson.



TEACHERS' MEETING. Olga Nevskaya exchanges views with her colleagues in solving a school problem.

Although Olga Nevskaya is a veteran teacher and a community leader, she continues her studies both at home and in the Moscow Pedagogical Institute, where she takes advanced courses every three or four years.

Under the Soviet system, teachers keep up with the latest methods in their profession. Soviet teachers, regardless of where they may work, have the right to attend a 12-month advanced course at any of the institutes in their particular field and at the same time continue to draw their regular salaries.

In these advanced courses, which may be attended every three or four years, the Soviet teacher studies the theory and practice of pedagogics, becomes acquainted with the latest, most modern achievements in the teaching science, and studies the experiences of the best teachers.

Speaking of this institute, she said "The Pedagogical Academy of Sciences and its institutes render us invaluable service. The Academy has a publishing house which issues a large number of books, pamphlets, and magazines each year. The institutes maintain teaching lecture service centers."

An excellent tradition of the Soviet school is the daily assistance that experienced teachers give to new teachers. Olga Nevskaya directs the practical training of students in the pedagogical school and, in addition, coaches young Olga Komarova, a beginner in the teaching profession.

Nevskaya also conducts important studies in the school's laboratory of



RECESS. Tanya, the teacher's niece, came to visit her school on opening day.



OLGA NEVSKAYA. The teacher at her desk, marking a pile of exercises when the school day is over.



THE CLASSROOM. The bright-faced class of boys and their teacher as school convenes September 1. Olga Nevskaya teaches in a boys' school.

pedagogics, of which she is the head.

This daughter of a Moscow textile worker is a model teacher, an expert in her chosen profession. Her pupils benefit by her broad experience and rich training and almost invariably make excellent marks in their studies.

"I regard it as my duty to give the children fundamental knowledge," she said. "I work persistently, stubbornly, and patiently to inculcate in the children a love for work, without which they will never be able to master science. In order to educate the new Soviet man, the teacher must not only arm the pupil with knowledge, but help him to become an active builder of the new society and a true patriot of his country."

Olga Nevskaya, like other Soviet teachers, maintains close and friendly ties with the children's parents. With this understanding co-operation in the home, the pupil's progress is swifter and he gets much more out of his work.

Last winter, in February, Olga Nevskaya was invited to the Kremlin with a group of her colleagues and honored with a government decoration for her long and selfless devotion to her work in the school. She received the Medal For Meritorious Labor from the hands of N. M. Shvernik, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR—whose title corresponds roughly to that of President in the USA.



GREETINGS TO TEACHER. Students and teacher get acquainted before class is called on the term's first day.

"The same day I returned to school," Olga said, "and gave the students of the pedagogical high school a demonstration lesson. I wished to show my future colleagues the great possibilities opened up by the profession of a Soviet teacher, whose noble duties are so highly esteemed by our country and our Government. I wished to show them the broad, creative horizons unfolding before the interesting and honored vocation of the teacher."

Thousands of Soviet school teachers have been elected to the Soviets of Working People's Deputies. Many have been chosen by the people to be deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Supreme Soviets of the constituent Republics of the Soviet Union.

Every teacher receives an annual vacation with full pay for a period of 56 to 58 days. Teachers on vacation go by the tens of thousands to health resorts, to the splendid sanatoriums and rest homes maintained by the Union of Elementary and Secondary School Workers.

Many honors are conferred upon teachers for long and faultless service. A teacher with a ten-year record is given the Distinguished Labor Medal; a 15-year record is rewarded with a For Valiant Labor Medal; a 20-year record wins the Order of the Badge of Honor, and a 25-year record is recognized by the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. With 30 years of service the teacher is awarded the highest Government medal—the Order of Lenin. Teachers with a record of more than 25 years in the schools receive a 40 per cent increase in salary, and Soviet teachers' salaries are equal to those of skilled engineers, doctors, lawyers, and other intellectual workers.

The recognition of the great service teachers contribute to society has made the profession a very desirable one. This helps to explain the steady progress of the Soviet educational system from year to year.



AT HOME. Olga Nevskaya's sons, Vladimir and Valentin, who are in high school, show their homework to their mother.



TOPS IN FIELD. Sergei Obraztsov established the State Puppet Theater in Moscow. He is a former actor.



TENDER SCENE IN "THE STAG KING." Carlo Gozzi's play was produced under the direction of Obraztsov. Elaborate settings are common.



ALADDIN'S KHAN. Eugene Speransky, a leading puppeteer, holds his puppet from the famous story.

Puppet Theaters Popular

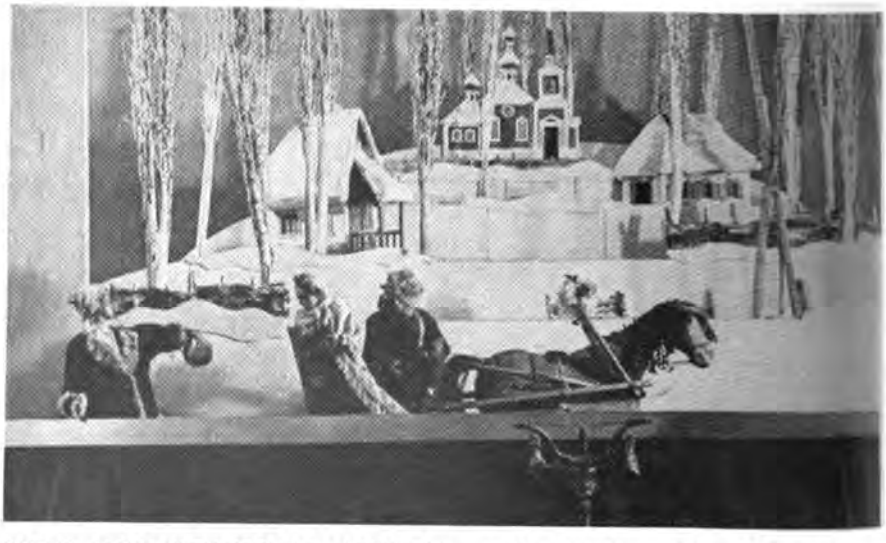
The puppet theater is a full-fledged art in the Soviet Union, where it enjoys immense popularity not only with children but with adults as well.

Sergei Obraztsov, formerly a successful actor, organized the State Puppet Theater in Moscow and is recognized as the leader in the field. The workshop of a puppet theater is an important cog and, of course, the backstage organization makes or breaks a production.

Photos on these pages show a few of the leaders in the field and present an insight into the work involved.



STUDENT'S PUPPET. Natalia Solovieva got an excellent mark for the antics of her puppet, "Dr. Aibolit."



SCENE FROM "CHRISTMAS EVE." This production from Gogol's story was directed by Sergei Obraztsov at the State Puppet Theater in Moscow.



D'ARTAGNAN'S SERVANT. This puppet was made by Yuri Degtyarev.



BEHIND THE SCENES. In some plays a single puppet is handled by several actors as is this lion in "Aladdin's Lamp."



PUPPET THEATER WORKSHOP. Artists are preparing puppets for "The Pussy's House," for very small children. Such productions always pack the theater.

A Muscovite's Diary

A Massachusetts veteran of the Second World War, who served as a bombardier and flew in the shuttle service from Italy to Poltava in the Soviet Ukraine during 1944, writes to inquire about the people of that city.

While at the moment I have no very recent word from Poltava, my files show that during 1948 the region attained the prewar level of its grain sowing area.

In the same year the industrial enterprises of Poltava were again producing railway cars, lathes, road-building machinery, equipment for the food industry, and consumer goods.

Should I get more information on Poltava's people, whom my correspondent describes as "the happiest" of any in a war-ravaged city, I will be sure to pass it along in this space.

Neolithic Finds At Lake Baikal

In contrast to all the news of modern developments, let me tell you of the find of archaeologists on the shores of Lake Baikal. They discovered some hitherto-unknown caves inhabited in the remote past by neolithic-man.

The neolithic period, or late Stone Age, is generally considered to have begun about 10,000 B.C.

Tools and instruments discovered at Lake Baikal indicate that the inhabitants of the area were good fishermen and potters, for many handsome clay utensils were uncovered.

From a geological standpoint, too, some interesting discoveries were made. It was ascertained that in those early times the river Lena flowed out of Lake Baikal, some 125 miles from its present source in the western slopes of the Baikal Mountains.

Perennial Rye Sowed in Donbas

Most of my readers will recall that articles in this magazine have discussed the growth of perennial wheat in the Soviet Union, and will no doubt be interested in knowing that a similar crop, perennial rye, was sowed over an area of 50 acres in the Donbas.

The first harvest of this crop is now in, and I have recently read a report by Director Popov of the October Revolution State Farm, where it was grown:

"Perennial rye grows again after the crop has been harvested," he wrote. "The process is repeated for four or five years. It has been acclimatized very well to Donbas conditions. The whole area yielded up to 20 cwt. per acre. Next year we plan to have 250 acres of this crop."

Tea Crop Expands By 22,000 Tons

A tea crop 22,000 tons larger than last year has been harvested on the plantations of Georgia, Azerbaijan, and the Krasnodar Region of the Russian Federation.



KRASNODAR TEA. Arpenik Kosian picks 110 to 123 pounds per day with a quota of only 44.

There were 2,000 acres more planted to tea this year than last, and another 2,500 acres will be planted this fall.

Tea processing plants in the Georgian Republic alone have put up 1,300 tons more this summer than in the first seven months of last year.

Rural Electrification To Add 12,500 Farms

Electric power, which eases the work of the collective farmer and at the same time makes his home a brighter and more comfortable place in which to live, is reaching more and more Soviet farms each month.

During 1949, a total of 12,500 collective farms are being electrified. This is twice as many as in 1948 and almost 20 times the number in the prewar year of 1940.

Rural electrification is a mass project in the USSR, and by the end of the current Five-Year Plan the total capacity of rural electric power installations in the USSR will rise to 2,000,000 kilowatts (more than seven times the 1940 figure) and electric power consumption will reach 3,000,000,000 kilowatt hours.

Some 42,000 electric motors will be installed in collective farms during the present year to mechanize threshing, winnowing, and sorting of grain, milking and sheep shearing, and to run flour mills and other auxiliary enterprises of collective farms.

Rug Weaving Grows In Byelorussia

New carpet-weaving co-operative workshops have been set up in Byelorussia and Moldavia, according to a late report. They will turn out thousands of square yards of rugs and carpets this year.

Rugs woven by Turkmenian and Uzbek craftsmen are famed throughout the world, and thousands are produced each year by the co-operatives in towns and remote villages of the Turkmen Republic. The average carpet of 72 square feet (9 x 8) contains more than 7,000,000 knots.

Some 3,000 persons are engaged in carpet-making in Armenia, and they are united in 18 co-operatives. Armenia is setting up big workshops which will produce up to 100,000 square feet of carpeting annually.

The "Muscovite" will be glad to have readers' suggestions as to subjects they would like to see covered in future "Diaries." Suggestions should be sent to "Muscovite," c/o USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington 8, D. C.

Football and Flowers

One of my correspondents, a California high-school fullback, has run across a photograph of a Soviet soccer team on the playing field holding bouquets, and asks what this signifies.

It is only a traditional custom, and I think a pleasant one: in token of friendship, and particularly in international games, our sports teams often present their opponents with flowers at the beginning of a match. As many of my readers know, we are a flower-loving people. When we elect our officials, the voting booths are likely to be flower-decked. Our children usually carry flowers to school on the first day of the new term. Any pleasant occasion is marked in this way. And since a sports match is such an occasion, the custom applies to it too.

Moscow Nears Goal In Five-Year Plan

Moscow expects to wear a new crown on November 7, at which time her industry contemplates completing the Five-Year Plan projected for 1950.

In April, 1949 Moscow's industry attained for most of the important items the average monthly level of production planned for 1950, and now all Moscow workers are putting every effort into completion of the Five-Year Plan in four years as regards total volume of output.

On August 10 the biggest tool producer in the USSR, the Moscow Caliber Machine-Tool Plant, completed its output plan for five years in three years seven months and nine days. This plant has constantly increased its production. If we take 1946 production as 100, it increased to 142 in 1947 and rose to 192 in 1948.

Socialist competition for the fulfillment of the plan for the current year by November 7, the 32nd anniversary of the Soviet State, has developed among Moscow's workers who are setting an example for all Soviet citizens.



FLORAL GREETINGS. Capt. Leonid Solovyev of Moscow's Dynamo soccer team presents bouquet to Capt. Rudolf Ilovsky of the visiting Hungarian team.

New Sports Car Hits 102 MPH

The universal trend to fast, light automobiles has brought another triumph to the Soviet motor car industry. The Minsk Highway was recently the scene of the final test of the new Soviet sports car, Zvezda 3, built by designers of the Ministry of the Car and Tractor Industry.

Equipped with a new, small 342 cubic centimeter engine of 54 horsepower, the 992 pound machine covered the measured kilometer at a speed of 164.158 kilometers per hour. This is equal to 102 miles an hour.

Seventy per cent of the parts for the Zvezda 3 are standard with the Moskvich light car and the M.72 motorcycle. This fact will speed production of the new machines.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

September 26-October 9

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from September 26 to October 9. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in two periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. and from 8:30 P.M. to 10:15 P.M.

Radio listeners may hear the 6:20-7:30 P.M. broadcast over these frequencies: 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31 and 15.39 megacycles.

The 8:30 to 10:15 P.M. programs may be heard on 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31, 15.39 and 15.41 megacycles.

The first news broadcast begins at 6:25 P.M. and runs 10 minutes. The second news broadcast is at 9:35 P.M. and runs 15 minutes. Additionally, there is a press review at 6:45 P.M. and a foreign affairs commentary at 7:18 P.M. On the second program, the press review is repeated at 9:37 P.M. There are news briefs at 10 P.M. and a commentary on topics of the day at 10:04 P.M. nightly.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, September 26 and October 3—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, September 27 and October 4—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, September 28 and October 5—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, September 29 and October 6—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, September 30 and October 7—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, October 1 and October 8—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

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HARVEST SMILE. Team Leader Clavdia Gulyashova of the Iskra Collective Farm in the Karelo-Finnish SSR has won the For Labor Merit Medal. FRONT COVER. Ripe Melon. Schoolgirl Alla Chernaya shows fruit from the farm orchard. BACK COVER. Main reading room in the Lenin Library in Moscow.

USSR

Information Bulletin

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Soviet Union Asks Immediate UN Action To Outlaw Atomic Bombs

The following is the text of the speech made by A. Y. Vyshinsky, head of the USSR delegation, to the General Assembly on September 23, 1949:



A. Y. Vyshinsky

According to the established tradition, the General Assembly starts its work with a general debate in order to make a critical survey of the ground covered, to evaluate its activities during the elapsed period, to make plans for future work, and to determine the conditions which could help the United Nations to resolve the tasks they face.

However, far from all the delegates have this understanding of their tasks and their role at this session. One of these delegates, the representative of the Kuomintang Government, Mr. Tsiang, tried yesterday to use the rostrum of the General Assembly for sordid insinuations and slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union. Having ventured into history, Mr. Tsiang has, naturally, not shown elementary truthfulness and honesty in regard to historical facts which he has flagrantly falsified and distorted. He has, for instance, concealed the truth about the fact that the Soviet Union and only the Soviet Union, having signed an agreement with China concerning the main principles for the settlement of issues between the USSR and China, was the only state to renounce as long as 25 years ago all the (tsarist) treaties which violated Chinese sovereignty. He has also concealed the truth about the fact that that agreement was the only equitable treaty to be signed with China by a great power on the basis of respect for the principle of equality and independence of China, the principle to which the great Soviet Union was, is, and always will be true. By distorting facts and making insinuations against the USSR Mr. Tsiang has given proof of one thing only—of the beastly hatred of the foundering reactionary Chinese circles, which he represents, for everything advanced and truly democratic, for everything that is being fought for today by the peoples of all countries under the leadership of their best representatives and in defense of their independence and freedom from the imperialist yoke and from arbitrary rule. But it would be unworthy of self-respecting people to enter into polemics with Mr. Tsiang and his like.

I will now go on to my main subject.

It is known that the work of the United Nations is intimately connected with the development of foreign relations among member-states of the UN, is connected with the foreign policy of these states and first and foremost of the states that play a leading part in the United Nations, which bear the principal responsibility for directing the work of the United Nations. It is

quite natural, therefore, that the policy of such members of the organization as the United States of America and Great Britain, under whose leadership functions the bloc which they have built up, cannot but influence the state of affairs in the United Nations.

The year that has elapsed since the last session has been marked by great and important developments in international life. These events show that the dominating Anglo-American majority in the General Assembly, far from striving to strengthen the United Nations and, consequently, to strenghten international co-operation, on the contrary, is directing its activities toward undermining the influence and authority and the very foundation of the organization. The facts show that the Governments of the USA and Great Britain, despite their false statements about supporting the United Nations, are in fact by-passing the United Nations, acting behind its back, and often working against the organization. This is borne out by such facts as the unlawful creation of the Interim Committee, as the establishment, in violation of the Charter, of the so-called Balkan Commission and the Commission on Korea, as the unceasing campaign against the unanimity principle which is one of the main pillars of the organization.

Text of USSR Proposal in UN Against Warmongers

Proposal of the USSR Delegation on the Condemnation of the Preparation of a New War and on the Conclusion of a Five Power Pact for the Strengthening of Peace.

THE USSR delegation on the instructions of the Soviet Government proposes that the General Assembly adopt the following decision:

"**1.** The General Assembly condemns the preparations of a new war which are being conducted in a number of countries, particularly in the United States of America and Great Britain, and which find their expression in government-encouraged war propaganda, in the armaments race, and in inflated war budgets which fall as a heavy burden on the population, in the establishment of numerous military, naval, and air bases on the territories of other countries, in the formation of military blocs of states pursuing aggressive aims in regard to the peace-loving democratic countries, and in the execution of other measures aimed at aggression.

"**2.** Just as civilized nations had long ago condemned the use for military purposes of poison gas and of bacteriological weapons as being a most heavy crime against mankind, so the General Assembly recognizes that the use of atomic weapons and other means of mass destruction of human beings is incompatible with the conscience and honor of nations and with membership in the United Nations organization, and considers any further delays in the adoption by the United Nations of practical measures for the unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons and for the establishment of an adequate and rigid international control to be inadmissible.

"**3.** The General Assembly calls upon all nations to settle their disputes and differences peacefully without resorting to the use of force or to threats of force. The General Assembly taking note, at the same time, of the unbending will and determination of the peoples to ward off the threat of a new war and to secure the maintenance of peace, as expressed in all countries in the mighty, popular movement for peace and against warmongers, and bearing in mind that the Five Powers, permanent members of the Security Council, bear primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, unanimously expresses the wish that the United States of America, Great Britain, China, France, and the Soviet Union join their efforts for this purpose and conclude among themselves a Pact for the Strengthening of Peace."

I.

North Atlantic Alliance and "Marsho Plan" Undermine UN Organization

AMONG the most significant facts of this sort is the creation on the initiative of the USA and Great Britain of the North Atlantic Alliance, which is nothing but the undermining of the United Nations. It will be recalled by everybody how the US State Department's declaration proclaimed last January that the creation of the North Atlantic Alliance had allegedly been prompted by a desire to strengthen the United Nations. The sponsors of the North Atlantic Alliance referred then to Article 51 of the Charter, providing for the right to individual or collective self-defense in case of an armed attack against a member of the organization. In reality the North Atlantic Alliance, far from being designed to serve the strengthening of the United Nations, is not serving to strengthen the United Nations but, on the contrary, is inflicting a heavy new blow on the organization and furthering its weakening. The creation of a group of states participating in the North Atlantic Alliance stands in direct contradiction to the UN Charter and represents a direct violation by member-states of the UN of the obligations undertaken by them in accordance with that Charter.

The Soviet Government has repeatedly pointed out that the formation of the North Atlantic Alliance could not be justified by references to the right of each member of the UN to individual or collective self-defense. Such a right, according to Article 51 of the Charter, may arise only in case of an armed attack against a member of the organization.

However, it is known that neither the United States, nor Great Britain, nor any other state participating in this aggressive group is in danger of an armed attack and, consequently, any references to Article 51 are absolutely groundless. Such references represent nothing but an attempt to veil the actual political significance of the North Atlantic Treaty and to deceive the public opinion of the peoples in the states participating in this Treaty as well as that of the whole world. The real political meaning of the North Atlantic Treaty and of the alliance based on that Treaty was exposed by

the Soviet Government in its memoranda of January 29 and March 31, 1949, which revealed that the aims of the North Atlantic Treaty consisted in the desire of the ruling circles of the USA and Great Britain to deprive as many states as possible of the opportunity to conduct an independent, national, internal policy and to make use of these states as an auxiliary means for the accomplishment of their aggressive plans aimed at world domination. The Soviet Government pointed out that the North Atlantic Treaty was intended at the same time to serve to "daunt states which do not agree to obey the dictates of the Anglo-American groupings of Powers that lay claim to world domination, though the untenability of such claims was once again affirmed by the Second World War which ended in the debacle of fascist Germany, which had also laid claim to world domination."

That is the real meaning of the North Atlantic Alliance, the aims and tasks of which have nothing to do with the aims and tasks of the United Nations whose Charter calls for the respect of sovereign equality of states and of their independence. The aggressive nature of the North Atlantic Alliance is also fully confirmed by the official statements made recently by such representatives of the USA as President Truman, Secretary of State Acheson, head of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, General Bradley, and others in connection with appropriations for arming the members of the North Atlantic Alliance and for carrying out other military measures directed toward the preparation of a new war.

A number of other measures, prompted by the present course of the foreign policy of the United States and Britain, are also directed toward the undermining of the United Nations. This should be said first of all in reference to the bankrupt "Marshall Plan" which forms one of the important links in the system of military-political blocs of the Western States, directed against the USSR and the People's Democracies. The sponsors of the "Marshall Plan" are carefully veiling this aim by statements to the effect that the "Marshall Plan" allegedly aims merely at rendering the Western European States economic assistance. The "Marshall Plan" has meant the splitting of Europe into two camps. This plan, by hampering the development of national industry in the Western European States, is actually leading to the liquidation of the national sovereignty of those countries. It directs the Western European States not along the path of rehabilitation and development of their national economy but along the path of adapting it to the requirements of the American capitalist monopolies. The "Marshall Plan," undoubtedly, has brought considerable advantages to the big American capitalist monopolies whose profits in 1947 amounted to 18,000,000,000 dollars, and in 1948 to 21,000,000,000 dollars. But it is now an open secret that the "Marshall Plan" not only failed to improve the economy of Western Europe, as its sponsors and admirers boasted it would, but has undermined it completely. To confirm this fact it is sufficient to refer to the report of the UN Secretariat on the world economic situation, published in June-July, 1949. This report clearly shows that the output of industrial production during the first three months of 1949 declined sharply in all the countries of Western Europe. At the same time those countries experienced a rapid growth of unemployment. In France the number of unemployed during this period increased one and one-half times, in the American and British Zones of occupation in Germany it increased nearly twofold, in Holland and Norway twofold, etc. Unemployment is known to have increased and is continuing to grow in the United States where the number of unemployed is over 4,000,000. The increase of unemployment in the USA is also referred to in the above-mentioned report of the UN Secretariat. The "Marshall Plan" has inflicted a painful blow on the working people of the "Marshallized" countries, having brought about a decrease in their purchasing power and their further impoverishment.

II.

New Achievements in Economic and Cultural Development in USSR and People's Democracies

In contrast to the existing situation in the Western European countries which bear the brunt of the so-called "Marshall Plan" aid, the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy are successfully fulfilling their plans for the rehabilitation and further development of their national economies.

The Soviet Union is confidently going ahead along the path of further development of its economy and is continuously strengthening its economic power and raising the cultural and material standard of living of the Soviet people.

While in the capitalist countries, and especially in the "Marshallized" ones, the economic situation is deteriorating from day to day, and their economy is suffering a steady decrease, the standard of living is going down, real wages are falling, while the profits of the capitalists, as we noted above, are growing. In the Soviet Union and in the countries of people's democracy, on the contrary, we observe a powerful upsurge in all branches of their national economies, together with great progress in the cultural and material welfare of the population. From the recently published report of the Central Statistical Administration on economic development in the USSR during the second quarter of 1949, it is evident that industrial output in the USSR has increased by 20 per cent as compared to the same period of last year. The number of workers is growing, labor productivity is steadily rising, the prices of goods for mass consumption are decreasing, the real wages of the working people are going up together with the purchasing power of the population.

The achievements of the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy in the rehabilitation of their national economies are also referred to in the aforementioned report of the United Nations Secretariat on the world economic situation, which has to acknowledge that in contrast to the countries of Western Europe and of the whole world, industrial and agricultural production in the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies continued to increase steadily during the first three months of 1949.

III.

Policy of USA and Britain Aims at Preparation for Another War

The policy of the United States of America and Great Britain directed, as we have noted above, toward weakening and even undermining the United Nations, is the principal reason for the absolutely unsatisfactory state of affairs in such important UN bodies

as the Security Council, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Commission on Conventional Armaments, the Military Staff Committee, the Economic and Social Council, and others. In all these bodies the USA and Great Britain, pursuing aims which have nothing in common with the aims and tasks of the United Nations and relying on an obedient majority, are trying to exercise the method of dictate and that of imposing their decisions on other states. As a result a body as important as, for example, the Atomic Energy Commission, has for almost four years not been carrying out the decisions of the General Assembly on the drafting of measures aimed at the prohibition of atomic weapons and the establishment of international control over atomic energy in order to prevent its use for purposes of war. Such a situation arose in the Atomic Energy Commission as a result of continuous attempts on the part of the USA and Great Britain to impose on the Commission their plan for international control, to which no nation cherishing its independence and national sovereignty could agree.

For the same reasons no results have been yielded by the Conventional Armaments Commission, which was entrusted with the important task of working out measures for the reduction of armaments and armed forces.

As far as the Economic and Social Council is concerned, it pays no attention whatsoever to such important problems in the field of international economic co-operation as assistance in the rehabilitation of the economy of the countries which suffered from the war, as the question of trade-union rights, as the question of combating unemployment which is being felt more and more in capitalist countries and which dooms millions of people to ruin, poverty, and hunger. Proper attention is not given to all these questions by the Economic and Social Council which prefers to busy itself with such "problems" as that of the harm of chewing coca leaves.

Equally unsatisfactory is the state of affairs in other United Nations bodies. One cannot put up with such a state of affairs. The United Nations organization must put right the situation which has arisen, it must take steps to eliminate the obstacles which are hampering its bodies in carrying on their work in a normal way, in order to accomplish the important and responsible tasks facing the organization.

The Soviet Union considers it necessary to state, however, that an improvement of the situation in the United Nations organization is possible only provided all the members of the organization observe the Charter and its principles, taking care to strengthen the authority of the organization instead of weakening the foundation upon which the United Nations organization rests while pursuing narrow group aims which have nothing in common with the aims of the United Nations designed to strengthen international co-operation, peace, and the security of nations. The United States and Great Britain, as well as certain other countries moving in the wake of the Anglo-American bloc, are pursuing contrary aims—not co-operation and the development of friendly relations among nations, but the undermining of this co-operation, the creation of aggressive military blocs, the preparation of a new war. While pursuing these aims the United States and Great Britain are carrying on a frantic armaments race, inflating military budgets, establishing ever new military bases on the territories of other states, and taking other measures for the preparation of a new war, and all this is accompanied by unbridled war propaganda which is being encouraged by these Governments.

One may form an idea of the frantic armaments race in the USA from the figures of direct appropriations for military purposes in that country which amount to 14,300,000,000 dollars for 1950, as against 11,000,000,000 dollars in 1949, whereas in the prewar years the direct appropriations for military purposes in the USA were: 1,100,000,000 dollars in 1936; 1,200,000,000 dollars both in 1937 and 1938; i.e. the direct appropriations for military purposes in the USA in 1950 are 12 times as great as the military appropriations in the years directly preceding the Second World War.

At the same time the appropriations for public health, public education, and social security in the USA amount to only 2,300,000,000 dollars.

Today the armaments race is also characteristic of Great Britain, where budget expenditures for military purposes are growing year by year and where Goering's slogan, "guns instead of butter," receives at the present time a wide circulation in the ruling circles.

Notwithstanding the fact that the war has long ended, the USA, far from liquidating the hundreds of military bases it had built in all parts of the world during the war, is continuing to build ever new military, naval, and air bases. The USA and Great Britain have created joint military staffs consisting of the representatives of those states which are members of aggressive blocs now busily drawing up plans for a new war, giving a prominent part in those plans to atomic weapons, on which the warmongers are pinning their main hopes. Is it surprising that, this being the situation, the United States of America and Great Britain refuse to conclude agreements for the prohibition of atomic weapons, preferring to do without such agreements in order to have a free hand? It will be recalled that civilized nations long ago condemned the use of poison gas in wartime for the mass annihilation of human beings and renounced the use of such a weapon. As far as atomic weapons are concerned, however, the Governments of the USA and Great Britain do not agree to follow this path and to renounce the use of this weapon of aggression intended for the mass annihilation of people.

As regards war propaganda, this propaganda, in spite of the resolution unanimously adopted by the General Assembly in 1947 condemning war propaganda and warmongers, far from ceasing, is being carried out in the USA and Great Britain with even greater insolence and on an ever larger scale with the obvious connivance and under the sponsorship of the American ruling circles who are deliberately fomenting this propaganda. One cannot help noting that one of the aims being pursued by this is to justify in the eyes of the masses of people in the USA and Great Britain the military preparations that are being carried out in those countries and to make use of war propaganda and war hysteria as a means of pressure for the increase of military appropriations. This was frankly stated in the magazine *U. S. News & World Report*. In its August issue one may read the following confession: "Aid abroad is harder to sell this year

than last. War scare is having to be drummed up again to excite interest in a gift of arms to other nations. War talk is artificial, phony, but it is regarded as necessary to get Congress stirred up enough to produce a favorable vote."

One may easily imagine the amount of lies, slander, and base insinuations which are being circulated by professional liars and falsifiers in order better to fulfill the order given by the incendiaries of a new war.

IV.
USSR Guards the Peace and Security of Nations

SUCH is the policy of the USA and Great Britain designed to achieve world domination.

"The policy of the present leaders of the USA and Great Britain," stated the head of the Soviet Government, J. V. Stalin, "is a policy of aggression, a policy of the unleashing of a new war."

This policy is being opposed by the policy of the Soviet Union, the policy of peace and co-operation among all countries desiring such co-operation, the policy of supporting the United Nations organization which, according to the just expression of the head of the Soviet Government, J. V. Stalin, is "a serious instrument for the maintenance of peace and international security."

The Soviet Union is faithful to the principles of international co-operation. The Soviet Union has been and is opposing the formation of military blocs and aggressive military groups.

At the plenary meeting of the first session of the General Assembly in 1946, the Soviet delegation declared that the recognition by the Soviet Union of the principles of international co-operation expresses a firm will for world peace and the readiness for peaceful competition of state and social systems in the field of social and economic affairs. The Soviet delegation declared that there are no waverings or doubts in the minds of the Soviet people as to the fact that peace among nations, broad and friendly co-operation, fully correspond to the interests of the Soviet Union and cannot but correspond to the interests of all peaceful countries and peoples.

In 1934 the leader of the peoples of the Soviet Union J. V. Stalin said: "Our foreign policy is clear. It is a policy of maintaining peace and of strengthening trade relations with all countries. The USSR is not thinking of threatening anyone and even less of attacking anyone. We stand for peace and are defending the cause of peace. But we are not afraid of threats and are ready to answer the warmongers blow for blow."

Five years later, in March, 1939, while speaking of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, J. V. Stalin once again pointed out: "We stand for peace and for strengthening business ties with all countries; we are maintaining and will continue to maintain this position insofar as these countries maintain the same relations with the Soviet Union, insofar as they do not attempt to violate the interests of our country."

The Soviet Union now, as before, stands true to the principles expressed in these words of its great leader. While carrying out its foreign policy, the Soviet Union invariably fights for the cause of peace and exposes the incendiaries of a new war who are ready to hurl upon the peaceful nations new and even more terrible disasters.

At this time when the mobilization

Text of Tass Statement On Atomic Energy

On September 23, President Truman announced that, according to data at the disposal of the Government of the USA, an atomic explosion had taken place in the USSR during one of the recent weeks. Simultaneously similar statements were made by the British and Canadian Governments.

Following the publication of these statements, in the American, British and Canadian press, and also in the press of other countries, there appeared numerous statements spreading alarm among broad public circles.

In this connection TASS is authorized to state the following:

In the Soviet Union, as is known, large-scale construction works are under way—construction of hydroelectric power stations, mines, canals, and roads—which necessitate much blasting with the application of the most up-to-date technical means.

Since this blasting work has taken place and is taking place rather frequently in various parts of the country, it is possible that this might attract attention beyond the boundaries of the Soviet Union.

As for the production of atomic energy, TASS deems it necessary to recall the fact that on November 6, 1947, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, V. M. Molotov, had already made a statement concerning the secret of the atomic bomb, saying that "this secret ceased to exist long ago."

This statement signified that the Soviet Union had already discovered the secret of the atomic weapon and had this weapon at its disposal.

Scientific circles of the United States of America regarded this statement by V. M. Molotov as bluff, considering that the Russians would not be able to master the atomic weapon earlier than the year 1952.

They were mistaken, however, since the Soviet Union had found out the secret of the atomic weapon as early as 1947.

As for the alarm that is being spread in this connection by certain foreign circles, there are not the slightest grounds for alarm.

It should be pointed out that, although the Soviet Government has the atomic weapon at its disposal, it adheres and intends to adhere hereafter to its old position in favor of the unconditional prohibition of the use of the atomic weapon.

Concerning control over the atomic weapon, it has to be said that this control will be essential in order to check up on the fulfillment of the decision on the prohibition of the atomic weapon.

Budapest Trial Was Victory for Peace, Says Pravda Editorial

Pravda says editorially, in part:

THE Budapest trial strikes a blow at the camp of imperialism, and convincingly demonstrates the victory of the democratic camp, the growth and consolidation of the forces of socialism in the counties of people's democracy.

The trial exhaustively and fully proved that the imperialist plotters pursued the aim of overthrowing the people's democratic system in Hungary and the other countries of people's democracy, of restoring in them the capitalist order, of converting these countries into colonies of imperialism and bridgeheads for a new war. . . .

This is not the first time that world reaction has made an attempt to overthrow the system of people's democracy in the countries of Central and Southeastern Europe, by organizing and arming against the people all the remnants of the defeated exploiting classes. . . .

With the assistance of these traitors and the reactionary parties, the imperialist circles intended to crush the power of the people, to shed the blood of the working people in the countries of people's democracy, to return these countries to the capitalist road and to set up in them fascist regimes.

But these plans of the imperialists have failed. The working people in the countries of people's democracy, under the leadership of their Communist and Workers' Parties, saw through the plans of the imperialists in time, exposed their representatives and traitors of the people. Having met with failure in their attempts to overthrow the people's democratic system with the assistance of reactionary parties, the imperialist organizers of the plot laid their hopes on Tito's fascist clique, hoping that with its assistance they would be able to crush the people's democratic power in the countries of Central and Southeast Europe, to wrench these countries away from the camp of democracy and line them up in the imperialist front.

The imperialist plotters chose the Tito clique as their tools in order to provide a cunning camouflage for their subversive activities. With the aid of Tito's espionage gang, which used demagogy about "socialism" as a screen, they thought to strike a blow at the very heart of the people's democratic system by injecting their espionage poison into the Communist and Workers' Parties. The imperialists need the "socialism" of Tito to deceive the people.

The London *Times* recently let out accidentally that "Titoism remains a force, however, only so long as Tito can claim to be a Communist." Tito's imperialist masters gave his gang instructions to gather around themselves all available reactionary forces for the struggle against the people's system.

Thus the Budapest trial has shown that the forces of imperialist reaction, the remnants of the defeated exploiting classes in the countries of people's democracy, the hired spies and murderers from Tito's fascist clique, and the traitors of the Hungarian people united to realize the plans of the criminal plot. . . .

The experience of these countries demonstrates once more that the transition to socialism is inevitably connected with a sharpening of the class struggle. . . .

The Budapest trial has ended. The court has brought in the verdict, expressing the will of the people, against the gang of spies and murderers and has branded their imperialist masters. The plans of the imperialists have collapsed. The spies of Budapest and Belgrade have been exposed. This is a great victory for the Hungarian people, a great victory for the camp of peace, democracy and socialism.

The recently established people's power, fulfilling the functions of proletarian dictatorship, is mercilessly destroying its enemies and vigilantly guarding the interests of the people. . . .

Inspired by the world historic victories of the Soviet Union, armed with its great experience of the victorious building of socialism, the working people of the countries of people's democracy are looking with confidence to the future and, overcoming all difficulties in their path, are successfully laying the foundations of socialism.

Vyshinsky

(Continued from page 593)

of the aggressive forces continues, the Soviet Union considers it a duty to raise its voice once again against the warmongers and the preparation of a new war, to raise its voice in defense of peace and the security of nations. A mighty mass movement for peace is constantly developing and expanding in all countries. The democratic forces standing for peace are growing a hundred times faster than the black array of warmongers. The determination of the democratic forces to resist the base deeds of imperialist aggressors is also constantly increasing. It is the duty of the United Nations, which have in the Charter of their organization proclaimed their determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and to unite their strength to maintain international peace and security, to add their voices to the voices of millions and millions of peoples who are opposing war and standing for peace and friendship among nations.

The Soviet delegation, on the instructions of the Soviet Government, calls upon the General Assembly to take responsibility for enforcing measures aimed at strengthening peace and eliminating the threat of a new war which is being prepared by the aggressive blocs of states headed by the USA and Great Britain.

On the instructions of the Soviet Government, the delegation of the USSR submits the following proposals for adoption by the General Assembly.

(The text of the proposals appears on the second page of this article.)

Treaty Denounced By USSR

CULMINATING a series of notes exchanged between the USSR and the Tito regime of Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union delivered the note at the right to the Yugoslav per interim chargé d'affaires in Moscow, terminating the 1945 treaty of friendship.

The sharply-worded Soviet notes appeared in the issues of the *USSR Information Bulletin* dated August 12, August 26, September 9, and September 23.

In the first, the Soviet Government showed that Tito had secretly negotiated with the British concerning Austria; another documented the charge that Tito had betrayed his people by relinquishing claims to Austria; the next demanded that anti-Soviet arrests in Yugoslavia be halted. The last previous note reviewed the entire situation and said Tito could expect neither respect nor courtesy.

Tito in one of his speeches declared that he would "go his own road to socialism."

On September 28 Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Gromyko received the Yugoslav per interim chargé d'affaires in the USSR and handed him the following note:

"In the course of the trial, which ended in Budapest on September 24, of the state criminal and spy Rajk and his accomplices, who simultaneously were agents of the Yugoslav Government, it was revealed that the Yugoslav Government had already for a long time been conducting hostile, subversive activity against the Soviet Union hypocritically camouflaged by mendacious statements about friendship with the Soviet Union.

"The trial in Budapest has also shown that the leaders of the Yugoslav Government have conducted and continue their hostile and subversive work against the USSR not only upon their own initiative, but also on direct instructions from foreign imperialist circles.

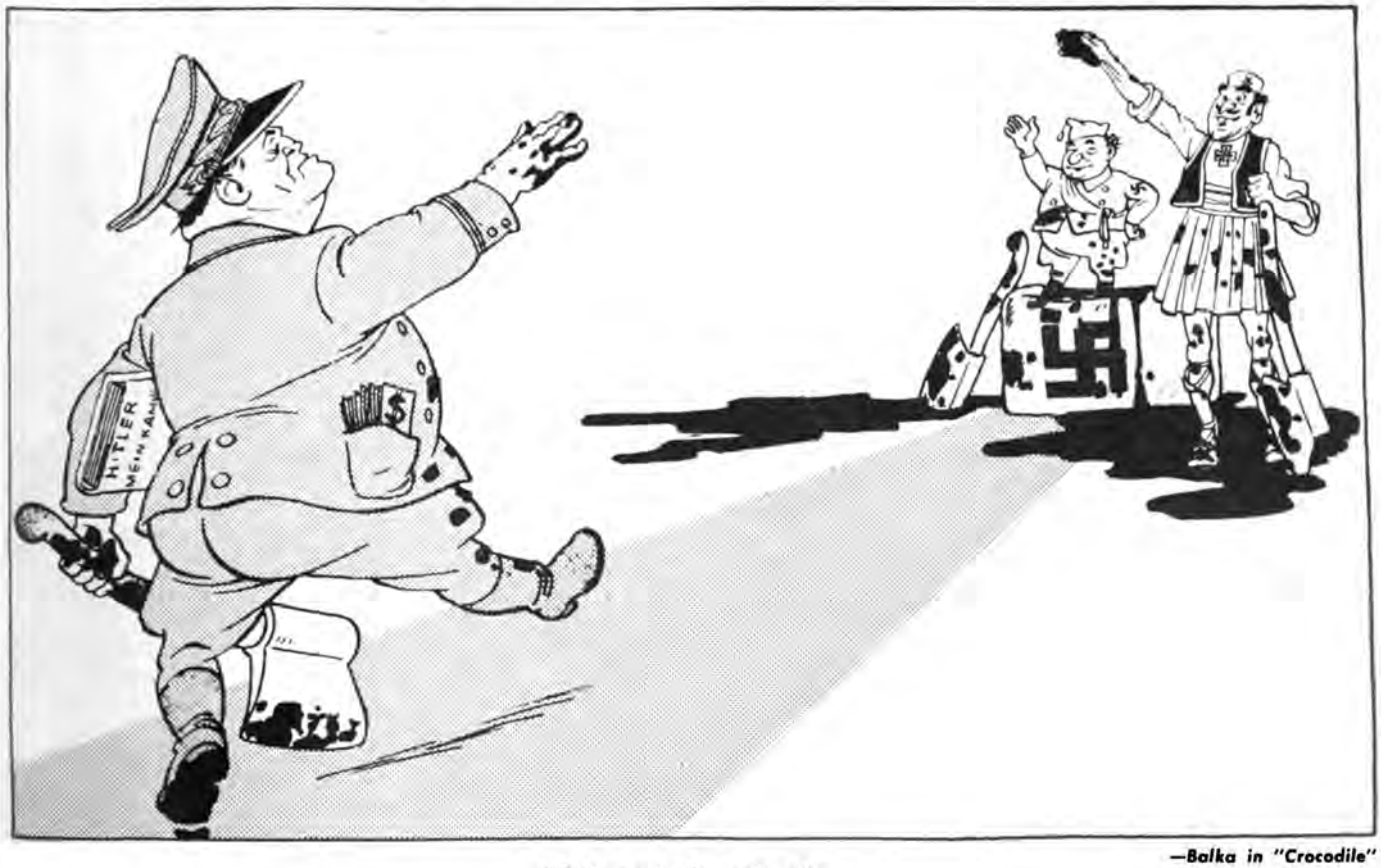
"The facts disclosed at this trial have shown that the present-day Yugoslav Government is fully dependent on foreign imperialist circles and that it has become an instrument of their aggressive policy, a fact which has actually led to the liquidation of the sovereignty and independence of the Yugoslav Republic.

"All of these facts show that the treaty of friendship, mutual assistance, and postwar co-operation between the USSR and Yugoslavia concluded April 11, 1945, has been rudely trampled upon and torn to pieces by the present-day Yugoslav Government.

"On the aforestated grounds the Soviet Government declares that the Soviet Union considers itself henceforth free from the obligations proceeding from the aforementioned treaty.

"On behalf of the USSR Government,

"Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Gromyko."



—Balka in "Crocodile"

"Going His Own Road"

Stability of Soviet Ruble Emphasized By Capitalist Monetary Crisis

THE recent fluctuation of world currencies in the wake of the devaluation of the British pound sterling has thrown into high relief the position of the Soviet ruble as a currency of extraordinary stability.

The ruble has a history of stability and rising purchasing power unique among the moneys of modern states. From 1924, when the first Soviet monetary reform was effected, until the beginning of the Second World War, Soviet currency was the most stable in the world. When the 1929-1934 economic crisis raged in the capitalist countries, it was the only stable currency in the world.

During the period of the Second Five-Year Plan (1933-1937) real wages in the USSR more than doubled as industry was reorganized and expanded, agriculture consolidated on a collective basis, and industrial productivity increased under the impetus of the newly-formed Stakhanovite movement.

Although capitalist economies suffered a new crisis at the end of 1937, the Soviet economy knew no such difficulty, and the ruble remained stable and continued to increase in value as the national wealth mounted.

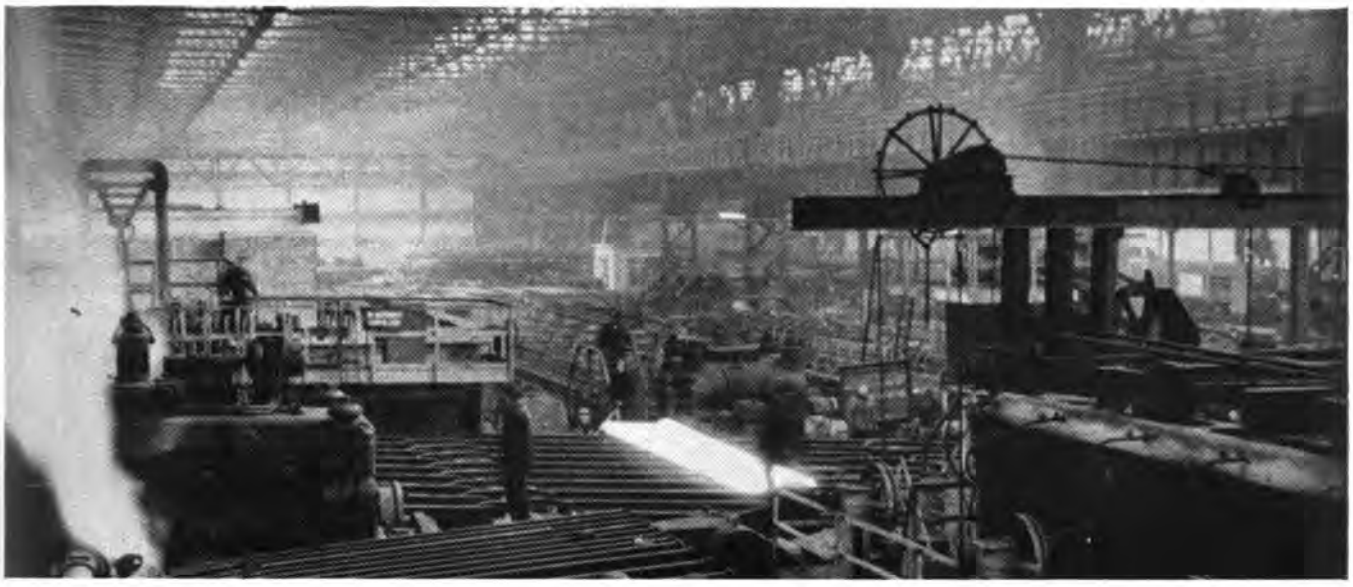
Only during the Second World War, a cataclysm which came close to wrecking the economies of some other countries, did the ruble depreciate somewhat in value as the result of the huge war expenditures, totaling 550,000,000,000 rubles, and the great damage, estimated at 679,000,000,000 rubles, which represents direct destruction caused by the German invasion of the USSR. Even under these circumstances, however, the amount of money in circulation rose only 2.4 times.

This was quickly rectified as the Soviet economy regained a peacetime footing. The postwar monetary reform of December, 1947, normalized currency circulation. Subsequent price reductions, together with this money reform, had increased the purchasing power of the ruble by 41 per cent by the summer of 1948. By the end of March, 1948, real wages had increased by 51 per cent over those of the first three months of 1947, and by the end of 1948 V. M. Molotov was able to report (November 6, 1948) that real wages had more than doubled over 1947 figures, while the purchasing power of the ruble had doubled.

There were subsequent price reduc-



BUYING POWER. Shoppers find that their pay buys more than it used to as prices drop. One of the well-stocked food stores in Moscow.



EXPANDING INDUSTRY. Soviet capital construction is tremendous. A shop of the Nikopol Steel Mill, wrecked during the war and now rebuilt.

tions on retail goods, each, of course, increasing the buying power of the ruble. After the most recent of these, that of March, 1949, Minister of Finance A. G. Zverev said in his report on the budget to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR that "as a result of the new reduction of prices [together with previous reductions] the population of our country will gain nearly 71,000,000,000 rubles in the course of a year" [in savings on the cost of commodities].

This process can be expected to continue as the Soviet economy makes new advances.

What lies behind this remarkable stability of the ruble and its constantly enhancing value?

The factors which lead to devaluation of other currencies do not exist in the USSR. The economic crisis is unknown to the planned Soviet economy. The "price-cutting" economic warfare of imperialism, the fight for foreign markets and other drains of capitalism are unknown.

The export of capital, a basic characteristic of imperialism, is of course alien to the Soviet system. The ruble is not tied to any foreign currency; international trade is conducted by the USSR either by means of trade balances, or in gold.

Soviet currency is backed not only by reserves of gold and other precious metals, but by the whole publicly-owned industrial and natural wealth of the USSR. Joseph Stalin has explained it thus:

"What guarantees the stability of the Soviet ruble, if one has in mind, of course, the organized market which is of decisive importance in the country's trade turnover . . . ? Of course, not only the gold reserves. The stability of Soviet currency is guaranteed first and foremost by the tremendous masses of commodities in the hands of the State, which are released into trade channels at stable prices. What economist can deny that such security, which is the case only in the USSR, affords greater real guarantee of stability than any gold reserve?"

The economy of the USSR is steadily forging upward; the wealth which secures the ruble is constantly increasing.

The national income of the USSR constantly mounts as the publicly-owned industry expands.

During the First Five-Year Plan, completed in 1932, its fourth year, the



REBUILDING. The great damage done by the German invasion, which would have crippled a less resilient economy for decades, has been largely effaced. Reconstruction work at Kiev, the Ukrainian capital.

volume of industrial production grew to 334 per cent as compared with that of tsarist Russia before the First World War. Late in 1932, the index of industrial production stood at 219 per cent compared with the first year of the Plan. Labor productivity grew during this period by 38 per cent. This was at a time when capitalist economies were in the grip of an economic depression accompanied by a disastrous production decline.

During the period of the Second Five-Year Plan, production continued to rise. In 1937, industrial production had increased by 120.6 per cent in comparison with 1932 figures, while labor productivity rose during the same period by 82 per cent.

In the three years of the Third Five-Year Plan which preceded the outbreak of the Second World War, industrial production in the USSR increased in comparison with 1937 by 45 per cent.

During the course of the war (1941 to 1945) industrial production in the eastern regions of the USSR doubled. During the war years of 1942, 1943 and 1944, 2,250 large factories were built and put into operation in the eastern part of the country, and more than 6,000 factories were rehabilitated in liberated areas.

But Soviet industrial production not only rises continuously; this rise also increases in tempo. Gross industrial output since the war had increased by 20 per cent in 1946; by 22 per cent in 1947; and by 27 per cent in 1948.

In 1948 the level of the whole of the national economy, despite the destruction caused by the war, surpassed the prewar 1940 level in all decisive respects. The 1940 index was surpassed in national income, industrial output, freight turnover of transport, volume of capital construction, number of employed persons, and labor productivity.



MECHANIZATION. Its progress is tremendous in both industry and agriculture. This is the new KS-10 self-propelled mowing machine which won designer Fyodor Volkov a Stalin Prize.

In June, 1949, average daily industrial output exceeded the prewar 1940 average by 41 per cent. This means that Soviet industry is already approaching the production levels set for 1950, the final year of the current Five-Year Plan.

Though every ruble in the Soviet worker's pay envelope will now buy more than twice what it would in 1947, and though the number of rubles in the average week's pay has also considerably increased, the Soviet people continue to work for even greater consolidation of their economy. A drive for economical operation of industry has been carried on this year to further enrich the national economy and thus increase the general welfare and further raise the living standard.

Zverev, in his report on the budget, said: "Every Soviet man and woman should remember that the stricter the regime of economy which is enforced, the swifter will proceed the consolidation of the ruble, the swifter will improve the well-being of the people."

In its report covering the second quarter of 1949, the Central Statistical Administration noted that: "The plan for the reduction of production costs of industrial output for the first and second quarters of 1949 was overfulfilled."

Behind the stability of the ruble stands the labor of the Soviet people, a people who have built their country in a little more than three decades into an industrial giant, serene and strong in confidence of an even more splendid and richer future.



ADVANCING AGRICULTURE. Crop yields constantly rise. Stakhanovite cotton-pickers of Uzbekistan.

Contentment Brings Results

Honored and Well Paid, Scientists of USSR Are Encouraged by the State

By Academician Alexander Topchiyev

Chief Scientific Secretary of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

IN the Soviet Union scientists do not struggle alone and against man-imposed obstacles to release the buried wonders of nature for the benefit of mankind. On the contrary, they enjoy the deep esteem of the whole population, and the Soviet Government is always on the alert to encourage and help them.

Every year the Soviet Government marks the work and the achievements of the best and foremost representatives of the Soviet State in all branches of life by awarding them Stalin Prizes. Thus, in 1948, 800 scientists and engineers were awarded Stalin Prizes of the first, second, and third degree (200,000, 100,000 and 50,000 rubles each). Their work covered every branch of science: physics, chemistry, mathematics, economics, medicine, astronomy, and others. The annual publication of the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR concerning the Stalin Prizes has become the festival of progressive Soviet science. Stalin Prizes were instituted by the Soviet Government in honor of the sixtieth birthday of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

The recognition accorded scientists has existed throughout the entire history of the Soviet State. During the civil war when the young Soviet republic was impoverished, on the initiative of Lenin and Stalin and in accordance with their direct instructions, a special committee to aid scientists was created in the country. This committee concerned itself with the organization of laboratories for scientists and with improving their living conditions.

Lenin always found the time to see about the publication of the works of the Russian scientist, Climent Timiryazev, the great agronomist, or to help organize a laboratory for Academician S. Lebedev, who discovered a method of producing synthetic rubber.



THROUGHOUT THE LAND. The eastern USSR, where before the Revolution the people were forced into illiteracy, is now, like the rest of the country, the home of science and culture. A lecture by K. K. Yudakhin, the Turkic scholar, at the Kirghiz branch of the Academy of Sciences.



RESEARCH FACILITIES. Scientists are generously provided with everything necessary for their work. A laboratory of the Institute of Zoology of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

It was Stalin's suggestion that the Soviet Government should issue a decision to increase the salaries of scientific research workers in the difficult years of the war with fascism when all the resources of the Soviet land were mobilized for war needs.

Soviet scientists have no financial worries. Academicians, corresponding members of the Academy of Sciences, professors, and research workers are highly paid in the USSR. For example, an academician, even if he holds no office in any scientific institution, receives 5,000 rubles a month; a corresponding member under similar circumstances receives 2,500 rubles. But since all academicians and corresponding members hold administrative offices, their salaries are considerably higher.

A senior research worker—a doctor of sciences—receives a monthly salary of 4,000 rubles. If he heads a department or laboratory in an institute, his salary is raised to 6,000 rubles; if he heads an institute, he receives 8,000 rubles.

The average salary of a college teacher in the USSR is not lower than 4,000 to 5,000 rubles a month.

All research workers, all men of science in the USSR receive priority with regard to housing. In Moscow alone, for instance, within the past few years several dozen apartment houses have been built for scientists. Quite recently the Moscow Soviet of Workers' Deputies received instructions from the Soviet Government to assign an extra large number of apartments for scientific and research workers.

Not long ago the Soviet Government gratuitously presented the academicians and corresponding members with country houses and large garden plots of land for their permanent and personal use. These country houses are situated in the pleasantest parts of the Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and other districts.



MEDICAL FACILITIES. A Moscow polyclinic for scientists. Like other Soviet citizens, they pay nothing for medical care and specialized treatment.

In each large Soviet city where there are scientific research institutes and colleges, special clubs, or Homes for Scientists, as they are called, are organized to provide the scientists with places where they can arrange scientific meetings and discussions in the various branches of knowledge. The clubs are also used for rest and leisure. Theaters and philharmonic societies give plays and concerts in the clubs for scientists. In addition to the clubs there are 50 rest homes and sanatoriums for scientists in the Soviet Union.

Huge libraries are at the service of research workers in the USSR. These provide the scientists, free of charge, personally or by mail, with any literature that he may require.

Training young Soviet scientists is considered a task of primary importance and is fulfilled first of all by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the republican academies. Many postgraduates are preparing to take their

loctor's or master's degree work in the nstitutions of these bodies.

Among the postgraduate students of he Academy of Sciences of the USSR ire the representatives of 54 nationalities including Russians, Ukrainians, Kazakhs, Kirghizians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Buryats, and Yakuts.

Each postgraduate student receives a large monthly allowance. They make use of the equipment in the institutes and laboratories free of charge; they are assigned to the most outstanding Soviet scientists for consultation and guidance. All postgraduate students are provided with apartments.

The works of Soviet scientists are broadly popularized in the country. There are special publishing houses for this purpose at the disposal of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the republican and special academies. Here both major works and journals are printed. The publishing house of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR alone published 500 books and 50 journals last year. The works published by the Academy in 1948 significantly surpass in number those of 1940.

The most gratifying aspect of science in the Soviet Union is the interest all Soviet citizens display in the day-to-day work of scientists and in every new achievement. This was particularly evident last year when the problems of biology were discussed at a session of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences. These discussions greatly interested the Soviet people who heartily welcomed the brilliant victory of the creative, materialistic Michurin trend in biology.

In January of this year a session of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR devoted to the history of Soviet science was held in Leningrad. Hundreds of representatives of Leningrad factories, teachers, and Soviet army officers attended the meetings where reports were made on mathematics, physics, geography, biology and on various special problems.

Supported by their people and Government, Soviet scientists work unhampered by outside pressures or the need to pamper the vanity of some rich individual as is the case in other countries.

This bulwark—the Government and the people—accounts for the zeal with which Soviet scientists work, for the greatness of their contributions.



HONORED BY THE PEOPLE. Olga Podvysotskaya, shown here at a lecture, is one of the many scientists honored by election to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.



HOUSING. Pleasant apartments are made available to scientists. A house for scientists at Kiev.



VACATION FACILITIES. L. Kogonas, a scientist in the field of tuberculosis (center) with fellow-vacationers at one of the famous Soviet health resorts.



CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT. The All-Soviet Book Chamber receives copies of every book published in the USSR. The books are immediately catalogued and classified and information about them sent to every library in the Soviet Union.

Racks of USSR's 250,000 Libraries Hold 500 Million Volumes

The insatiable hunger for knowledge of the vast Soviet population is in part satisfied by 250,000 libraries containing more than 500,000,000 volumes.

There is no village or collective farm so remote or inaccessible that it does not contain a library. In the prewar year of 1938 there were 14,000 special and scientific libraries and 78,000 public libraries in rural areas alone. Where permanent buildings are impractical, mobile units supply the population. Large factories have their own libraries for their employees which function as branches of large libraries in their vicinity.

Libraries in the USSR are kept posted on the latest publications by the All-Soviet Book Chamber which keeps up-to-date bibliographies on all subjects. Several copies of every book published in the USSR are sent here daily for cataloguing, and the Book Chamber in turn sends day-to-day information on what it receives to every library in the country.

In the process of establishing national equality in the Soviet Union, the ancient cultures of all its peoples were brought to life again, and many of the libraries are filled with rare, old works. The Public Library of the Georgian SSR, for instance, contains an eighth century volume written by hand in Georgian ecclesiastical characters. Other libraries contain rare editions dating back to the sixteenth century.

The Lenin Library in Moscow is one of the largest in the world. If stretched end to end its shelves would cover more than 155 miles. Each day 1,000 books by Soviet and foreign authors are added to the already fabulous collection.

Many libraries were wholly or partially destroyed during the war, but the damage is fast being remedied—the buildings are being repaired and the shelves restocked—for in the Soviet Union books and libraries are an important part of everyday life.



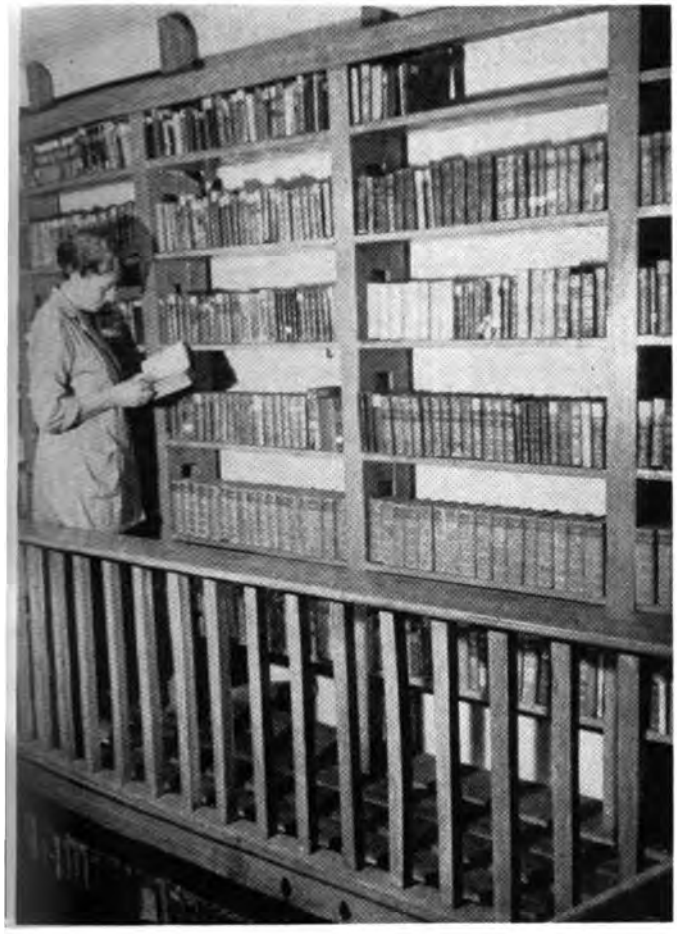
MINSK LIBRARY. Millions of books were destroyed by the fascists in 1941, but restoration is proceeding rapidly.



CARD INDEX. A schoolteacher selects the works he needs from the file.



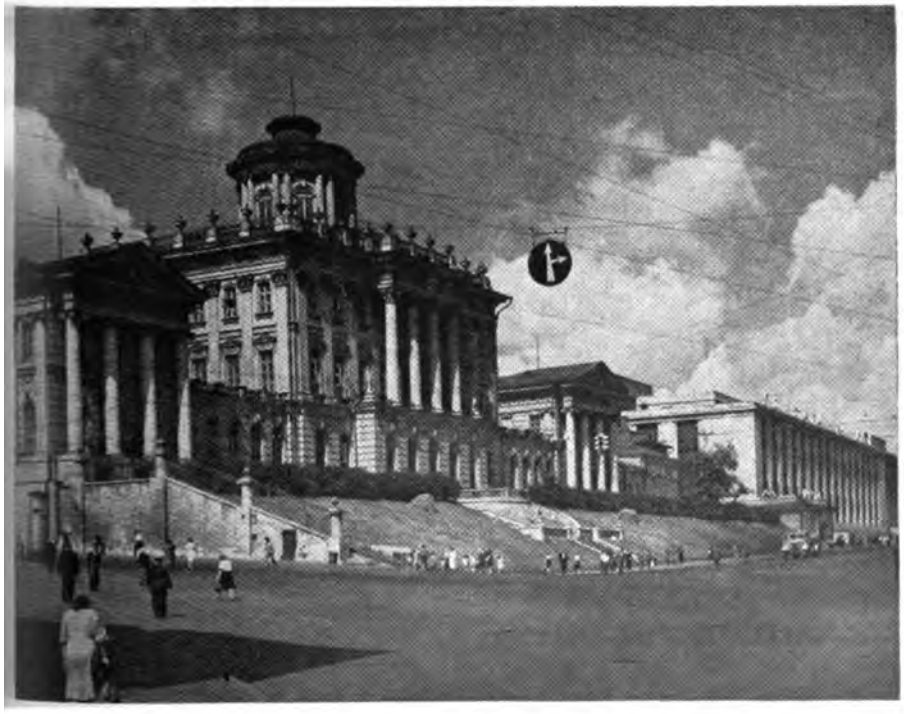
"OPEN" SHELVES. A special portion of the Lenin Library is set aside for readers doing research.



RARE COLLECTION. The Georgian Public Library has a special section for valuable books and manuscripts.



SPECIAL EXHIBIT. Exhibit on the life of Lenin for Moscow school children in the Lenin Library.



LENIN LIBRARY. The buildings of this tremendous treasury of knowledge occupy a square block. Bibliographies are supplied on any subject on request. The library contains books to please the tastes of all.



SALTYKOV-SHCHEDRIN LIBRARY. At Leningrad, it is the Lenin Library's chief rival in size.



READING ROOM. There are many like this in a Moscow park.



UDEGEI READING ROOM. In 32 years this once primitive people bridged the gap to a truly cultured and creative life.



MOSCOW UNIVERSITY. The prewar year
sons in the USSR. This univer



ENGINEERS' CLUB IN THE DONBAS. Comfortable chairs, good lighting, and a well-stocked library nearby form the proper setting in which to catch up on reading. Journals, textbooks, technical literature, novels, and newspapers are available for the asking, and the mining engineers and their families enjoy many pleasant hours here.



oasted one library for every 2,190 per-
contains 2,000,000 volumes.



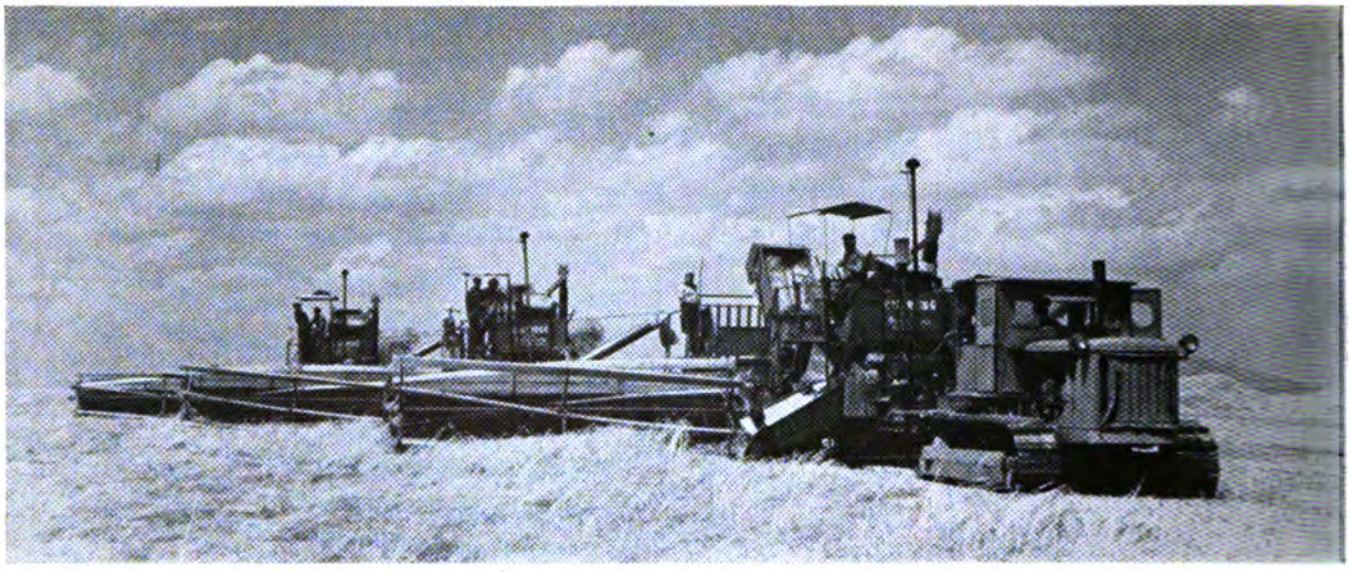
HILDREN'S CLUB. This library contains
ry subject of interest to the young readers
who visit it daily.



FACTORY BRANCH. Many large Moscow plants have reading rooms like this one in the Stalin Automobile Plant. They function as adjuncts to the Lenin State Library.

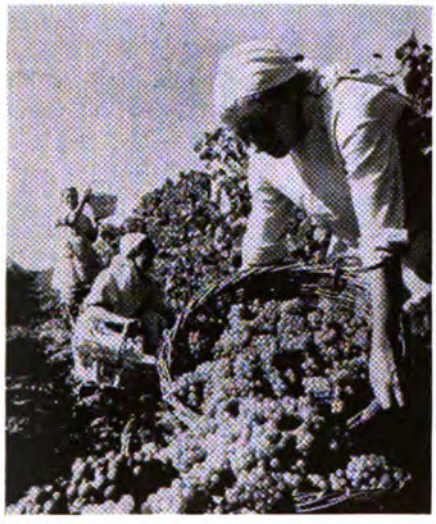


COLLECTIVE FARM LIBRARY. Throughout the Soviet land the people's love of culture is evident from the many libraries. This one is sponsored by a village club in Georgia.



WHEAT. In the grain-growing areas, most of the crop is now harvested. Stalinets-6 multiple combines harvesting the wheat on the Giant State Farm, Rostov Region, largest wheat-producing farm of the USSR.

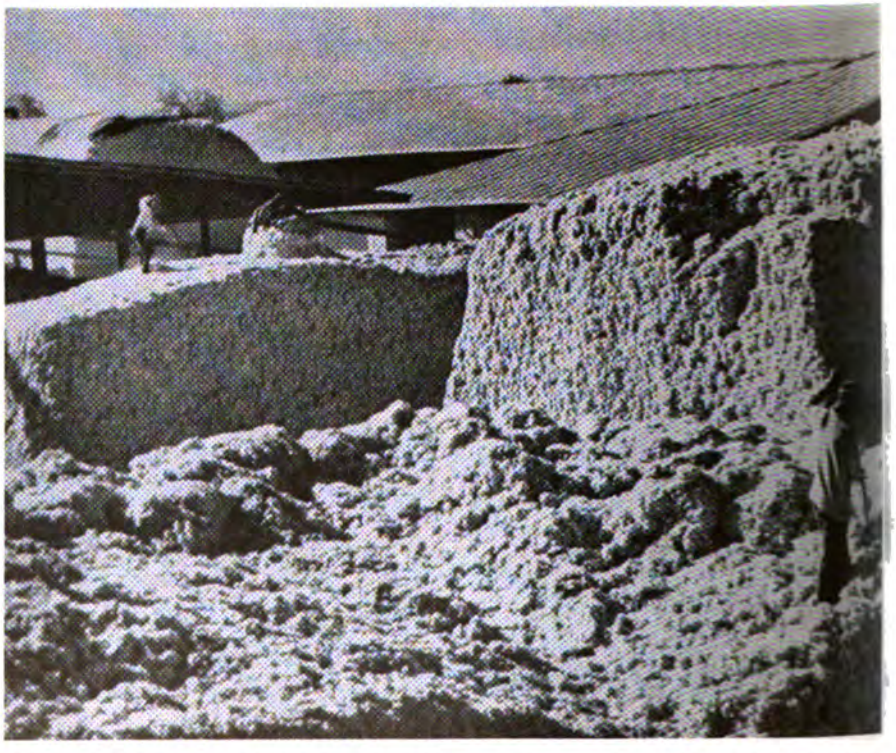
Harvest in the USSR



GRAPES. The purple fruit is gathered on a state farm.



CITRUS PICKERS. Girls pick the fruit on a Georgian state farm.



RAW COTTON AT GIN. Vakhsh Valley cotton ranks high. Newly picked cotton is stored here to be ginned at Kurgan-Tyube.



PICKING TEA. Sandur Zoidze (left) picks almost a bushel of tea daily on the Kalinin Collective Farm in the Adjarian ASR.



FIELD CROPS. Fine vegetables are grown in many parts of the USSR on a mass scale.



RIPENED SUNFLOWER SEED. Collective farm girls of the Stavropol Territory examine a mature plant. Sunflower is an industrial crop.



APPLES. Gathering the fruit on a collective farm.

Labor Specialization, Mechanization Assure Collective Farming's Success

By M. Sukhanov

SOCIALIST agriculture exists in two forms in the Soviet Union—the state farm, and the collective farm. The latter is by far the more common.

The collective farm is owned by a group of peasants who have voluntarily decided to pool their individual plots of land, cattle, and implements for joint work as an agricultural co-operative.

On the collective farm only the land is owned by the State, which grants it to the collective farm free of charge for its use in perpetuity.

The collective farm is managed by its administrative board, headed by its chairman. The board and chairman are elected by the farmers at a general meeting which makes every decision. The chairman and board carry out the decisions of the collective farm's membership, and are directly responsible to that membership at all times.

Specialization, such as Americans know in industry, has brought prosperity to the Soviet collective farmer. An example, which is known to many Americans because it was represented in the Soviet exhibit at the New York World's Fair a little more than 10 years ago, is the Ilyich Collective Farm. The Soviet farmer of 20 years ago, when the Ilyich Collective Farm was founded in the Voronezh Region, knew only two specialists—the plowman (who was also a sower) and the stableman. Everyone else was a "general" farmer—a man of all-work.

Today this same farm boasts its own field husbandmen, milkmaids, calf-tenders, mechanics, tractor drivers, combine operators, chauffeurs, electricians, radio technicians, zootechnicians, agrotechnicians, and veterinary surgeons.

Where once individual peasants tilled small and profitless plots of land, the Ilyich Collective Farm today is an agricultural enterprise operating 4,942 acres of highly diversified farm land.

In 1929 it had cash receipts of only 29,000 rubles, whereas in 1948 the figure had risen to 2,076,000 rubles. Another example is found in the value of the farm's means of production. In the early years of its existence, these were worth only a few scores of thousands of rubles. Today the figure stands at 3,300,000 rubles, of which 2,400,000 is the value of its principal means of production.

The farm has many machines and all kinds of implements. It has excellent cow barns, a pig department, a sheepfold, stables, a granary, a powerful machine shop, wind generator, water tower, creamery, sausage works, an electric power station, and a flour mill.

Grigori Krasnov is chairman of the Ilyich Collective Farm and one of its organizers. Asked what accounted for the constant rise and development of the collective, he replied with an old Russian proverb: "Harmony and riches go together." And members of the Ilyich Collective Farm do work in harmony. "How could we do otherwise?" asks another collective farmer, Andrei Ryazanov. "The better we work, the better our life, the more we are able to give to the State; and in the State we always find help and support."

The State's aid is found everywhere, not only in the gift of the land, but also in helping the peasants to cultivate it in the most economical and efficient manner. The machines of the State Machine-and-Tractor Station till the land and gather the harvest. Charges for these services are very low. With the aid of the MTS, the farmers have introduced grass-and-crop rotation to increase the fertility of the soil. A State Selection Station provides seeds of a high quality suitable for local cultivation, while in agrotechnical study circles, under the guidance of trained graduate agronomists, the farmers learn of advanced, scientific agriculture.

Crop yields on the Ilyich Collective



RED OCTOBER'S POULTRY RUN. This farm in the Kirov Region has a value of more than 6,000,000 rubles. The flock of White Leghorns is comfortably housed.

Farm, as on others, are now two or three times what they were when the individual peasants were harvesting from their small private plots in the old days.

From land that was bare ground 25 years ago, these peasants now have a neat village nestling in the woods where electric lights shine at night. They have two-story, brick houses of two or three rooms each plus kitchens. Each farmer has his own private garden, some chickens, and a cow or pig. This personal land is granted every farmer by law. The village has a hospital, school, club, and other public buildings. The village power station supplies current not only for the houses, but also for the farm buildings and machinery used in the creamery and flour mill, for the machine shop, the sawmill, and the water pumping station.

There are gardens and orchards, now, five large livestock sections where cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and poultry are raised in large numbers. The output of grain, sugar beet, sunflower, vegetables, fruit, milk, meat, butter, lard, bacon, sausage, cheese, wool, eggs, and honey is high.

This great diversity adds to the profit and well-being of all—and the income of the collective farm is the source of the prosperity of all its members. Here are two examples: Before the October Revolution, the Galaktinov family lived in poverty and want. Last year it received 15,000 rubles in cash from the farm as well as much produce for its workdays. A workday is a measure of labor used for computing the distribution of income in money and kind among collective farmers.



COUNTRY FEAST. The Ukrainian Basok family, members of a collective farm, welcome a soldier son home on leave.

Andrei Ryazanov's family is another typical one. All its adult members work on the farm except Mrs. Ryazanov, who looks after the household, and 8-year-old Boris, who is a second-grade pupil.

Ryazanov and his two sons work on construction projects. His daughter is a milkmaid. Last year his family received 30,000 rubles in cash, nearly three metric tons of grain, and much other produce. To this must be added the produce obtained by the family from its own truck garden, dairy cattle, and poultry.

Obviously this is far more produce than a single family can consume, and the surplus is sold on the co-operative farm market to swell the family's cash income.

Personal income to the farmers from the annual distribution is only part of their wealth. An enterprise such as the Ilyich Collective Farm with its income exceeding 2,000,000 rubles, is the guarantee of the security of the entire membership of the collective. Part of this income is spent on new implements and other machines and tools of production. All of this increase in the value of the farm belongs to the members of the collective and ensures a rise in their prosperity year by year.

The Soviet collective farm with its mechanized and scientific methods has eased the burden of the peasants and made life comfortable, giving them a security that was not dreamed of in the old days.



ILYICH FARM. The main street of the farm village in winter. Well-constructed buildings have arisen in Soviet times.

State Farms Pour Out Food On Factory-Like Basis

THE Soviet state farm is an enterprise of huge size, a food factory whose production lines pour out grains, meats, and vegetables on a vast, planned scale.

First organized more than 30 years ago, the state farms have regular payrolls, and their fields are worked by salaried specialists. All work is done under the guidance of a director appointed by the Ministry of State Farms.

Everything the state farm produces is state property, so that unlike the collective farm, there is no division of profits and produce among its workers.

On the eve of the Second World War there were more than 4,000 state farms in the USSR with a total of 168,028,000 acres of land. Only 7,413,000 acres of this total belonged to pre-Revolutionary landlords, and more than 148,260,000 acres had been converted from uncultivated areas or wasteland and swamp.

Equipped with the latest and most efficient machinery and operating on scientific agricultural methods, the state farms turned this wasteland into fertile, cultivated fields with record-making harvests.

Work on a state farm is highly departmentalized. The entire acreage, for instance, is divided into sections, each of which is headed by a section manager. Workers of each section are divided into brigades—grain growing, animal husbandry, market-gardening, and so forth, depending upon the type of agricultural production of the farm involved. Each brigade is assigned permanently to certain farm fields, buildings, draft animals, tractors, machinery, and dwelling houses, as well as to cultural and service facilities.

At the Altai State Farm in the Altai Territory, for example, there are 30,000 acres of land which is divided into three sections. Each section has two field brigades and one brigade of animal husbandry. Each brigade consists of from 50 to 70 workers, so each section is worked by between 150 and 210 persons.

With its high mechanization, the Altai State Farm has a "norm" for each worker averaging the handling of 25 acres of grain crops, 10 acres of sugar beets, potatoes, or sunflowers, and five acres of hay. The mechanization is so organized that it ensures the over-fulfillment of this quota.



WHEAT HARVESTER. Stepan Durakov harvests 48 to 55 acres daily with this combine.

Each brigade is sub-divided into teams of eight to ten workers. Teams are assigned their own fields for a period of several years, the duration of the crop rotation period. Under this system every worker knows his exact job and responsibilities.

Every brigade has a leader named by the state farm director. Team leaders or senior workers of each team are appointed by the brigade leaders and confirmed by the section manager.

Scientific organization of the work on a state farm results in a large increase in output per worker and a consequent reduction in production costs.

In the prewar period state farms provided nearly one-fourth of all the state purchases of milk, meat, wool, and more than 12 per cent of its purchases of grain. Each permanent state farm employee accounted, on the average, for nearly 50 metric tons of grain, 8,157 pounds of beef, 1,543 pounds of pork and 4,188 pounds of cotton turned in by these farms.

Diversified agriculture is the keystone of the state farm program, with the vast state grain farms boasting substantial numbers of cattle, poultry and other animals, while the meat and



STATE FARM'S TEA FACTORY. The Chakva State Tea Farm in the Adjarian Autonomous Republic processes its own crop in two of these plants.

dairy state farms raise their own grain and fodder. All of this helps assure a rational operation of each project and a high level of profitability.

The German fascists' attack on the USSR in 1941 with their temporary occupation of part of Soviet territory inflicted a heavy loss on the state farms. But now, with the help of the State, the state farm employees have succeeded in healing the wounds left by the war.

By 1948, state farms had topped many prewar indices. They supplied the State with more grain per acre than they had before the war, topped the milk yield per forage-fed cow by 8.5 per cent, and exceeded the prewar indices for calf raising by 16 per cent. Work done by tractors on state farms was increased by approximately 20 per cent. During the past two years 64 new pedigreed stock farms have been organized by the Ministry of State Farms and the number of pedigreed livestock ranches increased five times over, as compared with prewar figures.

Not only have state farms rapidly restored their sown acreage to prewar levels and above, but many of them have attained high and stable yields. Dozens of these farms in the North and South Caucasus alone had an average of more than 17 centners* of grain per hectare** in 1948 from an area running into tens of thousands of hectares. Thus, the Giant State Farm got an average of 19 centners per hectare in 1948 from an area of 20,000 hectares.

State farms are not only called upon to provide the population and industry with raw materials, but they are also of great help to the collective farms in the matter of improving farming methods in line with new, scientific, agricultural practice. The state farms also supply collective farms with select seed and pedigreed stock.

These huge farms have played an enormous role in collectivization: their example convinced Soviet peasants of the advantages of large-scale socialist farming over petty, individual farming. They are playing no less an important role today, being state "factories" of grain and milk, of food and fodder, and a source of raw material for ever-growing Soviet industry.

* 1 centner = 220.46 pounds
** 1 hectare = 2.471 acres



CALF STOCKADE. This is a general view on a Byelorussian state farm in the Bobruisk Region. There is a new emphasis on livestock.



STUD FARM. Many state farms breed horses and cattle to improve the herds of the collective farms.



SPASSKY MONASTERY. Ancient architectural monuments are preserved. This historic Yaroslavl structure was built in the sixteenth century.

Ancient Yaroslavl Will Mark Its 925th Anniversary

Yaroslavl, one of the oldest Russian cities, marks its 925th anniversary this year. Its ancient origin is recognizable from the numerous architectural monuments of old Russia, the monasteries, churches, and cathedrals, preserved to this day.

Yaroslavl is situated on the banks of the Volga, at the point where the River Kotorosl flows into it.

Under Soviet power Yaroslavl became a large administrative, industrial, and cultural center. After the October Socialist Revolution large-scale industry began to grow very rapidly. The textile, sewing, metal manufacturing and woodworking industries are developing most intensively. There are also several large food enterprises in the city.

Motor trucks with the trade-mark of the Yaroslavl Automobile Plant are widely known. These machines are seen everywhere.

Prior to the October Revolution, Yaroslavl had only one institution of higher learning—the Demidov Law College, where only children of the nobility and representatives of the privileged classes were accepted. Only five to six per cent of the expenditures of the city budget were assigned to public education.

A rapid growth in public education occurred after 1917. In the city dozens of schools, high schools, and colleges have been built. The literacy of the population grew immeasurably and today Yaroslavl has become a city of almost complete literacy. Universal compulsory seven-year education for children has been secured. The doors of the four higher educational institutes of Yaroslavl—agricultural, technological, medical, and pedagogical—are wide open to the youth.

In Soviet times a philharmonic society was founded in the city which included the symphony orchestra and song and dance ensembles. Several motion picture theaters were built.

Prior to Soviet power medical aid was accessible only to those who were able to pay. About five per cent of the city's budget was expended on health protection. There was only one doctor to every 29,343 inhabitants.

This year large state funds have been allocated to health protection measures for the workers. Under Soviet power the population receives medical aid free of charge. Splendid medical institutions, supplied with the most up-to-date medical equipment, have been created in the city.



MEDICAL CLASS. Third-year students at the Yaroslavl Medical Institute.



RELAY WINNER. R. Polyakov headed the victorious boys' team in the annual relay race at Yaroslavl.



MAIN SQUARE. Lenin's statue dominates the scene.



'AROSLAVL PHILHARMONIC. This chorus and orchestra are very popular. The soloist is A. Vinogradova.



DRAMATICS' CLASS. Yelena Yurchuk reads a play to the Pioneers' Club.



'OLKOV THEATER. Russia's first provincial theater was organized in 1748 by the famous Russian actor, Fyodor Volkov, whose name is borne by the present Yaroslavl theater.

Text of Reply of September 20

USSR Note Reiterates Charges Italy Violates Peace Pact

On July 19 this year the Government of the USSR sent the Italian Government a note regarding the adherence of Italy to the North Atlantic Treaty. The note pointed out that adherence of the Italian Government to the aggressive North Atlantic Treaty and increase in the armed forces, as well as expansion of war production above the limits set by the Peace Treaty, which is being carried out in Italy run counter to the Peace Treaty with Italy. The notes on the same question sent simultaneously to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France pointed to the responsibility of these Governments for the violation of the Peace Treaty with Italy in connection with drawing her into participation in the North Atlantic Treaty.

On July 28 the Italian Government sent a reply to the aforementioned note of the Soviet Government. In its reply the Italian Government, contrary to generally known facts, tries to present the aggressive North Atlantic Treaty as defensive and the adherence of Italy to it, as well as the increase in her armed forces and expansion of war production, as actions which do not run counter to the obligations of the Italian Government under the Peace Treaty. In their replies, the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France also try to justify the actions of drawing Italy into participation in the North Atlantic Treaty by references that this treaty allegedly is not aggressive.

In this connection, on September 20 the Soviet Government sent the Italian Government the following note:

In reply to the note of the Italian Government of July 28 concerning Italy's adherence to the North Atlantic Treaty, the Soviet Government deems it necessary to state that it fully confirms its stand on the aggressive nature of the North Atlantic Treaty outlined in the note of the Soviet Government of July 19 this year and regarding the fact that Italy's adherence to this treaty runs counter to the Peace Treaty with Italy.

In its reply the Italian Government asserts that the military "assistance" requested by the Italian Government from the Government of the United States has the sole object of bringing the Italian armed forces up to the level permitted by the Peace Treaty. In doing so the Italian Government refers to the statement made by Italy's Minister of Defense, Mr. Pacciardi, in the Italian Senate on October 8, 1948. This reference cannot be recognized as tenable inasmuch as in his speech in the Senate, Mr. Pacciardi stated that the Italian Government intends to organize the Italian armed forces so that they could at any moment be converted into an "armed nation." That the military assistance the Italian Government requested from the Government of the United States has to serve the realization of precisely this object was frankly explained by Mr. Pacciardi. Such a plan of the organization of the Italian Army directly contradicts the Peace Treaty which restricts the numerical strength of Italy's armed forces. Thus, the statement of Mr. Pacciardi is directly opposite to what the Italian Government seeks to prove in its note of July 28. Pacciardi's statement on the contrary proves that the appeal of Italy for military "assistance" to the Government of the United States pursued aims which obviously go beyond the bounds of the Peace Treaty and thus constitutes a violation of the Peace Treaty.

Without any connection with the present question, the Italian Government deemed it in place to bring up in its note the question of Italy's admission to the United Nations. In doing so it tries to present matters as though Italy has not been admitted into United Nations membership allegedly because of the stand of the Soviet Government. This absolutely does not correspond to reality, since the Soviet Government has never objected to the admission of Italy as a member of the United Nations together with the other states applying for admission.

The note of the Italian Government touches on the question of the Italian war prisoners which has no bearing on the note of the Soviet Government of July 19, and the Soviet Government considers it necessary to state that repatriation of the Italian war prisoners from the USSR was completed as early as August, 1946, that is, more than a year before the Peace Treaty entered into force.

The Soviet Government draws the attention of the Italian Government which joined the North Atlantic Pact to the violation of the Peace Treaty by it and to the responsibility it bears for this violation, as it was already pointed out by the Soviet Government in the note of July 19.

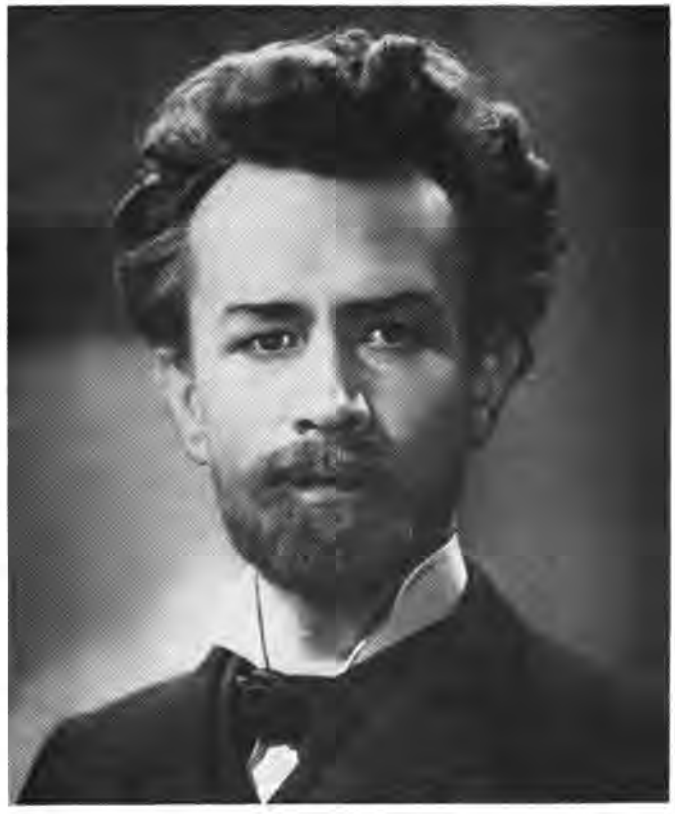
Simultaneously the Soviet Government sent the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France notes of reply fully confirming the stand of the Soviet Government regarding the aggressive nature of the North Atlantic Treaty and regarding the fact that adherence of Italy to this treaty runs counter to the obligations of Italy assumed by her under the Peace Treaty. The notes again pointed to the responsibility which rests with the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France for violations of the Peace Treaty with Italy.

Lived as Crusoe On Tropic Isle

Russian Scientist's Work in 1871 Upset 'Superior Race' Theory

By P. Korzinkin

In September, 1871, the youthful Russian scientist and explorer, Nikolai Miklukha-Miklai, dropped anchor on the northeastern coast of New Guinea, where no white man had set foot before him. He came to learn the language, customs, life and mental development of the Papuans, as yet not influenced by European civilization, and to prove the correctness of his idea of the unity of mankind. The young explorer was determined to disprove the reactionary theory which divided mankind into "superior" and "inferior" races. This delirious theory has been worshiped in our time by fascism and by some of its new apologists who preach the "superiority" of some races over others.



"MIKLUKHA-MAKLAI." Sergei Kurilov as the famous scientist in the film "Without Prejudice."

The mission voluntarily undertaken by Miklukha-Maklai yielded brilliant results. World science recognized him as the leading authority on Melanesian anthropology. Filled with admiration for the humanitarian work of the Russian explorer, the great Leo Tolstoy wrote to him: ". . . You were the first to prove by unquestionable facts that man is human everywhere. You proved it by an exploit of real courage so rarely encountered in our society that members of our society do not even understand it."

Who was he, this knight of science hailed by the savages as "the man of the moon," and nicknamed by Europeans the "Russian Crusoe?"

Nikolai Nikolayevich Miklukha-Maklai was born 103 years ago, on July 17, 1846, in the village of Rozhdestvenskoye, Novgorod Province. His father, Nikolai Ilyich, was a man of uncommon ability. After graduation from the railway engineering corps at St. Petersburg, he served for some time as a station master on the Moscow-Petersburg railway. A man of progressive ideas, he educated his children in the spirit of democracy. This democratic education determined the life of his son. At the age of 17 Nikolai became an extra-mural student of the physio-mathematical college of St. Petersburg University. In March, 1864, he was expelled as "unreliable" and blacklisted, which deprived him of the right to enter any other university. Fascinated by anthropology, the 18-year-old student left Russia to continue his education abroad.

He entered Heidelberg University and later studied at Leipzig and Vienna. There Maklai met the famous naturalist and freethinker, Ernst Heckel, and in 1866 accompanied him on a scientific expedition to Madeira and the Canary Islands. This was his first scientific trip. During the same year Maklai visited Morocco, Spain and France —the first steps in the glorious career of the future globe-trotter.

Returning to Russia after completing his education, the youthful scientist began preparations for a daring expedition, urged on by a desire to disprove the reactionary theory of the existence of a "superior race." He chose Oceania as the place for collecting the necessary data.

It was difficult to obtain official permission for this trip and even more difficult to obtain the necessary funds. The tsarist government looked with contempt upon the proposal of a scientist whose ideas were alien to the rule of autocracy. After much trouble he secured a small subsidy and the right of passage on a warship.

In September, 1871, after a prolonged cruise, the Russian corvette *Vityaz (Knight)* landed Miklukha-Maklai on the coast of New Guinea. The scientist, who as a matter of principle refused to take along arms, was to remain there, left entirely to his own resources, amid strange surroundings, a strange climate, strange and hostile people. It was a dive from European culture back to the primeval culture of the Stone Age when even fire was obtained by primitive methods.

There were cannibal tribes among the Papuans, and Maklai's only weapon was kindness.

The scientist spent 15 months on this outlying shore subsequently named the Maklai Coast. Later he returned there on several occasions. At first the Papuans regarded him with distrust, and on several occasions his life was in danger. Soon, however, he won the sincere affection of the local inhabitants; this was gained exclusively by kindness, by teaching the Papuans and lightening their struggle with nature. A man of medium height, thin and delicate, Maklai walked from village to village, slept in palm huts, brought relief to the sick, and his word gradually acquired the power of law. At the same time the Russian scientist studied the life and language of the Papuans, made sketches, conducted meteorological observations, collected materials for his scientific work. He kept a most fascinating diary, recording his adventures, observations and meetings.

On December 19, 1872 when the Russian clipper *Izumrud* (*Emerald*) dropped anchor on the Maklai Coast, the sailors found it difficult to believe their own eyes when they saw the flag of Russia waving over the New Guinea coast. Everybody considered Maklai dead, but there he came in person to meet the newcomers—ragged, sick, but bubbling with energy, filled with new ideas and plans for his future scientific work. After a lengthy cruise through the islands, the *Izumrud* brought Miklukha-Maklai to Hongkong. From there Maklai went to Batavia, where he intended to systematize his collected data.

The fame of the Russian traveler had already spread through the islands, and the local authorities everywhere offered their hospitality. Maklai published his anthropological and ethnographic data collected during his first visit to New Guinea in a number of concise, but remarkable articles, extremely valuable for science. Of major importance were his *Anthropological Notes on the Papuans of the Maklai Coast of New Guinea* and *Ethnological Notes on the Papuans of the Maklai Coast of New Guinea.*"

First among European scientists to give a detailed physical description of the Papuans of the Maklai Coast, Miklukha-Maklai fully disproved the reactionary theory of the existence of "inferior" races. He was likewise the first to give a detailed analysis of the material culture of the Papuans; his unique ethnographical collection was subsequently presented by the scientist to the Russian Academy of Sciences. Unfortunately, not all the works of Miklukha-Maklai were published at that time. Many of them were destined to be published only in 1923, after the establishment of Soviet power .

For many years the indomitable explorer sailed the South Seas, continuing his trips through Oceania and paying several visits to the New Guinea coast which had become dear to him, where he was invariably welcomed with joy. During one of his visits, in March, 1883, Maklai brought to the Papuans a present of live cattle, seed and cultivated plant saplings.

The Russian scientist became sincerely concerned with the life of the inhabitants of New Guinea. In his travels through Oceania he observed the cruelty of the European conquerors —merchants, missionaries and sailors. He persuaded the Papuans to outlaw fratricidal war—and this prohibition of the "Tamo-Rus Maklai" (The Russian, Maklai) was sacredly observed. At the same time, he warned his Papuan friends of the possible arrival of "ill-natured white men," since he was informed of the intrigues of Bismarck Germany which was making preparations for the seizure of the Maklai Coast. The German ornithologist, Otto Finsch, Bismarck's scout, followed Maklai's trail to Oceania. And the Russian scientist launched a struggle in defense of the Papuans. A cold reception, however, awaited him upon his return to Russia. Germany had already announced its "protectorate" over the Maklai Coast, taking with fire and sword that which the unarmed and noble scientist had been studying for 12 years.

His sorrow at this German conquest aggravated the condition of the scientist's health, already undermined by countless travels. The doctors ordered him to bed and forbade him to do any work, but even on his deathbed the great scientist continued his struggle for the freedom of the Papuans, against colonial seizures. In the winter of 1888, shortly before his death, he wired Bismark: "The natives of the Maklai Coast protest against their incorporation into Germany . . ."

The protest of the lone Russian scientist, who was not understood in his time, failed to bring freedom to the oppressed people of New Guinea. It remains in the history of world culture as an example of genuine Russian humanity.

Miklukha-Miklai's works on anthropology, ethnography, zoology and geography, outlined in a hundred articles in different languages, his remarkable diaries and precious collections are of immense value to science. His works were, for example, highly admired by Charles Darwin.

Miklukha-Miklai was first among anthropologists to champion the idea of equality of the white and other races. As far back as the nineteenth century the works of this noble Russian scientist helped to further friendship among peoples.

The work of Miklukha-Maklai has not been in vain. In his own homeland his ideas have prevailed and been expanded into the full practice of the brotherhood of man. The principles for which he struggled have been recognized as the only scientific approach to the question.

Miklukha-Maklai was a pioneer in his field who is honored today in the Soviet Union and who should be remembered by all men, without regard to their race. It was he who first proved on scientific basis that the color of a man's skin did not determine his culture, intelligence or social stature.

For his almost single-handed effort to defend the Pacific islanders from being made subject peoples of imperial Germany, Miklukha-Maklai well deserves the tributes being paid his memory now in the Soviet Union and in the minds of all honest men—everywhere.

Soviet Movie Tells Scientist's Story

The story of Miklukha-Maklai's great work is told in a Soviet moving picture that is being shown in the United States under the title *Without Prejudice.*

Sergei Kurilov, Soviet actor, plays the role of the scientist. The photograph accompanying this article is a still from the film.

Tolstoy Wrote of Earlier Poverty

New Book Shows How Volga Peasants Improved Lives under Socialism

Review by L. Matveyeva

A COMPILATION of feature stories by Nikolai Zadonsky concerning life in the Volga Valley is exciting popular interest because it constitutes in effect a present-day sequel to the great Leo Tolstoy's study of the same region.

Zadonsky's book has been issued under the title *Steppe Dwellers* and depicts the steady advance which is typical of the Soviet village.

Tolstoy lived for some years on his estate on the Volga and frequently visited the villages, particularly Gavrilovka and Patrovka, where he made many friends. He made a careful study of the life and economic position of the peasants, documenting his studies and making prolific notes of his observations on the countryside.

Documents and correspondence of Tolstoy are used by Zadonsky along with other material. He enables the reader to see through Tolstoy's eyes all the dark past of the region, and then he depicts the present-day life of the people.



PLOWING. The multiple plow has replaced primitive means of preparing the soil. Soviet agriculture is the world's most highly mechanized.

In 1873 when a severe crop failure hit the Volga Valley the voice of the writer resounded throughout Russia, describing vividly and truthfully the calamity that befell the peasants of the steppe area. On May 17, 1873, Leo Tolstoy published in the *Moscow Gazette* a letter giving a detailed account of the economic position of 23 peasant households he investigated; this document spoke of the abject poverty and the hopeless position of the Volga peasants.

According to Tolstoy's calculations a peasant family of nine needed 5,616 pounds of flour for one year's subsistence. This figure was given by the writer as the barest minimum, but at the same time he proved that it was almost unattainable in the arid Volga area for the average peasant family under the conditions prevailing in those days.

Tolstoy made the following entry about the household of Nikifor Kukanov:

"Kukanovs. Nine mouths, four workers. Stock: two horses, both together worth 15 rubles; one cow, five sheep. Twenty-one acres of sown land. Gathered two carts, i.e., not enough for seed for 2.7 acres. Debt 115 rubles. Need about 468 pounds of flour a month, 5,616 pounds a year, at 2.2 kopeks per pound—approximately 125 rubles. Has to buy seed for 30 rubles, pay back part of debt. Entire livestock not worth 40 rubles."

What could be more laconic and expressive than this entry?

The pen of the great writer recorded the sad tale of the Gavrilovka Village which, as Tolstoy put it, "was one of the ordinary villages in the district." This phrase stresses that the impoverishment of the Volga villages, located in a fertile area renowned throughout the world for its wheat, was typical under tsarism.

This region today is in the forefront



VOLGA MILKMAID. She works on a state farm whose fine cattle are the pride of the region.

of the drive to eliminate drought by planting great shelter belts of trees around collective and state farms. The huge project, with its water conservation and grass-and-crop rotation system, will add immeasurably to the welfare of all the Soviet people.

Zadonsky first of all reveals the fundamental changes in the economic position of the peasantry. It is sufficient to compare some of the facts cited by the author to realize the tremendous gulf that separates the present from the past. The same names, the same families, and sometimes even the same persons figure in the past and in the present. Some of the people Zadonsky mentions even knew Tolstoy personally and could tell many interesting things about him either from personal reminiscences or the stories of their fathers or grandfathers.

But these are only outward appearances. In reality, however, all these grandchildren and great-grandchildren of peasants described by Tolstoy in no way resemble their forebears. They live in a different epoch, the epoch of socialism, and these are entirely differ-

ent people. Their entire mode of life and way of thinking has changed thoroughly.

The Kukanovs, for instance are a well-to-do collective farm family in which all members work or study.

Collective farm Gavrilovka in no way differs from other Soviet villages. Even in the drought year of 1946 it obtained a crop of 1,155,616 pounds of wheat which meant an average of 8,306 pounds of grain per collective farm family. This is considerably more than a peasant family could formerly raise in the best years.

Gavrilovka collective farmers have no feelings of insecurity about the future. The only concern each has is for the welfare and prosperity of the collective farm, concern for the common good.

What are the reasons for these striking changes?

The book gives a clear-cut and eloquent answer. The reasons are to be found in the advantages of the Soviet system, in the collective socialist forms of labor, in the use of advanced scientific farming methods and modern machinery.

Facts and figures on the technical equipment of agriculture provide a convincing illustration. Not to speak of the days of Tolstoy, but even in later times, up to the organization of the collective farm, the main implements in Gavrilovka were the wooden plow, the scythe, and the flail. Today nine tractors and four combine harvesters work on the fields of the Gavrilovka Collective Farm.

The outward appearance of Gavrilovka has likewise changed. Photographs in Zadonsky's book show plastered cottages with iron roofs. In 1884 in the entire Patrovka district there were only three homes with sheet-iron roofs; these belonged to kulaks. The roofs of the other huts were covered with straw and wooden shingles, and those of 215 cottages with earth.

Zadonsky's book tells also of the tremendous cultural progress of the Volga villages.

Seventy-five years ago there were only two people able to read and write in Gavrilovka: Mikhail Sokolov, the priest, and Afanasyev, the local clerk.

This is the dead past.

Today only a few of the oldest inhabitants of Gavrilovka are illiterate.



VILLAGE HOME. A woman of the Volga region and her child in their pleasant cottage.

All children attend school; 130 collective farmers subscribe to newspapers. More than 40 Gavrilovka boys and girls are studying in town, acquiring a secondary or higher education. The village has its own club and a well-stocked library.

There are changes in every aspect of life, changes that speak of the prosperity brought to the Volga villages by the collective farm system.

This is most graphically shown in the families and people portrayed by Zadonsky. Before our mind's eye pass the families mentioned by Tolstoy—the Savinkovs, Kukanovs, Yegortsevs, Barashkovs and many others.

In 1873, when he studied the position of the Gavrilovka peasants, Tolstoy visited the Savinkov cottage. Learning that the family could in no way pull through until the next harvest, Tolstoy asked:

"What do you intend to do?"

"Don't know even what to think about," the Savinkovs replied.

This conversation was recorded by Tolstoy himself.

Anyone who visits Gavrilovka or Patrovka today can clearly see that the question of not knowing "even what to think about" no longer exists at all.

But there is something even more lofty and important which has come to be part and parcel of the life of the Volga peasants. It is the new consciousness developed in the people by the Communist Party, the profound belief in the advantages of the socialist system, the profound patriotism of the peasantry. And we behold this new consciousness at every step as Zadonsky acquaints us with the Gavrilovka and Patrovka inhabitants.

In a small series of feature stories the author succeeded in touching all aspects of life, showing the new relationship among the people, free from obsolete views and prejudices. The gallery of people he paints is not a colorless mass. Every one has his own individuality, every one bears the traits of the new psychology, testifying to the intellectual growth of the people, their spiritual strength and beauty.

In this manner the author has found it possible to make a true comparison from the facts set out and developed by Tolstoy alongside the actual living conditions Zadonsky found in the same villages today. The various families come to life, and their problems—social, cultural, and economic—are viewed by the reader who can judge for himself the advances scored in Soviet times. There is no need for an author's special and pointed moral in this volume. The benefits, values, and improvements are at hand—vividly put down on paper. It is only necessary to compare present conditions with Tolstoy's jotted notes to make the point.

Zadonsky has handled his task with skill, and the result is a book that is both timely and interesting.

The main value of Zadonsky's book lies in that it is based on documents and facts. Taking the example of an ordinary Volga village, it reveals the new life-giving forces brought to the countryside by the Soviet State, by the collective farm system.

USSR Track and Field Championships Decided in Moscow Meet

By B. Sokolov
Master of Sports

FALL'S cool breezes are putting a tang in the air and turning the thoughts of Soviet sportsmen to soccer and other autumn games.

The country bid summer adieu in a sports sense with the final yacht races, sculling competitions, and track and field events. They combined to wind up a most enjoyable season in which competition reached new highs.

Our sculling races for the USSR's top honors were held on the Moscow River. The finals for the four-oared shells with coxswain saw the Central House of the Soviet Army team lose its crown in an exciting race of 2,000 meters. At the quarter, the Army oarsmen and the Red Banner Sports Society entry from Leningrad were leading, and these two were neck and neck for the first 1,000 meters. Then an unsuccessful turn by Army's coxswain, I. Polyakov, gave Red Banner an opportunity to spurt ahead, and the Leningrad squad pulled across first in 7 minutes 10.2 seconds. Wings of the Soviets of Moscow was second, Moscow Dynamo third, and Army pulled up in the fourth position.

In the women's eight-oared finals, teams representing Leningrad's Electrosila and Moscow's Wings of the Soviets were the chief contenders, and Leningrad outlasted the capital girls to finish in 7 minutes 05.8 seconds, just 1.6 seconds ahead of their rivals.

In the men's single sculls, I. Demyanov won the 2,000 meter event in 7 minutes 38.7 seconds. On the distaff side, N. Sanina ran the 1,500-meter course in 6 minutes 03.7 seconds.

Some 200 leading yachtsmen took part in the races for the Trade-Unions' championship. These contests were held in the Gulf of Finland over a 7-day period. A distance of one and one-half nautical miles was covered in each race.

First place was taken by the Energia Sports Society's sailors. Molina ranked second, and Kalev placed third.



SPRINTING CROWN. Yevgenia Sechenova retains the USSR title in the 100-meter race by defeating Zoya Dukhovich (right).

Track Championship Held in Moscow

Moscow's Dynamo Stadium was the scene of the USSR track and field championship meet September 3 to 9.

The running events were particularly strong with six outstanding sprinters matched in the 100-meter finals. They were the Muscovites Vladimir Sukharev, Karakulov, Golovkin, and Korolev; the Tashkent star, Shelomitsky; and the Tbilisi ace, Sanadze.

For the first 60 meters or so Sukharev appeared unbeatable, but Karakulov put on a burst of speed and broke the tape in 10.6 seconds, only mere inches ahead of Sukharev. Third place went to Sanadze.

In the women's division, the 100-meter crown was won by Yevgenia Sechenova with 12 seconds flat, with Z. Dukhovich of Moscow second, and Zeltynya of Latvia third.

A young Minsk athlete, Timofei Lunev, won the 200-meter hurdles in an All-Soviet record time of 24.0 seconds, which was the fastest time scored in Europe for 10 years.

The title in the 20-kilometer (12.4 mile) walking event went to A. Mengis of Riga in 1 hour 38 minutes 34.6 seconds.

In the pole vault, there were three finalists who cleared 4 meters 18 centimeters—N. Ozolin, P. Denisenko and V. Knyazev. Ozolin was adjudged winner because he cleared the 4 meters 18 centimeters—approximately 14.2 feet in his first attempt.

The closing day saw the 200-meter men's race with Sanadze, champion of the All-Soviet Central Council of Trade-Unions clashing with Vladimir Sukharev of Moscow, and the champion Karakulov. The event was decided in the last 15-meters when Karakulov spurted to finish in 21.7 seconds.

The Ukrainians Chevgun, Modoi, Denisenko, and Bulanchik won the men's 4 x 400-meter relay in 3 minutes 16.4 seconds, and the USSR record-holder, E. Veetysme won the gold medal in the 1,500-meter race in 3 minutes 54.8 seconds. In the women's division, this event went to E. Vasilyeva who registered 4 minutes 41 seconds.

A Muscovite's Diary

In Uzbekistan and other mountain districts of the USSR the mountain climbing season is in full swing, and workers, collective farmers and students like to take their holidays at this time. Led by experienced guides, they are tackling the highest peaks.

Forty-eight stalwarts from the new and growing industrial center of Chirchik made the ascent of the Great Chimgan, which towers 10,902 feet above sea level. Another group, students in the mining department of the Central Asian Industrial Institute, crossed Chatkok Pass in the Central Tien Shan and scaled Karakya Peak, which is 12,860 feet high.

In the Gissar Range of the northeastern Pamirs, there was until recently an unclimbed, nameless peak, 14,908 feet high. It has now been climbed by a group of young Uzbeks, who have named it "Uzbekistan's 25th Anniversary" in honor of their republic.



CLIMBING THE PAMIRS. Soviet mountain climbers work their way up a slope atop a glacier. The going becomes more difficult the higher they get.

Safe Soviet Mines Impress Scots

A fan of mine in a small Washington State community has written to inquire about safety conditions in Soviet coal mines. This reader asked many other questions, too, which we will have to save for other issues. My thanks to him for his remarks of appreciation which modesty forbids reproducing here.

A group of Scottish miners recently visited our coal fields and Mr. Alexander Moffat of that delegation spoke over Radio Moscow concerning what they had seen. Since Moffat's remarks are to the point raised, I shall quote him rather than cite my own figures.

Moffat said much had been written about the achievements of the Soviet people in mechanization of the mines but that to the miners, safety is the prime consideration.

"A few days before we left for the Soviet Union," Moffat said, "a young lad 16 years of age employed on the surface of one of the pits in my district had his left hand pulled out by the socket when it was drawn into the barrel-end of a conveyer. There was no guard on the barrel end. Such an accident could not take place in the Soviet mines. Guards must be fitted to all machinery and so fixed that they are not a nuisance to workmen in the vicinity."

Moffat went on to say that dust control has been achieved in Soviet mines today and "no machine operates without an anti-dust system. As a result, very little dust is in suspension while cutting and boring is being done. . . .

"We have had serious disasters and loss of life in our country (Scotland) due to explosions of fire-damp and coal dust. Such types of explosions are unheard of in the Soviet Union. Ventilation underground, coupled with regulations that are rigidly applied, eliminate the possibility of such explosions."

That is the testimony of a Scottish miner who saw Soviet mines in operation.

Dare Stormy Sea To Secure Rafts

The captain of the tug, *Bedovyi* of the port of Baku, told this thrilling story of bravery at sea to a journalist friend of mine who lives there, and he has passed it on to me.

The Caspian, though an inland sea, can be as rough as any ocean, and one night the *Bedovyi*, with big timber rafts in tow, encountered a sudden storm. The violent tossing loosened the rafts, and the waves threatened to scatter the logs.

The rafts had to be secured, and it was impossible to approach them in the ship's boat.

But the second mate, Makhotkin, a young Communist, volunteered to try to swim to the rafts. Fifty-four seamen offered to accompany him, and despite great difficulties, after superhuman effort, they reached their goal, secured the rafts, and made fast the loosened logs. Engulfed in a raging sea, they worked through the night, and by morning they had succeeded in finishing the job.

The "Muscovite" will be glad to have readers' suggestions as to subjects they would like to see covered in future "Diaries." Suggestions should be sent to "Muscovite," c/o USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington 8, D. C.

Credits Advanced For 100,000 Houses

More than 500,000,000 rubles of credit was granted by the Central Bank for private house building and municipal development during the first six months of the current year.

These funds will pay for the construction and restoration of more than 100,000 houses, many of which have already been completed. Individual house building is widespread in the coal mining areas, in the Urals, the Donets coal fields, and elsewhere. More than 1,400 houses have been completed this year in the Voroshilovgrad Region.

The prospective home owner can easily obtain a state loan for building purposes and also receive a lot large enough for a garden and necessary outbuildings free of charge to be his own in perpetuity. Loans range up to 10,000 rubles for a seven-year term at an interest rate of only two per cent annually.

Model Plane Clocked At 72.07-Mile Clip

You American speed fans will be interested to note that a new mark for model airplanes with gasoline engines has been set by a Soviet builder.

At the 18th All-Soviet model airplane exhibition which recently concluded near Moscow, we had more than 300 entrants who smashed some 30 international and Soviet racing records for all types of model planes.

The speed record for the gasoline engined model was set by a plane made by Gaevsky, which was clocked at 116 kilometers per hour. This is 72.078 miles per hour in your measurements.

Another world record was attained by a model designed by Nassenov, driven by rubber bands, which remained in flight for 1 hour 16 minutes, to smash the British record for sustained flight of a fuselage model.



VILLAGE HOUSING. These family houses are being put up in the Ukrainian village of Demidovo as part of the general program.

Mine Mechanization Nears Completion

Training courses for miners to teach them the proper handling of the latest mechanical devices in the shafts are in progress in all the coal fields of the Soviet Union.

In the Moscow coal fields alone, 2,500 miners have completed their training courses and will now operate the new machines.

Coal digging in the Moscow Region is 100 per cent mechanized now, but it is not a great exception as coal cutting in the USSR as a whole today is 99 per cent mechanized.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

October 10-October 23

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from October 10 to October 23. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in two periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. and from 8:30 P.M. to 10:15 P.M.

Radio listeners may hear the 6:20-7:30 P.M. broadcast over these frequencies: 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31 and 15.39 megacycles.

The 8:30 to 10:15 P.M. programs may be heard on 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31, 15.39 and 15.41 megacycles.

The first news broadcast begins at 6:25 P.M. and runs 10 minutes. The second news broadcast is at 9:35 P.M. and runs 15 minutes. Additionally, there is a press review at 6:45 P.M. and a foreign affairs commentary at 7:18 P.M. On the second program, the press review is repeated at 9:37 P.M. There are news briefs at 10 P.M. and a commentary on topics of the day at 10:04 P.M. nightly.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, October 10 and October 17—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, October 11 and October 18—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, October 12 and October 19—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, October 13 and October 20—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, October 14 and October 21—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

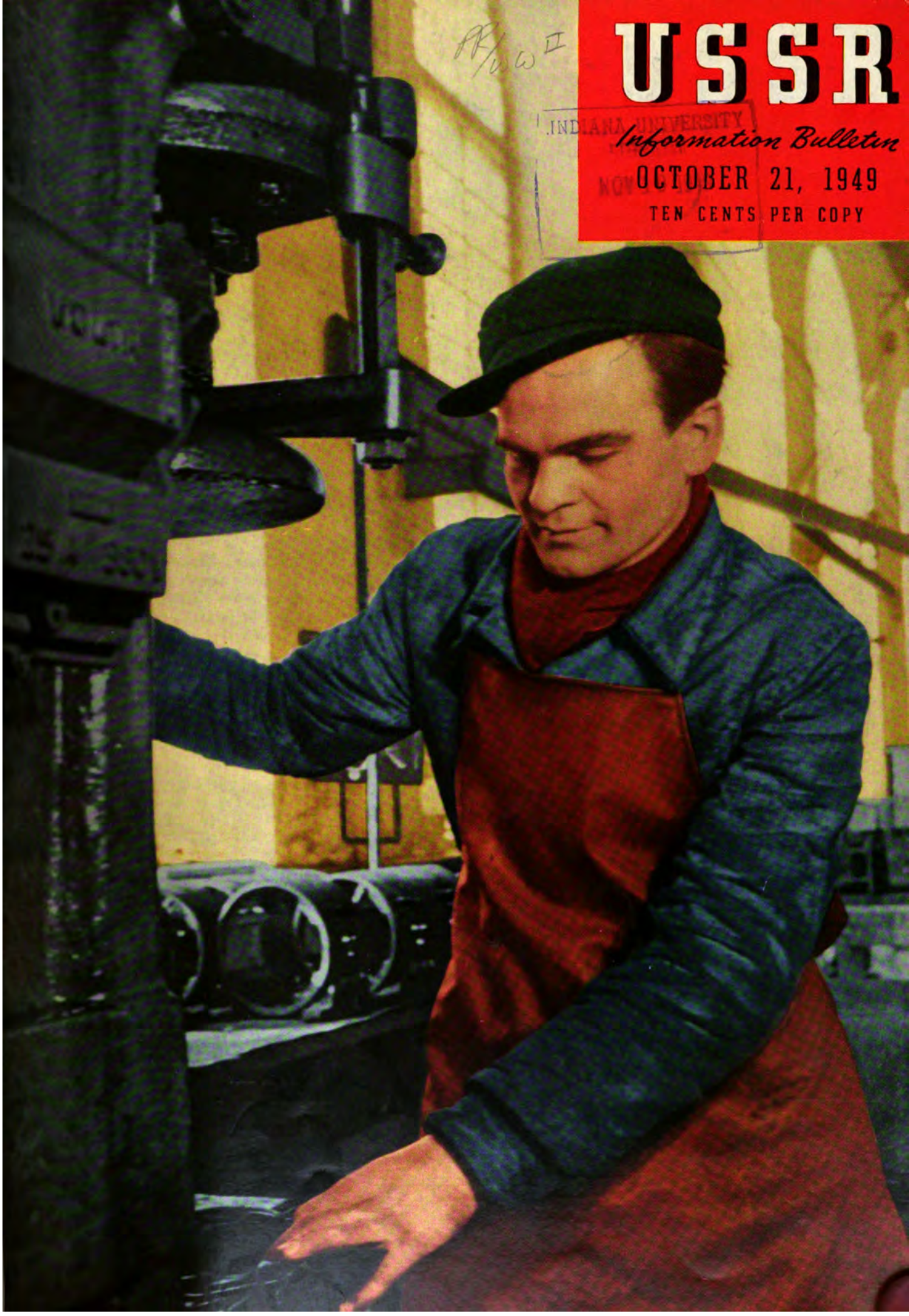
Saturdays, October 15 and October 22—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, October 16 and October 23—concerts.

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ESTONIAN STUDENTS. These young people attend the State University at Tartu (background) which is more than 300 years old. FRONT COVER. Erik Kleesment is a drill press operator at the Volta Plant in Tallinn. BACK COVER. This ancient brick fortress in the Vyshgorod section of Tallinn once protected the Estonian capital.

USSR

Information Bulletin

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Message to Leaders of New German State

Stalin Finds German Democratic Republic Assures European Peace

The following telegram was sent to the leaders of the new German Democratic Republic on October 13 by J. V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:



J. V. Stalin

TO the President of the German Democratic Republic, Mr. Wilhelm Pieck, and to the Prime Minister of the Government of the German Democratic Republic, Mr. Otto Grotewohl:

Allow me to congratulate you and in your person, the German people on the creation of the German Democratic Republic and the election of the former to the presidency and the latter as Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic.

The formation of the peace-loving German Democratic Republic is a turning point in the history of Europe. There can be no doubt that the existence of a peace-loving democratic Germany side by side with the existence of the peace-loving Soviet Union excludes the possibility of new wars in Europe, puts an end to bloodshed in Europe, and makes impossible the enslaving of European countries by the world imperialists.

The experience of the recent war showed that the biggest sacrifices in this war were borne by the German and Soviet peoples, and that these two peoples possess the greatest potentialities in Europe for accomplishing great actions of world importance. If these two peoples display determination to fight for peace, straining their energies to the same extent as they did to wage war, peace in Europe may then be considered as secured.

Thus laying the foundation for a unified, democratic and peace-loving Germany, you simultaneously perform a great deed for all of Europe, guaranteeing her lasting peace.

You need not doubt that in advancing along this road and promoting the cause of peace you will find great sympathy and active support among all the peoples of the world, including the American, British, French, Polish, Czechoslovak and Italian peoples, let alone the peace-loving Soviet people.

I wish you success on this new and glorious road.

May unified, independent, democratic peace-loving Germany live and prosper!

J. STALIN

October 13, 1949.

Says Move Delays Peace Treaty

Bonn 'Government' Splits Germany, USSR Note Tells West

On October 1 this year Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, A. A. Gromyko, on behalf of the Soviet Government, handed notes on the German question to the ambassadors of the United States of America and Great Britain and to the French chargé d'affaires.

The following is the text of the note handed to the American Ambassador.

In connection with the formation in Bonn on September 20 this year of a separate government for the American, British, and French Occupation Zones in Germany, the Soviet Government deems it necessary to state the following:

The formation of a separate government for the Western Zones of Germany cannot be qualified otherwise than as a consummation of the policy of splitting Germany which has been pursued by the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France during the past several years in violation of the Potsdam Agreement, under which these states together with the Soviet Union assumed the obligation to treat Germany as a single entity and to facilitate her transformation into a democratic and peaceable state.

By creating a separate government for Western Germany the three Powers thereby also violated the decision adopted in June of this year by the Paris session of the Council of Foreign Ministers according to which the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, and the USSR undertook to continue their efforts to achieve the restoration of Germany's economic and political unity.

This step of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France constitutes a violation not only of the obligations they assumed with regard to the preservation of Germany's unity but also the obligations for concluding a peace treaty with Germany, inasmuch as the formation of a separate West German State leads to impermissible delay in concluding a peace treaty with Germany, contrary to the decisions of the Potsdam Conference.

The Soviet Government considers absolutely bankrupt the attempts of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France to justify their activities in setting up a separate government in Bonn as being in the interests of the German population. Facts show that attempts of this kind are groundless, inasmuch as it is known to all that no one even asked the German people their opinion on this score and inasmuch as it is also known that the occupation authorities of the three Powers carried out all their measures for setting up a separate government in Western Germany, including also the so-called "Bonn Constitution," relying solely on a narrow group of specially handpicked, old reactionary political figures of Western Germany closely connected with foreign financial circles and dependent on these circles.

The "Bonn Constitution" has been drawn up under the direct pressure of the occupation authorities of the Western Powers who essentially dictated its main provisions. In doing so the federative system was imposed on the German people with which the majority of the German people does not agree. The "Bonn Constitution" not only does not contain any provisions whatever limiting the dominating role of German monopolies and junkerdom which were the inspirers and organizers of German aggression and served as the mainstay of the Hitlerite regime, but even ties their hands in their further anti-democratic activity. Characteristic of the "Bonn Constitution" is also the

New Democratic Republic Set Up By German People's Council

The ninth session of the German People's Council was held on October 7 in Berlin. The German People's Council elected at democratic general elections on May 15 and 16 this year met in the Assembly Hall of the German Economic Commission.

Among the numerous guests were representatives of public circles of Greater Berlin and the German Lands, Soviet representatives and members of the staffs of the People's Democracies' missions in Berlin.

Wilhelm Pieck, Chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, was joined in the Presidium by representatives of the political parties and democratic organizations: Otto Grotewohl, Professor Hermann Kaestner, Otto Nuschke, Walter Ulbricht, Dr. Lothar Bolz, Ernst Goldenbaum, Herbert Warnke, Academician Johann Stroux, Wilhelm Koenen, Friedrich Ebert, Professor Walter Friedrich, and others.

Wilhelm Pieck declared the ninth session of the German People's Council open. On his proposal the deputies adopted the following agenda: 1. Manifesto of the National Front of Democratic Germany. 2. Appraisal of the political situation and adoption of the necessary measures.

Pieck read the draft manifesto prepared by the Chairman of the Presidium of the German People's Council. Otto Grotewohl (Socialist Unity Party of Germany), Professor Hermann Kaestner (Liberal Democratic Party) and Otto Nuschke (Christian Democratic Union), who then spoke on behalf of their parties, expressed full agreement with the draft manifesto. On behalf of the Federation of Free German Trade-Unions, Herbert Warnke also spoke in support of the draft manifesto.

Wilhelm Pieck's proposal that the session of the German People's Council should accept the manifesto was unanimously adopted by the delegates. Thus the historic act of proclaiming the German Democratic Republic was accomplished.

resence of Article 24, which points ut directly that the West German tate can delegate its sovereign powers o interstate agencies and give consent o restricting its sovereign rights, which bviously turns this puppet state into n obedient tool of the Western occuation authorities in the realization of heir aggressive plans in Europe.

In reality the "Bonn Constitution" s only an appendage to the so-called occupation statute" prescribed for Western Germany by the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France. The attempt of he three Powers to present matters s though this occupation statute aims o enable the German people to exerise democratic self-government, as it vas stated in the communiqué on the Vashington negotiations in April of his year, fully contradicts the main rovisions of this statute. As is known, nder this statute the major functions f state administration are the monoply of the occupation authorities, while he German people are actually removed from any participation in performing these functions, not to speak of he fact that the introduction of the occupation statute is a manifestation of he policy aimed at thwarting the conclusion of the German peace treaty and t prolonging impermissibly the occuation regime in Germany.

It follows from all this that the ormation of the separate Bonn Government is incompatible with the decions of the Potsdam Conference and onstitutes a crude violation of these ecisions which are founded on the ecessity of preserving the unity of ermany on democratic and peaceable nes. At the same time it is perfectly vident that the formation of this eparate government constitutes merely new and far-reaching manifestation f the policy of splitting Germany hich, in violation of the decisions of ie Potsdam Conference, has been purued by the Governments of the United tates, Great Britain, and France durg the past three years.

As far back as in December, 1946, e Governments of the United States id Great Britain concluded an agreeent on the fusion of the two zones, hich crassly violated the agreement the four Powers on joint control er Germany. At that time attempts re made to justify these splitting acities by economic considerations, with



—Yefimov in "Pravda"

"Bonn Parliamentarians at Work"

references that the fusion of the American and British Occupation Zones allegedly does not lead either to dismembering Germany or to thwarting the policy with regard to Germany which had been earlier agreed upon among the four Powers. In reality, however, this act of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain manifested the beginning of an open turn in the policy of these states —from the Potsdam Agreement on the unity of Germany to the policy of splitting Germany.

In 1947 further measures directed toward intensifying the split and the dismemberment of Germany were carried out in the American and British Occupation Zones in Germany, which were specifically expressed in the decision of the Anglo-American occupation authorities on the separation of the Ruhr region from Germany and the removal of the Ruhr from the control of the four Powers and its transfer to the control of the United States and Great Britain, as well as in separate Anglo-American measures which resolved themselves to the actual abandoning of the Potsdam decisions on the democratic reconstruction and demilitarization of Germany.

At the London conferences in 1948 the three Powers with the participation of the Benelux countries adopted a decision on implementing new measures for splitting Germany. These measures were expressed in the separate currency reform in the Western Zones of Germany and in the Western sectors of Berlin, as well as in the open preparation for the establishment of a government for the Western Zones of Germany.

The policy of splitting and dismembering Germany culminated in the decisions adopted at the conference of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and France in Washington in April, 1949—on the occupation statute for Western Germany which has been laid at the foundation of the "Bonn Constitution," as well as on the formation of the so-called "international authority" for the Ruhr and in the conclusions of a special agreement on tripartite Anglo-Franco-American control over Western Germany, which is definitely directed at destroying the main agreement between the USSR, the United States, Great Britain, and France on the quadripartite control machinery in Germany.

Throughout the entire past period, beginning with 1946, the Soviet Government called the attention of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France to the impermissibility of violations of the Potsdam Agreement on the unity of Germany and the impermissibility of thwarting the decisions of the four Powers on the democratic reconstruction and demilitarization of Germany which underlie all the joint decisions of the four Powers on the policy with regard to Germany. In doing so the Soviet Government pointed to the disastrous consequences of the policy pursued by the three Western Powers of splitting Germany and restoring the dominating position of reactionary, militaristic, and revanchist elements in Western Germany who in the past were the mainstay of German militarism and the Hitlerite regime and who again reared their heads immediately after the formation of the West German State. Such a policy of the three Powers can be explained only by the fact that it gives expression to the striving of certain imperialist circles to use Western Germany as a bridgehead for the realization of the aggressive plans of these circles, which turns Western Germany into a new seat of unrest in Europe.

On its part the Soviet Government has waged a tireless struggle against

As a Soviet Newspaper Sees Tito



—*Yefimov in "Trud"*

"At the Dollar Pig Trough"

splitting Germany by insisting, in conformity with the decisions of the Potsdam Conference, on establishing all-German economic agencies as a first step toward the formation of an all-German democratic government. More than two years ago the Soviet Government proposed to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France to begin taking measures necessary for the establishment of a government of democratic Germany as well as to commence drafting a German peace treaty. However, the Governments of the three Western Powers rejected these proposals of the Soviet Union and continued to follow their policy of intensifying the split of Germany which led to thwarting the conclusion of a peace treaty and to protracting the occupation of Germany for a long term, making it impossible to establish a lasting peace in Europe.

Lastly, at the Paris session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in June of this year the Governments of the three Western Powers again refused to accept the proposals of the Soviet Union on the formation, on the basis of the German economic agencies existing at present in the Eastern and Western Zones, of an all-German State Council as an economic and administrative center with government functions, which would be a first step toward the formation of an all-German democratic government. The Governments of the three Western Powers also refused to accept the proposal of the Soviet Union on the preparation of a German peace treaty and on the withdrawal of the occupation forces from Germany within one year after the conclusion of the peace treaty.

Thus, during the past several years the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France not only did not fulfill the obligations they assumed under the Potsdam Agreement but, in direct violation of these obligations, pursued the policy of splitting Germany and delaying in every way the conclusion of a German peace treaty, disrupting the joint decisions of the four Powers on the democratic reconstruction and demilitarization of Germany, and now consummate the anti-democratic policy by the formation of a separate West German Government which has been turned over to yesterday's servitors of the Hitlerite regime.

The Soviet Government deems it necessary to draw attention to the exceedingly serious responsibility which falls upon the Government of the United States in connection with the policy in Germany pursued by the United States jointly with Great Britain and France, which has led to the formation of an anti-national separate government in Bonn which regards with hostility the decisions of the Potsdam Conference on the democratic reconstruction and demilitarization of Germany and the obligations imposed on Germany, an attitude which is incompatible with the interests of the peace-loving peoples of Europe.

At the same time the Soviet Government deems it necessary to state that inasmuch as the above separate government has been formed in Bonn, a new situation has now been created in Germany which lends especially great importance to the fulfillment of the tasks for restoring the unity of Germany as a democratic and peace-loving state and for ensuring the fulfillment by Germany of the obligations imposed on her by the Potsdam Agreement of the four Powers.

The Government of the USSR is also sending analogous notes to the Governments of Great Britain and France.

Soviet Government First to Recognize Chinese People's Republic

On October 2, following receipt of the announcement that the People's Republic of China had been formed in Peking, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko sent the following telegram on behalf of the Government of the USSR to Chou En-lai, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China:

"The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics hereby confirms receipt of the proclamation of the Central People's Government of China dated October 1 this year with the proposal to establish diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union.

"Having examined the proposal of the Central People's Government of China, the Soviet Government, moved by the invariable striving to maintain friendly relations with the Chinese people and confident that the Central People's Government of China expresses the will of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people, informs you that it has adopted the decision to establish diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China and to exchange ambassadors."

Simultaneously, the Soviet Government made public the following statement to the chargé d'affaires of the Cantonese Government in Moscow:

"Owing to the events that have occurred in China which have brought about profound changes in the military, political, and social life of the country,



Mao Tse-tung
Chairman of the Central People's Government

as a result of which the Chinese People's Republic has been formed and a Central People's Government of China has been set up, the Government of Mr. Yen Hsi-shan located in Canton has ceased to exercise power in the country, has become a provincial government of Canton, and has lost the possibility to maintain diplomatic relations with foreign states on behalf of China.

"This circumstance led to the discontinuation of diplomatic relations of China with foreign states.

"The Soviet Government, taking into account all these circumstances, considers diplomatic relations with Canton as discontinued, and has decided to recall its diplomatic representatives from Canton."

The letter of Chou En-lai, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic to the Soviet Consul-General Tikhvinsky in Peking follows:

"I hereby inform you that today Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, has issued a proclamation.

"Herein I enclose this proclamation and hope that you will forward it to the Government of your esteemed country.

"I believe that the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between the Chinese People's Republic of China and various states of the world is necessary."

(*Signed*) Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China
Chou En-lai

October 1, 1949, Peking.

The proclamation referred to in Chou En-lai's letter follows:

"The people throughout China have been plunged into bitter sufferings and tribulations since the Chiang Kai-shek reactionary Government betrayed the Fatherland, conspired with the im-

---

The All-China Federation of Trade-Unions published a statement on October 6 welcoming the fact that the Soviet Union was the first to recognize the People's Republic of China. The declaration says: "The working class and the entire Chinese people heard the happy news with joy. They express gratitude to the socialist Soviet Union, led by the great Stalin, for its profound friendship."

The All-China Federation of Trade-Unions appealed to the working class of the whole of China to learn from the Soviet Union, to strengthen the friendship between China and the Soviet Union and to intensify the building of the new China under the banner of profound friendship with the USSR. "The Chinese working class and the broad masses of the Chinese people," the declaration says, "will never forget the consistently friendly attitude of the Soviet Union."



Chou En-lai
Premier of the State Administrative Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs

perialists, and launched a counter-revolutionary war. However our People's Liberation Army supported by the people throughout the country and fighting heroically and selflessly to defend the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the fatherland, to protect the people's lives and property, to relieve the people of their sufferings, and to struggle for their rights, has eliminated the reactionary troops and overthrown the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang Government.

"Now the war of People's Liberation has been fundamentally won and the majority of people throughout the country have been liberated.

"On this foundation the first session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference composed of delegates of all democratic parties and groups, people's organizations, the People's Liberation Army, various regions, various nationalities, overseas Chinese, and patriotic democratic elements of the whole country has been convened. Representing the will of the people throughout the country this session of the Chinese Political Consultative Conference has enacted the organic law of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, elected Mao Tse-tung as Chairman of the Central People's Government and Chu Teh, Liu Shao-chi, Soong Ching-ling, Li Chie-shen, Chang Lan and Kao Kang as Vice-Chairmen of the Central People's Government; and Chen Yi, Ho Lung, Li Li-san, Lin Po-chu, Yen Chien-ying, Ho Hsieng-ning, Lin Piao, Peng Teh-huai, Lu Po-cheng, Wu Yu-chang, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Peng Chen, Po Yi-po, Nien Jung-chen, Chou En-lai, Tung Pi-wu, Saifudin, Jao Shu-shih, Tan Kan-kee, Lo Jung-huang, Teng Tsu-hsui, Ulanfu, Hsu Teh-li, Tsai Chang, Lui Ke-ping, Ma Yin-chu, Chen Yun, Kang Sheng, Lin Feng, Ma Hsu-lun, Kuo Mo-jo, Chang Yun-yim, Tang Hsian-ping, Kao Chung-min, Shen Chun-ju, Shen Yen-ping, Chen Shu-tung, Seeto Mei-tong, Li Shi-chiu, Huang Yen-pei, Tsai Ting-kai, Hsi Chung-hsun, Peng Tse-min, Chang Chin-chung, Fu Tso-yi, Li Chu-ching, Li Chang-ta, Chang Po-chun, Chen Chien, Chang Hsi-jo, Chen Ming-shu, Tan Ping-shan, Chang Nan-shien, Liu Yan-tsa, Chang Tung-sun, and Lung Yun as members of the Central People's Government Council, proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China and decided that Peking shall be the capital of the People's Republic of China.

"The Central People's Government Council of the People's Republic of China has taken office today in this capital and unanimously made the following decisions: proclamation of the formation of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China; adoption of a common program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference as the policy of the Government; election of Lin Po-chu from among the council members as the Secretary General of the Central People's Government Council; appointment of Chou En-lai as Premier of the State Administration Council and concurrently as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mao Tse-tung as Chairman of the People's Revolutionary Military Council of the Central People's Government, Chu Teh as Commander-in-Chief of the People's Liberation Army, Shen Chun-ju as Chief Justice of the Supreme People's Court, and Lo Juang-hauang as Procurator General of the People's Procurator General's Office, and entrusting them with the task of the early formation of various organs of government to carry out the work of the Government.



Liu Shao-chi
Deputy Chairman of the Central People's Government



Chu Teh
Deputy Chairman of the Central People's Government

"At the same time the Central People's Government Council decided to declare to the governments of all other countries that this Government is the sole legal Government representing all the people of the People's Republic of China. This Government is willing to establish diplomatic relations with any foreign government which is willing to observe the principles of equality, mutual benefit, and mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty."

(Signed) MAO TSE-TUNG
CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

October 1, 1949.

Text of Pravda Editorial

Soviet People Welcome Announcement Of New Chinese Republic

The following is the text of a "Pravda" editorial published on October 5:

THE People's Political Consultative Conference assembled in Peking, expressing the will of the peoples of all China, on October 1 solemnly proclaimed the establishment of the People's Republic of China. Central organs of power of the Chinese People's Republic have been created and the Central People's Government formed, headed by the glorious son of the Chinese people, the steeled leader of the Communist Party of China, Mao Tse-tung.

The proclamation of the People's Republic of China represents an outstanding historic event. A bright new page has opened in the life of this great people numbering 475,000,000. The victorious results of the prolonged and persistent struggle of China's democratic forces against the united forces of internal reaction and international imperialism have been summed up.

The widest masses of the Chinese people, headed by the working class and its militant Communist vanguard, resting upon the support of the powerful camp of socialism and democracy, have overthrown the decayed, reactionary Kuomintang regime, the regime of national betrayal, feudal oppression, and colonial exploitation.

Chinese democracy has gained by this the national independence of its country, putting an end to the more than 100 years' period of China's subjugation and enslavement by the beasts of prey of foreign capital. Simultaneously, the victory of Chinese democracy is the defeat of those dark reactionary forces within the country which, like a gigantic octopus, have strangled the Chinese people, hampered China's economic and cultural development and served as the chief pillar for the imperialist oppressors.

At the present time China's soil is being cleared of the inveterate enemies of the people. The majority of the Chinese people are already free from the imperialist and feudal yoke. China's largest cultural and industrial centers, its most important ports and main railway lines have already been cleared of the enemy. Northern, Central, and a great part of Southern China have already been completely liberated. Units of the Chinese Liberation Army are approaching Canton—the last large port still in the hands of the Kuomintang.

Approximately 1,500 representatives of various public organizations met in Peking October 5 for the inaugural meeting of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society.

The opening speech was made by Mme. Sun Yat-sen, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the establishment of the Chinese-Soviet Society. She recalled Dr. Sun Yat-sen's words spoken 32 years ago that with the appearance of Soviet Russia humanity was given the hope that it would be liberated. "I am very happy," she said, "because we witness the brilliant victorious consummation of the Liberation Revolution in China. We must remember Sun Yat-sen's behest: To go hand-in-hand with the Soviet Union."

In the liberated territory of China, there is seething creative activity of the masses of the people, who, under the leadership of the Communist Party, are reconstructing social relations. The masses of the Chinese people have convinced themselves that the fate of the State cannot be entrusted to reactionary rulers who pursue mercenary anti-popular aims.

The Chinese people are taking power into their own hands, removing the reactionary Kuomintang regime and laying the foundations for a State of people's democracy. This State is headed by the working class, is based on the alliance of the workers and peasants, and unites all democratic classes and all China's national minorities.

The alliance of the working class and the basic mass of the peasantry is being strengthened. The Chinese working class, which has its glorious revolutionary traditions, is heading the many millions of peasants in the common struggle for democratic transformation and the rebirth of China.

The land reform carried out in a number of liberated areas—Manchuria, Northern China—has undermined the basis of feudal land-ownership. The lands of the landlords and national traitors have been confiscated and distributed among the landless and poor peasants.

During the course of the past two years more than 100,000,000 Chinese peasants have been allotted land holdings. The Chinese peasants, who for centuries have been oppressed by feudal lords, have started for the first time to cultivate their soil without enslaving rentals or usurious interest payments.

Industrial, agricultural and other enterprises belonging to the reactionary Kuomintang clique and to the magnates of the Chinese bourgeoisie closely connected with foreign capital are being confiscated and handed over to the State. Railways, factories, workshops, and mines are being successfully restored. A sector of state economy, subordinated to the interest of the people, is being created, which will have the leading place in the national economy of democratic China.

State measures for the improvement of the material and cultural well-being of the working people in town and countryside have been introduced on an extensive scale. Young people, chiefly from the ranks of the workers, peasants, and intellectuals, will take the predominant place in schools and universities.

The victory of Chinese democracy has been prepared by the entire course of historical development.

The Great October Socialist Revolution marked a radical turning point in the world history of mankind. It

undermined the domination of imperialism in colonial and dependent countries, awakened the subjugated masses of the peoples of the East, and opened up a new chapter in their struggle for liberation. It inaugurated a new stage in China's history. The unquenchable flame of the ideas of Lenin and Stalin has fired the hearts of millions of common people of China.

The existence of the socialist Soviet Union as China's neighbor, the mighty development of the USSR, its revolutionary experience and fraternal solidarity, facilitated and inspired the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal struggle of China's working people.

The great geniuses of humanity—Lenin and Stalin—had foreseen the inevitable revolutionary upsurge of China. They elaborated the doctrine of the national-colonial revolution during the epoch of imperialism—a revolution taking place under the leadership of the working class and under the banner of internationalism. This teaching entered the golden treasury of Marxism-Leninism.

Comrade Stalin has given a profound scientific analysis of the nature, special characteristics, and conditions of the victory of the Chinese anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolution.

China's Communist Party, guided by the scientific theory of communism, has been the main force in the struggle for national independence, for the victory of China's people's democracy. The historic triumph of the Chinese people is a demonstration of the all-conquering power of Marxist-Leninist teaching.

The most important prerequisite for the political and military successes of Chinese democracy was the defeat of Germany and Japan during the Second World War, the defeat of fascism with the great Soviet land playing the decisive part. The collapse of the German and Japanese war machine, the growth of democratic forces throughout the world, and the weakening of the imperalist camp—these are the factors which chain the main forces of international imperialism and facilitate the unprecedented upsurge of the national liberation movement of the Chinese people and their historic victory.

If the Soviet Union had not existed, if there had not been victory in the anti-fascist Second World War, and—what is particularly important for us—if Japanese imperialism had not been defeated, if the new democracies had not appeared in Europe, then the position of the international forces of reaction would, of course, have been far stronger than it is. "Could we have gained the victory in such circumstances? Of course not," wrote Mao Tse-tung in his article on the dictatorship of the people's democracy.

The glorious Communist Party of China was the inspirer and organizer of the national-liberation movement and of the historic triumphs of the Chinese people. During the years of the Second World War the corrupt Kuomintang rulers, saboteurs of the common people's struggle against the imperialist invaders, advocated the tactics of "passive resistance" to the enemy, which not infrequently concealed their direct understanding with the Japanese invaders. Only the Communist Party of China immediately undertook the organization of the armed struggle of the entire people against the Japanese invaders. The Chinese Communists demonstrated that they were determined, bold fighters for their country's honor, freedom, and independence.

Thus, during the Second World War, the Kuomintang officials, representing the interests of all the forces of internal reaction which were hated and despised by the people, threw in their lot with the ruling circles of the United States of America, which were preparing to take the place of their vanquished rival and competitor, Japanese imperialism, in China.

And hardly had the Second World War ended when more clouds appeared in Chinese skies. The greedy American monopolists planned to turn China into their colony without rights or liberties. With the help of the contemptible Kuomintang lackeys they intended to strangle the democratic forces of China, once more to condemn the broad masses of the country to a beggarly existence of semi-starvation and slavery.

Under the pretext of disarming the Japanese in China who had capitulated, American troops began to arrive after the end of the war. The ruling circles of the United States poured in billions of dollars for the armed suppression of the People's Liberation Movement in China, for the enslavement of the Chinese people.

While giving financial and other economic aid to Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary Government, while modernizing and arming the Kuomintang Army, controlling the Kuomintang military headquarters, the intelligence service and the secret police, the American imperialists were, in fact, carrying out direct intervention in China.

As in the period of the anti-Japanese war, the Communist Party of China united all the patriotic elements in the struggle for their country's national independence in face of the new and terrible dangers of enslavement by American capital.

In more than three years of struggle the People's Liberation Army of China led by the Communist Party, crushed the Kuomintang Army, many millions strong, which was provided with American weapons and fitted out with American equipment.

The victory of Chinese democracy lies not only in the defeat of Kuomintang reaction, but also in the collapse of America's rapacious plans in China. American imperialism which dreamed of turning China into its colony, into a gigantic springboard for a new war of aggression, has become bankrupt. The historic victory of the Chinese people is a new and mighty blow against the entire system of imperialism, a new defeat for the camp of world reaction and the warmongers. This victory multiplies the forces of the front of peace, democracy, and socialism, headed by the great Soviet Union.

China, with its many millions, enters the family of democratic peace-loving states. "The People's Republic of China," states the Common Program of the People's Political Consultative Council of China, which has become the Charter of the Chinese people, "unites with all peace and freedom-loving countries and peoples throughout the world, first of all with the Soviet Union, all People's Democracies and all oppressed nations, and stands in the camp of international peace and democracy to oppose jointly imperialist aggression and defend lasting world peace."

The Chinese people are finally taking their fate into their own hands. Comrade Stalin's prophesies are coming true. As long ago as 1925 he declared: "The forces of the revolutionary movement in China are unbelievably great; they have not yet properly revealed them-

Chinese People's Republic Asks UN To Oust Kuomintang Gang

Just prior to the formation of the Central People's Government in China, the following Declaration of the Chinese people to the world was issued by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

THE Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference unanimously resolved today that the Central People's Government, soon to be formed, shall wire to the United Nations General Assembly declaring that the People's Republic of China has been established and the Central People's Government elected by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference is the sole government that can represent the Chinese people, and that the delegates sent to the United Nations General Assembly by the bogus government of the remnant reactionary forces in Canton are unqualified to represent the Chinese people.

This is a solemn declaration to the whole world by the Chinese people as master of the country. This completely conforms to the actual conditions of the Chinese political situation, which has undergone fundamental change and reflects the common will and wishes of the people throughout the country.

The Kuomintang reactionaries, the watch-dogs of American imperialism, have been cast out everywhere because of their policy of national betrayal, a policy of civil war and dictatorship. The People's War of Liberation and the great People's Revolution led by the Chinese Communist Party, on the other hand, are now scoring decisive victory throughout the length and breadth of the land because they have gained the support of the entire nation.

The Nanking Kuomintang Government became defunct in April this year when the People's Liberation Army crossed the Yangtze River. The remnants of the Kuomintang troops who fled to the south of China will be completely mopped up within a short time by the victoriously advancing People's Liberation Army. The remnant of the reactionary bloc at present in Canton, Taiwan (Formosa), and other places is no longer a government, but merely a grouping of a handful of gangsters and bandits absolutely unqualified to represent the Chinese people. The presence of Tsiang Ting-fu at the United Nations General Assembly as delegate of the Canton band is not only a disgrace to the Chinese people, but also detrimental to the United Nations organization.

The United Nations is the organization of the nations for safeguarding world peace and security after the Second World War. The bandit Chiang Kai-shek, who is unqualified to represent the country, has dared to utilize the platform of the United Nations General Assembly for slander, seeking to confuse public opinion and to slander the Chinese people and the Soviet Union, the friend of China, and even to demand that the United Nations General Assembly "consider" the situation in China, attempting to draw the imperialist countries who dominate the United Nations into intervention in China's internal affairs.

This will not be tolerated by the Chinese people. We, therefore, fully support the resolution of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and demand that the United Nations General Assembly immediately halt all criminal activity of Tsiang Ting-fu and other representatives of the Kuomintang gang and immediately cancel their right of representation at the United Nations General Assembly.

selves; they will yet reveal themselves in the future. The rulers of the East and West, who do not see these forces and do not take them properly into account, will suffer from this.

"Here truth and justice are all on the side of the Chinese Revolution. This is why we sympathize and will continue to sympathize with the Chinese Revolution in its struggle for the liberation of the Chinese people from the yoke of the imperialists and for the unification of China into one state. Those who leave this force out of account—and do not want to take it into account—will inevitably lose."

True to the behests of the immortal Lenin, the Soviet people, led by the great Stalin, consistently sympathize with the national liberation struggles of the masses of the Chinese people.

All Soviet people joyfully welcome the historic outcome of this prolonged struggle: the formation of the Chinese People's Republic. Our people cordially approve the Soviet Government's note to the Foreign Minister of the Central People's Government of China, which states that "the Soviet Government, moved by the invariable striving to maintain friendly relations with the Chinese people and confident that the Central People's Government of China expresses the will of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people, informs you that it has adopted the decision to establish diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. . . ."

Tremendous tasks confront the Chinese People's Republic—the completion of the revolution, the total liquidation of the venal and reactionary Kuomintang regime, and the destruction of imperialist and feudal oppression throughout the entire territory of China, the rehabilitation and advancement of the country's economy, the building of a new, united, independent, flourishing, democratic China.

The Soviet people with all their hearts wish the young People's Republic of China great success in solving all these historic tasks.

May the People's Republic of China live and flourish! Long live the friendship of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union!

Shows Only US "Intervened"

Vyshinsky Bares Kuomintang's Lies In Its Sly Appeal to UN

Soviet Foreign Minister A. Y. Vyshinsky delivered the following address before the UN General Assembly on September 29, 1949:

To our regret yesterday the General Committee took a decision, which is presented for the approval of the Assembly, on including in the agenda an item which is entitled a "threat to the political independence and territorial integrity of China and a threat to peace in the Far East as a result," allegedly, "of violation by the Soviet Union of the Chinese-Soviet Treaty of August 14, 1945, and of the United Nations Charter."

Unfortunately the majority of the General Committee agreed with this provocative proposal of the representative of the Kuomintang Government. I say that this occurred to my great regret, and I think not only to my own, but also to the regret of all sincere friends of the United Nations who understand the meaning of such a step. This is a serious step.

The representative of the Kuomintang Government introduced his proposal in the General Committee without any substantiation, without citing any coherent arguments whatever in support of his proposal, let alone any factual data which could be regarded as substantiation of this solicitation. I called the attention of the General Committee to this yesterday. I said that a strange situation was created; it turned out that it was sufficient for some delegation to introduce a proposal with assertions of a false, slanderous, and provocative nature for such an intrigue to be automatically accepted and included in the agenda of the General Assembly.

It is impossible to agree with such a method of work. Such a method of action is a direct mockery of the General Assembly, from which it is demanded that it take a decision with its eyes closed, take a decision to include in the agenda a question proposed by the Kuomintang representative and those who stand behind him, without the General Assembly being able to acquaint itself with materials which could serve to justify this complaint.

Have you ever heard of a serious question being settled in such a way as is demanded of the General Assembly, as was demanded yesterday of the General Committee, automatically to include an item in the agenda without arguing as to whether there are due grounds for it or not? Have you ever heard of it being sufficient for any delegate to make any, even the vilest, statement for it to be immediately included in the agenda and only after this the General Assembly examining to what extent this statement is justified or not?

I hear for the first time that it is possible to draw up an agenda as follows: first introduce in the agenda some item containing some sort of complaint, some sort of demand, and only after this present proof that the inclusion of this item in the agenda is justified. Such methods of work, such manners grossly contradict the principles of co-operation underlying the United Nations.

This is a very dangerous path which can lead not to consolidation of co-operation and friendly relations in the United Nations but to the aggravation of relations, not to the consolidation of the authority of the United Nations but to the further weakening of its authority, even to the disappearance of all the authority of the United Nations. Such a position is absolutely impermissible. Yet, the representative of the Kuomintang Government tries to place the General Assembly precisely in this position.

We are told: "First include our proposal in the agenda, irrespective of whether it corresponds to reality or not, and only after this will we investigate to what extent it corresponds to reality—whether it in general corresponds to reality or does not correspond to it in any degree."

I already proved yesterday in the General Committee that such a path is an incorrect path, an unjust path, all the more so since essentially speaking the general phrases to which we were treated here today by the representative of the Kuomintang really give no possibilty whatever to look into the substance of the matter.

For example, we are told: "The Soviet Union hampered the establishment of the Chinese administration in Dalny!" Facts? There are none. Promises are made to cite these facts after it has been decided to include this question in the agenda. Without knowing the facts, without wishing to consider the facts, the majority of the General Committee is ready automatically to include any question in the agenda if this conforms to the plans and intentions of those who are masters in shady backstage affairs.

This is not a normal method. This is the method of automatic action which helps the majority to abuse its position as the majority.

However, what facts permit the Kuomintang men to appear here with their slanderous statements? I maintain that they have no such facts, nor could they have them because such facts do not exist at all.

This is not difficult to prove, even without going into detail. If one speaks of the statement of the Kuomintang representative regarding Dalny, one can refer to the following circumstances fully exposing the Kuomintang Government in its lying and falsification of facts:

It is known that as early as in December, 1945—following the conclusion of the treaty between the USSR and China in August, 1945—and then in January, 1946, the Soviet Government informed the Kuomintang Government of its readiness to render every assistance in the establishment of the Chinese civil administration in Dalny

and specifically to render necessary assistance to the mayor of the town of Dalny when the latter should be appointed by the Chinese Government. Not withstanding the fact that in reply to this statement of the Soviet Government notification was received from the Chinese Government of the appointment of a mayor, the latter did not arrive in Dalny.

After this the Soviet Government in March, 1947, again sent the Chinese Government a note in which it repeated its full readiness to render assistance in the establishment of the Chinese administration in Dalny. But this, too, produced no results.

Moreover, when at last a special mission of the Chinese Government was sent to Dalny—the group of General Tung Yan-ping which visited the area of the naval base of Port Arthur and Port Dalny—it was given full assistance by the Soviet command in acquainting itself with the various public organizations, industrial establishments, the work of the railways, and of Port Dalny, and it was given information on other questions which interested General Tung Yan-ping. On the eve of their departure from Port Arthur, General Tung Yan-ping and an authorized representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, Chang Chieng-pei, in conversations with official representatives of the USSR, expressed full satisfaction with the assistance the Soviet Military Command rendered to the group of General Tung Yan-ping.

I did not want to dwell in detail on this question, but I thought it necessary to cite this example only to show the false nature of the statement made here by the representative of the Kuomintang Government that we allegedly hampered the Kuomintang Government in the establishment of the Chinese administration in Dalny.

I could cite the full text of the respective documents published in the past and not refuted by the Kuomintang Government either in 1945, 1946, 1947, or in subsequent years, for these are facts which cannot be refuted, and which are now, toward the close of 1949—almost in 1950—after a lapse of almost five years being suddenly dragged out of the archives in order to shoot an arrow poisoned with slander and lies.

I shall state further what is the real meaning of this entire scheme—but the facts are such, and these facts demand that we reckon with them.

I cannot but state here that we, of course, are least of all troubled by the filthy scheme of the Kuomintang men and their patrons, which is doomed to failure in advance, but nevertheless you cannot pass over without notice this provocative scheme. One cannot but take an interest in the reasons which caused this Kuomintang action in the United Nations. What then is the point at issue? Why is it that precisely now the slanderous statement of the Kuomintang Government has been made in the United Nations organization?

The origin of this so-called "complaint" certainly has its causes, and neither the representative of the Kuomintang Government nor its protectors in the United Nations organization and even in this room will succeed in concealing the actual causes of the origin of the intrigue, the consideration of which they are now attempting to impose on the General Assembly.

What is actually the main aim of the provocative move of the Kuomintang men? The main aim of this provocative undertaking is to make an attempt to deceive the public opinion of their country and the public opinion of the whole world ascribing the cause of the collapse and bankruptcy of this Government not to qualities which, as is known to the whole world, are inherent in the Kuomintang Government itself and in the regime which this Government represents, but by ascribing them to the influence of some external forces, to some alien, outside interference in the internal affairs of China.

A not insignificant part in the origin of the Kuomintang provocation was also played by the desire of the instigators of a new war to fan war hysteria, to aggravate the tension in international relations, to bait the Soviet Union, to mobilize the forces of reaction and aggression against the forces of democracy and peace.

The Kuomintang Government is trying to explain its ignominious failure by alleged interference of the Soviet Union in the internal affairs of China. But is it possible to put faith in this kind of explanation of developments which have occurred and are now occurring in China? Have we not already seen attempts actually to interfere in Chinese affairs with the help of thousands of millions of dollars—the United States is said to have expended for this purpose 3,000,000,000 dollars and probably even more—with the help of arms, with the help of various other material means so as to support the Kuomintang Government? Is it not a fact that over 1,000 pages of a White Paper are devoted to a description of the regrettable results which this interference has brought about? Is this insufficient for saying that it is necessary to discard once and for all the foolish tales to the effect that revolution can be imported from one country into another, and, moreover, against the people's will, that by interference from outside it is possible to determine the course and outcome of great historical events in this or that country?

The actual causes of the collapse of the Kuomintang and its policy are frankly described in the well-known White Paper of the US State Department. The same is borne out by the utterings of other quite authoritative representatives of the United States ruling circles. Here is, for instance, a report in the newspaper, *The New York Times* of September 8 of the current year, reiterating the statement of the well-known Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, who, opposing further aid to the Chinese Kuomintang Government, said neither more nor less than that its head had fled to Formosa, having abandoned the Chinese people and having pocketed 138,000,000 dollars' worth of gold which belonged to China. This is literally what was stated, according to *The New York Times* report, by Senator Connally.

I would like to cite that part of the State Department's letter accompanying the White Paper on China which was sent by the United States Secretary of State to President Truman. This letter said that in the opinion of many observers the Kuomintang and its government had "sunk into corruption, into a scramble for place and power, into reliance on the United States to win the war for them and preserve their own domestic supremacy."

These observers, the letter accom-

panying the White Paper on China stated, feared lest the Nationalist Government isolate itself from the people and in the postwar period prove incapable of maintaining its authority. . . . Tension and war effort, as stated in this letter of the State Department, had rapidly weakened those liberal elements which participated in this Government and strengthened the group of reactionaries, who in no way differed from the feudal militarists of the past. The State Department's letter further admitted that the masses of the Chinese people were more and more losing confidence in this Government.

It is common knowledge that during the Second World War Chiang Kai-shek actually discontinued the fight against the Japanese invaders since, according to the American press reports, when the United States joined the war the Kuomintang was apparently sure of the eventual defeat of Japan and perceived the possibility of improving its position for a decisive struggle against the Communists. Even the well-known American General Wedemeyer, in a report also published in the White Paper, accused the Kuomintang Government of despotic police measures, of corrupt and bad administration.

Are these not facts which speak for themselves, which sufficiently graphically characterize this camp of "complainers" against the Soviet Union? What are these gentlemen like from the viewpoint of moral traditions, moral principles, and their political face, from the viewpoint of those cultural traditions of which the Kuomintang representatives stammered something here?

Is it not a fact that in April, 1949, the newspaper *The New York Times*, which I have to quote again, published an article entitled *The Climax in China* which stated that after two decades of war the people in Nationalist China —that is in Chiang Kai-shek China— were demoralized. Inflation had deprived the average Chinese of even the vital necessities. The people saw that in three war years corruption and reaction had undermined the strength of their country. In this period the United States of America granted the Nationalists 3,000,000,000 dollars as military and other aid.

It was believed that out of 2,000,000,000 of military aid, 90 per cent in the final count was acquired by the Communists, *The New York Times* wrote. American supplies, said *The New York Times*, so rapidly fell into the hands of the People's Liberation Army that the Chinese Communists called Chiang Kai-shek their "Quartermaster-Sergeant Chiang."

In this question the *New York Herald Tribune* does not lag behind *The New York Times*. In an article in the *New York Herald Tribune* of April 16, 1949, it was said that Secretary of State Acheson was convinced that the Chinese Communists were capable of seizing the whole of China. It was believed, this article said, that up to 80 per cent of American military supplies sent to China were at present in the hands of the Chinese Communists.

Such is the state of affairs as regards sources of armament and rearmament of the People's Liberation Army of China. Yet the Kuomintang Government is attempting slanderously to present the matter as if the Soviet Union helped the People's Liberation Army in its struggle against the Kuomintang Government.

In view of the aforementioned indisputable facts, the legitimate question arises: What has the Soviet Union to do with all of this? Of what relevance is the alleged interference of the USSR in the internal affairs of China? Of what relevance is the alleged violation of the United Nations Charter? And last, of what relevance is violation of the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of 1945? Of what relevance is the threat to the political independence and territorial integrity of China about which so many words have been spoken here by the Kuomintang representative?

Is it not clear even in the light of these short remarks which I have just made, and which certainly cannot be refuted, that the Kuomintang intrigue is a political trick and that this issue has been brought up here irrelevantly, as I said, has been artificially brought up with purposes and for motives which have nothing in common with the tasks and purposes of the United Nations organization? This intrigue has absolutely no logical, factual, or any other lawful grounds.

Coming out here with its mendacious statement, the Kuomintang Government is not pursuing these aims which it officially and formally proclaims here, but the quite different ones of which I have already spoken. The Kuomintang Government is making a desperate attempt to show—if not to prove, for which it certainly cannot hope—that it, this Government, can yet be of service, can serve the camp of reaction and aggression against the camp of democracy and progress.

These are considerations which I had to bring forth here, resolutely opposing the attempt to impose on the General Assembly the possibility of considering the Kuomintang statement which is provocative and slanderous from beginning to end.

I cannot conceal a certain anxiety over things now happening here. It is known, and lobby talks have already been afloat for a long time in the Assembly, that there is some backstage bustle in connection with the Kuomintang statement against the USSR, that the Kuomintang is acting with the blessing and on the direct bidding of certain influential powers.

I have to state this openly so as to warn the General Assembly against a credulous attitude to this affair, to this provocation which can result in the United Nations organization being utilized as an instrument of political intrigues, as the tool of a policy pursuing shady aims which have nothing in common with the aims of the United Nations organization.

You are now being asked on behalf of the Kuomintang Government, on behalf of the sinking Chinese militarists, on behalf of the bankrupt ruling circles in that part of China which is still in their hands, to take part in this crude and dirty provocative concoction.

The inclusion of the Chinese proposal in the agenda would signify nothing else but encouragement of the slanderous campaign hostile to the Soviet Union. I, therefore, beg the General Assembly to deny the representative of the Kuomintang Government the gratification of his filthy strivings. I insist that the additional item of a slanderous and provocative nature proposed by the Kuomintang Government and its protectors should not be placed on the General Assembly's agenda.

Stop Warmongers is Motto

Giant Peace Rally in Moscow Keynotes World's Demand

On October 2, in response to the appeal of the permanent committee of the World Peace Congress, men and women in all countries demonstrated their unbending determination to win the battle for peace.

Many thousands of Moscow's working people attended the Peace Day rally held in the Gorky Central Park of Culture and Rest, one of the largest of the dozens of meetings held in the USSR on October 2.

V. I. Krestianinov, chairman of the Moscow City Trades Council, introduced I. I. Turtanov, head foreman of Moscow's Hammer and Sickle Plant.

Turtanov emphasized the firm resolve of the peoples of the world to foil the criminal plans of the warmongers. On behalf of Moscow's factory workers he expressed full support for the statement of the Soviet Government to the effect that the USSR considers itself no longer bound by the treaty of friendship and mutual assistance with Yugoslavia, whose rulers have deserted from the camp of socialism and democracy and become tools of imperialism.

A mention of the great victories of the Chinese people who have proclaimed their Peoples' Republic was met with the enthusiastic applause of the gathering.

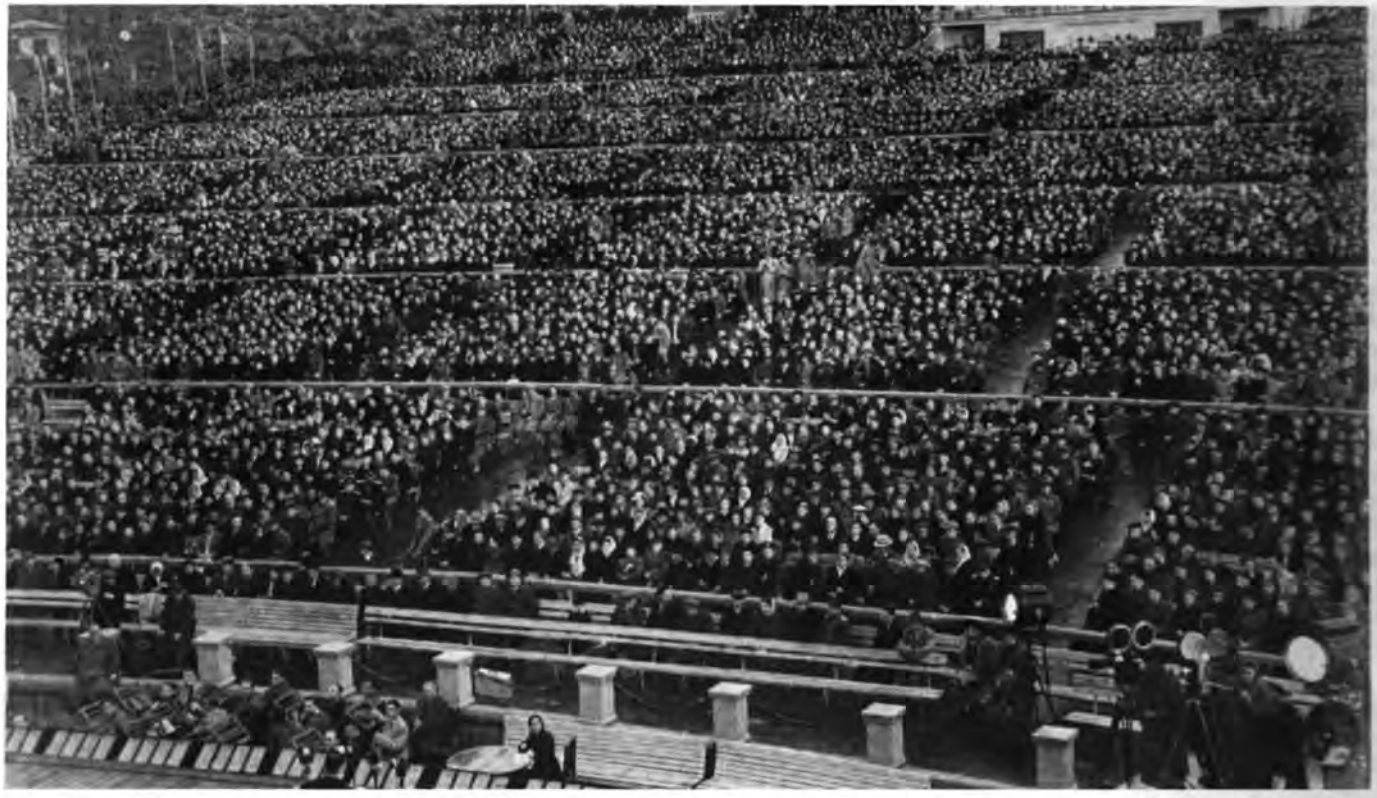
Poet Alexei Surkov, member of the Soviet Permanent Committee for Peace, urged honest men and women of all countries to rally under the banners of struggle for peace and friendship among nations, "for these banners are sacred, and the cause in whose behalf they have been raised is victorious and invincible."

Academician A. I. Oparin called upon all Soviet intellectuals and all honest representatives of culture and science in other countries to join in the struggle for peace and against the instigators of a new war.

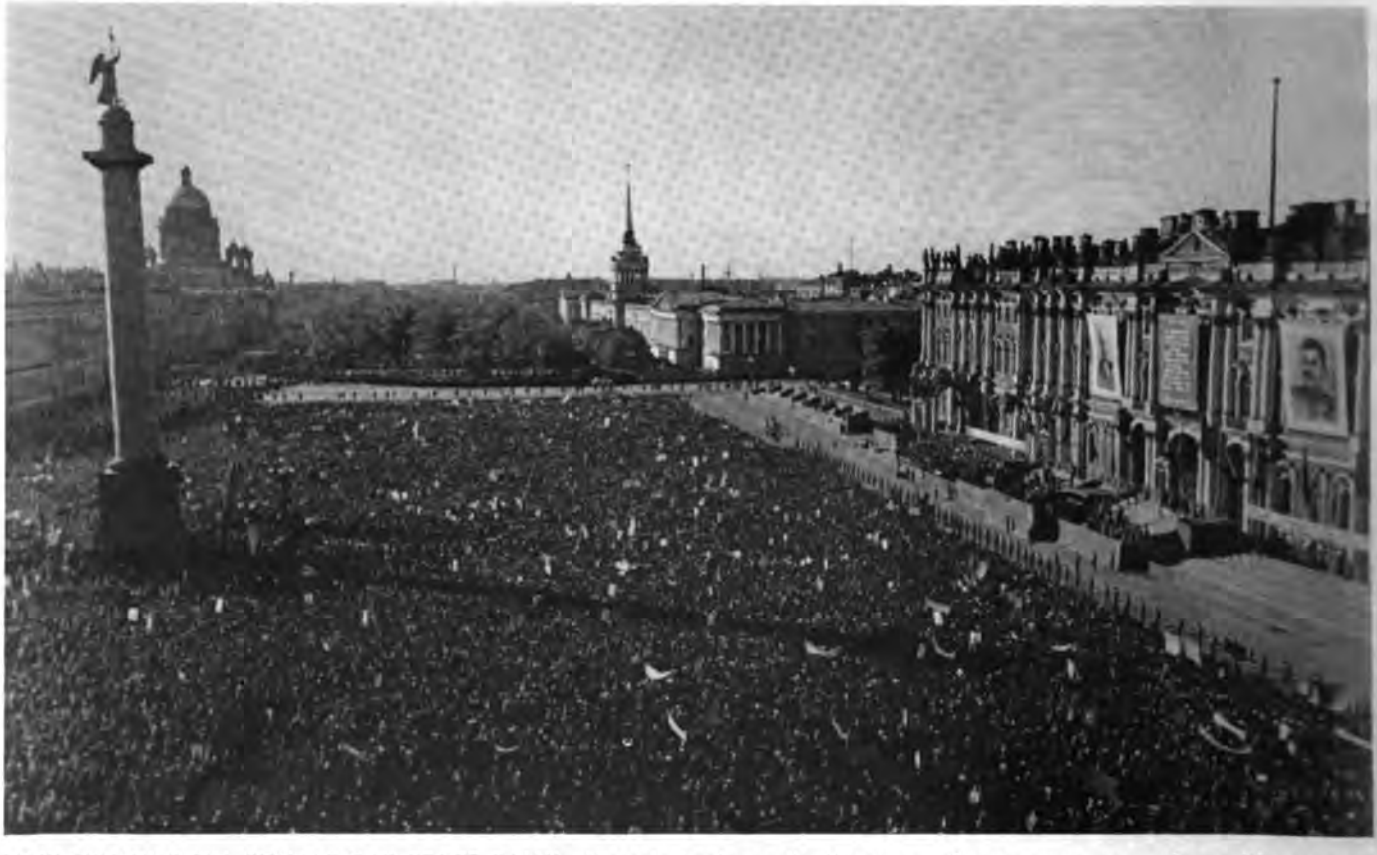
A city-wide meeting dedicated to International Peace Day was also held in Leningrad. One of the speakers,



PORTION OF THRONG AT MOSCOW RALLY. Enthusiastically applauding speakers who called for a halt to the plans of the warmongers and urged a peaceful world, Muscovites crowded the Gorky Central Park of Culture and Rest on Peace Day, October 2.



ANOTHER VIEW OF CROWD AT MOSCOW PARK. Soviet citizens by the tens of thousands at the Gorky Central Park of Culture and Rest helped demonstrate the Soviet Union's stand for peace and resistance to all who would unleash a new war.



LENINGRADERS FILL SQUARE FOR PEACE RALLY. Historic Leningrad's Dvortsovy Square was swarming with people who added the strength of their sentiments on peace to the rally. Note the banners and flags of various organizations.

People's Artist of the USSR, N. K. Cherkassov, member of the Soviet Permanent Committee for Peace, declared: "The movement for peace and against the warmongers is growing. It shows that the front of the struggle for peace is invincible. The leader in this struggle is our country, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Soviet people are not pleading for peace; they are defending the cause of peace and they will not be intimidated by warmongers."

A. K. Baikov, a veteran worker of the Kirov Plant, said: "The Soviet people were intrepid soldiers in the years of the Second World War. Today they are courageous fighters for peace. Just as in the war years, the Soviet people are led by the great Stalin. This is a sure guarantee of our victory."

"The Soviet State possesses the atomic weapon," declared Academician Meshchaninov, "but our Government has been and is urging the prohibition of this weapon. Soviet people, Soviet scientists included, are devoting all their strength to the struggle for peace, for the economic and cultural progress of the Soviet country."

Well-attended meetings and rallies were held on Peace Day in all the cities and districts of the USSR.

THE Soviet press reported that tremendous enthusiasm prevailed on Peace Day in the People's Democracies. Bucharest, the capital of the Romanian People's Republic, had a holiday air on that day. A mass meeting of workers was convened by the Permanent Committee for Peace on University Square.

In his speech at this meeting, G. Apostol, chairman of the General Confederation of Labor of Romania declared: "The peoples who have suffered from the war are well aware of the fact that if it were not for the Soviet Union and its heroic army, the Hitlerite and Japanese hordes would not have been routed and the peoples would to this day be suffering under their yoke. The USSR is a beacon illumining to the peoples of the world their struggle for peace and freedom."

More than 150,000 working people of the Polish capital assembled on Warsaw's Victory Square. They were joined by representatives of the working peasantry of Warsaw province who came to the city for the National Conference for Peace.



PEACE SPEAKER. I. Turtanov, senior foreman of the Hammer and Sickle Plant, addresses Moscow's meeting.

The rally adopted a resolution urging the working people of Poland to close their ranks around their people's Government, to further friendship with the Soviet Union, to work for the completion of the three-year plan ahead of schedule, and to reinforce the front of the struggle for peace.

Peace Day meetings were held in Prague, Bratislava, Moravska Ostrava, Plzen, Kladno and other cities of Czechoslovakia. The meeting at Brno was addressed by Godinova Spurna, chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee for Peace, who declared that the struggle for peace is backed by millions of common folk in Czechoslovakia; having the support of the powerful Soviet Union, they are determined to preserve peace and curb the instigators of a new world war at all costs.

THE press reported that large numbers of people took part in International Peace Day events in the capitalist countries also. The ruling circles and their police failed in their efforts to disrupt the demonstrations and meetings in support of peace. A huge meeting was held on October 2 in Paris. Hundreds of thousands of Parisians assembled at the Porte de Versailles to demonstrate their unbreakable will for peace. The square blossomed with posters and slogans which proclaimed: "Down with War," "We Are Fighting for Peace," "It Is Time to Put an End to the Despicable War in Indo-China," "Together with Joliot-Curie, the Intelligentsia of France Declares: If We Are Asked to Go to War Tomorrow, We Shall Say No!"

"The Country of Daniele Casanova Will Never Fight Against the Country of Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya," "French Mothers Will Never Give Their Sons for War against the USSR."

In Italy, Peace Day coincided with the opening of the campaign for Italian-Soviet friendship. And the people's rally held in the Adriana Theater of Rome was dedicated to these two significant events.

Addressing the meeting on behalf of the Italian Committee for Peace, Socialist Oreste Lippardi emphasized that this was not a chance coincidence and that it has a deep meaning. And it could not be otherwise, declared Lippardi, "for only by rallying closely around the land of socialism could the peoples of the whole globe effectively defend peace."

Meetings in defense of peace were held on International Peace Day in all cities and villages of the Soviet Occupation Zone in Germany and in the Soviet sector of Berlin.

ALL progressive mankind greeted with tremendous joy the historic victory of the Chinese people—the proclamation of the People's Republic of China. The meeting held in Peking on Peace Day organized the Chinese Committee for Peace. Generalissimo J. V. Stalin, Mao Tse-tung, and Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, Joliot-Curie, were elected honorary chairmen of the meeting, which was attended by more than 100,000 representatives of democratic parties and groups of China and by representatives of workers, peasants, and intellectuals.

The people of every country participating in the observance of International Peace Day made an effective contribution in the struggle for peace. Peace Day was a powerful demonstration of all peace-loving peoples, of all those who detest war. The great front of peace led by the Soviet Union is growing daily. It is many times stronger than the front of the warmongers. The cause of peace is a righteous cause. It will win!



ARMS. Seal of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic.



BUTTER CREAMERY. Photo shows a section of a restored plant in Rapla the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Soviet Estonia Today



ESTONIAN TEXTILE MILL. A young girl weaver is replacing spindles on a loom in the Krenholm Works.



MEMORIAL TO SEA HEROES. This Tal shaft honors dead of Russian cruise



TORED CINEMA IN TALLINN. The Estonia Cinema and Concert Hall which was wrecked by the Nazis.



RNU MAATEE STREET IN TALLINN. A modern thoroughfare in the Vyshgorod District of the Estonian capital.



HOTHOUSE CACTI. University students hear botany lecture in the hothouse.



FEEDING PIGEONS. Tallinn schoolgirl stops to care for the birds in the Estonian capital.



ESTONIAN ART. Marie Adamson designed these carpets and native dolls.

Socialist System in Estonia Marked by Swift Gains

By Arnold Nugis

SEPTEMBER 22 will always be a glorious holiday in the history of the Estonian people. On that day in 1944 a smashing offensive by the troops of the Leningrad Front and the sailors of the Baltic Fleet liberated the capital of the Estonian SSR, Tallinn, from the German-fascist invaders. Late in the evening, in conformity with an Order of the Day issued by the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Generalissimo J. V. Stalin, a salute of 24 artillery salvos from 324 guns was fired in Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union, in honor of the gallant troops of the Leningrad Front, including the Estonian National Guards Corps of the Soviet Army, and the Baltic sailors.

The red banner of the Soviets was unfurled over the Estonian capital. The Estonian people were returned to the fraternal family of Soviet peoples.

German occupation was a bitter period. Frightful damage was inflicted on Estonia by the Germans. Towns lay in ruins, industry was wrecked and put to the torch, agriculture was plundered and devastated. The invaders mutilated and defiled the buildings of institutions of higher learning, schools, hospitals, and People's Houses. When the liberators entered Tallinn they found ruins everywhere—half the city had been willfully destroyed. In the town of Narva there was not a single building left whole.

Many thought it would take a good ten years to bring life back to normal, restore industry and agriculture, and rebuild the towns. But thanks to the Soviet system the restoration and further development of Estonia's economy and culture went forward at a pace impossible for any bourgeois state to achieve. Vast construction work began in the republic immediately after the war ended. The Communists were in the vanguard as the people set to work to restore their country. To their aid came the fraternal Soviet peoples led by the great Russian people.



OBSERVATORY. University students study astronomy at the Estonian State University.

Behind them now lie five years of restoration and creative and peaceful labor. A short period of time, yet a time during which much has been accomplished.

A striking example of this is the restoration of Tallinn, the political, industrial, and cultural center of the republic. Almost all the factories and mills that existed in the city before the war are in operation again, including such large ones as the Volta Electric Motor Plant, the Machine-building Works, and the Baltic Textile Mills. The enterprises of Tallinn supply the country with thousands of different commodities.

All the cultural institutions in the city have been restored. Tallinn today has more libraries, workers' clubs, schools, technical schools, kindergartens, and hospitals than it had before the war. Tallinn is also the home of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences, established after the war, which now has 12 specialized scientific institutes.

The growth of social and cultural facilities is sharply reflected in the expenditures of the republic. In 1945 316,600,000 rubles were appropriated for social and cultural measures. This year, the figure has risen to 535,000,000 rubles.

The Communist Party and the Government have devoted exceptional attention to restoring the housing facili-



BORING SHALE. Estonian mines are now highly mechanized, while under bourgeois rule the work was difficult hand labor.



VIEW OF TALLINN. This shows the higher section of the Estonian capital known as Vyshgorod. A portion of the old fortress can be seen in the foreground.

ties and to improving the city. Lovely boulevards and squares have been laid out, and trees and flowers planted. More than 5,000,000 square feet of modern housing space have been either restored or built in the five years since the war.

The speed of restoration work continues to gather impetus. Construction scaffolding is to be seen everywhere. New multi-storied apartment houses and administrative buildings are going up, new streets are being laid out, entire workers' settlements and new factories and mills are being built. With each year that passes the city takes on a more attractive and modern appearance. All the work is carried on according to a general plan of reconstruction devised after the war. Tallinn will be one of the most attractive and comfortable cities in the great Soviet land.

The economy of the country, like that of the other Soviet republics, is developing rapidly. Labor, freed from the fetters of exploitation and oppression, is working miracles. Compared with the first year of the postwar Five-Year Plan the average monthly output of goods has increased 107.6 per cent, and at some of the republic's leading enterprises output is five and six times greater. Especially notable success has been recorded in the postwar years in the development of the shale and chemical industry.

Industry is producing twice as much as was the case in the pre-Soviet year of 1939. During the first quarter of this year, Estonian industrial production was 30 per cent greater than during the same period of 1948. During 1949's second quarter, it was 34 per cent higher than that of the same months of 1948.

Last year, the initiative of the Estonian people found expression in more than 4,000 suggestions from workers for rationalization of production and greater efficiency of industrial operation. During 1948, economies totaling 35,700,000 rubles were effected through more efficient organization of industry.

In June of this year the working people of Estonia scored a new, outstanding victory to mark the ninth anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in the republic: they achieved the average monthly level of industrial production planned for the year 1950. Workers, engineers, and the technical personnel at factories and mills are now competing to fulfill the postwar Five-Year Plan by the end of this year as regards volume of gross output as well. Dozens of enterprises have already fulfilled the postwar Five-Year Plan. There are more than 30 such factories and mills in Tallinn alone.

Great changes have taken place in the Estonian countryside since the war. The toiling peasantry, convinced by the example of the first collective farms of the advantages of the collective farm system, has definitely taken the path of socialism. This spring more than 70 per cent of the peasant households voluntarily united in agricultural co-operatives. The republic has around 3,000 collective farms. They sowed successfully this

spring and have taken in a rich harvest. Thanks to the attention of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party powerful tractors, self-propelled combines, and other farm machinery made their appearance in the fields of the republic, for the first time in the life of the Estonian peasant.

Livestock breeding, the main branch of agriculture in the republic, is rapidly being restored. The collective farmers are determined to have four livestock departments in each collective farm. Hundreds of collective farms have successfully achieved this in an extremely short period of time. At the present time the collective farmers of Estonia have enthusiastically set about realizing another magnificent task—the Stalin plan for the transformation of nature. Within the next few years the republic intends to drain and put under cultivation more than 2,000,000 acres of swampland. This measure will permit the sown area to be enlarged considerably and will create reliable pasture land for the increasing herds of commonly owned livestock.

The five years that have passed since the German-fascist invaders were driven off Estonian soil have been years of swift cultural development. The republic now has instituted universal, compulsory education through the seventh grade. Thirty thousand more children attend school in Estonia today than before the war. Institutions of higher learning have one and one-half times more students than before the war, and the technical schools have surpassed the prewar figure by more than four times. Scientific and technical literature and works of fiction come out in large editions, and newspapers and periodicals have a very large circulation.



STUDENTS' CHOIR. Members of the State University's group are shown after a concert appearance.

Physical culture and sports are being widely developed. Nearly 100,000 young men and women are members of sports societies. The network of hospitals, clubhouses, kindergartens, and nurseries has been considerably enlarged.

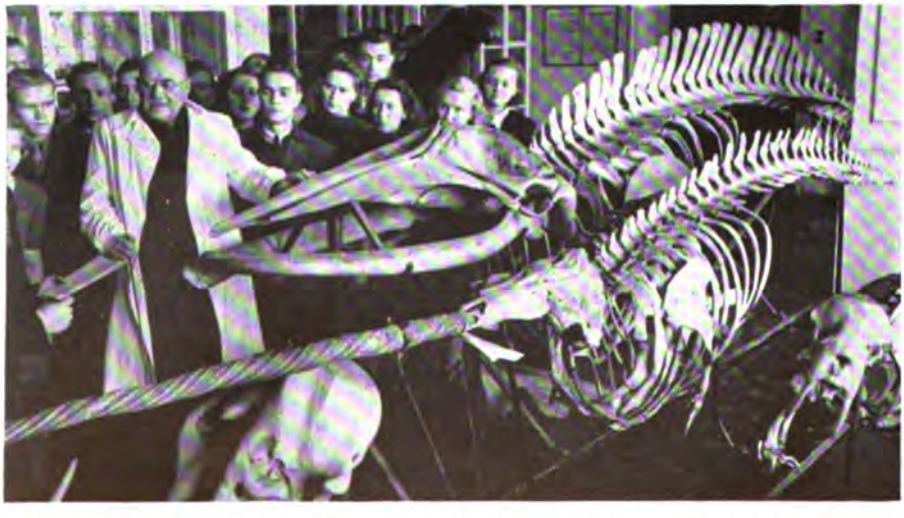
Tens of thousands of working people take part in various amateur art circles. At the present time preparations are going on everywhere for the Estonian song festival which will be held next year to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in the republic.

Some 1,350 choirs, orchestras, and folk dance circles, in which 145,000 performers will participate, have registered to take part in the festival. The song festival will be a mighty demonstration of the devotion of the Estonian people to their great socialist country.

The rebirth of Estonia's entire economic and cultural life is a striking testimony to the great creative power of the Soviet system which has made it possible for the country to achieve great successes in peaceful postwar construction.

Every day loaded freight cars pour into Estonia. Moscow sends its trucks, busses and machine tools; Leningrad ships electrical products; powerful tractors come from Chelyabinsk in the Urals, from Kharkov and Vladimir to plow Estonian fields. The ancient city of Yaroslavl, the refuge of many Estonians during the war, is a main supplier of rubber to Estonian industry.

Estonia, helped by the great family of Soviet peoples, is marching ahead.



ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM. Agricultural students of the Estonian University inspect an exhibit in the Academy of Sciences at Tartu.

Estonian People, Not Their Exploiters, Rule New Soviet Republic

By Eduard Pyall

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR.

The author of this article, the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR, is the son of a Narva worker. His father who had joined the Red Army as a volunteer perished during the civil war of 1918-1921. E. Pyall was also a volunteer in the Red Army and later worked as a teacher in Estonian villages.

THE ancient Vyshgorod Palace bustles with life whenever the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR is in session. The representatives of the people, who have come to Tallinn from all parts of the Republic, take their seats. On the platform sit the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet, August Kryundel, an old Bolshevik and former factory worker, and the two Vice-Chairmen, Fatinia Voolmyae, a workingwoman of the Baltic Textile Mill, and August Jakobson, ex-docker of the Port of Pyarnu and now a well-known writer of Estonia.

There was a time when the State Duma of bourgeois Estonia held its sessions in this hall. Although its members called themselves representatives of the people, actually they never expressed the people's interests. Who were the people occupying the deputies' benches? The rich, the exploiters, and the bourgeois businessmen. The composition of the last State Duma, which was disbanded by the people in June, 1940, is very characteristic in this respect. In this Duma the people "were represented" by 11 bankers, 20 manufacturers and big house-owners, 36 kulaks, and several clergymen. There were also lawyers and professors representing the bourgeois intellectuals. But the latter differed very little from the capitalist deputies. Alexander Saar, a lawyer, for instance, possessed some 1,977 acres of land. This Duma could not, of course, express the people's interest. Big Estonian capitalists and bankers, such as Puhk, were its bosses. It was Puhk and others like him who really administered Estonia. At their demand ministers were removed and laws they wanted were adopted. No wonder Estonia was once called "Puhkonia."



GOVERNMENT CENTER. Estonia's Council of Ministers meets in the building shown above in Tallinn.

But the Puhks had their bosses: the British, American, German and French capitalists. They appropriated all the wealth of the country, supervised it, and dictated their will to the president, to the government, and to the State Duma.

The Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia marked a turning point in Estonia's history. For the first time Estonians saw their cherished dream come true when their land, formerly a tsarist province, was given state independence in 1917.

The Estonian revolutionary movement had always marched in step with that of Russia, and in 1917 the peo-

ple proclaimed Soviet power and raised the scarlet banner of the Revolution over the ancient Vyshgorod tower of "Long Herman."

The red flag waves there again today. But between 1917 and 1940, when the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic was established, the Estonian people knew bitter oppression and hardship.

The hirelings of the bourgeoisie, supported by the German interventionists, suppressed the revolution in Estonia, drowning the achievements of the October Revolution in the blood of the people.

To please the country's foreign masters, Estonia's industry was shut down to make room for imported goods. By 1939, employment dropped to not quite 50 per cent of its 1913 level. Peasant households were ruined as mortgages were foreclosed. The rulers of the land conspired with Hitler Germany to hatch plans for attacks on the Soviet Union.

In this situation, the progressive forces of Estonia rallied the Estonian people to fight the economic and political oppression, and in 1940 the new State Diet, elected by popular referendum, proclaimed Estonia a Soviet republic and petitioned the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to admit Estonia to the Soviet Union.

Now real representatives of the people have come to Vyshgorod Palace.

The Supreme Soviet, the highest body of state power in Estonia, was elected in February, 1947 and consists of 100 deputies.

Of the 100 deputies in the Supreme Soviet, 47 are workers, 17 are peasants, and 36 are representatives of the working intelligentsia. Twenty-four of the deputies are women. There was not a single woman in the bourgeois State Duma.

Neither property status, nor wealth, nor aristocratic origin, but only their personal abilities and personal labor for the good of the people have advanced the deputies to high state posts. They have all come from the ranks of working people; they are all Soviet patriots. The Communist Party and Soviet power have given scope for their creative abilities and enabled them to reveal their talents which capitalism crushed, suppressed, and strangled.

Everybody in Estonia knows, for example, the veteran locomotive driver Mikhkel Merilain, Member of the Supreme Soviet. He has been working on the Estonian railways for many years. During the period from 1946 to 1948, the first three years of the postwar Five-Year Plan, Merilain won first place in the All-Soviet Socialist Competition nine times and has been accorded the periodically-awarded title of foremost locomotive engineer of the Soviet Union. His locomotive has run for nearly 93,205 miles without undergoing major repairs. That exceeds the fixed standard threefold. Never has Merilain worked with such enthusiasm as now under Soviet power, which has brought to light the abilities of this remarkable master of his trade.

Or take another member of the Supreme Soviet, Olga Lund, Honored Artist of the Estonian SSR. Daughter of a fisherman, she worked as a farm hand in her early years, and later in a textile mill. Endowed with a wonderful voice, she was fascinated by singing. But in the cramped and stifling conditions of capitalist society it was hard for an ordinary workingwoman to make her way to the professional theater. She was able to do this only in Soviet times.

Among the deputies are state ministers, directors of enterprises, Communist Party functionaries, and civil servants. All of them are sons and daughters of working people, previously rank-and-filers at the factory bench or on a peasant farm.

Arnold Veimer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Estonian SSR, is the son of a farm laborer. He began his career as an unskilled worker in a flour mill. He became active in the revolutionary movement in his youth. In 1928 he was arrested as a Communist, and a bourgeois court sentenced him to imprisonment for life. He remained in prison for nearly 13 years. After his release in 1940, he became chairman of the Duma which adopted the historic decision to establish Soviet power in Estonia.

Arnold Kress, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Estonian SSR, was formerly a worker in the Tallinn Motor Factory. Deputy Ivan Lukas, son of a farm laborer, has become a general. Arthur Vakha, ex-worker in a tannery, is now Minister of State Control of the Estonian SSR. Eduard Lind, ex-molder of the Marine Factory in Tallinn, is now director of a large engineering works.

These are the members of the Supreme Soviet. The Soviet regime, Soviet democracy, has awakened to active political life all working people and has made them complete masters of their State.

Election of local Soviets of Working People's Deputies (regional, city, district, and village Soviets) took place in Estonia in February of 1948. A total of 14,565 deputies was elected. All of them, like the deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the republic, are leading people who have won fame by their labor in factories, on transport, in agriculture, in state institutions, and in other walks of life.

Take, for example, the Tallinn City Soviet. It consists of 336 deputies: 163 workers of city factories and four peasants, the other 169 being teachers, physicians, engineers, technicians, state employees, and Party and trade-union workers. Of the deputies 118 are women and 116 are non-Party people.

The chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tallinn City Soviet is Alexander Hendrikson, an old Tallinn worker. At the time of the October Revolution he fought in the ranks of the Red Guards.

To characterize the composition of local Estonian Soviets we may also take the Valg District Soviet. Its members include Jan Raudsepp, chairman of the Octoobri Vyit Collective Farm, Leida Kulbin, a peasant woman, August Gross, railway worker, Rosa Rett, tractor driver of the Helm Machine-and-Tractor Station, and Hans Tarvaste, Honored Teacher of the Estonian SSR.

Whatever Soviet we take, we find that it is composed of workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia, the representatives of the working people who alone wield power in the Soviet Union. The strength and advantages of genuine people's Soviet democracy lies in the fact that it has emancipated the forces of the people, which were fettered by the bourgeois regime, and has brought the masses to great and creative economic, cultural, and state activities.

Having set up Soviet power in the country, the Estonian people have become complete and absolute masters of their land.



ESTONIAN FOLK FESTIVAL. Thousands of dancers take part in these colorful spectacles. This one was held in Kadriorgu Stadium before a large audience.

Theaters Now Reflect Life

Estonian Art and Culture Bloom Under New Soviet State

By Sergei Levin
Tallinn Journalist

TODAY the Estonian people can speak with pride of their art and its magnificent achievements. The Soviet system has opened to the Estonian working people the road to culture and has provided a wide range of opportunities for the free development of art. During the past few years, in the period of the postwar Five-Year Plan there has been a real awakening of all the arts.

Estonia has been for only a few years a Soviet republic; here, even the youth can remember the hard life of pre-Soviet times and can contrast it with the better life today.

The feelings of joy in liberated labor, of zest for the building of an even finer future, of pride in their rich and beautiful socialist Motherland, are sharply reflected in present-day Estonian choral singing, which is a true and highly-developed folk art.

Never before was Estonian choral art replete with songs that so fully reflect the feelings of the entire people as those that were rendered at the 12th Song Festival—the finest of all the many song festivals in the history of the Estonian people. In their courageous, joyful songs the people extolled their happy Soviet life; these songs served as inspiration for new achievements. They revealed the profound feeling of love which the people have for their Motherland, for the Communist Party, and for the great leader of the working people, Joseph Stalin. In their songs the composers of Soviet Estonia treat of themes which are vital to the Estonian people today.

The skill of choral groups has also developed greatly. Dozens of choruses have achieved an unprecedented level of mastership. The State Male Chorus of the Estonian SSR has advanced to the ranks of the foremost musical groups in the Soviet Union. The leader of this chorus is the gifted conductor and composer, Professor Gustav Ernesaks, who has been awarded the honorable title of Stalin Prize Laureate.

The highest mark of nation-wide appreciation—the Stalin Prize—has been bestowed twice on Professor Eugene Kapp, eminent composer of Soviet Estonia—once for his opera *Fire of Vengeance* and again for his ballet *Kalevipoeg*.

Achievements of Estonian composers in the field of major forms are, however, not limited to these two outstanding works. Worthy of mention also are the two fine operas by G. Ernesaks—*Pyukhayar* and *The Shore of Storms*—the splendid *Patriotic Symphony* by E. Kapp, *Symphony No. 1* by V. Kapp, two symphonies by the

oldest Estonian composer, Professor Artur Kapp—of which the more recent, *Youth Symphony,* was awarded the Prize of Soviet Estonia. The greatest artistic achievements of Estonian composers are their cantatas: *Cantata of Stalin* by E. Virk, *Immortal* by L. Tauts, *Sing, My Free People* by R. Pyats, and a number of others. Moreover, Estonian composers have written a considerable number of concertos, overtures, symphonic poems, and other works.

Great strides have been made in the sphere of Estonian fine arts. Estonian artists have abandoned their studios and draw on real, everyday life for inspiration; the principal subject of their work is labor and the struggle of the Soviet people. Such important creations as the statue of a soldier, sculptured by E. Ross as a monument to the liberators of Tallinn, the bust of the leader of the Estonian working class, V. Kingisepp, executed by G. Pommer, a ceiling painting in the Estonia Theater by E. Okas, E. Kits, and R. Sargits, the series of portraits of Stakhanovites by E. Einman, and the works of A. Bakh, V. Loik, R. Uutm, and many others attest to the fact that only realism and national character can give the proper impetus to a genuine development of talent.

Important achievements have been recorded by the Soviet Estonian theater. The repertoires have been cleansed of the light, empty pieces on which they had subsisted formerly. From a place of expensive entertainment the theater has been converted into a real school of life. The main theme of the Estonian theater is Soviet reality, and the main hero of the theater is the hero of our day, the selfless fighter for the cause of communism, a hero from whom the spectator can learn and whom he can emulate.



PLAY BY ESTONIAN AUTHOR. Here is a scene from "Life in a Citadel," written by August Jakobson, a Stalin Prize winner.

Among the most popular plays being shown in Estonian theaters are those penned by People's Writer of the Estonian SSR August Jakobson, Stalin Prize winner. The foremost of these is *Life in a Citadel* produced by the Estonia and Vanemuine Theaters. Subsequently other theaters of the republic also exposed the harmful essence of so-called indifference to politics and helped prove to many representatives of the old intelligentsia that the true expression of art must find its roots in the people. The production of the Vanemuine Theater and the State Dramatic Theater, *Struggle without a Front Line,* by Jakobson, has smashed the legend implanted by former rulers of Estonia that there were no class contradictions in bourgeois Estonia.

A landmark in the work of the Vanemuine Theater is its production of *The Turning Point* by Ivan Samper. This play vividly reflects the class struggle in the modern Estonian countryside, which has resolutely turned to collectivization. Outstanding successes at Estonian theaters are the plays by Soviet dramatists—*The Russian Question* by K. Simonov at the Estonia Theater, *Far From Stalingrad* by A. Surov at the Dramatic Theater, *In a Certain City* by A. Sazonov at the Endlo Theater, and many others.

The motion picture has achieved great success in Estonia. The first Estonian feature film produced—*Life in a Citadel*—won the Stalin Prize.

The arts in Soviet Estonia are developing rapidly and successfully. They draw their content, their steadily increasing strength from the heroic exploits of the people and from the greatness of the historical times in which they live.



FAMED ESTONIAN COMPOSER. An advanced art and culture marks Estonian life today. Gustav Ernesaks is a Stalin Prize winner.

Continuation Schools Popular

War Period Students Helped By Adult Education

By A. Solovyov

ADULT continuation schools or extension schools for young workers whose education was interrupted by the recent war are extremely popular in the USSR.

The Soviet Government has manifested real concern for the young men and women who sacrificed their schooling in the war period in order to work in the factories, mills, institutions, and farms of the country.

In accordance with a government decision made during the most difficult period of the war, seven-year and secondary schools were opened in 1943-1944 for working youth in the factories and mills and for their rural counterparts on collective farms. This measure enabled many of the young people to continue their studies without leaving their jobs.

After the expulsion of the German invaders from the districts of the USSR they had occupied, it was found that the Nazis had demolished 82,000 schools and shipped away the school property and that large numbers of Soviet youth had no schooling at all. Many of them had become older than the average school age and, after the long interruption, could not study in the general educational schools.

These special schools for young workers and peasants have in practice been proved to be the most efficient way of remedying this situation. Nearly 650,000 young men and women are attending these schools in the Russian Federated Soviet Socialist Republic alone. There are 60,000 in the Moldavian SSR and 6,000 in Latvia. Since the establishment of these schools more than 300,000 young pupils have been given a full 7-year or secondary education and are now attending specialized technical schools or higher educational establishments and working in production.

Moscow alone has 142 secondary schools for young workers attended by 40,000 pupils. This year a total of 3,000 were graduated from these schools in the capital city. Gold and silver medals were awarded to 144 of the graduates.



AUTO WORKERS STUDY. These employees of the Stalin Automobile Plant are testing a generator.

A 7-year or secondary education was acquired this year by 80,000 young workers and peasants in the RSFSR, and the term also saw 70,000 more students than in 1948 enrolled in these continuation schools.

These adult schools and evening classes provide exactly the same courses and use the same texts as the general educational system, but because the continuation or extension school usually holds its classes in the evening, completion of a given course requires more time. The adult student attends classes four evenings each week for four-hour sessions. In addition, time is allowed for consultation with instructors and specialists from whom the pupil may receive help and guidance on problems that arise in his studies.

There are no fees for these schools and all of them have good libraries which cover a wide range of subjects.

Students who enroll from their factory find the trade-union organization and plant administration extremely helpful. Both are eager for the worker to raise his general educational level and qualifications for the job.

Specialized technical schools and institutes have been opened in many of the larger enterprises by the Soviet Government to provide workers with the opportunity to acquire any professional or scientific degree without leaving his job.

Work of young people attending these schools is so arranged that they can attend their classes regularly. All such students are allowed extra leave



ADULT SCHOOL CLASS. Yevgeni Kiselev, a fitter, and Tamara Saidulskaya, singer, are studying in an extension school for workers.

over and above their normal paid vacation periods when taking their examinations. This extra leave amounts to 15 days in the 7-year school and 20 days for matriculation tests in a secondary school. The pupils are paid their regular wages during these periods. The annual vacations of these workers are timed so as to coincide with the period of their examinations, and all of these things enable the students to be well prepared for the tests.

Young workers and collective farmers are eager to enter these continuation schools. For instance, in the harvester combine shop of the Rostov Agricultural Machine-building Plant, Alexander Smirnov, Stakhanovite foreman of the shop, presented a petition to the Young Communist League committee in the shop. The petition was made in the name of the entire shift and said: "Our entire shift has decided to study. We ask you to assist us in arranging our enrollment in the evening school." The YCL committee supported the initiative of the young workers, and all of them are now attending classes.

In the Urals Heavy Machine-building Plant in Sverdlovsk, 52 out of every 100 workers are attending schools for workers, technical schools, and institutes. Last year there were more than 1,500 employees studying in continuation schools, and approximately twice this number registered for the 1949-1950 school term.

Ten years ago a branch of the Polytechnical Institute was organized in this Sverdlovsk plant. Among the students are many evening school graduates. The student body now numbers 320.

Students in the plant branch of the institute follow the same curriculum as those in the main school, but it takes them six instead of five years to complete the course.

After-work schools in the USSR are growing. They provide workers with the means of increasing their qualifications and skills and developing culturally at no cost except time.



NIGHT SCHOOL. Students of the Evening High School No. 47 en route home after class.



CHEMISTRY LABORATORY. Night school students in Moscow's Kuibyshev District work out a problem in their continuation studies.

His 135th Anniversary Marked

Poet Lermontov Battled to Fame As People's Champion

By Nikolai Kalitin

(On the occasion of the 135th anniversary of the poet's birth)

At the very time when Russia lamented the death of her greatest poet—Alexander Pushkin—another poet, Mikhail Lermontov, rose to nation-wide fame. He was born in Moscow on October 3, 1814. In 1837, when he was not yet 23 years old, he wrote *The Death of a Poet,* a poem which became known to the entire country. In it with the power of great poetic sentiment and civic indignation, Lermontov brands the murderers of Pushkin. Addressed to the "hangmen of liberty, genius, and glory," to the clique of high society calumniators who killed with the connivance of the tsar and upon his instigation the great poet, his lines breathe contempt and wrath.

Somewhat more than three years later Vissarion Belinsky, the great Russian critic, wrote of Lermontov:

"Some time ago I visited him in his imprisonment and we had our first heart to heart talk. What a profound and powerful spirit he is. How correctly he views art, what deep and oftimes spontaneous taste for the beautiful. A remarkable nature! I argued with him and was glad to discern in his sober, cool, embittered outlook upon life and people a deep faith in the worth of both."

The imprisonment of which Belinsky speaks, was one of the forms of persecution to which Lermontov was subjected by the tsarist government throughout his short life. The tsar and the ruling circles could forgive the poet neither his early liberty-loving poems and novels, his thunderous reponse on the death of Pushkin, nor his subsequent poems, permeated with the spirit of undaunted revolt and abhorrence for unbridled rule and violence. A little more than a year after Belinsky had written the laudatory appraisal of Lermontov cited above, the bullet of



Mikhail Lermontov

a hired thug put an end to the life of this remarkable poet.

Lermontov was killed in a duel on October 15, 1841. He died at the height of his powers and talent, hardly twenty-seven years of age. In the few years he spent in writing, his name became dear to millions of Russian people, and in the history of Russian letters he ranks with such giants as Pushkin, Nekrassov, and Mayakovsky.

Like Pushkin, whose writings reflect the times in which he lived with great power and vividness, Lermontov was a forceful exponent of his times. In the years of somber reaction following the suppression of the Decembrists, Lermontov's voice rang out like an ominous tocsin and his "iron verse, cast in bitterness and wrath," mercilessly denounced old "unwashed Russia."

Even in Lermontov's adolescent works, written when he was a student of the Moscow University and afterwards a cadet of the Guards Ensigns' School (the future poet was compelled to leave the University because he had fallen out with the reactionary professors), the theme of protest against slavery rings with great force. In his drama *The Strange Man,* as he



WORKS. Volumes of Lermontov's writings in editions published in the USSR.



MUSEUM. The country-house where Lermontov spent his boyhood is preserved as a museum of the poet's life and works.

painted the horrors of serfdom and ghastly pictures of the tyranny and licentiousness of the rich, Lermontov raised his voice passionately in defense of the oppressed masses. Following the Decembrist poets, Lermontov extolled the Novgorod free state (his poem *The Last Son of the Free State*), and was avidly interested in the history of the peasant uprising led by Pugachev (the novel *Vadim*). The young poet was also stirred by the French Revolution of 1830 and addressed flaming greetings to the revolutionaries.

The depth and intensity of feeling, the wealth and power of the images in Lermontov's lyrics are amazing. One can hardly believe that the mature thoughts and profound reflections voiced in them belong to a youth no older than seventeen or eighteen. And this was but the beginning of the poet's career. He reached the summit of his poetic powers in the second half of the thirties, when in rapid succession he produced such masterpieces as *Masquerade Ball* (banned by the tsarist censorship), *Boyar Orsha*, a historical poem, *Lay of the Merchant Kalashnikov*, the poems *Mtsyry*, *Demon*, a whole series of lyric poems and ballads, superbly profound in content and consummate in form (*The Water Nymph*, *The Lares of Terek*, *The Contest*, *Borodino*, *Meditation* and many others). A considerable part of these poems were conceived and written in the Caucasus, where the poet was exiled for having written his poem on the death of Pushkin. During his second exile in the Caucasus (the slightest pretext sufficed for the tsarist government to seize on the chance and get rid of the poet) Lermontov wrote *A Hero of Our Times*, which has gone down into the treasure store of Russian fiction. In this novel a veracious portrait is drawn of a clever and strong-willed person who can find no application for his powers and abilities in the Russia of which Lermontov was a contemporary.

As in his earlier works, the theme of protest, of the condemnation of injustice and violence, of passionate appeal to action and struggle, is the leitmotiv of his more mature work. With great bitterness and anguish the poet deplores the inertia and listlessness of the people around him, as well as his generation's inability to struggle consciously to change conditions. "Shall n'er upon the call of vengeance the blade be drawn from the golden sheath!" Lermontov exclaims in his poem entitled *The Poet*, his appeal directed not only to his comrades of the pen but to all progressive-minded people of Russia. A passionate yearning for liberty, the affirmation of a life of struggle and performance issue forth from Lermontov's remarkable poem *Mtsyry*. Lermontov, a poet-citizen, dreamed that his words would ring

Like the bells on the Assembly tower
On days of the peoples' rejoicings and sorrows.

And all the force of his fervent faith in the future of his country, all his hopes Lermontov vested in his native people. In the inspired stanzas of *Borodino* he exalted the exploits of the Russian soldier in the Patriotic War of 1812 and lovingly painted the features of the Russian national character so dear to him (*The Lay of the Merchant Kalashnikov, Maxim Maximovich*). In the people and the people's life he found balm and consolation.

As the eminent Russian critic Nikolai Dobrolyubov, put it, Lermontov possessed "tremendous talent, and since he was able early to perceive the vices of contemporary society he could likewise comprehend that in the people alone lay the salvation from the iniquitous path."

A true poet of the people, who with great passion denounced the foundations of autocratic Russia and its serf system and preached profound love for the homeland and the people, Lermontov opened a new chapter in Russian democratic poetry, which subsequently was continued in the civic, political lyrics of Nekrassov and Mayakovsky.

Moscow Cyclists Race to 16 Firsts To Dominate All-Soviet Meet

By B. Sokolov
Master of Sports

Moscow cyclists, combining to win 16 of 19 firsts, dominated the All-Soviet Championship meet held in Riga, capital of Soviet Latvia.

In the team events, the Armed Forces took the crown with 11.5 points. The pedal pushers of the Trade-Unions, who won last year, were second with 22.5. Dynamo was third with 25, and Spartak last with 30. The title goes to the entry with the lowest number of points.

Two new All-Soviet records were set at Riga. Zoya Dyakonova, Moscow's ace feminine entry, covered the 500-meter (546.8-yard) event in 40.1 seconds.

The Moscow men's stars, Master of Sports I. Ippolitov and Honored Master of Sports A. Logunov won the 5-kilometer (3.1-mile) race as a doubles team, while in the 4-kilometer (2.48-mile) race for four-man teams, they were joined in victory by V. Batayon and V. Rostovtsev also of Moscow. The record time was 5 minutes 5.9 seconds.



KILOMETER SPRINT. These cyclists round a banked turn in the USSR championship races in Riga.



SIDECAR BALANCE. N. Abdurakhmanov is aided by his passenger as he wins the speed event in Tallinn.

Motorcyclists competing in several classifications practically burned up the track in beautiful Pirita Park in Tallinn during the USSR individual and team championship matches from September 11 to 21.

In the first event the Estonian speedster, I. Tomson, circled the track 30 times to cover 202.38 kilometers (slightly more than 125½ miles) in 2 hours 7 minutes 4.9 seconds. He rode a Soviet-made IZh-350 general type highway motorcycle at an average of 95.55 kilometers an hour (slightly more than 59 miles an hour). Tomson topped the former record he had set two years ago on a foreign-made machine.

A breath-taking battle took place in the 200-kilometer run (124.27 miles) in which powerful M-72 machines with sidecars took part. These vehicles exceeded the 600 cubic centimeter class. The contest for first place saw the Moscow racer, N. Abdurakhmanov, with V. Aivazov as his passenger fight it out with M. Aalbert, Estonian star, with E. Laane as passenger. The Moscow entry won the race and the championship with an average speed of 83.23 kilometers an hour, or just under 52 miles an hour.

In the contest for the individual title, some 150,000 spectators were on hand as Honored Master of Sports E. Gringaut rode his M-35 mount at an average speed of 96.4 kilometers per hour (slightly less than 60 miles per hour) with a best lap of 101.19 kilometers per hour (in excess of 62 miles an hour). The event was for vehicles with motors up to 350 cubic centimeters.

In the women's division, E. Prytkova turned in the best time in the 15-lap race (101.19 kilometers—just over 62 miles) and retained her USSR title.

Volleyball Crown Decided

Prague, capital of Czechoslovakia, was the scene of the world's volleyball championship in the men's division and for the European title in the women's section. Teams were entered by the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, France, Hungary, Italy, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

Soviet and Czechoslovak girls' teams were matched in the semi-finals, and after a nip-and-tuck contest, the USSR entry won 15-10, 16-14, and 15-11. In the finals the Soviet women defeated the Hungarian entry 15-0, 15-1, and 15-0. The Czech team placed second, Poland third, Romania fourth, followed by France, Hungary, and the Hollanders.

Spectators were on their toes in the final match of the men's division with the Czechoslovak team pitted against the USSR's entry for the world title. The Soviet team won the first game 15 to 7, barely escaped with a 15 to 11 count in the second match, and saw the Czechs finally capture the third game 19 to 17. In the fourth and deciding game the Soviet team won 15 to 13.

Czechoslovakia was the runner-up, followed by Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, France, Hungary, Italy, Belgium, and Holland.

Wild Ducks Plentiful in Soviet Union, Paradise for Sportsmen

By D. Zuev

D. Zuev, the author of the following article, is the out-of-doors and nature editor of the "Evening Moscow." His articles in that newspaper have a wide and popular following, and Zuev is regarded as an authority on hunting, fishing, and associated subjects in field and stream.

THE forest, swamp, and lake hunting grounds comprise a part of the national wealth of the Soviet land. The taiga, steppes, hills, and water reservoirs, inhabited by more than 450 species of game and fowl, occupy vast expanses in the USSR. Along the shores of the Arctic Ocean and the Bering Sea stretches the mighty belt of the Arctic tundra, the birthplace and natural breeding ground of waterfowl, which scatter from here all over the world.

The aquatic expanses of the Soviet country are incomparably beautiful and endlessly diverse and picturesque.

The floodlands and water meadows of the Dnieper, Kuban, and Azov area, the reedy delta of the Volga, the lakes — Ilmen (Leningrad Region), Chany (Western Siberia), Khanka (Far East), Balkhash (Kazakhstan) —the estuaries of the Amur, the large rivers of Siberia, the Urals, Far East and the North—all these are splendid aquatic places for hunting waterfowl and marshy game.

Duck hunting is the most popular of all hunting sports, and both old and young hunters are attracted by it.

In the Soviet Union there are more than 2,000 organizations and groups of hunters. Hunters' societies have their own hunting grounds, equipment workshops, rifle and decoy shops, shooting ranges, hotels and houses for hunters.

In addition to professional hunters, great numbers of sportsmen go in for hunting in the USSR.



RETRIEVER. Valentin Fedorets of Kiev watches his setter wade in after a drake down amid the water lilies.



RE'S THE SPOT! Mikhail Belousov and a Kiev companion paddle into reeds to await the arrival of ducks on a lake.



BIRD DOG. A trained setter knows just how to hold a bird.



ITHFUL NIMROD. Collective Farmer Vanya Kulesh, 17, got four ducks on the first day of the season.



POSTWAR INNOVATION. Inflated boats are popular on quiet Soviet lakes. This hunter has a fine bag of ducks.



MMING IN. Cutting a path through pads, the dog brings in the game.



THE LIVE DECOY WORKS. A trained duck, tethered in the lake, drew a fine drake into range for this hunter shooting from a blind.

A Muscovite's Diary

ONE of the great blessings of our collective and state farm system of agriculture is that the vast fields permit and encourage the use of the most modern and scientific methods.

In the cotton fields of the Soviet Union for instance, there is no limited acreage, no fences staking out private plots, and hence our farmers can pick their cotton by machines.

Cotton pickers of a new and highly efficient type are moving to our cotton farms on a mass scale these days. The machines, a postwar development, are picking the bolls for the present harvest.

One type of tractor-drawn picker has a pneumatic mechanism which sucks in the cotton, while others are equipped with rotating steel spindles on which the plucked cotton is wound.

The tractor-drawn machine went into production in 1949, and it is now being used in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenia.

Moving across the fields, the new machine proved extraordinarily efficient. The hopper into which the cotton is fed by the mechanical "fingers" has a capacity of 141 cubic feet.

In order that the machine shall not miss a single boll, the picker is equipped with a small device in front which raises all branches to the same height. The machine picks almost half an acre in an hour, replacing the hand labor of 40 men.



NEW SOVIET COTTON PICKER. This modern machine, made in Tashkent, picks about a half acre per hour, freeing 40 men for other work.

Far Eastern Fleet Tops Fishing Quota

For real eating enjoyment there are few things that will make my mouth water more freely than a dish of succulent crab meat. On this matter I bow to no man as a veteran connoisseur of sea food and will state that Soviet crab is tops.

What brought on this appetite-whetting thought was an item in the *Evening Moscow* that coastal fishermen of the Far East have completed their 1949 plan for catches of crab, fish and whales.

The news item said the plan for the output of canned fish has been considerably exceeded. On the floating factories alone, more than 2,000,000 tins of fancy crab have been put up in excess of quota, and the catch continues.

Our tinned crab makes excellent salads and my wife can serve a gumbo that is most satisfying.

Grodno Wipes Out All Unemployment

Unemployment is a plague that strikes deep and hard into the very roots of capitalist society—and the city of Grodno, prior to 1939, had a total of more than 7,000 jobless out of a population of 48,000 persons.

Grodno at that time had not been reunited with the Byelorussian people in the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The industries and enterprises of Grodno decreased year by year, and those that functioned worked only five or six months a year. The city did not have a single Byelorussian primary school, not to mention secondary and higher schools.

In 1939 the western Byelorussian territories were made a part of the Soviet Republic, and now after 10 years the city on the Neman River has become unrecognizable with many splendid new buildings. The first section of a great new woolen mill has gone into production, and work will start soon on its main building. Many young people of Grodno have learned to be weavers and are engaged in socialist competition in the production of Grodno woolens. A new boot and shoe factory has also been installed in the city, and the leather tanneries, saw mills, and tobacco plants have been reconstructed.

Instead of having unemployment today, Grodno needs workers of the most varied professions. Dozens of specialists have returned from America and France where they had gone in search of jobs during the rule of the Polish nobles. All have work and houses today.

Grodno has a teachers' institute, many secondary special educational institutions, an abundance of elementary schools, theaters, and a library.

New Stamps Honor Ivan P. Pavlov

Ivan P. Pavlov, the great Russian scientist who did such remarkable work in the field of conditioned reflexes, is

The "Muscovite" will be glad to have readers' suggestions as to subjects they would like to see covered in future "Diaries." Suggestions should be sent to "Muscovite," c/o USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D. C.

to be honored in a new series of Soviet postage stamps.

The Ministry of Communications of the USSR has announced that the stamps will commemorate the centenary of the birth of the great Academician. They will show Pavlov's portrait from the painting by Nesterov, with the inscription: "In everything I do I constantly remember that I first of all serve my Motherland."

New Linoleum Oils Save Time, Money

Soviet innovators are a remarkable body of men and are always coming up with new methods that will increase production and lower costs.

This time I hear that a method has been developed in a Latvian linoleum factory in which the costly, customary oils (linseed and others) formerly used are replaced by other materials. Tests have shown that the linoleum thus produced is the equal of linoleum made from linseed oil. But the big point is that the production cycle, which is normally eight months for standard linoleum, has been cut one-third. The annual saving amounts to approximately 3,000,000 rubles.

Safety Goes Modern In Machine Shop

In a recent column I discussed mine safety for a reader, and this has made me acutely aware of the problem. The other day I visited a Moscow engineering plant to pursue the subject further.

A most helpful foreman took me on a tour of the shop. Pausing before a whirling lathe and pointing to the machine's rapidly moving belt, he said: "Put your hand in here." I am not a machinist and naturally hesitated, and then did as he said. The machine stopped immediately. I asked what had happened. "Just an electric eye," the foreman explained. "If an operator should inadvertently put his hand in danger, the photo-electric cell stops the machine instantly and automatically."

The time is coming when there will be no excuse for workers being maimed or crippled by industrial accidents. Soviet science and industry are teamed to do the job in this country of ours.

Railroad Ballast Placed by Machine

A group of New Jersey readers have written for more notes on Soviet railroads, since they are employed on the Pennsylvania line.

An item immediately at hand is a report on a new bulldozer for railroad construction work. This machine, now being produced on the assembly conveyer at the Tula Engineering Works, sets down rock ballast along the right of way and can also be used for snow removal.

As an example of the further mechanization of difficult manual labor tasks, it is worth while to note that each of these machines does the work of 400 men.

Prosperous Farmers Buying More Radios

Collective farmers of Uzbekistan are buying more and more books, radios, bicycles and other goods each year in Uzbek villages.

Last year, according to figures from the Uzbek rural co-operative network, rural residents bought 9,000 radio sets, 6,000 bicycles, and 8,200,000 rubles worth of books.

For 1949 the same rural stores have received 16,000 radios and 10,000 bicycles, while the number of books continues to mount.

Peak Named For Robeson

A towering peak of the Ala-Tau Mountains in Soviet Kazakhstan, previously unscaled, has been named Mount Paul Robeson by the mountain-climbing party which reached its summit during the past summer. Those who first climb a mountain have, according to the usual custom, the right to name it.

More Rural Libraries For Uzbekistan

At the end of last year there were just 98 libraries on the collective farms of Soviet Uzbekistan. Today there are more than 500.

The remarkable increase in the number of libraries is one of the indices of the advancement of socialist culture in that region. There are some 1,400 libraries in the republic at present.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

October 24—November 6

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from October 24 to November 6. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in two periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. and from 8:30 P.M. to 10:15 P.M.

Radio listeners may hear the 6:20-7:30 P.M. broadcast over these frequencies: 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31 and 15.39 megacycles.

The 8:30 to 10:15 P.M. programs may be heard on 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31, 15.39 and 15.41 megacycles.

The first news broadcast begins at 6:25 P.M. and runs 10 minutes. The second news broadcast is at 9:35 P.M. and runs 15 minutes. Additionally, there is a press review at 6:45 P.M. and a foreign affairs commentary at 7:18 P.M. On the second program, the press review is repeated at 9:37 P.M. There are news briefs at 10 P.M. and a commentary on topics of the day at 10.04 P.M. nightly.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, October 24 and October 31—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, October 25 and November 1—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, October 26 and November 2—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, October 27 and November 3—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, October 28 and November 4—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, October 29 and November 5—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, October 30 and November 6—concerts.

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NOVEMBER 7, 1949

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HISTORIC MEETING. Lenin addressing the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets, which on November 7, 1917 established the Soviet Government. FRONT COVER. The anniversary is commemorated. BACK COVER. An anniversary parade in Moscow.

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Information Bulletin

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NOVEMBER 7, 1949

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ИЗВѢСТІЯ
Центральнаго Исполнительнаго Комитета
и петроградскаго совѣта
РАБОЧИХЪ и СОЛДАТСКИХЪ ДЕПУТАТОВЪ.

Декретъ о мирѣ,
принятый единогласно на засѣданіи Всероссійскаго Съѣзда Совѣтовъ Рабочихъ, Солдатскихъ и Крестьянскихъ Депутатовъ 26 октября 1917 г.

PEACE

Decree of October 26, 1917:
Held war a crime against people,
Asked an immediate armistice,
Rejected secret diplomacy,
Urged a democratic peace,
Opposed annexation plans.


ИЗВѢСТІЯ
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и петроградскаго совѣта
РАБОЧИХЪ и СОЛДАТСКИХЪ ДЕПУТАТОВЪ.

ДЕКРЕТЪ О ЗЕМЛѢ

LAND

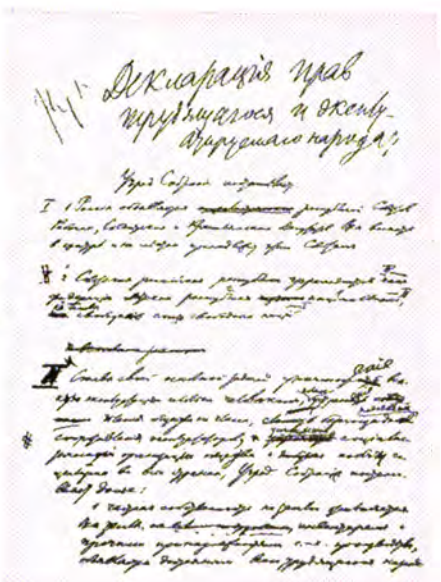
Decree of October 26, 1917:
Ended landlord ownership,
Gave land to the peasants,
Protected State's property,
Nationalized mineral resources.

1917~49

32 YEARS OF THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

EOPLE'S RIGHTS

claration of January
17, 1918:
unched the Soviet Republic,
pped exploitation of man,
ve power to the people,
ated the Red Army,
armed the wealthy.

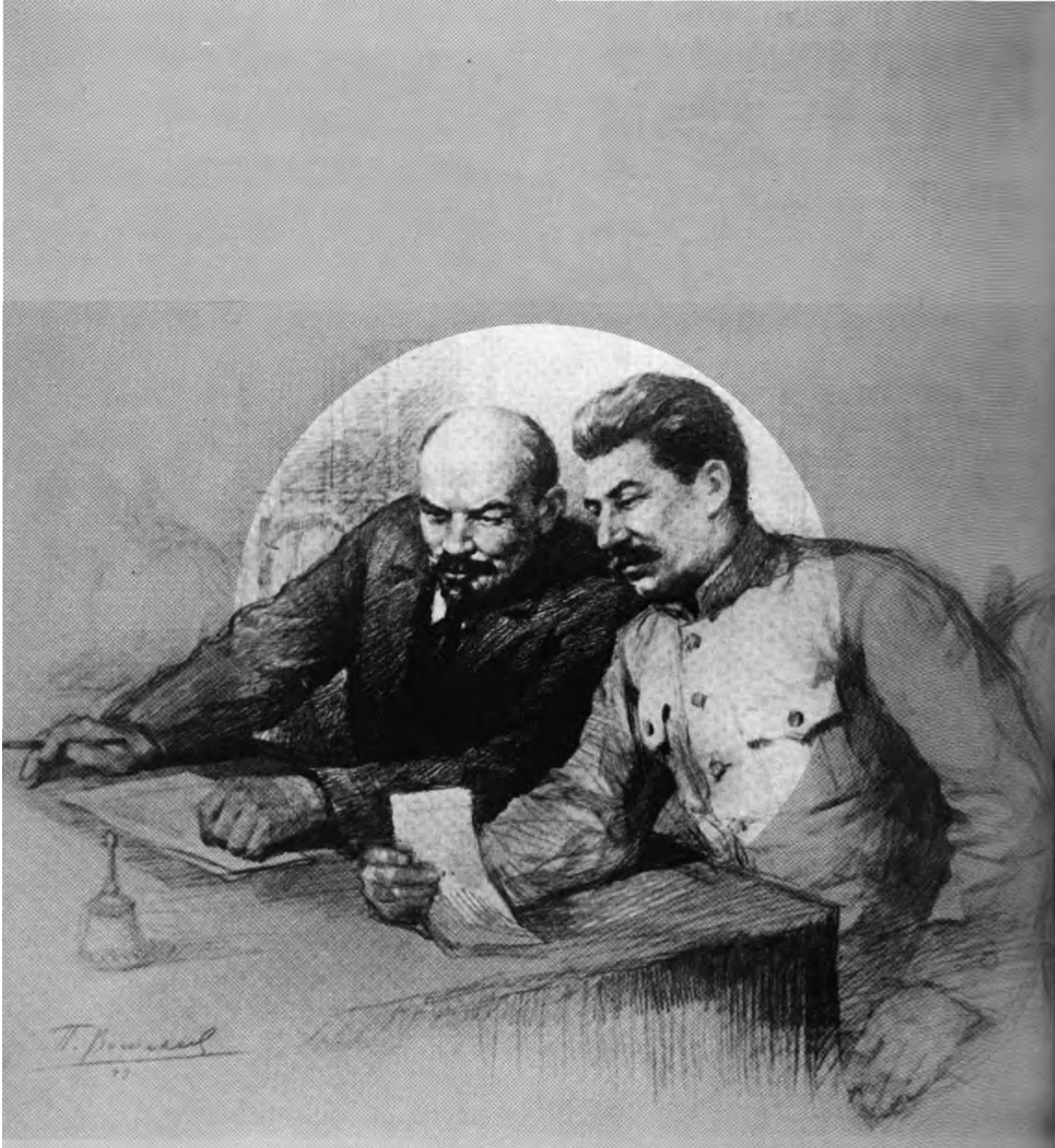

Декларація правъ трудящагося и эксплуатируемаго народа;


Декларація правъ народовъ Россіи

Именемъ Республики Россійской Народный Комиссар по дѣламъ національностей
Іосифъ Джугашвили-Сталинъ.

EQUALITY

Decree of November 16, 1917:
Freed all of Russia's many nations,
Made self-determination a right,
Ended all domination over minorities,
Laid the basis for free equality.



Boldly and confidently, firmly yet circumspectly, Lenin and Stalin led the Party and the working class toward the Socialist Revolution. It was they who inspired and organized the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.



№ 208. Пятница, 27 октября 1917 г.

ИЗВѢСТІЯ

ЦѢНА: въ Петроградѣ 15 коп. На ст. вез. д. 18 коп.

Центральнаго Исполнительнаго Комитета и Петроградскаго совѣта РАБОЧИХЪ и СОЛДАТСКИХЪ ДЕПУТАТОВЪ.

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PEACE POLICY

The USSR's record rings clear

By J. Viktorov

Excerpts from the Decree on Peace

The Workers' and Peasants' Government created by the Revolution of October 24-25 and backed by the Soviets of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies calls upon all the belligerent nations and their governments to start immediate negotiations for a just, democratic peace.

By a just or democratic peace, for which the overwhelming majority of the working and toiling classes of all the belligerent countries, exhausted, tormented, and racked by the war, are craving—a peace that has been most definitely and insistently demanded by the Russian workers and peasants ever since the overthrow of the tsarist monarchy—the Government means an immediate peace without annexations (i.e., the seizure of foreign lands, or the forcible incorporation of foreign nations) and without indemnities.

The Government of Russia calls upon all the belligerent nations to conclude such a peace immediately, and expresses its readiness to take the most resolute measures without the least delay, pending the final ratification of the terms of this peace by authoritative assemblies of the people's representatives of all countries and all nations.

. . . The Government considers it the greatest of crimes against humanity to continue this war for the purpose of dividing up among the strong and rich nations the feeble nationalities they have conquered, and solemnly announces its determination immediately to sign terms of peace to stop this war on the conditions indicated, which are equally just for all nationalities without exception.

At the same time the Government declares that it does not regard the above-mentioned terms of peace as an ultimatum; in other words, it is prepared to consider any other terms of peace, but only insists that they be advanced by any of the belligerent nations as speedily as possible, and that in the proposals of peace there should be absolute clarity and the complete absence of all ambiguity and secrecy.

The Government abolishes secret diplomacy, and, for its part, announces its firm intention to conduct all negotiations quite openly under the eyes of the whole people. It will immediately proceed to the full publication of the secret treaties endorsed or concluded by the government of landlords and capitalists from February to October 25, 1917.

ORDINARY people of all countries regard the Soviet Union as their main hope for a world at peace, because they know that throughout its existence this great socialist country has fought for peace, that its struggle for peace is becoming more effective with each passing year, as the forces of peace and democracy grow, as the great ideas of Lenin and Stalin gain ever broader masses of supporters.

The common man the world over has profound faith in the peace policy of the Soviet Union because this policy is not temporary but has been for 32 years a constant factor in international relations. One of the first decrees of the Soviet Government was the Decree on Peace. There was nothing accidental in the fact that this decree was the first act, the symbol and cornerstone of Soviet foreign policy. The policy of peace was implicit in the Great October Socialist Revolution which brought freedom to the peoples of tsarist Russia and opened to them the path to a bright future, to a future founded not on the enmity of nations, but on their friendship.

The policy of peace is inherent in the nature, in the sum and substance of the social system which arose for the first time on the globe after the Great October Socialist Revolution. This social system knows no policy of aggression, no policy of conquests, just as it knows no exploitation of man by man, no oppression of one nation by

another, of one people by another.

The peace policy of the Soviet Union finds its great strength in the support it receives from the entire Soviet people and from the tremendous might of the great socialist country. The power of the peace policy of the Soviet Union consists in its meeting the most fundamental interests not only of the Soviet people but of all peace-loving nations. The Soviet people take to heart the aspirations and destinies of all working people in the world, the destiny of human civilization everywhere.

During the recent war, the world saw clearly the results of the peaceable policy of the USSR and its liberating armies. In the postwar period, the peaceful nature of Soviet policy was thrown into even sharper focus.

There are two contrasts which bring Soviet policy in this period into high relief.

The peoples of the world remember the greedy wrangle among the victors of the First World War, recarving the map of Europe without regard to the interests of peace or the interests of nations. In contrast, they see the positive peace policy of the USSR in its attitude to nations and states, both the victors and the vanquished of the Second World War. The peoples liberated by the Soviet Army from the iron heel of fascism have been given full opportunity to master their own destinies; their independence has been safeguarded from foreign encroachment.

The second example is the contrast between the policy pursued toward those countries liberated by the Soviet Army and those which came under the uninvited "protection" of the imperialist powers, under the actual rule of international monopolies.

While the People's Democracies have set up fully democratic governments and are making great strides economically, Greece is being bled white, and in the Western Zones of Germany fascism is being revived and an aggressive puppet state has been set up to serve as a strategic bridgehead for a new war.

The warmongers count on the short memory of the nations, but they are wrong. The people have not forgotten that the Soviet Union was the first country to sound the alarm about the danger of fascism. The people have not forgotten that the Soviet Union was the only country not to recognize Munich and to reject the policy of appeasing the aggressor.



TODAY. Foreign Minister A. Y. Vyshinsky at the United Nations.

The Western Powers expected that the Munich policy would save them, would direct German aggression eastward. They miscalculated, and the peoples paid a heavy price for this policy.

The Second World War showed that the Soviet people want peace, but if it becomes necessary to take up arms to defend their freedom and independence, woe to those who risk encroaching on the land of the socialist country. But even when fighting against German imperialism, fighting for the liberation of their homeland, the Soviet people, following the directives of Stalin, set themselves the aim of liberating the peoples who fell under the heel of Hitler. Thus, even in the midst of war they struggled for peace.

When the war ended the Soviet people resumed their peaceful endeavors, and in a short time they have scored tremendous achievements. The Soviet country is solving its economic problems, thereby creating for the people an abundance of the good things of life. Realizing long-range economic plans, the Soviet people continue to advance science and engineering, culture and art, and to make their lives fuller and more beautiful with each passing day. It goes without saying that being engrossed in inspired creative efforts the Soviet people are vitally interested in peace. The Soviet people do not need war. Nor is war wanted by peoples of other countries.

However, the ruling circles in the leading capitalist countries, the United States and Britain first and foremost, aspire toward war. The place of the old claimants to world-domination has been taken by new ones, the American monopolists. And so once again the world is witnessing an armament race, the knocking together of aggressive blocs, campaigns against democracy, against the national liberation movements of the people. Under these conditions it is impossible for the Soviet Union to stop for a moment its struggle for peace, for the security of nations.

At the first session of the United Nations General Assembly the Soviet Union put forth the proposal for a general reduction of armaments and the prohibition of the use of the atomic weapon. The proposals of the Soviet Union were met with great satisfaction throughout the world. But they did not suit the schemes of the instigators of a new war who stubbornly sabotaged them. The Soviet Union has not discontinued its struggle. It has introduced new, concrete proposals on the reduction by one-third in the course of one year of the armaments of the five great Powers, of the five States which are permanent members of the Security Council. This proposal too has encountered the sabo-



IN THE PAST. D. Z. Manuilsky, soon after the war, addressing the Paris Peace Conference.



VOTING FOR PEACE. Delegates to the recent All-USSR Conference for Peace vote on a motion by holding up their credentials. More than 1,000 Soviet delegates from every field of life attended.

tage of the ruling circles of the imperialist countries.

The Soviet Union has proposed to conclude two conventions—one on the prohibition of the use of the atomic weapon, and the other on international control over the implementation of this decision. In reply to various objections, the Soviet Union has proposed to conclude both conventions simultaneously. But this proposal as well is being bitterly opposed.

Lately the Soviet Union made a new contribution to the struggle for peace. At the fourth session of the General Assembly, A. Y. Vyshinsky, the head of the Soviet delegation, introduced, on behalf of the Soviet Government, proposals which call for condemning the preparation for war conducted in some capitalist countries, especially in the United States and Britain, proposals which demand the unconditional prohibition of the use of the atomic weapon and control over the observance of this prohibition. Lastly the Soviet proposals put forth the Pact for the Strengthening of Peace to be concluded among the five Powers which are permanent members of the Security Council and therefore bear the main responsibility for the preservation and consolidation of peace.

The Soviet proposals have resounded with special force in view of the many comments in the press on the TASS statement which blasted the myth about the American monopoly on the possession of the atomic weapon. Yet it was on this sham monopoly that the so-called atomic diplomacy of intimidation and blackmail was based; the arguments against the demand of the USSR for prohibiting the atom bomb were built on this sham monopoly.

The TASS statement recalled that "on November 6, 1947, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, V. M. Molotov, made a statement concerning the secret of the atomic bomb, saying that 'this secret ceased to exist long ago.' "

It was also stated by TASS that "there are not the slightest grounds for alarm" and that the USSR's stand on the atomic problem is unchanged.

The TASS statement has introduced full clarity in the situation. The world has once again received proof of the unswerving consistency of the Soviet struggle for peace. The Soviet Union demanded and demands the prohibition of the atomic weapon, notwithstanding the fact that it possesses this weapon.

The imperialist bloc, pursuing its atomic diplomacy of blackmail and intimidation, its policy of aggression and unleashing a new war, continues the armaments race and has built up the North Atlantic bloc directed against the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy.

But the democratic peoples, the workers, will not leave the intrigues of the warmongers unanswered. The struggle of the Soviet Union for peace is supported by all peoples. The movement of protest against the North Atlantic Pact is assuming ever greater scope. The movement for peace has grown on a tremendous scale, and it becomes perfectly clear that the perfidious policy of the warmongers is failing. The anti-imperialist camp of peace, democracy, and socialism headed by the Soviet Union has grown and gained in strength as never before. The Chinese People's Republic with its population of almost 500,000,000 has joined the family of peace-loving nations. The victory of Chinese democracy and the crushing blow administered in China to international reaction is a new guarantee of the triumph of the cause of peace and democracy.

The strength of the Soviet people, the might of the socialist country require no proof. The Soviet Union is fully resolved to rescue peace from the vandals and hangmen. The Soviet people will continue to struggle for stable and lasting democratic peace, for friendship among nations, and general security. And in this just battle they will win.



№ 209 Суббота, 28 октября 1917 г.

ИЗВѢСТІЯ

ЦѢНА: въ Петроградѣ 15 коп., на ст. 20 коп., г. 18 коп.

Центральнаго Исполнительнаго Комитета и Петроградскаго совѣта РАБОЧИХЪ и СОЛДАТСКИХЪ ДЕПУТАТОВЪ.

Въ виду созыва въ теченіи ближайшихъ дней Второго Всероссійскаго Съѣзда Совѣтовъ Крестьянскихъ Депутатовъ, **крестьянъ-делегатовъ** приѣзжающихъ на Второй Всероссійскій Съѣздъ Совѣтовъ Рабочихъ и Солдатскихъ Депутатовъ **просятъ остаться** для участія въ работахъ этого съѣзда.

ДЕКРЕТЪ О ЗЕМЛѢ

THE PEOPLE'S LAND

Socialism Transformed Life

By G. Glezerman
Doctor of Science

THE centuries-old contrast between city and countryside in level of production, standard of living, and culture is rapidly being eliminated in the socialist society of the USSR.

Two great leaps toward this end were taken at the very inception of the Soviet State. Nationalization of industry and the banks freed the peasantry from exploitation by finance capital, debt slavery and the power of moneyed interests, while nationalization and distribution of the land freed them from the oppression of the landowners.

The city, viewed by the peasantry under capitalism as the seat of the incubus which sucked them dry, under socialism became a powerful force aiding the countryside to overcome its backwardness.

Lenin wrote in 1923: "Under capitalism the town brought political, economic, moral, physical, etc., corruption to the countryside. Our towns are automatically beginning to give the countryside the very opposite."

From the cities came machinery, expert scientific counsel, opportunity for training, funds for the modernization of farming, and other aid, for the interests of each had become the interests of all. By 1934 Stalin could report:

"The contrast between town and country is disappearing. The peasants are ceasing to regard the town as the center of their exploitation. The economic and cultural bond between town and country is becoming stronger. The country now receives assistance from the town and from urban industry in the shape of tractors, agricultural machinery, automobiles, workers and funds. And the rural districts, too, now have their own industry, in the shape of the machine-and-tractor stations, repair shops, all sorts of industrial undertakings in the collective farms, small electric power plants, etc. The cultural gulf between town and country is being bridged."

The countryside is being raised to the productive and cultural level of the socialist city primarily through the further development of the productive forces of agriculture, assuring an abundance of produce and a prosperous rural economy.

In solving this problem the application of the latest achievements of science to agriculture plays a great role in the USSR. The advanced agricultural biology created by Timiryazev, Williams, Michurin and Lysenko offers exceedingly great opportunities for the active transformation of nature. The realization of the USSR's colossal plan to fight drought will put an end to agriculture's dependence on chance and will assure the attainment of high and stable yields in the steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European part of the USSR.

The elimination of the contrast between town and country also means converting agricultural labor into a variety of industrial labor. A true technical revolution has taken place in the agriculture of the USSR dur-

Excerpt from the Decree on Land

1. Landlord ownership of land is abolished forthwith without compensation.

2. The landed estates, as also all crown, monasterial and church lands, with all their livestock, implements, farm buildings and everything pertaining thereto, shall be placed at the disposal of the rural area Land Committees and the district Soviets of Peasants' Deputies pending the convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

3. All damage to confiscated property, which henceforth belongs to the whole people, is proclaimed a felony punishable by the revolutionary courts. The district Soviets of Peasants' Deputies shall take all necessary measures to guarantee the observance of strict order during the confiscation of the landed estates, to determine estates of what size, and what particular estates, shall be subject to confiscation, to draw up inventories of all property confiscated and to protect in a strict revolutionary way all agricultural enterprises transferred to the people, with all structures, implements, livestock, supplies, etc.

4. The following peasant Mandate, compiled by the "Izvestia of the All-Russian Soviet of Peasants' Deputies" from 242 local peasant mandates and published in No. 88 of the "Izvestia" (Petrograd, August 19, 1917) shall everywhere serve as a directive in carrying through the great land reforms until the final decision on the latter is taken by the Constituent Assembly.

5. The land of ordinary peasants and ordinary Cossacks shall not be confiscated.

ing the years of socialist construction. The hundreds of thousands of tractors, harvester-combines, trucks, tens of thousands of internal combustion engines and locomobiles have completely changed the character of agriculture in the USSR. By 1938 the proportion of the mechanical power sources in the general power resources of agriculture of the USSR (which in 1916 was only 0.8 per cent!) amounted to 70 per cent. By that time the machine and tractor stations possessed 102 types of agricultural machinery.

The work of the peasant has changed profoundly thanks to the new technical means at his disposal. Formerly, the peasant called himself a tiller of the soil. Today numerous new, industrial trades have appeared in the Soviet countryside. By 1939 the machine-and-tractor stations had 933,000 tractor drivers, 247,000 harvester combine operators, 214,000 truck drivers and 41,000 mechanics. Their labor was hardly distinguishable from that of the industrial worker.

At the present time collective farm production in the USSR is becoming completely mechanized, a system of machines is being introduced in all spheres of production, as a result of which the labor of the collective farmer becomes more and more a variety of industrial labor.

A most important lever in overcoming the contrast between town and country is the use of electricity in agriculture. The significance of electrification in creating the material foundation for the transition from socialism to communism was elaborately outlined by Lenin and Stalin. In developing Lenin's co-operative plan Stalin said that it was necessary to carry out the plan for electrification as a means of bringing the country closer to the town and abolishing the contrast between them.

During the past few years the electrification of villages and rural communities in the USSR has acquired the character of a broad nationwide movement, in which millions of collective farmers are taking part. During the past four years alone 18,000 rural electric power plants have been put into operation, and another 5,600 electric stations will have been built by the end of this year. Within the

One of the first two decrees of the Soviet State, the Decree on Land, turned over to the Russian peasantry more than 400,000,000 acres of land. It freed the peasantry from the burden of rent to the landlords amounting to about 500,000,000 gold rubles annually.

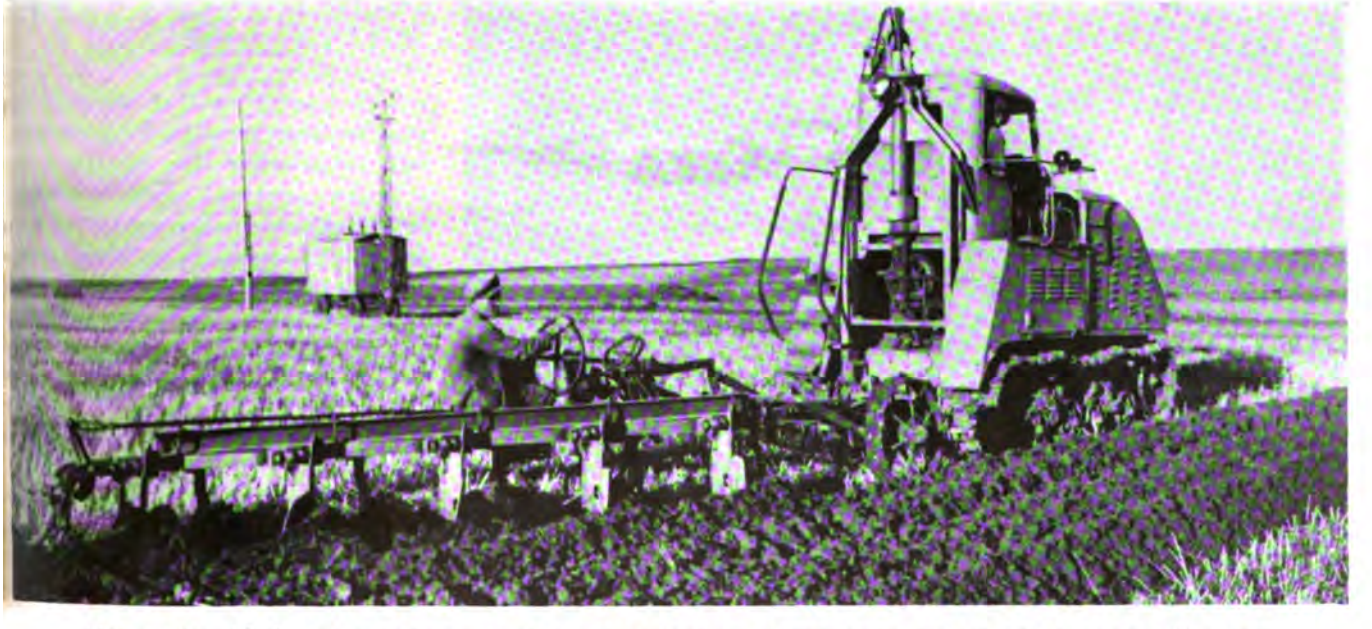
The terms of the Decree were based on 242 mandates given by peasants of various localities to their deputies.

The collated Mandate, which under the Decree had the force of law, provided for the nationalization of mineral resources, forests and large bodies of water, in addition to providing for land distribution among the peasants.

The peasant Mandate disagreed in some respects with the agrarian program of the Bolsheviks but was nevertheless supported by them as the people's will.

"As a democratic government, we cannot ignore the decision of the rank and file of the people, even though we may disagree with it," Lenin wrote. ". . . The point is that the peasants should be firmly assured that there are no more landlords in the countryside, that they themselves must decide all questions, and that they themselves must arrange their own lives."

The peasants, who thus took their first great step toward socialism, have since merged their individually-held plots of land into vast collective farms and have raised the life of the countryside to levels of comfort and culture undreamed of before the Revolution.



PLOWING—1949. One of the new Soviet electric tractors at work on a collective farm in the Ukraine.

next four to five years all the collective farms of the Soviet Union will be supplied with electricity.

Electricity, ever more important, is used not only in threshing, in livestock breeding and in the subsidiary undertakings, it is beginning to be used in field work too. In 1949 on the fields of Moscow Region, electrically-driven tractors and self-propelled electric harvester-combines made at plants in the capital passed successful tests. The first trials showed that plowing with the help of electric tractors proved two to two-and-one-half times cheaper than with ordinary tractors. Fuel and its transportation to the fields was fully eliminated. Manpower to service the tractors was cut down 30 to 35 per cent, and the need for draft animals dropped by seven and eight times.

Soviet culture has become part and parcel of the life of the village. Thirty years ago there were two schools on the territory of what is now Ramensk District in Moscow Region. Today the district has eight secondary schools, 24 seven-year schools and 38 elementary schools. Eight hundred teachers, 240 doctors and 85 agronomists and zootechnicians work in the Ramensk District. The district has 160 members of the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge. Thirty-two lecture service centers have been set up.



PRODUCTION CONFERENCE. A brigade of the Red October Collective Farm, Kirov Region, meets to sum up their harvest results.

A whole army of outstanding workers who apply the achievements of agricultural science to their work and blaze new trails has grown up in the Soviet countryside. One of them is the collective farmer Mark Ozerny, a Hero of Socialist Labor. The village of Michurin Rog in the Ukraine, where Ozerny lives and works, has earned fame as an all-USSR "university." Collective farmers come here from all over the Soviet Union to study the methods used in raising high yielding corn. Lectures are delivered for them by scientific workers, agronomists and Stakhanovites of the Chervony Partisan Collective Farm.

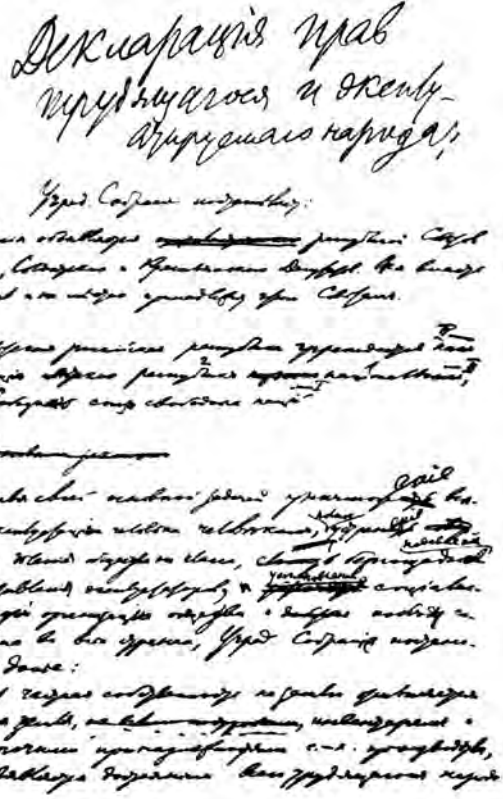
Only under the collective farm system could such people as the famous hog-breeder Ulyana Bagan, who has been awarded the Order of Lenin, appear in the village. Not long ago Ulyana Bagan delivered a lecture on her work at a sitting of the Scientific Council of the All-Union Research Institute of Hog-Breeding. Her report aroused great interest among the scientists present, and she was elected a member of the institute's Scientific Council. A peasant woman becomes a member of a Scientific Council! Consider this fact, and you will understand the entire profundity of the social changes.

The great socialist transformation that has taken place in the Soviet village has changed its appearance as well. In the USSR there are many rural communities that scarcely differ from towns in appearance. These communities have running water and steam heating in the houses, and telephones, cinemas, and houses of culture.

The complete elimination of the contrast between town and country is a grand historical task, for the realization of which the people of the USSR, led by the Communist Party, are persistently working. In order to secure the successful solution of this problem, much work is being done in the USSR in the education of the people.



COUNTRY SCHOOL. Children of a state farm in Soviet Uzbekistan.



Excerpt from the Declaration of the Rights Of the Toiling and Exploited People

In pursuance of its fundamental aim of abolishing all forms of exploitation of man by man, of completely eliminating the division of society into classes, of mercilessly suppressing the exploiters, of establishing a socialist organization of society, and of achieving the victory of socialism in all countries, the Third All-Russian Congress of Soviets of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies further resolves:

1. In implementation of the socialization of the land, private property in land is hereby abolished, the entire land fund is declared to be the property of the people and is turned over to the toilers without any compensation, on the basis of equal tenure.

All forests, mineral resources and waters of national importance, as well as all livestock and implements, model estates and agricultural enterprises are declared to be national property.

2. As a first step toward completely vesting the property in factories, mills, mines, railways, and other means of production and transport in the hands of the Workers' and Peasants' Soviet Republic, the Soviet laws on workers' control and on the Supreme Council of National Economy are hereby confirmed with the object of ensuring the authority of the working people over the exploiters.

3. The passing of property rights in all banks to the Workers' and Peasants' State is hereby confirmed as one of the requisites for the emancipation of the toiling masses from the yoke of capital.

4. In order to do away with the parasitic sections of society universal labor service is hereby instituted.

5. In order to ensure full power to the toiling masses, and in order to remove all possibility of the restoration of the power of the exploiters, the arming of the toilers, the creation of a socialist Red Army of workers and peasants and the complete disarming of the propertied classes are hereby decreed.

PEOPLE PROSPER

Exploitation Ended

By S. Partigoul
Soviet Economist

The Great October Socialist Revolution established the people in power, abolished the exploiting classes, and began a new era for mankind.

All factories, land, banks, railways, and utilities became the common property of all the people. The wealth that once drained off into the pockets of the rich industrialists and landowners was diverted to the service of the working people and was used to raise the material and cultural level of workers and peasants.

This gigantic change brought about a close connection between the increase in the productive forces of the country and the rise in the living standard of the people which is characteristic of the Soviet State: the greater the national production, the higher the national income and, therefore, the material wealth of the whole people.

Since the victory of the socialist order the constant rise in the living standard of the people has become a basic principle in the development of socialist society, the direct opposite of the principle of capitalist society, in which an increase in production sends the profits of the capitalist soaring but results in the unemployment and impoverishment of the workers.

England may be cited as an example of how this works out. The non-working part of the population, 12 per cent, receives 59 per cent of the national revenue. The remaining 41 per cent of the national revenue is divided among the 88 per cent of the population—the working class and farmers.

In the Soviet State, where all the national revenue is at the service of the people, government organs determine according to plan what part of the national income shall be used for the expansion of industry and agriculture and what part is to go to meet the needs of the working people. Moreover, both these parts are growing every year.

Soviet Government planning sets the additional number of workers to be drawn into industry and the number who are to raise their qualifications as well as the rate of increase in wages and purchasing power.

Planning determines the increase in consumption and extent of production of consumer goods. It fixes the development of the country's educational and cultural institutions. And the outstanding point of all of this planning is that these elements, which add up to the living standard of the people, are constantly increasing.

Unemployment and economic crisis are unknown in the Soviet Union because its economy is based upon common ownership of the means of pro-

duction, and the whole economy is conducted under a uniform, scientific plan.

The steady growth of the economy of the USSR draws more and more workers into industry. During the period of the prewar Five-Year Plans, from 1928 to 1940, the number of workers and office employees engaged in the national economy increased almost threefold. The postwar rise of the national economy led to new increases in the number of workers employed. Thus, during the first two years after the war, the number of workers and employees in the USSR increased by 4,200,000,

For the year 1948, for example, there were 2,000,000 more workers employed than in 1947. The report of the Central Statistical Administration for the third quarter of 1949 shows another 2,000,000 increase in the number of workers compared with the third quarter of 1948. This figure stands out clearly, sharply, against the background of increasing unemployment in the capitalist countries today.

Another distinguishing feature of the Soviet order is the constant rise in the skills of workers. The task of training new, qualified specialists and of systematically raising the qualifications of all workers is taken up by the Soviet State itself.

During the two and one-half years after the war, trade and factory workshop schools alone trained more than 1,000,000 workers while housing, feeding, and clothing them. During the same two and one-half years another 5,000,000 were trained in industrial training courses.

While the number of workers and employees increases year by year, this increase is, as a rule, accompanied by a steady increase in wages. Thus, in the last decade prior to the Second World War, mean wages mounted almost fourfold.

The money Soviet workers earn as wages does not comprise their entire income. Sick benefits and other grants paid from social insurance funds, annual vacations with full pay, free education and stipends for students, free medical aid, state expenditures for raising the qualifications of workers, for maintaining children's institutions, for aid to mothers of large families and other similar services must be considered. All of these things add another 38 per cent to the average wages of Soviet workers.

The income of the collective farm peasantry is also constantly rising. It depends on the productivity of agriculture: the better the harvest and the higher the productivity of livestock, the larger the income of collective farmers.

Socialist agriculture is equipped with the latest machines and founded upon the most recent achievements of agronomy. As a result, its productivity is constantly rising, and along with it the income of the collective farmers. In the five years preceding the war, the income of collective farms and of collective farmers increased threefold.

It is interesting to recall at this point that in tsarist Russia more than half of the peasant farmsteads lacked enough grain to feed the members of their respective families from harvest to harvest. In 1938, just prior to the new harvest, Soviet collective farmers still had personal stores of grain left over from the previous harvest amounting to an average of 361 pounds each. The very system of collective agriculture makes a sound basis for the constant increase in the wealth of collective farmers.

Production of consumer goods keeps pace with the increase in the incomes of Soviet workers, employees and farmers. In the two postwar years, for instance, production of cotton fabrics went up more than 50 per cent, woolens 70 per cent, and leather footwear almost 100 per cent. In 1948 cotton textile production rose 24 per cent over 1947, woolens 28 percent, and leather footwear 23 per cent. There was a similar, steady increase in the production of foodstuff.

This expansion in consumer goods production means a direct rise in the consumption of goods among the whole people.

Disproportion of consumption is impossible in the USSR. Consumption by all the people is constantly increasing and this tendency was strikingly manifested after the war. In 1947 the Soviet people bought one and one-half times more commodities in state and retail co-operative stores than in 1945. Although the Soviet Union suffered more than any other nation from the German-fascist invasion, it found strength enough to abolish rationing two and one-half years after that conflict. After the abolition of rationing in the USSR, the consumption of bread, for instance, rose by more than



EMANCIPATED LABOR. Workers like the famous N. Rossiisky (left) know that in increasing efficiency and production, they build for the common good.

50 per cent, meat by 30 per cent, and sugar twofold.

For the third quarter of 1949 Soviet industry made available to the population 42 per cent more sausage than in the same quarter of 1948, fish production rose 31 per cent, and sugar 94 per cent.

Systematic reduction of prices is also characteristic of the Soviet system of consumer goods distribution, and, of course, this greatly benefits the people. These price reductions are based on the progress of the national economy. The abolition of rationing in December, 1947 in the USSR was accompanied by a major reduction in retail prices. In 1948 still another price reduction was effected in the state trade system, and there were several reductions in the co-operative system. A third cut in retail prices came early in 1949 to give the Soviet people a total saving of 86,000,000,000 rubles in all divisions of retail trade. The 1949 cuts alone ranged from 10 to 30 per cent in a wide range of consumer goods including foodstuff, clothing, household goods, electric appliances, and radios.

These savings more than doubled the purchasing power of the Soviet ruble along with the increase in wages and gave eloquent evidence of the steady growth of the national wealth of the Soviet people.



THE PEOPLE RULE. Both political and economic power is in the hands of the Soviet people. Voting in Moscow Region.

Along with the increased material prosperity of the Soviet workers and farmers there has come a corresponding growth in their cultural level.

One of the manifestations of cultural progress is the increase in the number of pupils in schools and colleges. At present this number is more than four times as great as before the Great October Socialist Revolution. Today the Soviet Union has the largest school and college attendance in the world—without exception. Prior to the Second World War there were more students in the higher educational institutions of the USSR than in England, Germany, France, Italy and Japan combined!

Since that time, in 1948 for example, the Soviet Union had 26 per cent more students enrolled in its higher educational establishments than in 1940. In 1948 the technical and specialized schools had an enrollment exceeding the figures for 1940 by 33 per cent. The graduates of the higher and technical schools in 1948 going to work in the national economy exceeded the 1940 total by 55 per cent.

Another point characterizing the great cultural growth of the Soviet people is the size of the editions of volumes of classical literature, philosophy, and science. Thus the works of Pushkin, Gorky, Tolstoy, Byron, and Shakespeare are issued in the USSR in editions of millions of copies. The largest number of titles and editions in the world are issued in the Soviet Union.

The 32 years of existence of the USSR has shown that steady progress in the well-being and cultural standard of the Soviet people is one of the fundamental laws of the socialist order which rose from the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.



THE GOOD LIFE. A factory foreman and his fiancee, who works in a factory, out for sail in the Bay of Riga.



Декларація правъ народовъ Россіи

Именемъ Республики Россійской Народный Комиссар по дѣламъ національностей
Іосифъ Джугашвили-Сталинъ.
Предсѣдатель Совѣта Народныхъ Комиссаровъ
В. Ульяновъ (Ленинъ).

ALL FREE, ALL EQUAL

United Brotherhood of Nations

By Mikhail Chiaureli

The author of the article is a Georgian film producer who is a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He has been awarded the title of People's Artist of the USSR and is a Stalin Prize winner.

THE Great October Socialist Revolution smashed the chains of national oppression and created the necessary conditions for the complete equality and friendship of all the peoples of the Soviet country. Among the initial acts of the Soviet Government in Russia was the Declaration of Rights of the Nations of Russia signed by Lenin and Stalin and published in November, 1917. The Declaration announced that Soviet power was putting an end to the old policy of oppression and despotism pursued by tsarism, the policy of inciting the nations against each other. It proclaimed the equality and sovereignty of the nations of Russia, their right to self-determination, including the right to secede and form independent states, and abolished all national and national-religious privileges and restrictions.

The October Revolution of 1917 in Russia, which, as defined by J. V. Stalin, signified "a radical turn in the world history of mankind, a turn from the old, capitalist world to the new, socialist world," opened before the nations inhabiting one-sixth of the globe unlimited possibilities for political, economic and cultural development. Within a brief time, Soviet power was established throughout the country. In addition to the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, the Transcaucasian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, as well as the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republics were formed on the territory of the former tsarist empire in the course of the bitter struggle against the national bourgeoisie and foreign intervention.

Their experience in the early years of socialist construction and in the struggle against foreign and domestic enemies prompted the working people of the Soviet Republics to seek unification in a single socialist family. This was dictated by the urgent necessity to overcome economic chaos, to promote the rehabilitation and development of the country's productive forces and by the danger of a new attack by the imperialist vultures.

On December 30, 1922, representatives of the four Soviet Republics assembled in Moscow resolved to amalgamate into a single federal state. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics called to life on this significant date has developed into a mighty and invincible power. The USSR is at present composed of 16 constituent socialist republics which include 16 autonomous republics, 9 autonomous regions, and 10 national areas. Fifty-one nationalities received from the Soviets their own statehood; each nation is conducting its state affairs in its native language; each is independently developing its national economy and its culture, which is national in form and socialist in content.

The Bolshevik Party and its leaders, Lenin and Stalin, have taken all the necessary steps to make the laws, undertakings, and directives of the Soviet power understandable to the working people, to enable the schools and government authorities to use the native language.

Pursuing the wise Lenin-Stalin national policy of all-round aid to the formerly backward nations, the Bolshevik Party has constantly safeguarded and cultivated the friendship of the peoples. The Party has been and is educating its cadres in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of uncompromising struggle against great-power chauvinism which undermines the foundation of unity and

Excerpt from the Declaration of the Rights of the Nations of Russia

In June, 1917, the First Congress of Soviets proclaimed the right of the nations of Russia to freedom of self-determination.

In October, 1917, the Second Congress of Soviets endorsed this inalienable right of the nations of Russia in a more decided and definite form.

In pursuance of the will of these Congresses, the Council of People's Commissars has decided to base its activities with regard to the nationalities of Russia on the following principles:

1. The equality and sovereignty of the nations of Russia.

2. The right of the nations of Russia to freedom of self-determination, including the right to secede and form independent states.

3. Abolition of all national and national-religious privileges and restrictions whatsoever.

4. Freedom of development for the national minorities and ethnographic groups inhabiting the territory of Russia.

friendship of the peoples, as well as against local nationalism.

Within a brief historical period the economic and cultural development of all the formerly backward nations of Russia took an unprecedented leap forward. The former agrarian borderlands of tsarist Russia have developed into advanced industrial republics. Regions where not a single big factory existed in the past and which lacked their own skilled labor, now have scores and hundreds of large-scale enterprises in the metallurgical, machine-building, mining, and other industries; they have numerous state and collective farms, skilled cultured workers, scientists, and engineers educated from among the native population.

The victories of socialism supplied a foundation for promoting the friendship of the peoples of the USSR, for the development of their socialist culture. The cultural revolution caused radical changes in the life of the national republics. All the formerly backward republics, where illiteracy was as high as 95-99 per cent, have brought up the literacy of the population to 100 per cent; regions where in the past there was not a single person with a college education now have tens of thousands of college-trained specialists. It is indicative that by 1940 the school attendance in the republics of Turkmenia, Kirghizia, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan increased 30, 45, 100, and 730 times over respectively, as compared with the pre-revolutionary period.

A literate person was rare in Kazakhstan under tsardom, whereas in our time it is hard to find a Kazakh who is not able to read and write in the Kazakh or Russian language. In 1914-15 the school attendance in Kazakhstan was 105,000; at present it exceeds 700,000. There were no institutions of higher learning in pre-revolutionary Kazakhstan. The Kazakh Republic now has 23 institutions of higher learning and 90 specialized high schools. One hundred and thirty-four newspapers and four magazines are published in the Kazakh language. Kazakhstan has its own conservatory of music, a film studio, academic opera and dramatic theaters, and more than 50 scientific research institutions.

The per capita expenditures on public education in pre-revolutionary Uzbekistan amounted to a mere 25 kopecks annually. The Uzbek Republic now has 4,500 schools with an attendance exceeding 1,000,000; there are many institutions of higher learning and specialized high schools, scientific research institutes, experimental stations, observatories, museums, and the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR.



INDUSTRY. The economy of once-backward regions is booming. A shop of a huge Georgian steel mill.

There was not a single college in pre-revolutionary Kirghizia. The Kirghiz SSR now has six institutions of higher learning and 33 specialized high schools. The Kirghiz Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR founded during the war directs the work of 23 scientific institutions. A people who lacked a written language in the past, the Kirghizians now have a national literature and press. The people have advanced from their midst national writers, poets, playwrights, actors, and composers. Soviet Kirghizia has 10 republican, regional, and district theaters, a philharmonic society, a state dramatic theater, 507 clubs, 270 libraries, in addition to more than 300 village libraries, and many motion picture houses.



EDUCATION. These Kirghiz children know full opportunity and equality.

Exceptional headway in every field of economic and cultural endeavor has been made by Georgia, which in Soviet years brought the literacy of the population up to 100 per cent. Nearly 3,000 new elementary and secondary schools, 126 specialized high schools and 20 institutions of higher learning have been opened in 25 years. In the course of five years the Georgian Academy of Sciences has published more than 1,000 scientific works. Georgian scientists are represented in every branch of scientific knowledge.

Georgian literature, which has rich traditions, has advanced many talented poets, novelists, and playwrights in Soviet years. The republic is famous for its theatrical art, its high level of music, and its original national paintings.

Georgia has about 50 theaters (there were only five before the Revolution) and her own cinematography which has produced a number of excellent films. The Tbilisi Film Studio is one of the largest in the USSR.

Equally significant is the cultural progress attained by the other peoples of the Soviet Union.

A new Soviet intelligentsia has been educated in the national republics from among the local nationalities. The art and literature of the peoples of the USSR are flourishing. National theaters have been founded in the national republics. Numerous newspapers, magazines, and books are published in the national languages. The peoples of the USSR have advanced their own masters in the cinema, the theater, music and painting.

Noteworthy progress has been made in the fraternal national republics of the Soviet Union in cinematography. Film studios have been founded in Soviet years in the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, Kazakhstan and Latvia. The best productions of the national studios—*The Faraway Bride* (Turkmenia), *Georgi Saakadze* (Georgia), *Rainis* (Latvia) and many other films received nationwide recognition.

A tremendous role in promoting art in the national republics was played by Russian art. The great Russian people have rendered fraternal assistance to the other peoples of the Soviet Union in every field of life.

Any advocacy of national exclusiveness, of contempt for the culture of other countries and peoples, is alien to the Soviet national policy. Its socialist nature makes the Soviet national policy profoundly internationalistic; its principles are precious to all advanced, progressive mankind. The great idea of the friendship of the peoples and respect for the independence of the small nationalities is one of the greatest contributions made by the Soviet people to world culture.

The victory of socialism has cemented the friendship of the peoples of the USSR, a friendship that has developed into a powerful motivating force in Soviet society. The achievements of the Soviet country represent a result of the joint creative efforts of the Soviet nations.

All mankind has had vivid proof of this during the Second World War. When the life and existence of the Soviet system and the Soviet peoples were menaced by mortal danger, all the peoples of the USSR rallied as one man to the defense of their socialist Motherland. They sent their finest sons to the front, they doubled and trebled their efforts in the rear; through their self-sacrificing labor and heroic fighting they saved the great achievements of the October Revolution, freed their own country, and saved world civilization from the fascist barbarians.

After victory in the war the peoples of the Soviet Union rallied with still greater solidarity around the Communist Party and their beloved leader, Stalin; working with might and main in an effort to complete the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule, they are boldly and confidently advancing toward the final victory of communism in the USSR.

The success of the Soviet peoples in promoting their living and cultural standards represents a severe indictment against the forces of imperialism which are pursuing a policy of colonial plunder and national oppression, a policy of violence and enslavement.

In the days of decisive struggle for peace and democracy in the whole world, the USSR is acting as the true champion of the freedom and equality of the peoples.



SELF-GOVERNMENT. All republics have their own government organs. The Council of Ministers of the Karelo-Finnish SSR.

USSR Note Asks Yugoslavia To Withdraw Ambassador

On October 25 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR forwarded to the Yugoslav Embassy in the USSR a note, the text of which follows:

THE Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has been authorized by the Soviet Government to inform the Yugoslav Government of the following:

During the Budapest trial of the state criminal and spy Rajk and his accomplices, it was established that the present Yugoslav Ambassador in the USSR, Mrazovic, had for a long time engaged in spying and subversive activities against the Soviet Union and, while being Yugoslav Ambassador in the USSR, had come out in the Yugoslav press with slanderous fabrications against the Soviet Union.

In view of this the Soviet Government considers it impossible for Mrazovic to continue to be Yugoslavia's diplomatic representative in the USSR.

Comparison With 1948 Figures

Soviet Industry's Output Shows Rise Of 20% for First Nine Months

All comparisons shown in the charts accompanying this article are percentage increases in production between the third quarter of 1948 and the third quarter of 1949; 1948 in each case equals 100 per cent.

The following statement has been issued by the Central Statistical Administration of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the fulfillment of the State Plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR for the third quarter of 1949.

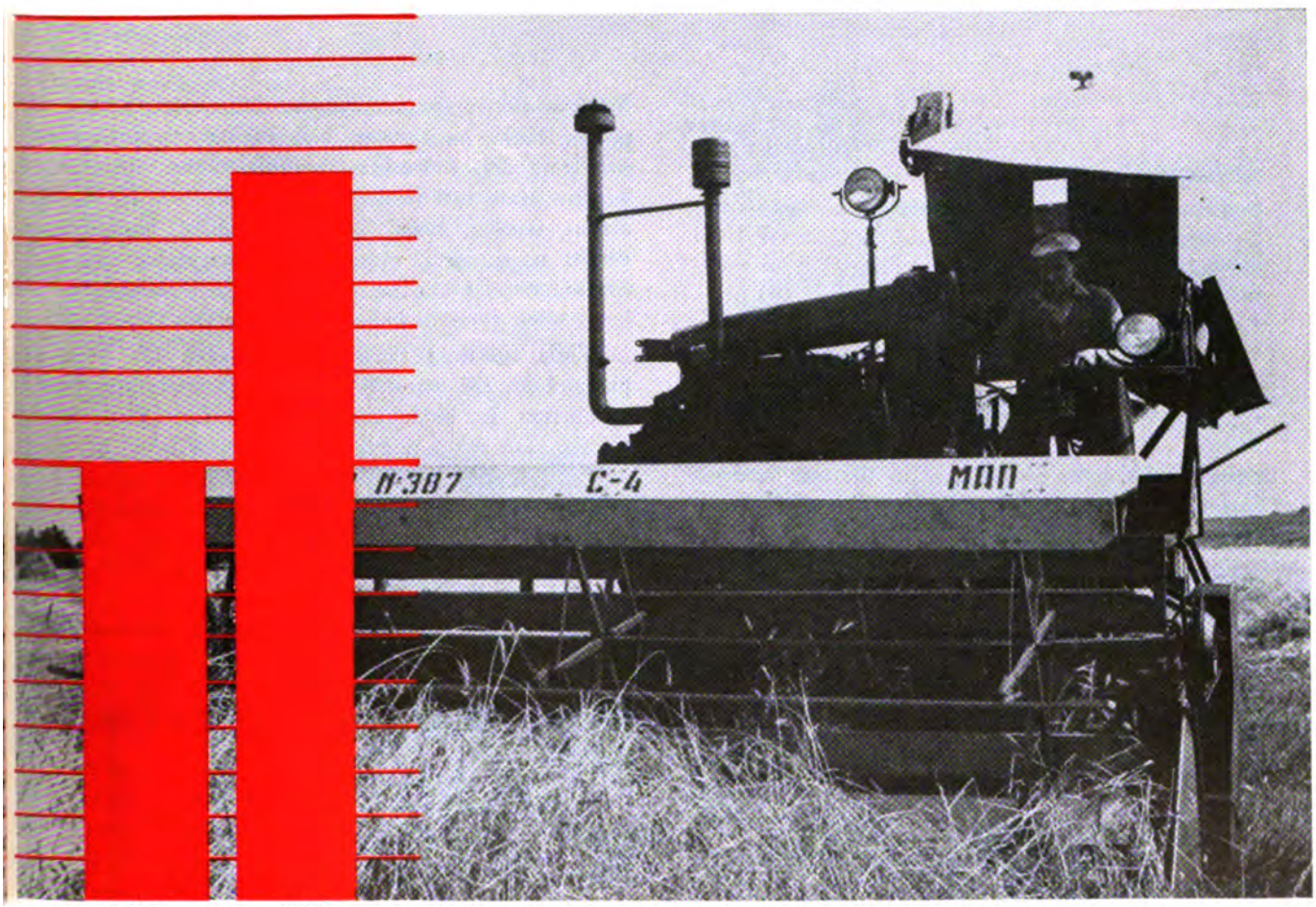
THE development of industry, agriculture, and transport, capital construction, the expansion of trade, and the rise in the material and cultural standards of the people in the third quarter of 1949 are characterized by the following data:

I

Fulfillment of Production Plan by Industry

THE production plan for the third quarter of 1949 for gross output of industry was fulfilled by the various Ministries as follows:

MINISTRY	*Percentage of fulfillment of quarterly plan for the second quarter of 1949*
Metallurgical Industry	102
Coal Industry	102
Oil Industry	105
Power Stations	99.8
Chemical Industry	105
Electrical Industry	104
Communications Equipment Industry	103
Heavy Machine-building Industry	107
Automobile and Tractor Industry	103
Machine Tool Industry	104
Machine and Instrument-making Industry	100.4
Building and Road-building Machinery Industry	99.5
Transport Machinery Industry	100
Agricultural Machinery Industry	98
Building Materials Industry of the USSR	105



GRAIN COMBINES FOR SOVIET FIELDS. There were 65 per cent more manufactured.



COAL PRODUCTION CONTINUES GAIN. The boost in tonnage amounts to 14 per cent.

MINISTRY	*Percentage of fulfillment of quarterly plan for the second quarter of 1949*
Timber and Paper Industry of the USSR	99.5
Light Industry of the USSR	107
Fish Industry of the USSR	91
Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR	104
Food Industry of the USSR	103
Local Industry and Local Fuel Industry in the Union Republics	105
Industrial Co-operatives	104

In the third quarter of 1949, as in the first half-year, the Government undertook measures for further improving the organization of production, and first and foremost the utilization of production capacities, as well as for economizing on raw materials, fuel, and supplies. As a result of this, the plan of industrial production originally set was increased by the Government.

The increased plan for the gross output of the whole of the industry of the USSR was fulfilled in the third quarter of 1949 by 102 per cent. In the nine months of 1949 the increased plan of industrial production as a whole was also overfulfilled.

In the third quarter of 1949 a considerable quantity of industrial output was produced in excess of the plan: iron and non-ferrous metals, tin plate, iron tubing, coal, oil, gasoline, kerosene, electric power, electric motors, transformers, electro-vacuum instruments, electric lamps, cable goods, trucks, auto busses, ball-bearings, tractors, mineral fertilizers, dyes and other chemicals, rubber, tires, cement, window glass, soft roofing, phonographs, sewing machines, cotton, woolen, linen, and silk textiles, hosiery goods, rubber boots, meat, sausage meats, vegetable oils, sugar, confectionery products, tea, cigarettes, champagne, and many other types of industrial products.

While fulfilling the production plan for gross output and for the majority of the most important items of production in kind, certain Ministries failed to fulfill the plan for a number of important items of output.

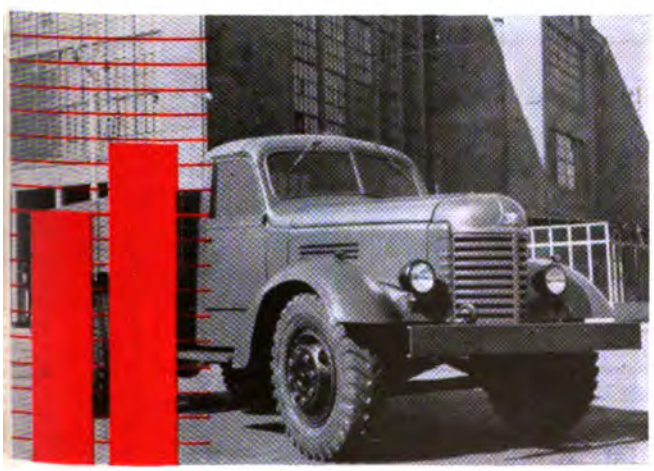
The Ministry of Heavy Industry failed to fulfill the quarter's plan for the production of iron and steel equipment and steam turbines, the Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry for motor cars and bicycles, the Ministry of Machine Tool Industry for certain types of machine tools, the Ministry of Machine and Instrument-making Industry for weaving looms, spinning jennies, compressors, and accounting machines, the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR for slate.

II

Growth of Industrial Output

THE output of the most important types of industrial production in the third quarter of 1949 shows the following changes compared with that of the third quarter of 1948:

	Third quarter of 1949 in percentage of third quarter of 1948
Pig iron	119
Steel	124
Rolled metal	127
Rails	192
Iron pipes	132
Copper	125
Zinc	131
Lead	128
Coal	114
Oil	116
Gasoline	112
Kerosene	113
Electric power	118
Trunk line locomotives	114
Trunk line electric locomotives	271
Trunk line freight cars	148
Trolley busses	113
Trucks	128
Automobiles	223
Motor busses	131
Ball bearings	131
Metallurgical equipment	108
Excavators	129
Steam turbines	147
Auto cranes	162
Automatic loaders	8 times
Electric motors under 100 kw capacity	140
Electric motors over 100 kw capacity	143
Metal-cutting machine tools—Ministry of Machine Tool Industry	113
Spinning jennies	147
Weaving looms	165
Calculating machines	192
Tractors	154
Grain combines	165
Plows (tractor-drawn)	145
Seed-drills (tractor-drawn)	153
Cultivators (tractor-drawn)	124
Complex threshing machines	135
Caustic soda	125
Calcinated soda	126
Mineral fertilizers	133
Synthetic rubber	133
Automobile tires	148
Timber hauling	115
Paper	122
Cement	124



1948 1949

TRUCKS. Assembly lines rolled off 28 per cent more.



1948 1949

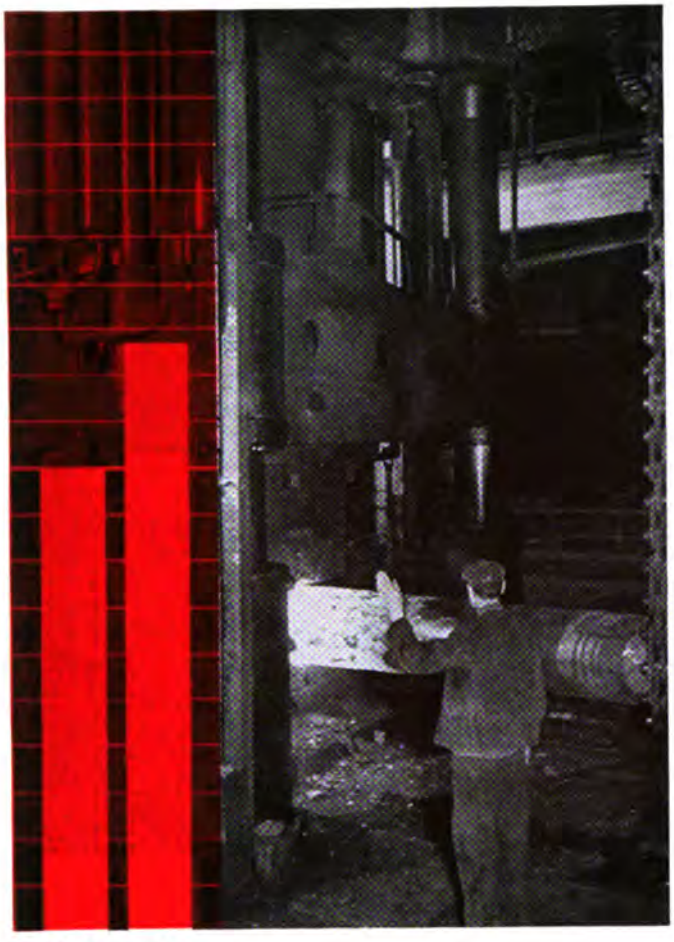
ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES. An increase of 171 per cent was reached.

Window glass	110
Slate	132
Soft roofing materials	121
Brick	125
Prefabricated houses	152
Bicycles	150
Radio receivers	162
Phonographs	166
Sewing machines	123
Clocks and watches	185
Cotton textiles	112
Linen textiles	122
Woolen textiles	115
Silk textiles	128
Leather footwear	115
Rubber footwear	127
Hosiery goods	128
Meat	102
Sausage varieties	142
Fish	131
Butter	102
Vegetable oils	136
Sugar	194
Confectionery	122
Canned foods	126
Tea	101
Soap	163
Cigarettes	113
Wines	128
Champagne	4.8 times
Beer	124

Gross output of the whole USSR industry in the third quarter of 1949 increased as compared with the third quarter of 1948 by 17 per cent, and in the nine months of 1949, compared with the corresponding period of last year, by 20 per cent.

In all spheres of the national economy considerable work has been done to introduce advanced technique and further raise the level of mechanization of heavy work and work requiring considerable labor, and to automatize production processes.

There has been an improvement in the utilization of equipment in industry. In enterprises of the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry the utilization of the useful volume of blast furnaces during the past nine months of



1948 1949

ROLLED METAL. Output rose 27 per cent.

1949 improved seven per cent as against the same period of 1948, while the amount of steel obtained per square meter of hearth area in open-hearth furnaces increased by 11 per cent.

The productivity of drilling machines in cleaned drifts of enterprises of the Ministry of the Coal Industry increased in the third quarter of the year 1949 as compared with the third quarter of 1948, although the rate of increase in productivity of the drilling machines still lags behind the plan.

There has been an increase in the speed of the exploitational drilling of oil wells in the enterprises of the Ministry of the Oil Industry. The utilization of the capacities of enterprises of the main branches of the chemical industry has improved. There has been an increase in the utilization of the capacities of the cement and glass enterprises of the Ministry of Building Materials Industry.

At the same time in a number of branches of industry, and particularly in machine building, there are big opportunities for further improvements in the utilization of equipment.

In the nine months of 1949 the expenditure of raw materials, supplies, fuel, and electric power per unit of production was greatly reduced in many branches of industry as compared with the planned norms, and as a result of the economy obtained, industry produced a considerable amount of additional output.

In the third quarter of 1949 a further improvement continued in the quality and assortment of industrial output, including consumer goods. Certain enterprises of the light, food and local industries and of the industrial cooperatives, however, still fail to ensure such an improvement in the assortment and quality of output as corresponds to the growing requirements of the population.

The plan set for 1949 for reduction in the production costs of industrial output is being successfully fulfilled. In the course of the fulfillment of the plan, additional possibilities were discovered for curtailing expenditures on production, as a result of which the Government increased the assignment for reducing the production costs of industrial output for a number of Ministries.

III
Agriculture

ACCORDING to the data of the Chief State Inspection for Determining the Level of the Harvest under the USSR Council of Ministers, the gross harvest of grain crops in 1949 was greater than in 1948, and exceeds the harvest of the prewar year of 1940. The harvest of cotton, flax, hemp, and sunflower is better than last year, and exceeds the prewar level. Also considerably greater than last year is the harvest of sugar beet.

The harvesting was carried out more successfully than in 1948. Collective farms, state farms, and individual peasant farms by October 5 had harvested crops on 6,000,000 more hectares* than by the same date in 1948. The sowing of winter crops this year was carried out in better time and at a higher level of agricultural technique.

In collective farms, state farms and auxiliary farms, 4,400,000 hectares more had been plowed by October 5, 1949, than by the same date in 1948.

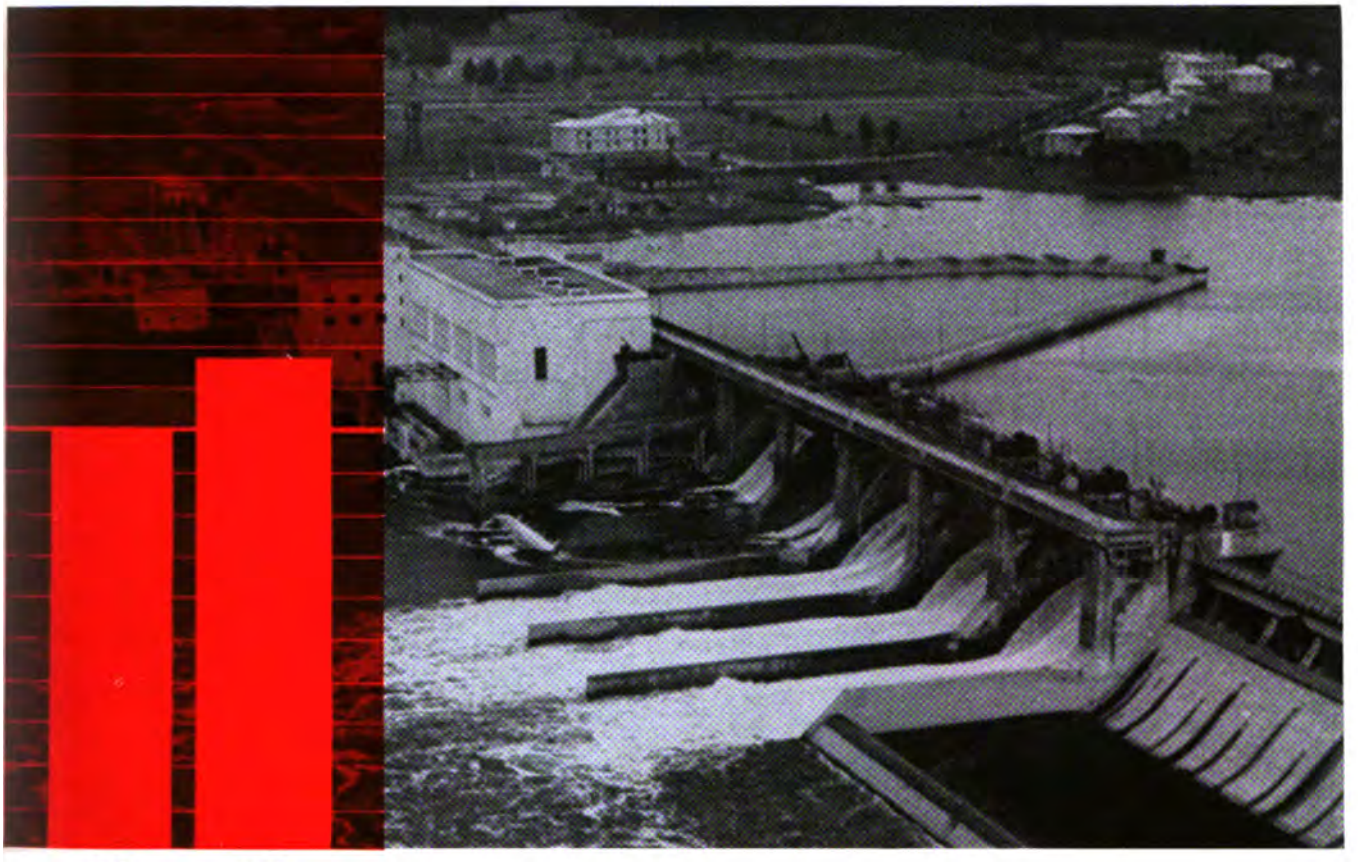
There was a considerable increase in the level of mechanization of agricultural work on the collective farms. The machine-and-tractor stations during the past period of 1949 performed agricultural work on the collective farms to an amount 21 per cent greater than for the same period in 1948. In the current year combine harvesters of the machine-and-tractor stations harvested grain crops on the

* 1 hectare = 2.471 acres.



1948 1949

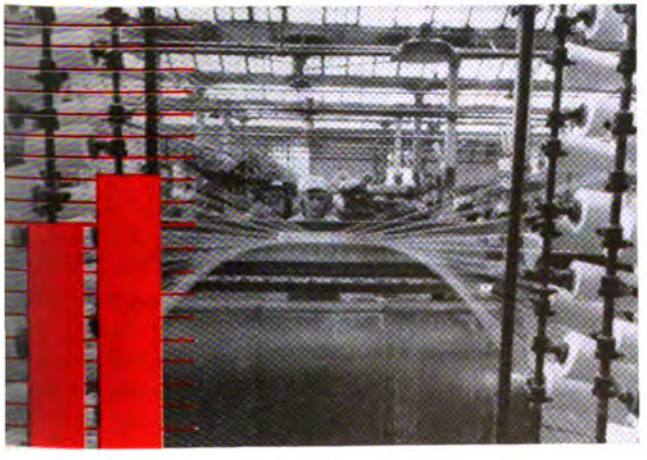
OIL. The flow of crude oil is 16 per cent higher.



ELECTRIC POWER MAINTAINS INCREASE. Generation of electric power is 18 per cent higher.

collective farms to an amount 29 per cent more than in 1948. For the fulfillment of the assignment of the Party and the Government for the three-year plan of development of socialized collective farm livestock breeding, the collective farms are carrying out a great deal of work in organizing new stock sections and in increasing herds in existing sections. By October 1, 1949, the collective farms had organized more than 75,000 sections for breeding cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry.

Common herds of stock on collective farms increased between October 1, 1948 and October 1, 1949, as follows: cattle 20 per cent (including cows 25 per cent), pigs 76 per cent, sheep and goats 13 per cent, poultry on collective farms 62 per cent.



LINEN. Looms produced 22 per cent greater yardage.

Herds of livestock on the state farms of the USSR Ministry of State Farms increased between October 1, 1948 and October 1, 1949, as follows: cattle 17 per cent, pigs 56 per cent, sheep and goats 11 per cent.

State farms, collective farms, and forestry stations of the steppe and forest-steppe districts of the European part of the USSR achieved considerable successes in fulfillment of the plan for setting up protective afforestation belts. The year's plan for planting protective afforestation belts for 1949 has already been fulfilled by 102 per cent. Moreover, tree planting has been carried out on an area of more than 280,000 hectares, and 540,000 hectares of land have been prepared for future tree planting. The plan for laying out tree nurseries has been overfulfilled by 11 per cent.

Great assistance is given to collective farms in carrying out work on protective afforestation belts and building ponds and water reservoirs by the afforestation belt stations of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Forestry, organized according to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

IV

Increase of Railway, River, and Sea Freight Transport

THE general plan for average daily loading on the railways in the third quarter of 1949 has been fulfilled 100.9 per cent. There has been a considerable increase



FISH. The catch in river and ocean is up 31 per cent.

compared with the same period last year in the freight turnover of the railways, which in 1948 had already surpassed the level of the prewar year of 1940.

The average daily loading of all rail freight increased in the third quarter of 1949 as compared with that of the third quarter of 1948 by 17 per cent. This includes the loading of coal which increased by 12 per cent, coke 18 per cent, oil and oil products 21 per cent, ores 24 per cent, ferrous metals 23 per cent, cement 44 per cent, and timber 28 per cent.

The average time of turnover of rail freight cars in the third quarter of 1949 improved as compared with the third quarter of 1948 by nine per cent, and the commercial speed of traffic of freight trains increased by seven per cent, but the norms set for the third quarter of 1949 were not reached. The expenditure of fuel per metric ton-kilometer* on the railways dropped by nine per cent in the third quarter of 1949 as compared with the third quarter of 1948.

The cargo carried by the inland waterways increased by 18 per cent in the third quarter of 1949 as compared with the third quarter of 1948, and the quarter's plan was fulfilled 101 per cent.

*1 metric ton=2.204 pounds
1 kilometer=.62137 of a mile

The cargo carried by sea in the third quarter of 1949 increased 10 per cent as compared with that of the third quarter of 1948, but the quarterly plan for cargo carriage was underfulfilled by five per cent.

V

Increase in Capital Development in the National Economy

In all, the capital construction work for the nine months of 1949 amounted to 122 per cent compared with the first nine months of 1948, including that for the coal industry 122 per cent, metallurgical industry 123 per cent, electric power stations 140 per cent, machine-building industry 112 per cent, building materials industry 117 per cent, light and food industries 113 per cent, and transport 129 per cent.

In the nine months of 1949 considerably more excavators, cement-mixers and other building machinery and equipment went into operation on construction jobs than in the same period of last year. The use of prefabricated building parts and sections made under factory conditions has increased, and there was an improvement in the organization of building and installation work. As a result of an increase in the production of building and timber materials and metal there was an improvement in the supply of materials required for capital construction work. The utilization of machinery and equipment on building

work lags behind the plan, however. On many building sites insufficient work is put in on the economical use of building materials, and there are still cases of over-expenditure of materials as compared with the established norms.

VI

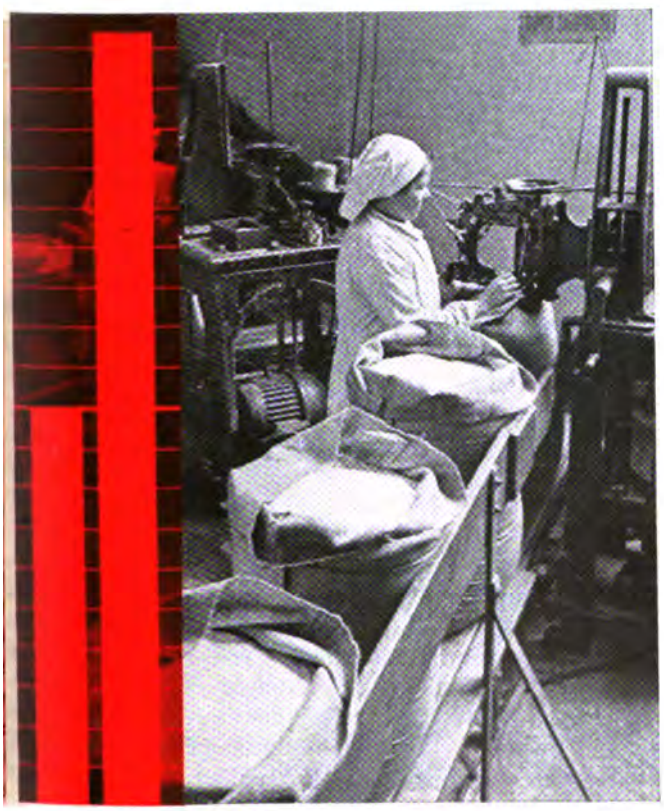
Expansion of Trade

STATE and co-operative retail trade turnover in the third quarter of 1949 increased (in comparable prices) by 18 per cent as compared with that of the third quarter of 1948.

The sale of foodstuff in the third quarter of 1949 increased compared with that of the third quarter of 1948 by 15 per cent, while sales of varieties of sausages increased by 60 per cent, fish products by 18 per cent, confectionery goods by 40 per cent, and sugar by 14 per cent.

There was a particularly large increase in the sale of goods other than food. In the third quarter of 1949, 23 per cent more goods other than food were sold than in the third quarter of 1948. The sale of woolen textiles increased by 71 per cent, silk textiles by 55 per cent, cotton textiles by 13 per cent, clothing by 19 per cent, knitted goods by 16 per cent, hosiery by 18 per cent, leather footwear by 31 per cent, rubber footwear by 28 per cent, household and toilet soap by 50 per cent. There was an increase in the sale of radio receivers by 70 per cent, motorcycles by 20 per cent, bicycles by 70 per cent, clocks and watches—twice as many, and phonographs by 57 per cent.

The prices of agricultural produce on the collective farm markets in the third quarter of 1949 continued to fall, while the quantity of goods sold at these markets increased.



1948 1949

SUGAR. Refinery output is 94 per cent greater.

VII

Increase in the Number of Factory and Office Workers and Growth of Labor Productivity

THE number of factory and office workers in the national economy of the USSR increased in the third quarter of 1949 as compared with the third quarter of 1948 by 2,000,000, including 1,400,000 in industry, construction work, and transport.

In the third quarter of 1949 the further growth of labor productivity in industry continued and the task set by the state plan for the productivity of labor was fulfilled. The productivity of labor of industrial workers increased in the third quarter of 1949 as compared with the third quarter of 1948 by 11 per cent, including engineering by 16 per cent, metallurgical industry by 12 per cent, coal industry by 14 per cent. The productivity of labor has also increased in construction work and transport.

During the third quarter of 1949, 295,000 young, skilled workers completed their training in vocational, industrial and railway schools, and were given jobs in industry, construction, and transport.

VIII

Cultural Development, Public Health, and Town Improvement

IN 1949 training in higher educational institutions, technical and other secondary specialized educational institutions including correspondence schools was completed by 450,000 young specialists. Of this number 218,000 were engineers, technicians, agronomists, economists and other specialists for industry, construction work, transport, agriculture, and the state apparatus, and 232,000 teachers, doctors and other specialists in the sphere of culture and health protection.

In higher educational institutions, technical schools and other secondary specialized educational institutions including correspondence schools, there were admitted this year more than 770,000 pupils, including 320,000 in higher educational institutions and 450,000 in technical and other secondary specialized educational institutions.

Hospitals newly constructed and enlarged in the current year added accommodations for 22,000 patients.

The amount of capital construction in house building for the nine months of 1949 amounted to 129 per cent of that for the same nine months of 1948.

In towns and workers' settlements large assignments were carried out for the construction of water systems, sewerage, baths, town transport, planting of trees and shrubs, and improving road surfaces.

* * *

In the third quarter of 1949 the national economy of the USSR continued to grow.

Under the leadership of the Party of Lenin and Stalin the workers of the USSR, on the basis of nationwide socialist competition for pre-schedule fulfillment of the postwar Five-Year Plan, achieved new successes in strengthening the economic might of the Motherland and further increasing the well-being of the Soviet people.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR.

Vyshinsky Proves Baselessness of Charges Against People's Democracies

A. Y. Vyshinsky, speaking before the Special Political Committee of the UN General Assembly on October 11, 1949, answered the charges leveled against Bulgaria and Hungary by the Anglo-American bloc.

THE charges were that there are violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Hungary and Bulgaria, and the Soviet delegate told the committee that it struck him as strange that such charges should be made against two countries "whose peoples had won democratic rights and freedoms, carried out democratic reforms and established the people's democratic system."

Vyshinsky said that the charges were an attempt "to mask the real sense behind the campaign engineered by the Anglo-American reactionary circles against Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania" which is carried on also within the General Assembly's committee "by certain delegations headed by the delegations of the United States and Britain. They assidiously try to give an appearance of nobility to their scheme and pose as disinterested champions of human rights and defenders of freedom and democracy."

Vyshinsky said the representatives of Britain and the United States harangued about "many lofty things like 'the interests of civilization' and 'ordinary humanity,'" which allegedly impelled them to raise the charges that the three accused nations had violated the peace treaties.

"We shall endeavor to prove later," Vyshinsky continued, "that in reality there are absolutely no violations of peace treaties either on the part of the Government of Bulgaria, or of the Government of Hungary, or of the Government of Romania, and that quite on the contrary, these Governments carry out conscientiously, scrupulously, and with exceptional accuracy all the requirements of the peace treaties, and this despite the attempts of provocateurs and rascals of every dye and hue . . . to wreck the constructive labor in the above mentioned countries of organizing a new people's democratic system."

Vyshinsky charged that the issue of alleged violation of human rights in the three countries is connected with the collapse and political bankruptcy of the "reactionary anti-popular groups of Nikola Petkov and Lulchev in Bulgaria, Ferenc Nagy, Mindszenty & Company in Hungary, Julius Maniu and the Bratianu family in Romania, and so on, groups closely connected with Anglo-American monopoly capital and reactionary circles in the United States and Great Britain representing its interests. We remember with what heat and passion the Governments of the United States and Great Britain defended these groups on whom they had staked their last hopes; we remember how in 1945, the Governments of the United States and Britain sought the representation of the Petkov and Lulchev groups in the Fatherland Front Government, and of the Maniu and Bratianu group in Dr. Petru Groza's Government."

Vyshinsky recalled how these groups "thrown out onto the garbage heap of history," were supported by the US and Britain in order to secure "for themselves the opportunity to influence life in Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania."

These plans failed, however, Vyshinsky went on, and the three countries "disarmed their enemies, exposed them, and punished them.

"The trials of N. Petkov and others in Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania were a heavy blow at the machinations of the foreign adventurers, those who like to roam over other people's lands with, as the Russian tale goes, 'envious eyes and grasping hands.' These trials revealed the roots of the black treachery of the Petkovites in Bulgaria and kindred groups in Hungary and Romania."

Vyshinsky, said the trials showed not only the treachery of the accused but also exposed to the entire world "the insidious plans of the patrons of these exposed criminals. They showed and proved that American and British monopoly circles have not and do not want to reconcile themselves to the loss of their agents in Eastern Europe . . . that they will again and again seek to implement their plans, of which the main objective is to try to subjugate these countries to their economic and political influence in order to dictate to them their terms and their demands."

Vyshinsky declared that it was here that the delegates should look for an explanation of the appearance on the agenda of the charges against the countries involved.

After the collapse of the original plan to include the traitorous groups in the Governments of the three countries, Vyshinsky explained, the British and American Governments then began a diplomatic attack to attempt to discredit the trials and present their exposed agents as real democrats. Every effort was made to show the three countries had no human rights, freedoms, or democracy, Vyshinsky said. And it was at this time that "charges of violation of the peace treaties, or international obligations by these countries appeared, which was to open a direct road to the United Nations and the International Court."

ANALYZING the charges, Vyshinsky said the accusers relied first of all on the trials. But, he went on, "the entire world knows that these trials have no relation whatever to Article 3 of the peace treaty with Romania or Article 2 of the treaties with Bulgaria and Hungary because these articles are in no way designed so that crimes committed against the homeland, against the state and one's own people, and specifically such as treason, espionage, plots, and other grave crimes could remain unpunished on the

grounds that the peace treaty contains an article defending human rights and fundamental freedoms, that the peace treaty contains an article which constitutes a loophole for criminals . . .

"The absurdity of such arguments is self evident."

Vyshinsky then elaborated on Article 5 of the Romanian treaty and Articles 4 in the Bulgarian and Hungarian treaties "which directly obligate the respective Governments to fight against organizations of a fascist type. These articles state directly: against political, military, militarized, as well as other organizations which are conducting propaganda hostile to the Soviet Union or to any other member of the United Nations and pursuing the aim of depriving the people of their democratic rights."

Vyshinsky said the Governments of the United States and Britain have sought to invoke Article 38 of the peace treaty with Romania, Article 40 of the treaty with Hungary, and article 36 of the treaty with Bulgaria which cover dispute procedures.

"We categorically refuse," Vyshinsky said, "to recognize the presence here of some sort of dispute from the standpoint of the peace treaties and not from a narrow philistine standpoint. Indeed, it is impossible to consider that it is sufficient for a representative of some state to declare that he disputes a certain circumstance in order that articles 36, 38, and 40 of the peace treaties enter into force automatically. Such a situation is absolutely precluded. It fully contradicts the legal meaning of these articles. This clearly follows from the text of the peace treaties which points out that on all questions pertaining to the implementation and interpretation of the peace treaties the representatives of the United States of America, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain must, as it is stated in the respective Articles of the peace treaties, act in concord. I ask the members of the committee to pay attention to this circumstance: in all instances when it is a matter of interpretation or implementation of treaties—the peace treaties with Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania declare—the three states must act in concord. If there is no such concord, no action in line with the procedure envisaged by the peace treaties is possible.

"In the given instance there is no such concord because the Soviet Union does not recognize the existence of a dispute and violation. There is no dispute. There is no agreed action of the three Powers with regard to the fourth Power."

Vyshinsky cited the draft questions of Bolivia, the US and Canada which included questions number three and four for the International Court. The third question concerns an instance when one of the sides will not appoint its representative to the commission envisaged by the peace treaties. The fourth question, he said, is formulated as follows:

"4. Would the commission envisaged by the treaties and consisting of representatives of one side and the third member appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations constitute a commission conforming to the meaning of the respective articles of the treaties and competent to take a final and binding decision for the regulation of the dispute?"

Vyshinsky said this question proposes that the "arbitration should consist of two sides without the accused side. It is proposed to organize an arbitration in which there will be an accuser and a judge but no accused side."

Calling this a "distorted concept of arbitration," Vyshinsky said it desires to "settle in advance that should Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria refuse to participate in this commission, it would be possible to get along without them" and reach a decision.

"In justification of their intervention in the internal affairs of Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania, the accusers refer, as we have seen, to Article 55 of the United Nations Charter and specifically to point 'c' of this Article, which, as is known, calls for the promotion of 'universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.' But Article 55 speaks not only of this. It has in view—and this is its main aim—to create 'conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of people.'"

After charging that the accusing powers were not pursuing the aims set out in the preamble to Article 55, but rather the aims of hatred and enmity, Vyshinsky continued:

"But when speaking of Article 55 one must not forget Article 2, paragraph 7 which does not permit intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states. Article 55 cannot exclude or weaken Article 2, paragraph 7, which is designed in this part to defend the independence and sovereign rights, the sovereign equality of states. This was well understood by the founders of the United Nations when drawing up the Charter. Why, at the San Francisco conference, the representatives of the United States insisted that the adoption of Article 55 cannot give any grounds for intervening in the internal affairs of other states. This is the point at issue. The delegation of the United States insisted that the following formula should be recorded in the minutes of the Third Committee of the Second Commission of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco (see document No. 567 of May 25, 1945)—I am quoting word for word:

" 'Members of the Third Committee of the Second Commission fully agree that Chapter 9 contains nothing which could be interpreted as giving the organization powers to intervene in the internal affairs of member states.' "

Vyshinsky pointed out that the compilers of the UN Charter agreed that the UN had no right to intervene in the internal affairs of member states and, he added, "all the more so has no right whatever on the basis of Chapter 9 of the Charter to intervene in the domestic affairs of countries which are not members of the organization. This is how matters stood when we were founding our organization, when we wrote our Charter, when we formulated the principles expressed in Article 55 . . . Of course today you can cross all this out, you can say that a page has been turned, that that happened in early spring, in the honeymoon of the United Nations when everyone entertained illusions and pictured to himself events in rosy colors. Now, they say, everything has changed. Of course now everything has changed because today certain states set before the United Nations entirely different aims than those which they set when

founding the United Nations. We have already spoken of these aims."

Vyshinsky said the US, Australia and other countries are violating this unanimous decision of the San Francisco Conference and "we do not intend to tolerate such a situation."

VYSHINSKY then launched into a discussion of the alleged facts that were presented by the accusing powers and cited documentary evidence and legal logic to disprove them.

After dealing with the Australian charges, Vyshinsky remarked that "the Australian Government evidently is interested in the internal affairs of Romania. But it evidently takes no interest at all in the internal affairs of Australia itself, yet these affairs represent real interest especially in connection with the question of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

"The Australian delegation, however, keeps silent on this score. In this case the Soviet delegation can relate something about the real rightlessness reigning in Australia, about the real gross violation of fundamental freedoms and human rights in Australia.

"Let us recall, for example, the articles in the Sydney *Sun* and Melbourne *Herald* written by the well-known Australian scientist, anthropologist Dr. Thompson. It is seen from the articles, as Thompson writes, that in many parts of the Northern Territory, natives are forced to work in conditions tantamount to slavery.

"Those who have not seen stock-raising farms in the states of the Northern Territory, Western Australia, and Queensland can hardly imagine the full horror of this tragedy, these articles state."

Vyshinsky recalled that the Sydney *Sun* reported Thompson's articles "will arouse a feeling of horror and shame among most Australians," but that the Australian delegation "at our Assembly feigns to be perturbed about the non-existent violation of human rights in Romania but it pays no attention whatever to the real, rude violation of human rights in Australia itself, under the nose of the Australian Government itself."

Turning to the charges made by the United States, Vyshinsky termed them unoriginal and threadbare slander. Touching on criticism of the Hungarian elections, Vyshinsky said "even the correspondents of the British radio and London *Times* could not but confirm that the procedure established by law was strictly adhered to at all the polling stations during the elections in Hungary and that voting was really secret and direct. It is important to note that about 5,000,000 voters, that is a quarter of a million more than in the preceding elections, went to the polls in Hungary in 1947 and that the turnout of voters was considerably higher than in Britain, where as it is known approximately one fourth of all voters do not exercise electoral rights."

Vyshinsky said a similar situation was observed in Romania in 1948 "when out of 8,500,000 voters, 7,663,375 persons took part in the voting, with 90 odd per cent of the voters who went to the polls casting their ballots for the bloc consisting of the Romanian Workers' Party, the Agricultural Front, the People's National Party, the People's Hungarian Union (the party of working Hungarians in Transylvania), the National Peasant Party of Alexandrescu, and others."

The American and British representatives, Vyshinsky went on, "seek to discredit the elections in Bulgaria as well. It is known, however, that in the 1946 elections more than 4,000,000 voters took part with almost 3,000,000 voters (75 per cent) casting their votes for the Fatherland Front. It is also known that the so-called opposition parties were not barred from participation in the elections." The Soviet delegate said the opposition in reality was a "group of errant reactionaries, an agency of a foreign intelligence service with Petkov himself being the organizer and leader of such underground terrorist military organizations as 'Military Union' and the so-called 'Neutral Officer' as the terrorist gang of the so-called Gemeto. The so-called 'Agricultural Union' was turned into an assemblage of sworn enemies of the people. It was this circumstance which really led to the adoption on August 25, 1947 by the Grand National Assembly of Bulgaria of a law on the dissolution of this so-called union."

Vyshinsky said the British delegate, Mr. Shawcross was indignant over this action and that it could be understood because "the point at issue was the liquidation of the group of N. Petkov and Lulchev which was the sole mainstay of British and American influence in Bulgaria."

REFERRING to the Anglo-American criticism of the lack of an opposition in the three accused countries, Vyshinsky said "oppositions are neither created nor liquidated artificially," and besides, "it must not be forgotten that the so-called opposition in bourgeois democratic countries is only 'His Majesty's' opposition, that is, a tamed domesticated, and formal opposition which stands on the same grounds and acts within the same bounds as the ruling party. Such an opposition actually does not exist nor could exist in the countries of people's democracy where all power proceeds from the people and belongs to the people, as it is stated in Article 2 of the Constitution of Bulgaria, Article 3 of the Constitution of Romania, and Article 2 of the Constitution of Hungary. Anglo-American representatives attacked Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania because in these countries leadership of the state belongs to the parties of people's democracy and that this allegedly is a violation of the principles of democracy, a violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. This is a trite and threadbare accusation. I will remind you that as early as in 1927, in connection with like statements about the Soviet Union, the head, the leader of the Soviet people, J. V. Stalin, pointed out that the 'surprise evinced on such occasions was thoroughly false.'

"It is well known," Stalin said, "that bourgeois parties in capitalistic countries 'interfere' in affairs of government and guide the government, and moreover that in these countries the guidance is concentrated in the hands of a closed circle of individuals connected in one way or another with the banks, and because of that they strive to conceal the part they play in this from the people."

Vyshinsky said the Anglo-American bloc and particularly Shawcross pointed to the General Assembly's declaration of human rights as the minimum level which civilized peoples must attain. He admitted that it is a useful declaration but asked Shawcross to name an article in it "which would guarantee every man work, a piece of bread, a healthful dwelling, equal pay to women for equal work with men,

Vyshinsky said that there are no such guarantees in the document "nor could there be any in a society with capitalist conditions."

On the other hand, he pointed out, Article 12 of the Romanian Constitution, Article 45 of the Hungarian Constitution and Article 73 of the Bulgarian Constitution say that the right to employment is guaranteed by planning national economy, by systematically developing productive forces and by creating public works.

"Such are the facts," Vyshinsky said. "These facts show that the constitutions of the countries of people's democracy ensure in reality human rights, real tangible human rights, and the first sacred right—to live without the fear of dying of starvation tomorrow. "These Constitutions," he said, "reflect the indisputable fact that the economy of the countries of people's democracy knows no crisis and unemployment which already strangle "a number of capitalist countries today and which will make themselves felt still more tomorrow and the day after . . . "

VYSHINSKY next took up the claim of Shawcross that in countries of people's democracy persons accused generally are not tried if they do not first plead guilty and secondly that in these countries the accused is forced to make a confession. The Soviet delegate cited the example of the Mindszenty case from the transcript of the trial (page 42) and read that the accused, Justin Baranyai, the right-hand man of Mindszenty, when asked whether he understood the indictment replied affirmatively. Next the judge asked "'do you plead guilty?'" continued Vyshinsky.

"According to the system which Mr. Shawcross follows," Vyshinsky continued, "the answer should have been: 'Of course I plead guilty, Your Honor.' But what happened in reality?"

Vyshinsky returned to the text, quoting:

"'Baranyai: No. I do not plead guilty.'

"Is this known to Mr. Shawcross? If not, it does not speak well for the Attorney General of Britain. If so, it is still worse because this fact fully refutes what has been so loudly asserted here by the esteemed Attorney General declaring that in the countries of people's democracy only those defendants appear in court who plead guilty prior to the trial."

Vyshinsky also exhibited the trial record in the case of N. Petkov showing he, too, pleaded not guilty.

As to the charge that confessions are forced upon defendants, Vyshinsky said Shawcross had no facts. "Instead of facts," he said, "there is some sort of prattle about 'psychological treatment' of the accused, that it was precisely as a result of such treatment . . . that Mindszenty, for example, was forced to confess."

Vyshinsky said Shawcross had overlooked a decisive part of the trial . . . material evidence. He said Mindszenty was exposed not only by living witnesses but "most of all by 'mute witnesses'—the most dangerous 'witnesses' for every criminal—material evidence, primarily letters written by Mindszenty himself including letters exposing Mindszenty as anti-Semitic. He was exposed by the iron case buried in the cellar of the house where Mindszenty lived which contained a list of members of the government recorded personally by Mindszenty, the government that was to take power after the overthrow of the present Government of Hungary as engineered by Mindszenty and his accomplices."

Vyshinsky continued with the Shawcross claim that it was said that "one of the means of proof in Hungary at present is the political position of the accused." Vyshinsky said this was admitted hearsay but that "we have solid proof that British law really has such a rule. I have in mind the British law on state secrets (August 22, 1911) confirmed later in December 1920 which literally states that in criminal prosecution on the basis of this article, it is not required that the guilt of the defendant be established by some definite action providing the aim, threatening the security and interests of the State. The accused can be convicted even if such an action is not established, if from the circumstances of the case, his conduct, or proved traits of his character it follows that the aim which he pursued contained a threat and menace to the interests of the state."

IN closing Vyshinsky said: "This is how the matter stands. Step by step we have tried to analyze the speeches of certain delegates who leveled grave but unjust and slanderous accusations against Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania. What then are the conclusions? What remains of these accusations?

"The accusations of persecution against religion have collapsed because there are no grounds whatever for such accusations.

"The accusations of violation of human rights and fundamental freedom have collapsed because they are founded on false and dishonest information, on a distorted presentation of reality.

"The accusations of the violation of peace treaties have collapsed because entirely the opposite was proved—conscientious, complete, and scrupulous fulfillment by Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania of the obligations they assumed under the peace treaties.

"All these accusations have collapsed, and they could not but collapse because they are false, and lies, as is known, 'have short legs' as the proverb has it.

"Instead one thing has undoubtedly been proved—the stubborn striving of the reactionary circles of the United States and Britain to embroil the United Nations in this campaign hostile to the countries of people's democracy, to make use of the United Nations as an instrument of their policy of bringing pressure to bear on other countries, a policy of intervention in their internal affairs in order to force them to veer from the path of further developing and consolidating democracy and socialism, to try to subordinate them to their influence, disdaining neither methods nor means.

"The delegation of the Soviet Union is certain that the United Nations will not follow, cannot follow this path, cannot permit the violation of the Charter, cannot permit the fabrication of slanderous accusations, mockery at democracy disguised by the name of democracy.

"The delegation of the Soviet Union urges the Special Political Committee to reject the draft resolution of Canada, Bolivia, and the United States as running counter to the principles of the United Nations Charter, as containing slanderous and false attacks against the peoples of three democratic states who are building their people's democratic society."

Commanded Southern Front

Marshal of the Soviet Union Tolbukhin Mourned by Comrades, People

The death on October 17 of Fyodor I. Tolbukhin, Marshal of the Soviet Union, brought statements of tribute from the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the Ministry of the Armed Forces of the USSR, as well as from the country's leading military and naval figures.

Marshal Tolbukhin's colleagues in the military and naval services issued the following statement:



Marshal Fyodor I. Tolbukhin

On October 17, Marshal Fyodor Ivanovich Tolbukhin, the outstanding army leader, passed away after a long and serious illness.

In Marshal Tolbukhin the Soviet State and its armed forces have lost an outstanding leader and builder of the armed forces of the Soviet Union, and a loyal son of our Bolshevik Party who selflessly served the cause of Lenin and Stalin. For more than 30 years Comrade Tolbukhin devoted himself to strengthening the military might of our socialist State and was an example of irreproachable fulfillment of military duty to the Motherland.

During the years of foreign military intervention and civil war Comrade Tolbukhin, in responsible posts in the Red Army, fought self-sacrificingly against the enemies of the Soviet State.

During the period of peaceful socialist construction, Comrade Tolbukhin devoted his great strength and energy to perfecting the Soviet Army, and worked strenuously to enrich his knowledge of the military art.

During the years of the Second World War Marshal Tolbukhin showed himself to be an outstanding army general of the Stalinist military school. As commander of an army and later commander of a front, he carried out the orders and assignments of the Supreme Command with exceptional skill and talent.

The troops he led traversed the honorable and difficult fighting road from the walls of Stalingrad to the Austrian Alps, and inscribed many brilliant pages in the annals of our country's military glory. The military operations of the troops commanded by Comrade Tolbukhin were repeatedly mentioned in the commendatory Orders of the Day of Comrade Stalin.

At the end of the Second World War Comrade Tolbukhin commanded the troops of the Transcaucasian Military Area.

The Soviet Government highly valued the noble services that F. I. Tolbukhin rendered the Motherland. He was awarded the Order of Victory, the Order of Lenin twice, the Order of the Red Banner three times, the Order of Suvorov (1st class) twice, the Order of Kutuzov (1st class), the Order of the Red Star, and many medals.

The armed forces of the Soviet Union lower their battle standards before the bier of the courageous patriot of our Motherland, Marshal of the Soviet Union F. I. Tolbukhin, and, with the entire Soviet people, mourn his untimely death.

The image of Comrade Tolbukhin will be preserved for all time in the memory of our people and in the hearts of the men of the armed forces of the Soviet Union.

(Signed): *Bulganin, Voroshilov, Vasilevsky, Sokolovsky, Shtemenko, Konev, Govorov, Budenny, Rokossovsky, Malinovsky, Zhukov, Timoshenko, Meretskov, Yakolev, Yumashev, Zhigarev, Khrulev, Kuznetsov, Golikov, Malandin, Malinin, Voronov, Bogdanov, Antonov, Bagramyan, Yeremenko, Petrov, Popov, Zakharov, Chuikov, Maslennikov, Kurasov, Biryuzov, Artemyev, Nedelin, Susaikov, Zheltov, Tarasov.*

The funeral of Marshal F. I. Tolbukhin was held October 19 in Red Square with full military honors. His body was cremated, and the urn was placed in the Hall of Columns of the House of Trade-Unions.

Thousands of Soviet people paid their last farewell to the late Marshal Tolbukhin.

Founded Realistic School

Maly Theater Celebrates 125th Anniversary

By Constantine Zubov
Chief Producer of the Maly Theater

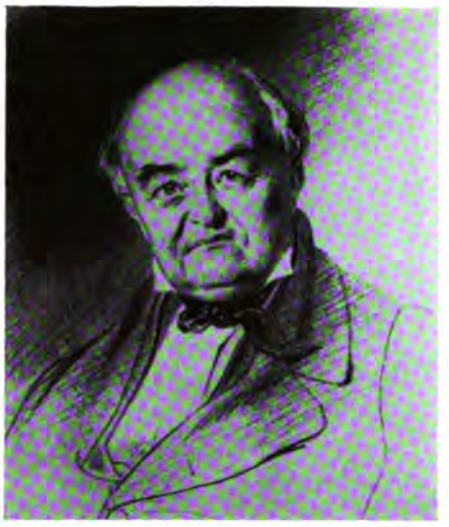
THE State Academic Maly Theater of Moscow, the oldest Russian theater, celebrated its 125th anniversary on October 27, 1949.

All the earlier developments in Russian art and the attraction of the outstanding representatives of art to realism were responsible for the birth of the Maly on October 27, 1824.

The theater is frequently referred to as "The Shchepkin House" in honor of the great Russian actor Mikhail Shchepkin (1788-1863), the founder of the Russian realistic school in theatrical art. Shchepkin was born a serf, and when he was already a popular actor in the provinces he was redeemed from landlord bondage by friends. Endowed with an uncommon intellect and talent, Shchepkin gained renown both as an outstanding actor in the most diverse roles and as a striking representative and persistent advocate of the theater with a progressive social mission.

Another great realistic actor who played in the Maly Theater along with Shchepkin was Mochalov (1800-1848), likewise a son of peasant serfs. Mochalov was the first to appear in the roles of Othello and Hamlet on the Moscow stage.

Shchepkin and Mochalov had worthy successors. Entire families of actors asserted and developed the principles which maintain that service to the people is the mission of the theater, the principles of the truthful, realistic style of acting. Prov Sadovsky (1818-1872) was the progenitor of a family of actors; for more than a century now four generations of this family have been the pride of the Maly Theater cast. The Sadovskys have reproduced a gallery of unforgettable characters from numerous plays of the great Russian dramatist Ostrovsky, who was a close friend of the older representatives of this family of actors. The overwhelming majority of Ostrovsky's plays had their premieres in the Maly Theater. That is why the Maly Theater is also called "The Ostrovsky House." The progressive art of the great Russian dramatist was highly instrumental in furthering the progress of the Maly Theater and of Russian theatrical art in general.



FOUNDER M. S. SHCHEPKIN. This great Russian actor's art established the realistic school of the theater.

The best representatives of the Maly Theater were always deeply conscious of the ideological and social significance of the theater and of its responsible educational mission. They shared the views on the theater of the great Russian writer Gogol, who was closely associated with the Maly Theater and was a friend of Shchepkin. "The theater is by no means a trifle and by far not a meaningless thing. It is a forum from which a great deal of good can be told to the world," said Gogol. "The theater is a great school with a great mission: it drives home a vivid and useful lesson to a whole group, to a thousand people simultaneously." The luminaries of the Maly Theater used the stage enthusiastically and widely as a "forum," as a "great school."

Under the conditions which prevailed in pre-revolutionary Russia, despite the restrictions of the censors, the Maly Theater became a vehicle of the most progressive ideas of its time. It produced the great works of Gogol and Griboyedov, of Turgenev, Ostrovsky, and Leo Tolstoy, which truthfully mirrored Russian life and revived social events that deeply agitated the audiences. In its selection of the plays of foreign authors—Shakespeare and Schiller, Moliere and Hugo, Goethe



"CHARACTER OF A MUSCOVITE." This production won a Stalin Prize for author A. V. Sofronov. A. F. Salnikova (left) appears as Severova, head of the textile mill.



THIS SEASON'S HIT AT THE MALY THEATER. N. V. Gogol's comedy, "The Inspector General" opened the jubilee season at the Maly in Moscow. I. Ilinsky plays Khlestakov, while V. Pashennaya plays Anna Andreyevna and O. Khorkova does the part of Maria Antonovna.

and Ibsen—the Maly Theater has also always appraised them in the light of their capacities to express through art a protest against social injustice, subjection, and oppression.

The outstanding actress Maria Yermolova (1853-1928) was for more than half a century the idol of the most revolutionary-minded sections of the Russian public. Yermolova was the first actress upon whom the Soviet Government, on the initiative of V. I. Lenin, conferred the honorable title of People's Artist of the Republic.



"A LUCRATIVE POST." V. N. Pashennaya as Kukushkina and I. V. Ilinsky as Yusov. Both won Stalin Prizes.

An important role in perfecting the art of the Maly Theater was played at the turn of the century by the talented actor and innovator in the producer's art, Alexander Lensky (1847-1908). He educated a whole galaxy of masterful actors who to this day constitute the pride of the Malay Theater: the People's Artists of the USSR V. Ryzhova, E. Turchaninova, V. Pashennaya, A. Ostuzhev, and N. Yakovleva. Among the older generation of actors in the present cast of the Maly Theater is also People's Artist of the USSR A. Yablochkina. Her glorious record on the stage has no parallel. For more than 60 years she has been acting in the Maly Theater.

Among the celebrities of the Maly Theater was the remarkable actor, producer, and playwright Alexander Sumbatov-Yuzhin (1857-1927) who for many years headed the cast of the theater and who after the Revolution became its first managing and art director.

The theater may be said to have been born anew after the Great October Socialist Revolution. It gained a new audience, of the kind always hoped for by the representatives of the Maly Theater. The common folk, the workers, the fighters of the Revolution, the builders of the socialist society came to see its plays. The new spectator demanded of the theater a new repertory.

The October Revolution opened unprecedented prospects before the art of the Maly Theater, democratic by its very nature. The theater received full freedom to react to the most important contemporary events and to serve the most advanced ideas of the times. The dream of the founders of the Maly Theater came true: it became a genuine people's theater.

It was under the Soviet Government that the Maly Theater turned its attention for the first time to Gorky's dramas. The theater introduced Gorky's dramaturgy with his

play *The Old Man* in 1919, and later it produced *The Enemies, Barbarians* and *Philistines*. The production of *Barbarians* was acclaimed by the public as one of the best productions of Gorky's plays on the Soviet stage.

Urged on by its desire to achieve the ambition cherished for a century, the ambition of serving the people through art, the cast of the oldest theater met the birth of the new Soviet dramaturgy with particular enthusiasm.

An outstanding event in the life of Soviet theatrical art was the production in the Maly Theater of the heroic drama of the distinguished Soviet playwright Constantine Trenev, *Lyubov Yarovaya,* inspired by the events of the civil war. This production brought nationwide fame to the actors who were cast in the leading roles—V. Pashennaya, P. Sadovsky, and S. Kuznetsov, all of whom for the first time played the roles of revolutionaries on the Moscow academic stage.

The production of *Lyubov Yarovaya,* which was a contribution to the treasure store of Soviet drama, marked a turning point in the artistic life of the Maly Theater. This play directed the theater firmly along the new course. It began to collaborate with outstanding Soviet dramatists.

Since that time, the Maly has produced 65 plays by Soviet authors, dealing with contemporary themes. In recent years, it has produced a series of plays dealing with the events of the Second World War, the final one of



MALY'S PRODUCER. C. Zubov, People's Artist of the USSR, is also a Stalin Prize winner.



COMEDIANS. N. Svetlovidov and A. Zrazhevsky as Dolgonosik and Chesnok in "The Ukrainian Steppes" at the Maly.

which was A. Perventsev's *Southern Junction,* an extremely fine war play dealing with the rout of the German troops in the Crimea. Particular interest was given to this play by its depiction, for the first time on the Maly stage, of the character of the greatest of Soviet soldiers, Stalin.

The Maly recently produced B. Romashov's *A Great Force,* dealing with the function of science in society, and A. Sofronov's *Character of a Muscovite.* The latter, a very popular play, light and sparkling in its dialogue but serious in theme, depicts the Bolshevik character, firm and persistent in attaining measures for the common good, as portrayed in the characters of a group of women workers. Great public interest was also shown in the recent productions, dealing with themes of international problems, of Simonov's *The Russian Question* and Virta's *Conspiracy of the Doomed.*

While devoting careful attention to contemporary topics, to the new works of the Soviet dramatists, the Maly Theater is also allocating a prominent place in its repertory to plays by Russian and foreign classical authors. In its production of the classical plays the theater is striving not for mere repetition, but for improvement; it is always trying to enrich its best traditions.

Much attention is being devoted to the education and promotion of young talent, and the production of Soviet and classical plays serves as a good school for the young actors of the Maly Theater. Especially promising among the recent theatrical school graduates are Constantsia Royek, Irina Likso, Olga Khorkova, Tatyana Pankova, Elena Solodova, Nikolai Afanasyev, Maria Ovchinnikova, Galina Skorobogatova, and Vladimir Bogolyubov. Their promising future has been revealed in their successful acting in leading roles of the classical and modern plays. Among the talented youth is a representative of the fourth generation of the Sadovsky family of actors, Prov Sadovsky.

Socialist realism has opened before the Maly Theater vast possibilities for artistic endeavor and has pointed the way to a most vivid and truthful reproduction of contemporary as well as historical life. Socialist realism, which has become the principal method of Soviet histrionic art, has infused the Soviet theater with a tremendous power of ideological and political influence and has paved the way for combining a truthful reproduction of social life with revolutionary romanticism. The principles of socialist realism, adopted by the Maly Theater as the basis for all its work on the production of Soviet plays and on the classical repertory as well, is an earnest of its future success.

Its 125th anniversary finds the Maly Theater in the prime of its life. The oldest Russian theater enjoys the affection and solicitude of all the people, and this inspires it to indomitable efforts in promoting the development of the art of socialist realism which conveys to the people the lofty ideas of communism.



"THE DOWERLESS BRIDE." C. V. Royek as Larisa in the 1948 production of Ostrovsky's great play.



THE STATE MALY ACADEMIC THEATER'S COMPANY. This group photo shows the Maly's entire company as it appeared this season. The theater is the holder of the Order of Lenin, and many of its actors are Stalin Prize winners and have been awarded other orders and medals for their art.



MALY THEATER'S COMPANY OF THE 1860's. The great Russian playwright, A. N. Ostrovsky is shown here with a group of the Maly's company.



ABOUT PUSHKIN. This is a scene "Our Contemporary" in 1949.



WAR DRAMA AT THE MALY. This is a scene from the second act of "Southern Junction" which was produced at the Maly in 1948.



NE FROM "POVERTY IS NOT A FAULT." Yevdokia Turchaninova (center) s the rich merchant's wife, while Nikolai Ryzhov has the role of the young merchant, Grisha Razuliayev.



EX-DIRECTOR AS ACTOR. P. M. Sadovsky as Dr. Talanov in "The Invasion," a 1934 hit of the Maly company.



AMERICAN'S ROLE. M. I. Tsarev as ry Smith in "The Russian Question."



MUTE SCENE FROM "THE INSPECTOR GENERAL." N. V. Gogol's play was included among the Maly Theater's offerings in the 1949 season.

A Muscovite's Diary

WHILE blasting rock deep in a mine in southern Kazakhstan, miners discovered a broad passageway. Proceeding into it, they came upon a maze of subterranean tunnels and grottoes.

This interesting discovery soon brought a geological expedition from Moscow which has just returned to the capital.

Our geologist friends tell of the vast and beautiful cave they found—full of stalactites of the most fantastic sizes and shapes. Through the ages, these had become twisted into the likenesses of animals and birds.

Located about 300 feet underground, the cave is formed among rocks of the Cambrian system, the oldest group of rocks in which fossils have been found in any quantity.

Machine Absorbs Dangerous Vapors

Painters engaged on large-scale jobs no longer need fear poisoned vapors which have been a common and dangerous industrial hazard.

The Labor Protection Institute of the Soviet trade-unions has completed a new automatic pulverizer for large painting projects. It is equipped with a special device absorbing the vapor-laden air and supplying fresh, purified air in its place.

Another new device completed by the Institute absorbs all metal shavings and particles in high-speed cutting operations. Soviet enterprises have already widely adopted this device which completely guarantees safety to all metal-turners and greatly reduces metal dust.

Kiev Also Building At Record Rate

Kiev, the capital of the Soviet Ukraine, has streets and squares that are garbed in scaffolding as the restoration of buildings damaged during the war is nearing completion.

In the scope and scale of building construction, 1949 will go down as a record-breaker for Kiev. Some 25,000 Kiev citizens will move into new apartments in multi-storied buildings, and 5,000 families have already held housewarmings in their new abodes.

On the outskirts of Kiev, amid new shrubbery and trees, is a newly-erected suburb for disabled officers wounded in the Second World War. Kiev will soon boast 1,000 individually owned cottages now nearing completion. The owners were given the lots for perpetual use, and they obtained the building materials and credits from the State.

Trade-Unions Open Libraries in Plants

New trade-union libraries are being opened at a rapid rate in the plants, factories, mines, on state farms and at machine-and-tractor stations of the USSR.

During 1949 more than 1,000 new trade-union libraries have been opened and another 580 are planned before the end of the year.

Each new library opens with a minimum of 1,000 volumes. Among them are a large number of the works of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin, the classics of Russian and foreign literature, as well as the best books of Soviet writers.

Of the 1,000 opened so far, about 500 were organized in cities and workers' settlements which had been occupied by the German fascist invaders. Another 200 were founded in the distant parts of the country: in South Sakhalin, in Buryat-Mongolia, Khakassia, Yakutia and so on.

New Houses Line Streets of Omsk

Residential construction of both apartments and one-family houses is proceeding rapidly in Omsk, where the total so far constructed exceeds the 1948 figures.

There is a solid line of new buildings for almost three-quarters of a mile along the streetcar tracks. In all, the Siberian city of Omsk will receive 55 new apartment buildings and 153 single story houses with a total floor space of 430,560 square feet.

New garden squares and boulevards have been laid out in various parts of the community.

Small New Device Stops Stammering

Good news for stammerers comes from the Scientific Medical Council of the Ministry of Health of the USSR.

Professor Gerasimov has designed a new apparatus to improve speech and eliminate impediments. It is a small,



DOWNTOWN KIEV. Kreshchatik Street is one of the main thoroughfares of the city which is being rapidly rebuilt.

The "Muscovite" will be glad to have readers' suggestions as to subjects they would like to see covered in future "Diaries." Suggestions should be sent to "Muscovite," c/o USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

pocket-sized appliance with rubber tubes to the ears.

Application of the apparatus gives good results in treatment of various functional disturbances of the voice. It is particularly effective against stammering, which disappears after treatment.

The Council has approved the new device which is going into production in Kiev.

Synthetic Rubber Tires Now More Durable

There is a 41 per cent increase in the production of automobile tires over 1948 in the Soviet rubber industry.

This fact is something to brag about, but what is more interesting to me is that Soviet experts have found how to adapt synthetic rubber so that tires have great durability.

Heavy trucks with the new balloon tires of synthetic rubber have been tested over city and rural roads and have lasted for 18,600 miles. Some of the American tires made of synthetic rubber during the war gave only 11,000 miles of service.

Forest Belt Plan Tops 1949 Goal

It was a year ago last October 20 that the Soviet Government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union adopted the great plan to establish shelter belts of trees and introduce grass-and-crop rotation on farms.

Covering the steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European part of the USSR the plan covers a 15-year period and calls for eight field-protecting belts of trees to be from 106 to 670 miles long with a total length of 3,300 miles. They will check the dry east winds, guard the soil from shifting sand, and increase the amount of moisture in the air.

The plan for 1949 has been exceeded, and in the spring of this year alone more than 692,000 acres of forest were planted.



IVORY MINIATURES. These figures and pieces were carved by apprentices in the Moscow Arts Industry School.

Bone-Carving Art Shown in Moscow

Because I've long had a weakness for the folk arts I thoroughly enjoy visiting the Moscow Arts Industry School, one of the special schools in which craftsmen for our numerous co-operatives are trained.

Here apprentices qualify in miniature painting, stone-cutting, wood and bone carving, carpet-weaving and other arts.

After five years of study the students get jobs as managers of craftsmen's co-operatives, while some of the more capable ones are retained another three years so that they can qualify as artists and take a course in teaching.

In the 29 years of its existence, the Moscow Arts Industry School has graduated some 1,500 artists who are now working successfully in their various fields. I am reproducing here a few examples of ivory carving made by apprentices in this fine institution.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

November 7—November 20

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from November 7 to November 20. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in two periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. and from 8:30 P.M. to 10:15 P.M.

Radio listeners may hear the 6:20-7:30 P.M. broadcast over these frequencies: 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31 and 15.39 megacycles

The 8:30 to 10:15 P.M. programs may be heard on 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31, 15.39 and 15.41 megacycles.

The first news broadcast begins at 6.25 P.M. and runs 10 minutes. The second news broadcast is at 9:35 P.M. and runs 15 minutes. Additionally, there is a press review at 6:45 P.M. and a foreign affairs commentary at 7:18 P.M. On the second program, the press review is repeated at 9:37 P.M. There are news briefs at 10 P.M. and a commentary on topics of the day at 10.04 P.M. nightly.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, November 7 and November 14—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, November 8 and November 15—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, November 9 and November 16—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, November 10 and November 17—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, November 11 and November 18—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

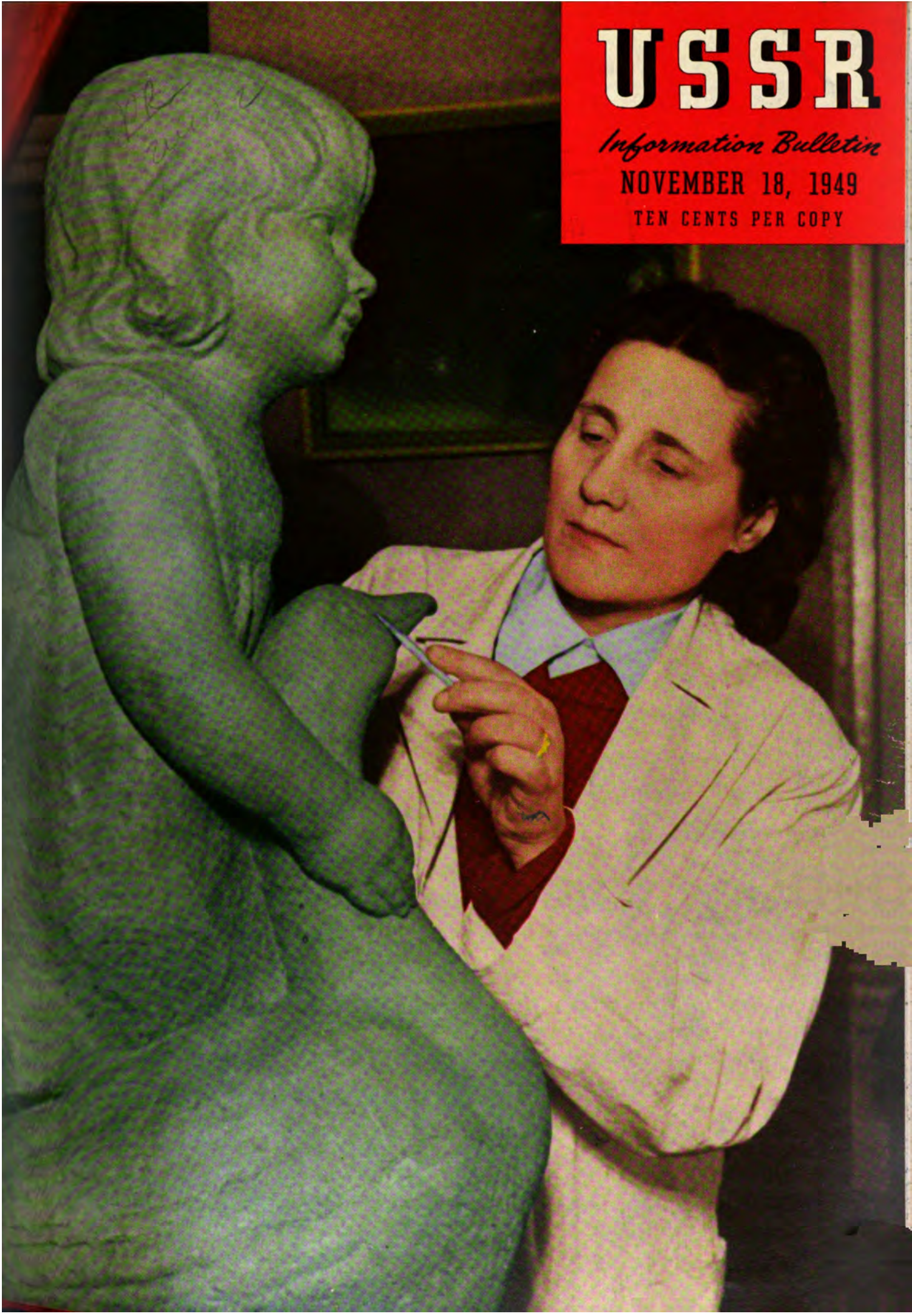
Saturdays, November 12 and November 19—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, November 13 and November 20—concerts.

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Information Bulletin

NOVEMBER 18, 1949

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LATVIAN STUDENTS. The universities of Latvia, as of other Soviet republics, are now open to working-class youth. FRONT COVER. Lisa Dzeguze, a Latvian sculptor. BACK COVER. Deputies leave the building of the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR.

USSR

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Text of Malenkov's Address

Proud and Calm with Abundant Reasons, USSR Marks 32nd Anniversary

By G. M. Malenkov

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

The following speech was delivered on November 6, 1949, on the occasion of the Moscow Soviet meeting celebrating the 32nd Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.



Georgi M. Malenkov

COMRADES, today the peoples of the Soviet Union and our friends abroad are celebrating the 32nd Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Soviet people look upon the results of their struggle and work with feelings of legitimate pride. The times in which you and I are living, comrades, will go down in the history of our country as the Great Stalin Epoch.

Never in the history of our country have the peoples inhabiting its vast expanses been so closely united.

The national strife and enmity which prevailed in our country before the Revolution has long ago been replaced by friendship and fraternal co-operation among all its peoples. In the great commonwealth of nations of the Soviet Union the creative forces of the peoples, great and small, have found an outlet.

Never in all its history has our country had such just and well-ordered state frontiers as it has now.

Take a glance at the map. In the west, the Ukraine has gathered all her Ukrainian people into one family. The historical injustice to the borders of Byelorussia and Moldavia has been eliminated. In the west there is no longer East Prussia, which for many centuries was a base of attack on our country. Farther to the north new frontiers have been quite firmly blocked in, strengthening the defense of Leningrad. In the Far East, the chain of the Kurile Islands has assumed a new significance, promoting the security of our country, while Sakhalin Island, now fully restored, united plays a greater role in protecting the Soviet Union than its half did.

Never before in all its history has our country been surrounded with neighboring countries so friendly to our State.

On the borders of the Soviet Union instead of a Polish State hostile to Russia, we now have a friendly people's democratic Poland; instead of a Czechoslovakia dismembered by the Hitlerites and only recently languishing under the yoke of the fascist invaders, we have a friendly people's democratic Czechoslovakia.

Instead of the former vassal of Hitler Germany—Hungary, we have a friendly Hungarian People's Republic; instead of a Romania hostile to the Soviet Union, we have a friendly Romanian People's Republic; instead of the old Bulgaria which was an adjunct of Hitler's war machine, the Soviet Union has a loyal friend in the Bulgarian People's Republic. The Polish, Czechoslovak, Hungarian, Romanian and Bulgarian peoples are linked with the peoples of the Soviet Union by ties of eternal friendship.

In the east the Soviet Union is

"Never before in all its history has our country been surrounded with neighboring countries so friendly to our State."



CHINA. The Ambassador to the USSR of the Chinese People's Republic, His Excellency Mr. Wan Chia-hsiang, with N. M. Shvernik, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, on the occasion of the presentation of the Ambassador's credentials. The USSR was the first State to establish diplomatic relations with the new democratic Chinese Government.



HUNGARY. Hungarian girls pin badges on young Soviet delegates to the recent Youth Festival at Budapest.

bordered by the Mongolian People's Republic, with which we are bound by long years of friendship; the young Korean People's Democratic Republic is our friendly neighbor.

And, lastly, instead of a China reduced to servitude by foreign capitalist marauders, we now have in the east a great and friendly neighbor, the free People's Republic of China.

On this 32nd Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution the Soviet people are filled with the unshakable conviction that our country will continue its successful advance toward communism.

In the gigantic competition between the two systems—the system of socialism and the system of capitalism—the superiority of the socialist system is distinctly apparent.

Suffice it to recall that in the 32 years of its existence the Soviet Union has stood the test of two strenuous wars—the war of 1918-1920 against internal and external enemies and the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 against the Nazi invaders.

On the other hand, we know that the United States of America, the strongest of the capitalist countries, developed for more than 80 years virtually in the midst of peace, without anyone hindering the building of its economy. This is a fact of no little significance, which no one who wants to form an honest and objective judgment of the achievements of the socialist economic system should forget.

Our people profoundly believe in the rightness of their cause. The Marxist-Leninist theory, having gripped the minds of the masses, has become the greatest force in the struggle for the triumph of the new over the old, for the triumph of socialism over capitalism.

I

On the Sure Road to New Victories

WE are on the sure road to new victories. At this 32nd Anniversary of the October Revolution the Soviet people have considerable achievements to show in all branches of socialist economy and culture.

Three years and ten months have elapsed since the Soviet people, led by the Bolshevik Party, proceeded to carry out the first Stalin postwar Five-Year Plan.

With a gratifying feeling of duty performed, we may now say that our

national economy has not only attained its prewar level but surpassed it. We have every reason to believe that the first postwar Five-Year Plan will be completed ahead of time.

In accordance with the Five-Year Plan, the total volume of industrial output in the USSR in 1950 was to exceed the output of the prewar year 1940, by 48 per cent.

In October of this year gross industrial output was over 50 per cent above the average monthly output in 1940. Consequently the industry of the USSR is now operating at a level considerably above prewar and at a higher level than was envisaged by the Five-Year Plan for 1950.

This is an immense achievement of our socialist construction. And it is important to stress that in the regions of the country which suffered from enemy occupation, the prewar level of industrial output was already attained in September, 1949.

The measures taken by the Government for the more efficient utilization of production facilities and the mobilization of the latent reserves of industrial plants made it possible to increase the industrial output programs originally fixed by the 1949 plan. These increased programs are being exceeded quarter after quarter.

The gross output of the whole of the industry of the Soviet Union in the first 10 months of the current year was 20 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year. Considerable quantities of coal, oil, metal, electric power, chemicals, lumber and building materials, machinery and consumer goods have been produced over and above the plan.

The fulfillment of the first postwar Five-Year Plan is accompanied by extensive new industrial construction. In the first three years and nine months of the postwar Five-Year Plan more than 4,600 State owned industrial plants, not counting co-operative and other small plants, have been either rehabilitated or newly built and put into operation.

The inexhaustible creative initiative of the Soviet workers and their truly Bolshevik concern for the advancement of their country's nationl economy, have disclosed new reserves latent in socialist industry.

In the first nine months of 1949, the productivity of labor in industry was 14 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year; the outlay of raw material supplies, fuel, and power per unit of output has been reduced; the plan of lowering production costs is being realized.

In the first nine months of 1949, the cost of industrial production declined in comparable prices by 7.2 per cent.

The popular patriotic movement for securing accumulations in excess of program started last year on the initiative of leading workers, has yielded big results. Thanks to the economies effected, industry has turned out additional products to a value of more than 20,000,000,000 rubles.

Our socialist agriculture has also registered big achievements. In 1948, the gross grain harvest had already all but attained the level of 1940. This year's harvest exceeds that of 1940.



BULGARIA. Part of the crowd which greeted the Soviet delegation to a month's observance of Soviet culture and Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.



CZECHOSLOVAKIA. A Czechoslovakian athletic team receives flowers from Soviet children in the USSR.



POLAND. A reception in Warsaw marking the opening of an exhibition on the works of Mickiewicz and Pushkin.

The grain problem in our country is already solved, and a firm foundation for further achievements in this field has been laid. All the necessary conditions exist to enable our socialist agriculture to increase yields of grain, industrial, and other crops from year to year.

The plan for the planting of shelter belts, introduction of grass-and-crop rotation, and the building of ponds and reservoirs in order to secure large and stable harvests, which was adopted by decision of the Party and the Government last year, is being successfully carried out. More than 500,000 hectares* of shelter belts have already been planted, and a still larger area has been prepared for planting in 1950.

The technical equipment of agriculture is increasing at a high tempo. Agriculture is being supplied with machinery in rapidly increasing quantities. Every year our socialist industry supplies our farms with larger quantities of diverse agricultural machines.

In 1949, agriculture is to receive 150,000 tractors, calculated in 15 h.p. units, 29,000 harvester-combines, over 1,600,000 tractor-drawn implements, and other farm machinery. In other words, agriculture will receive three or four times more tractors and machines than in the prewar year of 1940.

*1 hectare=2.471 acres



TRADE UNIONISTS. A delegation of the Czechoslovakian trade unions, visiting Leningrad.

The progress registered in grain production makes it possible to proceed to the elimination of the lag in animal husbandry—one of the most important branches of agriculture.

The advancement and all-around development of animal husbandry is now the central task of the Party and Government in the sphere of agriculture.

Of historic importance for the accomplishment of this task is the three-year plan (1949-1951) for the increase of socially-owned livestock in the collective farms and state farms, adopted in April, 1949, by decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

This plan provides for such an increase of livestock in the shortest possible time as will ensure by 1951 an output of meat, fats, butter, eggs, milk, and other animal products for the supply of the population one and one-half times as great as in 1948. It is planned considerably to increase the production of wool, leather, and other raw materials for the light industries.

This decision, which was hailed with great approval by the men and women of the collective farms and state farms, is being successfully carried into effect. In the past year the collective farms and state farms increased their total head of cattle by 20 per cent, sheep by 13 per cent, and pigs by 72 per cent.

The state grain deliveries and the delivery of other agricultural produce are well on the way to completion.

This year the collective farms and state farms delivered to the State 128,000,000 poods** more grain than last year. The deliveries of oil-seed, sugar beet, meat, milk, and other agricultural produce are also considerably larger.

Hence we are entitled to say that our industry and our agriculture have entered a new period of powerful expansion.

All this opens up new possibilities for further raising the living and cultural standards of the Soviet people.

In contradistinction to the capitalist system, socialist economy is inconceiv-

**1 pood=36.113 pounds

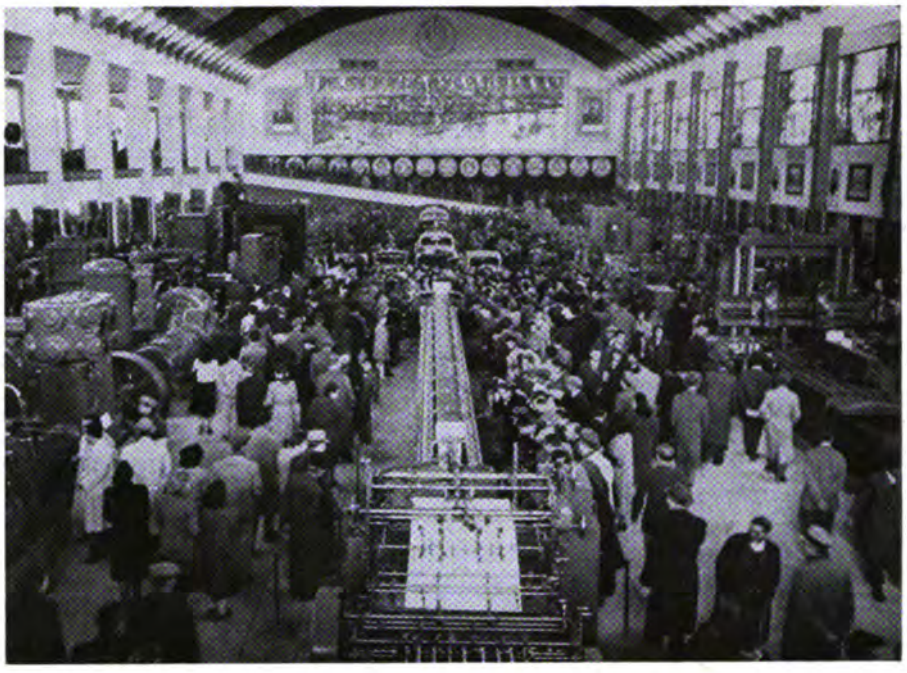
able—and this is a law of its development—without daily concern on the part of the State to raise the living and cultural standards of the working people.

Guided by its concern for the steady improvement of the living standards of the working people, at the end of 1947, after the currency reform and the abolition of rationing, the Government lowered the prices of consumer goods. The price reductions resulted in a saving by the population of nearly 86,000,000,000 rubles in the course of the year.

The continued progress of the Soviet Union's national economy, the increasing output of consumer goods, and the new achievements in reducing the cost of production of manufactured goods made it possible to introduce another reduction of prices which was completed by March 1 of this year. From this reduction of prices in all branches of retail trade the population gained nearly 71,000,000,000 rubles in the course of the year.

The first and second stages of price reduction had the effect of increasing the purchasing power of the ruble and improving the exchange rate of the Soviet ruble compared with the exchange rates of foreign currencies. The real earnings of workers and intellectuals increased, and the amounts the peasants had to pay for manufactured goods were reduced.

No "Marshallization" threatens the Soviet people; they are not menaced by the declining living standard and declining real wages, which are a constant scourge in the capitalist countries.



ROMANIA. Visitors inspect an exposition of Soviet machinery in Bucharest.

The Damocles' sword of poverty and unemployment does not hang over the Soviet people. On the contrary, in the Soviet country every worker, being remunerated for his labor in accordance with his abilities, has every opportunity to raise his standard of living.

House construction is proceeding on a large scale. In the first three years and nine months of the postwar Five-Year Plan, state enterprises, offices, and local Soviets, as well as individuals aided by the State, built or rebuilt in cities and workers' settlements houses with a total living space of over 61,000,000 square meters.* In rural areas more than 2,000,000 houses were restored or newly built in the same period.

Considerable progress has been made in the fields of science, culture, and the arts. The co-operation of science with production, of scientists with leading workers, engineers, technicians, agronomists, and collective farmers has undoubtedly become closer in this past period.

Genuine science, which is closely bound up with life, ruthlessly breaks down all antiquated traditions and does not tolerate conservatism, routine, and indifference to the tender shoots of innovation.

In socialist society, advanced science boldly faces the future. The socialist State creates the most favorable conditions for the advancement of science. Soviet science is opening up boundless potentialities for the utilization of the immense natural resources of our country and faithfully serves to enhance its strength and might.

Soviet science works for the cause of peace and for the prosperity of our country.

If in the hands of the imperialists



ALBANIA. A delegation of the Albanian Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR, in Moscow.

* 1 square meter = 10.764 square feet

atomic energy is a means for the production of lethal weapons, a means of intimidation, an instrument of blackmail and coercion, in the hands of the Soviet people it can be and must be a mighty instrument of technical progress on a scale never witnessed before, an instrument for the further rapid development of the productive forces of our country.

The development of the productive forces of our country is accompanied by the development of the culture of its peoples, a culture socialist in content and national in form.

The Soviet people love and appreciate art and literature which, employing the method of socialist realism, truthfully reflects the rich and full-blooded life of our country and the intensive and devoted labor efforts of the Soviet people—the builders of communism. The Party and the Government are constantly concerned for the ideological and artistic progress of literature and the arts. In the Soviet Union art and literature serve the people and are organically connected with the people.

The Soviet people are doing great constructive work. And the noteworthy thing is that the dominating spirit in all sectors of our great socalist constructive work, in all branches of the national economy, in technology and science, is all that is advanced.

" . . . the main thing in our foreign policy. . . is . . . that the Soviet Union stands for peace and upholds the cause of peace. The Soviet Union unswervingly pursues a policy of peace and friendship among the nations."



THE PEOPLE SPEAK FOR PEACE. A meeting of thousands of ordinary citizens of Moscow during the recent All-USSR Conference for Peace.

new and progressive. This is one of the ways in which the immense superiority of our system reveals itself.

It is our duty to continue to rely on this progressive spirit, to give it every encouragement, to increase and disseminate the progressive undertakings of our workers and the good examples they initiate, and to see to it that all of us strive to equal the achievements of the innovators, the leading Soviet people.

In the Soviet Union honest work is highly appreciated and readily encouraged. And it could not be otherwise in a society where the relations of production are based not on exploitation and rivalry, but on creative cooperation and socialist competition.

The Party and the Soviet Government widely resort to the system of awards and prizes for achievement and accomplishment in all branches of economy and culture.

Since the end of the Patriotic War in 1945 and until 1949, orders and medals of the USSR have been conferred upon over 510,000 workers, collective farmers, scientists, engineers, technicians, office workers, physicians, teachers, and others for achievements in industry, transport, agriculture, science, culture, and art.

In the same period the title of Hero of Socialist Labor was conferred upon 4,800 men and women for outstanding achievements in industry and agriculture, and the high title of Stalin Prize Winner upon 2,540 workers in the fields of science, technology, art, and literature.

The progress of the national economy and the flourishing of socialist culture infuse and will continue to infuse creative energy, initiative, and inventiveness in the workers, collective farmers, and intellectuals. Our State will continue fittingly to reward the services of innovators in industry and agriculture and of scientists and artists who make major contributions to the material and spiritual culture of our country and enhance its glory.

Our achievements are unquestionable. But Comrade Stalin teaches us that we must not grow conceited and rest on our laurels. Where there is conceit, smugness, self-complacency, and self-admiration, where the Bolshevik spirit of self-exaction and self-criticism is absent, there the forward movement ceases, and stagnation inevitably follows.

"We have every reason to believe that the first postwar Five-Year Plan will be completed ahead of time."



INDUSTRY. An agricultural machinery factory in Voronezh. Farming machines are manufactured in great quantity. Soviet industrial production is 20 per cent higher than in 1948.

Exaggeration is a human failing. There are comrades in our midst, too, who suffer from this vice. These people cannot admire anything without gushing. They are incapable of simultaneously appreciating an achievement at its true worth and noticing the shortcomings in order to remove them.

Yet our achievements, the scope of our forward movement, to a very large extent depend upon how resolutely we strive to remove shortcomings in our work. The Party teaches us to be irreconcilable in our fight to remove shortcomings.

Our Party teaches us that one must honestly acknowledge one's mistakes in order promptly to correct them and not to repeat them in the future. But there are some ill-starred people who have taken to heart only one part of this instruction of the Party. They continually make mistakes in their work, acknowledge them, and then with a clear conscience make them again.

Is it not high time for the good of our cause to recognize that such ill-starred executives, who are so fertile in blunders, are an impediment to our advance?

The art of leadership in every job consists above all in foreseeing the difficulties and obstacles that may hinder or retard development, and in directing effort in good time toward removing them so as to prevent interruptions in the work, avert the danger of stagnation, and make sure that the forward movement continues.

One of the reasons of the Party's successes is that in its work it skillfully applied the method of criticism and self-criticism, correcting mistakes, and in this way educating personnel.

II

The Soviet Union Stands for Peace and Upholds the Cause of Peace

Comrades, if one has in mind the main thing in our foreign policy, it is, to put it briefly, that the Soviet Union stands for peace and upholds the cause of peace. The Soviet Union unswervingly pursues a policy of peace and friendship among the nations. We do not want war, and we shall do



AGRICULTURE. The splendid harvest of 1949 is a major achievement in enriching the country's economy. This year's harvest exceeds that of the prewar year of 1940.

everything in our power to prevent it.

The peace policy of the Soviet Union springs from the most fundamental basic principles of the socialist system and from the interests of the Soviet people.

We have completely abolished the age-old exploitation of man by man in our country, and thereby we have eliminated the reasons and causes which in the capitalist world give rise to the policy of exploiting and enslaving other nations.

We have created a model of brotherly co-operation among peoples of different races and nationalities which is unparalleled in human history, and thereby we have cast aside forever the policy of building the welfare of one state on the suppression of other states. A policy which makes the suppression of the national sovereignty of other peoples its guiding principles is alien to us.

A socialist state has no need for foreign expansion. It has no need of colonial seizures. The Soviet socialist system has eradicated the causes that give rise to economic crises, from which the rulers of the capitalist world usually seek escape in military adventures.

The imperialists pin their hopes on military adventures because they are afraid of peaceful competition with socialism. But it is quite evident that military adventures promise the imperialists nothing but disaster.

The Soviet people do not fear peaceful competition with capitalism. That is why they are against a new war and stand in defense of peace, although they firmly know and are absolutely convinced that their strength is invincible.

The Soviet people are fully conscious of their responsibility to history. They showed this when, not sparing their strength, they rose in a solid wall to save their country and all progressive humanity from the onslaught of the fascist barbarians. They are showing it in the postwar years, when well-known followers of the fascist barbarians are brandishing over the world the bloody sword of a new war.

True to its unswerving policy of peace, the Soviet Government has ever since the war stood for a program which, if realized, would substantially strengthen peace and international security. This program includes co-operation of the Great Powers, reduction

of armaments, and unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon. This program provides for the strict observance of the Potsdam decisions on the German question, a peace settlement with Japan, and expansion of trade and economic relations among countries.

If this program is not being realized, it is solely because it does not suit the warmongers.

However, the Soviet Government is not relaxing its efforts for the strengthening of peace. It continues to recommend that the preparations for a new war which are being conducted in a number of countries, notably in the United States and Great Britain, should be condemned, that the atomic weapon be unconditionally prohibited, and adequate international control be established.

The Soviet Government recently made a proposal that the five great Powers—the United States, Great Britain, France, China, and the Soviet Union —should conclude a Pact for the Strengthening of Peace. It is possible that the warmongers will frustrate this proposal. Nevertheless the Soviet Union will continue to fight for peace, and with still greater energy.

The Soviet people will spare neither strength nor effort to consolidate and enlarge the ranks of the supporters of peace to the utmost and to foil the criminal plans of the aggressors.

We are living in times when the movement of the masses toward democracy and socialism grows daily more powerful, when the camp of peace and democracy has become a mighty factor in all international situations.

History knows no movement on such a mass scale as that which unites the international camp of the supporters of peace. There is no country where this movement does not possess a supporting base or where it is not growing and spreading.

As we know, in April of this year a World Peace Congress was held in Paris and Prague. It was attended by representatives of 561 national organizations and 12 international associations of supporters of the movement for peace and against the threat of a new war. In all, the Congress represented 600,000,000 organized supporters of peace.

This Congress was a graphic demonstration that the international movement for peace is not based on pacifist ideology, which usually combines negation of war in words with utter passivity in fact, but on a firm determination actively to fight the warmongers and to frustrate their perfidious schemes and designs.

The Congress for Peace called upon all people to join the active fight for peace, and the call met with the broadest response and support in all countries. The peoples have ceased to be passive, and are prepared actively to defend the cause of peace because the horrors and sacrifices of the last war are still too fresh in their memories.

The international movement for peace owes its greatness and strength to the fact that it unites under its banner hundreds of millions of workers by hand and brain, irrespective of racial or national affiliation or religious or political views.

The movement for peace also owes its strength to the fact that it is developing on a solid organizational foundation, which is growing stronger and stronger. We know that national associations of peace supporters have been founded in nearly every country of the world. Many of them have already held national congresses which were very impressive demonstrations of the determination of the masses to foil the criminal designs of the warmongers.

A congress was also held in our country—the USSR Conference for Peace. As was to be expected, this congress demonstrated that the fight for peace in our country is espoused not merely by one section of the Soviet public but literally by the entire Soviet people to a man, and that the Soviet Government's policy of peace is backed by the unanimous will of the entire Soviet people.

The forces of peace are uniting not only nationally but internationally. From this standpoint it would be hard to overrate the importance of the activities of such peace-supporting organizations as the World Federation of Trade-Unions, which embraces 70,000,000 workers; the Women's International Democratic Federation, with its 80,000,000 members; the World Federation of Democratic Youth, embracing more than 60,000,000 young workers, peasants, office employees and students; the International Students' Union, which has organizations in 54 countries; and many other democratic organizations of peace supporters.

Ever louder ring the voices raised in defense of peace, ever wider spreads the mighty movement of the masses against the aggressors and warmongers and on behalf of national independence and peaceful co-operation among nations. The time has passed when the imperialists could hatch war in profound secrecy and when war burst suddenly upon the peoples, who found themselves faced with the fact that hostilities had already begun.

The mighty movement for peace testifies that the peoples constitute a force capable of curbing the aggressors.

It is precisely the successes of the camp of peace that drive the warmongers to increasing frenzy. The program of the main enemies of peace becomes more nakedly revealed every day.

This program envisages the creation by means of violence and new wars of an American world empire, which in scale is to surpass any of the world empires built by conquerors in the past.

"Soviet science works for the cause of peace and for the prosperity of our country . . ."



SCIENCE. Professor Krasnyuk has developed new rye varieties.

The idea is nothing more nor less than to turn the whole world into a colony of the American imperialists, to reduce the sovereign peoples to the status of slaves.

In what way do these delirious designs of "Americanizing" all countries and continents differ from the maniacal plan of Hitler and Goering for the "Germanizing" first of Europe and then of the whole world? In what way do these designs differ from the no less maniacal plans of Tanaka and Tojo for the subjugation of all Asia and the Pacific to the Japanese imperialists? Actually only in the fact that the aggressive program of the instigators of a new war surpasses the plans of their German and Japanese predecessors taken together.

Does not the policy of preparing war lie at the foundation of the notorious "Marshall Plan?" It is known that the annual allocations for so-called "aid" to the West European countries under the "Marshall Plan" amount to about 4,000,000,000 dollars. Yet at the same time we find that the main Marshallized countries, under the pressure of the United States, are spending over 6,000,000,000 dollars annually on the armaments race, on a riot of militarism. Consequently one of the chief functions of the "Marshall Plan" is in reality to speed up the militarization of the West European economy.

The purpose of the North Atlantic Military Pact signed in 1949 is perfectly obvious. It is an instrument for direct and outright preparation of a new imperialist war.

One of the most important component elements of the aggressive line of the warmongers is what is known as atomic diplomacy, the adventurist character of which has now become fully revealed. For, indeed, this diplomacy was based upon the absolutely false initial assumption that the United States possessed a monopoly of the atomic weapon.

Actually, as we know, the Soviet Government made no secret of the fact that it possessed the atomic weapon. In 1947 the Soviet Government made it known to the world that the secret of the atomic bomb no longer existed. Nevertheless the overweening warmongers, devoid of all sense of reality, are still not desisting from their notorious atomic diplomacy.

We do not want war, and we shall do everything on our part to prevent it. But let nobody think that we are scared by the warmongers' saber-rattling. It is not we but the imperialists and aggressors who should be afraid of war.

What does the experience of history tell us?

It tells us that the First World War, unleashed by the imperialists, led to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in our country.

The experience of history further tells us that the Second World War, unleashed by the imperialists, led to

"Never in the history of our country have the peoples inhabiting its vast expanses been so closely united."



EQUALITY. Tajik writers at the recent Festival of Tajik Literature in Moscow, with a group of textile workers of the capital. The unity of the Soviet peoples is founded on the policy of absolute equality of all nationalities and races, and on respect for the achievements and culture of each.

the establishment of people's democratic regimes in a number of countries of Central and Southeastern Europe and to the victory of the great Chinese people.

Can there be any doubt that if the imperialists unleash a third world war, it will mean the grave, not of individual capitalist states, but of the whole of world capitalism.

And there is another thing which should be borne in mind. The time has passed when the warmongers could delude the American people into the belief that they would not have to make any heavy sacrifices in a war, that enough cannon-fodder for war could be found in Europe and Asia.

The American people are beginning to realize that the time has come when the imperialists cannot fight only with the hands of other nations. The American people are beginning to realize that if the warmongers start a new slaughter of peoples, a new blood bath, the grief of mothers, of wives, sisters, and children will visit the American continent too.

And it is a terrible grief. The warmongers will inevitably be suffocated and drowned by it.

III

The Forces of Democracy and Socialism Are Winning

PARALLEL with the development and progress of the Soviet Union, the forces of democracy and socialism are growing in numbers and strength all over the world.

In 1949, the People's Democracies of Central and Southeast Europe—Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, and Albania—advanced along the road of socialist construction. Only a very short time has elapsed, and the masses in the People's Democracies have already begun to display on a wide scale their creative initiative.

The People's Democratic Republics have entered that phase when the people, having learned the joy of a free and independent life, feel themselves the master of their country and dedicate all their energies to promoting its strength and progress.

The national economies of the People's Democracies are being rapidly industrialized on the basis of state plans. The prewar level of industrial output has been considerably surpassed. The first steps have already been taken toward the socialist reconstruction of agriculture. The well-being of the people is rising.

"The advancement and all-around development of animal husbandry is now the central task . . . in . . . agriculture. Of historic importance for the accomplishment of this task is the three-year plan (1949-1951) for the increase of socially-owned livestock . . ."



LIVESTOCK. The state and collective farms are increasing their herds and using the latest methods. A milkmaid on a farm near Novosibirsk milks the sleek cows of the farm's herd.

Until very recently Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, and Hungary belonged to that category of countries from which workers streamed abroad in a continuous tide of emigration. In the period from 1920 to 1939 alone over 3,000,000 persons emigrated from these countries, and this data is far from complete. This shameful page has now been turned forever. People who were compelled in the past to leave their countries are now returning and are joining the ranks of the active builders of socialism.

The imperialists express their "disapproval" of the regimes in the People's Democracies. This is not surprising. It would be unnatural to expect any other attitude on their part toward countries where the people are in power and whose national sovereignty is not to be bought and sold.

It would, so to speak, not be half so bad if the imperialists merely confined themselves to verbal disapproval. But they do not stop at this. They go to the length of unceremoniously interfering in the domestic affairs of the People's Democratic Republics. They engage in criminal subversive activity against these countries, principally using for this purpose the Yugoslav gang of fascist spies and saboteurs.

The trial in Budapest of the espionage center of Rajk and his accomplices revealed that the warmongers and their Yugoslav lackeys stop at nothing. They are trying to halt the historic advance of the People's Democratic Republics, and to pave the way to imperialist armed intervention against them with the object of turning them into their colonies.

But at the same time the Budapest trial demonstrated that the subversive schemes of the imperialists against the People's Democracies are sustaining defeat after defeat. The Tito-Rankovic clique of fascist nationalists were completely exposed as espionage agents of imperialism, utilized by the imperialists for hostile action against the So-

" . . . socialist economy is inconceivable . . . without daily concern on the part of the State to raise the living and cultural standards of the working people."



PURCHASING POWER. Real wages have more than doubled and a wide variety of commodities is available for purchase. Well-stocked food stores of all types supply the needs of Soviet housewives.

viet Union and the People's Democracies.

This exposure was a severe blow to the imperialists' machinations. Now neither the masters themselves nor their Yugoslav lackeys can succeed in masking themselves, for the masks have been torn away. The perfidious schemes have been laid bare, the criminals have been caught red-handed.

And we can tell them: this will be the case in the future, too, because where free and independent peoples are masters of their own destiny, the intrigues of the imperialists and their Yugoslav lackeys will inevitably be confounded.

One exceptional success of the camp of peace and democracy is the establishment of a peace-loving German Democratic Republic. This is a fact of first-rate international importance.

As Comrade Stalin pointed out in his congratulatory message to President Wilhelm Pieck and Premier Otto Grotewohl of the German Democratic Republic, "the establishment of a peace-loving German Democratic Republic constitutes a turning-point in the history of Europe."

In the past 30 years Germany twice appeared in the world arena as an aggressive force, and twice unleashed a bloody holocaust: the First World War and then the Second World War. This was a result of the fact that Germany's policy was directed by German imperialists, by aggressive marauders.

If now, with the establishment of a peaceable German Democratic Republic, the democratic forces of the people, which stand for lasting peace, gain the upper hand in Germany and the aggressive marauders are isolated, this will signify a radical turn in the history of Europe.

There can be no doubt that with the peaceable policy of the Soviet Union, which has the sympathy and support of the peoples of Europe, and the peaceable policy of the German Democratic Republic, peace in Europe may be regarded as guaranteed.

The establishment of the German Democratic Republic reflects the process of unification and consolidation of the democratic forces of the German people. European, and hence international peace cannot be safeguarded unless the German question is properly solved. The German problem cannot be solved unless German democracy takes the destiny of the country into its own hands, deprives the Ruhr magnates of their economic and political base, and carries out radical democratic reforms in the country.

The establishment of the German Democratic Republic signifies that these cardinal requisites for a radical solution of the German problem on a democratic basis are already being created in Germany.

The democratic forces of the German people, governed by a feeling of responsibility for the future of their country, a feeling of responsibility to the whole world, are taking the destiny of their country into their own hands. They have set up a democratic republic, and they are now laying the foundation for a new, peace-loving Germany.

This act accords with the fundamental national interests of the entire German people. It fully corresponds with the decisions of the Potsdam Conference. All the peace-loving peoples hail the German Democratic Republic and will give it their sympathy and active support in its noble work.

Of momentous importance for the consolidation of the cause of peace is the victory of the Chinese people, who have emancipated themselves from the age-long tyranny of feudal reaction and the yoke of foreign imperialism.

Lenin said in 1923 that the issue of the world struggle between capitalism and communism depends in the final analysis on the fact that Russia, India and China constituted the overwhelming majority of the population of the world, and that this majority was being drawn with extraordinary rapidity into the struggle for its emancipation. With the victory of the Chinese people, the People's Democracies of Europe and Asia together with the Soviet Socialist Power embraces a population of approximately 800,000,000.

It should further be borne in mind that in the capitalist countries themselves and in their colonies there are hundreds of millions of working people who are fighting for peace and democracy.

American imperialism calculated on using China as the principal support base of its domination in Asia and in the Pacific and as one of the decisive links in the encirclement of the Soviet Union. With this purpose in view the imperialists intended to turn China into a gigantic colonial adjunct of the American world empire.

According to far from complete estimates the United States spent about 6,000,000,000 dollars on bolstering up the anti-popular Kuomintang regime and in fanning the flames of civil war in China.

As far back as 1925 Comrade Stalin said: "The forces of the revolutionary movement in China are incalculable. They have not yet made themselves properly felt. But they will make themselves felt in the future. The rulers of the East and West who do not see these forces and do not reckon with them in due measure will suffer from this. . . . Here right and justice are entirely on the side of the Chinese revolution. That is why we sympathize, and will sympathize, with the Chinese revolution in its struggle for the liberation of the Chinese people from the yoke of the imperialists and for the unification of China into a single state. Whoever does not and will not reckon with this force is certain to lose."

Comrade Stalin's prediction has been fully confirmed by developments. The Chinese Communist Party, steeled in the fire of the national liberation struggle and armed with the all-conquering teachings of Marxism-Leninism, has proved equal to its historic mission. Guided by Mao Tse-tung, its tried and tested leader, it organized and united the workers, peasants, intellectuals, all the patriotic forces of the nation. It built a powerful People's Liberation Army, which smashed the Koumintang hordes armed with American weapons and virtually directed by American staffs. The people's revolution proved to be immeasurably stronger than the reactionary aggressive bloc of Chinese feudalists and American imperialists.

The victory of Chinese democracy has opened a new chapter in the history not only of the Chinese people, but of all the peoples of Asia oppressed by the imperialists. The national liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, of the Pacific, of the whole colonial world has risen to a new and much higher level. The triumph of Chinese democracy means that the position of the world democratic anti-imperialist front which is fighting for enduring peace has been substantially strengthened.

And so we may confidently say that the forces of democracy and socialism are growing while the forces of capitalism and the warmongers are waning.

When comparing the state of affairs in the camp of socialism and the camp of capitalism, we cannot overlook the following most important factors.

Whereas, economically, the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies are steadily developing, whereas their economies are on the upgrade, in the United States there are increasing symptoms of the onset of an economic crisis.

American Government authorities and certain official economists resort to all sorts of devices to conceal the real state of affairs from the American people and the world abroad. But no one is convinced by this campaign of feigned optimism. On the contrary, it only increases the alarm of the American public, which remembers full well that similar reassuring assertions made by President Hoover were followed by the unprecedented crisis of 1929-1933.

The symptoms of economic crisis cannot be concealed. Industrial output in the United States has been steadily declining since the autumn of last year. In July, 1949 it was only 65 per cent of the peak output attained in the war years and 18 per cent lower than in October, 1948. Between October, 1948 and July, 1949 the output of steel declined 28 per cent, machinery 21 per cent, non-ferrous metals 32 per cent, textiles 27 per cent.

An inconsiderable seasonal rise in the US production index in August and September was followed by a further big decline of industrial output in October. According to official figures, in October industrial output in the USA declined by more than 11 per cent. This means that between October, 1948 and October, 1949 industrial output in the USA fell by 22 per cent.

If the curve of industrial output at the beginning of the economic crisis of 1929-1933 is compared with the curve for 1948-1949, it will be found that whereas in the first year of the 1929-1933 crisis industrial output fell 15 per cent, in the year beginning October, 1948 it fell 22 per cent.

In spite of the fact that many monopolists prefer to curtail production rather than to lower prices, stock exchange quotations and wholesale prices both of light industry and heavy industry products are already declining. Industrial shares are fluctuating and falling. Retail trade is declining. Commodity stocks are growing. American exports have dropped 19 per cent compared with the first half-year of 1947 when they reached their peak.

According to the official figures the number of fully unemployed in the USA doubled in the past year and together with semi-employed persons working only part-time, exceeds 14,000,000. Actually, as the American trade-unions affirm, the number of unemployed in the USA is much greater than the official statistics show.

Incidentally, one of the features of the present American crisis is that it is developing at a time when the American monopolists have subordinated practically the whole economy of the capitalist world to their service. With the help of the "Marshall Plan" they artificially dispose of commodities which cannot find a sale at home, and through the so-called program of arming foreign states they artificially keep a number of branches of industry loaded with orders.

But what is the result? America's ruling circles have by no means saved the United States' economy from the gathering crisis. Instead, they have done everything in their power to shift the payment for the crisis to the shoulders of the Marshallized countries.

And it should be borne in mind that the economies of the capitalist countries of Europe are in a state of decline as it is. Whereas industrial output in the Soviet Union in the past 20 years increased ninefold, industrial output in capitalist Europe in these 20 years has on the whole remained at one and the same level.

International economic ties in the capitalist world are profoundly disrupted. World trade is at a lower level than it was over 20 years ago. Currencies are in the grip of inflationary pressures, and the purchasing power of money is sharply falling. The living

standards of the masses continue swiftly to decline.

There are today not less than 40,000,000 unemployed and semi-unemployed in the capitalist world.

In these circumstances, the strong United States attack on the disorganized economies of the Marshallized countries is fraught with the most gloomy prospects for the latter.

The recent devaluation of the currencies of nearly all the capitalist countries may serve as a vivid example of the economic aggression of American imperialism. Now that the United States monopolies have artificially devalued the national currencies of their capitalist "partners" as compared with the dollar, they intend to speed up further investments in the economy of Europe as well as in the colonial countries.

This can only mean one thing, namely that the American monopolists are intending to buy up for a song whole branches of industry in the West European countries and to lay their hands on the colonies of the European countries into the bargain.

At the same time the devaluation signifies a new attack of American monopoly capital and its West European partners on the living standards of the working masses.

It may consequently be said that the situation in the world is such that the affairs of the countries and peoples who are getting along without so-called American "aid" are in a pretty good state, and we are sure that they will get better still as time goes on. The affairs of America and the countries which it is "aiding," on the other hand, are going from bad to worse.

This being the state of affairs, it is not surprising that the camp of imperialism is seized with alarm, and that the more truculent of the elements in this camp are enraged and infuriated and are intensifying their subversive policy against the countries which refuse to go down on their knees before the American billionaires.

Comrades, nearly one-third of a century has elapsed since that auspicious day when on one-sixth of the surface of the globe a new era began in the history of mankind.

Today we Soviet people recall with special pride the epoch-making deeds performed by our Party and our people under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin.

The Great October Socialist Revolution lives and triumphs in the deeds of our glorious Bolshevik Party, in the deeds of the glorious people of the Soviet land. The driving and directing force in our advance toward communism is our Communist Party. The Party cements, inspires and organizes the Soviet people, unites their efforts for the achievement of the great aim of building a communist society. Its living bond with the people grows stronger from day to day. Therein lies the source of the invincibility of the Party and the might of the Soviet State.

Our Party is a united, monolithic, and invincible force, rallied as never before around the Central Committee, around Comrade Stalin. This unity of the Bolshevik ranks has always been, is, and will be the basis of the strength of our Party.

The Great October Revolution, its ideas of fighting for peace among nations, for the abolition of the exploitation of man by man, for equality and friendship among nations, lives and triumphs in the socialist construction now unfolded in all the People's Democracies, in the historic upsurge of the great Chinese people, in the foundation and consolidation of the peace-loving German Democratic Republic.

The Great October Revolution lives and triumphs in the fight which the mighty front of the supporters of peace, democracy, and socialism is waging against the forces of imperialist aggression, against the instigators of a new war.

Let the doomed, the condemned by history, rage in their fury! The greater the frenzy in the camp of the warmongers, the greater should be the calm and restraint in our camp of peace.

Guided by the genius of Comrade Stalin, our teacher and leader, we face the morrow with confidence. We firmly know that the world-wide triumph of socialism and democracy is inevitable.

Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution and its invincible banner!

Long live our Communist Party!

Long live world peace!

Below are some of the slogans behind which the thousands of demonstrators in Moscow's great parade marched on November 7 in commemoration of the 32nd Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution:

Long live the 32nd Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Long live our great Soviet Motherland, the citadel of the friendship and glory of the peoples of our country!

Fraternal greetings to all people struggling for the victory of democracy and socialism!

Fraternal greetings to the peoples of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Albania, who have entered on the path of building socialism!

Fraternal greetings to the great Chinese people who have won the freedom and independence of their country and created a state of people's democracy. Long live the People's Republic of China!

May united, independent, democratic, peaceful Germany live and thrive!

Long live the united People's Democratic Republic of Korea!

Working people of all countries! The defense of peace is the concern of all the peoples of the world. Expose the aggressive plans of the instigators of a new war! Unite all forces for the struggle for a lasting peace and security of the peoples! Greetings to all fighters for the cause of peace against the instigators of a new war!

Day is Bright and Crisp

Red Square Thronged to Celebrate 32nd Soviet Anniversary

By Vladimir Tregubov

A MILITARY parade and demonstration of working people on Moscow's Red Square marked the November 7 celebration in honor of the 32nd Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The annual celebration is traditional; it is always characterized in all the cities of the Soviet Union by parades and public demonstrations by millions of Soviet citizens, joyously marking the conclusion of another year of progress.

A gloriously radiant dawn broke over the Soviet capital. Red Square was flooded with sunshine which poured down with unusual generosity on the autumn day.

The green firs around the Lenin mausoleum lent a special freshness to the crisp air. The red flag with its hammer and sickle flying over the cupola of the Supreme Soviet seemed a scarlet flame fluttering in the wind. The emblems of the 16 constituent republics of the Soviet Union—the symbols of the unbreakable friendship of the Soviet peoples—adorned the building across from the mausoleum. The portraits of Lenin and Stalin looked down from sweeping scarlet bunting. The militant appeals of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, inscribed on red streamers, urged the Soviet people to strengthen the might of their Motherland, and called upon the working people of all countries to join forces in the common struggle for a stable peace and the security of all peoples.

All the reviewing stands on the square were filled to capacity; there were statesmen of the USSR, distinguished Moscow workers, scientists, writers, artists, delegations from the People's Democracies, delegates of the great Chinese people, of the German Democratic Republic, and many other foreign guests.

As the clock on the Spasskaya (Saviour's) tower of the Kremlin struck



ON PARADE. Members of sports societies pass the reviewing stand during the giant parade.

10, all faces turned in the direction of the Government stand. Muscovites and their guests cheered the leaders of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as they walked up to the reviewing stand. The square echoed with cheers in honor of the great leader of the peoples, Joseph Stalin, and in honor of his glorious comrades-in-arms.

At the tenth stroke of the clock, Marshal of the Soviet Union Vassilievsky, Minister of the Armed Forces, and Colonel General Artemyev, commander of the parade, came forward on horseback from opposite directions.

After reviewing the troops, Marshal Vassilievsky stepped up into the Government reviewing stand to address the soldiers of the Soviet Army and all working people of the USSR.

Marshal Vassilievsky emphasized that at a time when a frantic imperialist clique is feverishly preparing for a new war, the Soviet Union, guided by its wise and great leader, Stalin, is conducting a glorious struggle for peace, for security and friendship of the peoples. The forces of peace, democracy, and progress are gaining in numbers and strength, he said. Together with the Soviet people, the people of all countries hail the achievements of people who have taken to the course of socialism; they hail the historic victory of the Chinese people, who established their People's Republic, and the establishment of the German Democratic Republic.

Marshal Vassilievsky concluded amid cheers in honor of the armed forces of the Soviet Union, the powerful bulwark of peace and loyal defender of the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, in honor of the great Soviet Union, its Government, and the wise Party of Lenin and Stalin.

The military parade began led by the students of the military academies who represent the cream of the Soviet Army, its officers who have thoroughly mastered the versatile knowledge in the higher military schools. A powerful roar came from a distance, and planes appeared in the blue sky. The Soviet air force had sent to the parade multi-

engined ships and sweeping jet planes whose graceful outlines resembled a swallow.

Infantrymen shouldering rifles, sailors, students of the Suvorov and Nakhimov schools—the future reinforcements for the ranks of Soviet officers—filed past the reviewing stand.

Cavalrymen galloped through the square to the accompaniment of a vigorous march, their swords flashing in the sunlight.

The daring airborne troops were followed by artillery and tank units. The array of Soviet soldiers, well trained and splendidly equipped, conveyed a stern warning to all imperialist vultures, to all those who covet foreign territory and who would disrupt the peace and friendship of the peoples.

Such was the celebration of the 32nd birthday of Soviet power in Moscow—hundreds of thousands of workers marching, proud in the knowledge that their achievements were building a finer future; and together with them, troops of the Soviet Army which guard those achievements from any encroachment by those who would turn back the clock of history.

Military bands wound up the parade. There was a brief pause and then Moscow's workers began to stream into the square. Their demonstration opened with a mixed brass band of 1,000 musicians. The orchestra was composed of factory and office workers who devote their leisure time to music.

Amid silk and velvet banners was a huge portrait of Lenin and the glorious banner of Moscow, adorned with the Order of Lenin awarded to the Soviet capital on its 800th anniversary. "Moscow's service," wrote J. V. Stalin, at that time, "lies in the fact that it is the herald of the struggle for a stable peace and friendship among peoples, the herald of the struggle against the instigators of war."

The most vivid confirmation of the wisdom of Stalin's words was furnished by the streamers and posters borne by the holiday columns. They illustrated the successes of the peaceful, constructive labor of the Soviet people, their struggle for peace, and their desire for friendship with all peoples.

"We have fulfilled our five-year production plan in three years, seven months and nine days," announced the workers of the Caliber Plant.

"Four thousand automobiles produced over and above plan" was the message inscribed on the banners borne by workers, engineers and other employees of the Stalin Automobile Plant.

"We fulfilled our five-year plan three weeks ago and we are now producing metal in advance for the 1951 program," read the streamers over the column of the Hammer and Sickle Plant.

Along with reports about their own successful work, the Muscovites carried flags of Czechoslovakia, Poland, of the People's Republic of China, of Romania, Hungary, and Bulgaria. Words of greeting and friendship written in many languages were addressed by the Soviet people to the peoples of China and to the People's Democracies. Muscovites turned out for the demonstration with portraits of Stalin and of the leaders of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

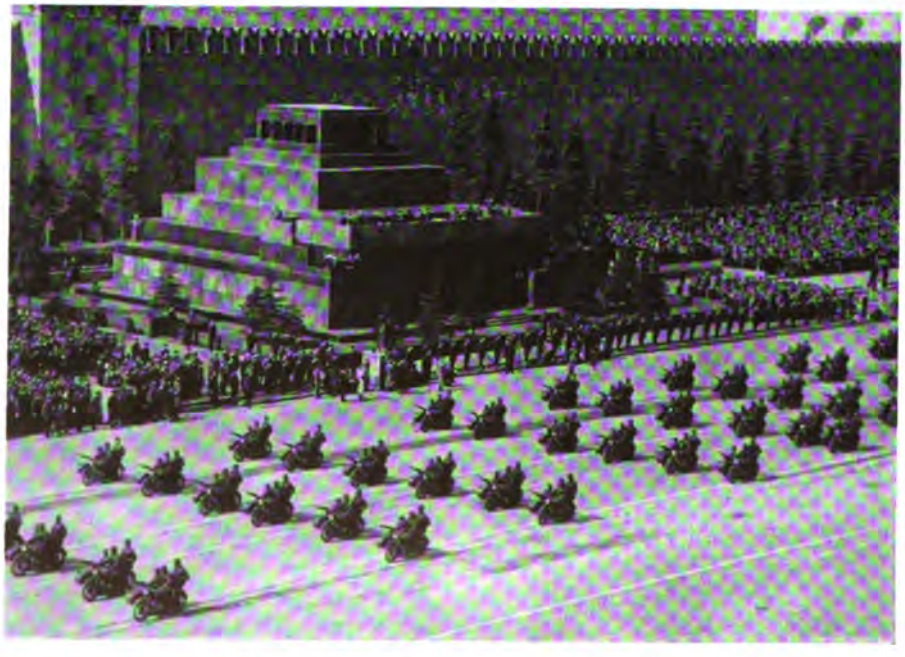
The following words were inscribed on one scarlet streamer: "Fraternal greetings to all peoples fighting for the victory of democracy and socialism."

Print shop workers of the Kirov District of Moscow carried huge models of books published in millions of copies; workers of the Paris Commune Shoe Factory announced a production turnout above plan.

Workers of the Red Proletariat Plant raised high the portraits of the people who are the pride of their plant, portraits of 17 Stalin Prize winners—turners, milling machine operators, and engineers. The women weavers of the Trekhgornaya Textile Mills, which will observe its 150th anniversary this year, marched into Red Square with samples of their cloth—colorful fabrics and anniversary kerchiefs—red poppies and golden ears of wheat woven into a light blue background.

Side by side with the workers marched the scientists—thousands of employees of the headquarters of Soviet science, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Marching in the columns of art workers were the actors of the famous Maly Theater whose 125th anniversary was recently celebrated by the Soviet people, and actors of the Moscow Art Theater, who carried their emblem—the seagull.

More than 1,000,000 people filed through Red Square. The demonstration lasted for many hours, a vivid expression of the patriotism of the Soviet people, of their love and devotion to their Motherland, to the Communist Party, to the great cause of Lenin and Stalin. The demonstration in the capital reflected the inflexible determination of the Soviet people to defend the cause of world peace and to advance under the leadership of the great Stalin along their victorious road to communism.



MILITARY SECTION. Motorized troops pass through Red Square.

Vyshinsky Appeals to UN Committee To Save Greek Patriots

On October 24 the head of the Soviet delegation at the UN General Assembly, A. Y. Vyshinsky, made the following special statement at the meeting of the First (Political) Committee:

THE delegation of the Soviet Union has learned that the Athens Military Court continues to pass death sentences on Greek patriots. Thus on October 13 of this year the Athens military court sentenced to death eight outstanding participants in the people's liberation movement in Greece who heroically fought against the Hitlerite invaders for the freedom and independence of their homeland—Evangelia Saradzis, Demetrios Muratidis, Artemios Joannidis, Sotirios Barbunakis, Georgios Iliopoulos, Jakovos Phamelis, Antonios Strelakos and Ekaterina Talagani (Zevgos).

The Athens Military Court sentenced them to death. It sentenced them without any grounds whatever, having no proof of their having committed any crimes, and basing itself solely on the testimony of the police and specifically of an agent of the Piraeus Asphalia (department of Greek secret political police in Piraeus), Aravanitis, who, according to the official government version, has committed suicide.

The inhuman sentence was passed on the aforementioned eight Greek patriots in reply to the exposure by the convicted persons of the reign of tortures in Piraeus Asphalia. The available information from the prisons speaks of inhuman tortures to which the convicted Greek patriots were subjected, against whom all possible torments were used including the so-called "Phalanx" in which a person is suspended by his tied hands passed between his bound feet. Imprisoned Greek patriots are tortured by fire, the pulling of hair, and are driven to insanity and suicide. It has become known that in a letter of the Asphalia agent, Aravanitis, to his sister, which was read in court, he wrote: "I cannot stand the screams of the tortured."

What brutal methods the Greek authorities employ to extort so-called "confessions" from the defendants is shown by such outrageous facts as forcing the denuded arrested, loaded with sand bags, to stand for hours under the blazing sun, or in wind and rain; as hurling them from rocks into the sea, and other inhuman methods. The patriot and eminent political leader Taksis died as a result of such tortures, while Evangelia Saradzis, convicted among the previously mentioned eight Greek patriots, was tortured by the "Phalanx" and fire, all forms of torment having been tried on the body of this 25-year-old girl. The names of



—Yefimov in "Izvestia"

"FREE." Hector McNeil, British representative in the UN General Assembly, tried to "prove" the sovereignty of Greece by the fact that she issues her own postage stamps.

the butchers torturing the Greek patriots are known. Notorious for his fiendishness is the butcher who goes by the names of Jatris, Kikh, Moskios, Georgios, but whose real name is Joakim. He specializes in employing such fiendish methods of torture of men as squeezing and twisting their sexual organs.

Millions of working people of the Soviet Union have learned with profound indignation of these new crimes of the monarcho-fascist regime in Greece.

All honest people of the world cannot but raise their voices in indignation and protest against such crimes as are committed these days by the monarcho-fascist government, intoxicated by its brutal treatment of the Greek patriots.

On instructions of the Soviet Government, to whom the relatives of the convicted appealed to save the innocent people from death, the delegation of the Soviet Union urges the General Assembly to raise its voice in order to save the lives of the innocently convicted Greek patriots—Evangelia Saradzis, Demetrios Muratidis, Artemios Joannidis, Sotirios Barbunakis, Georgios Iliopoulos, Jakovos Phamelis, Antonios Strelakos and Ekaterina Talagani (Zevgos).

The delegation of the Soviet Union proposes to adopt the following special resolution:

"Drawing attention to the fact that at present Greek military courts continue to pass death sentences on the leaders of the people's liberation movement and that on October 13 of this year the Athens Military Court sentenced to death eight outstanding public figures, heroic fighters against the Hitlerite invaders—Evangelia Saradzis, Demetrios Muratidis, Artemios Joannidis, Sotirios Barbunakis, Georgios Iliopoulos, Jakovos Phamelis, Antonios Strelakos and Ekaterina Talagani (Zevgos) the First Committee requests the Greek Government to halt the execution of the death sentences of the aforementioned persons and to annul these sentences."

Following Vyshinsky's speech, protracted discussion of his proposal took place by the delegates to the Committee. Some of its points, and further quotations from Vyshinsky's remarks in discussion, are given at the right.

Greek Reply Is Branded Signal to Hangmen

DISCUSSION of the Soviet draft resolution continued October 25 and 26 with the British delegate arguing that it was unnecessary for the Political Committee to take any action.

"The Political Committee must stay the hand of the executioners," D. Z. Manuilsky, representative of the Ukrainian Republic said in seconding the motion of the USSR.

A. Y. Vyshinsky spoke next saying that some delegations opposing the Soviet motion to discontinue death sentences handed out by military courts in Greece, try to take cover behind false arguments "about democracy," or "human rights."

Vyshinsky said that those who voted against the Soviet resolution would in fact vote for continuation of executions in Greece. He maintained that the arguments of some opponents of the resolution that action would represent interference in the internal, domestic affairs of a state was hypocrisy.

"We have seen," Vyshinsky said, "these attempts of certain delegations to interpret this important principle of the United Nations Charter as it suits themselves, stretching it like chewing gum, in a case which demonstrated the real attitude to state sovereignty on the part of delegations now shouting about 'non-intervention in domestic affairs,' when the question of the so-called 'violation of human rights' in Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania was discussed.

"I end," Vyshinsky said, "by reminding you that we demand only one thing —we demand that the unlawful executions be stopped, we demand that a stop be put to the carrying out of the death sentences hanging over the eight condemned Greek patriots, who have been sentenced not for any concrete crimes, but solely for being outstanding democratic leaders and representatives of a patriotic movement which fought against the Hitlerites and now fights against foreign occupation and the terrorist regime set up in Greece behind Anglo-American bayonets. . . ."

Lebanon's delegate moved that the Political Committee discontinue discussion of the Soviet proposal and, instead, decide whether the Committee and the General Assembly were competent to consider the question. This motion was seconded by Venezuela's delegate.

On a roll-call vote demanded by the Soviet Union, the Lebanese proposal was adopted with 31 votes, including the United States, Britain and France, for it, and 16 against, while 12 delegations abstained.

Finally the Committee adopted an Ecuadorian resolution authorizing the chairman of the General Assembly to enter into negotiations with the Greek Government with regard to suspending executions of political prisoners by military courts while the UN Conciliation Commission is in operation.

On November 2, the Political Committee's Chairman read a letter from General Romulo, chairman of the General Assembly, reporting that under the Committee's resolution of October 27, he had been in touch with the representative of the Greek Government, who informed him that the point of view of the Greek Government as to the carrying out of the death sentences had not changed.

"This reply," Vyshinsky said, "essentially speaking, confirms the intention of the Greek royalist-fascist government to execute the death sentences which have been the subject of serious consideration of the Political Committee. I believe that the Political Committee cannot agree with such a point of view, and I ask that this be taken into consideration.

"We do not at all want to begin new debates," Vyshinsky said. "We are after one thing—to stay the death sentences of the eight condemned leaders of the democratic movement. I hope that the majority of the Committee will support us in this. This is our demand. We insist: stay the death sentences, quash the death sentences. We have been insisting upon it, and insist upon it now."



GOOD HARROWING. Artur Chikste, team leader and Hero of Socialist Labor, inspects soil on his sector of the Nakotne Collective Farm, Jelgava Region, Latvia.

Retail Prices Declining

Latvia Rebounds from Occupation To Triple Production

By B. Ilyin

THE Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic is one of the 16 Union Republics which constitute the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Latvia is a country filled with many natural beauties. Wooded hills alternate with deep valleys and picturesque lakes. Along the seacoast stretch ridges of sand dunes overgrown with pine.

In June, 1941, when the Soviet Union was perfidiously attacked by Hitlerite Germany, the German fascists who temporarily occupied the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic reduced to heaps of ruins the cities of Jelgava, Valmiera, and Rezekne, and inflicted deep wounds on Riga, one of the oldest and most beautiful cities of Europe, and the large port of Liepaja. Jelgava had only nine per cent of its housing left after the German invaders who made themselves at home there had been driven out by the Soviet Army. The agricultural academy, pedagogical institute, conservatory of music, and schools in the city were put to the torch and reduced to ruins.

The fascists either totally or partially destroyed 785 of Latvia's industrial enterprises. They tried to wipe out Latvian national culture. They forbade the teaching of the history of the Latvian people, forbade research in the fields of archeology and folklore, and wrecked libraries, museums, and theaters.

Today Latvia would be unrecognizable to one who saw it under fascist occupation. More than 1,500 industrial enterprises have been restored or newly built. In the course of rehabilitation the wrecked factories and mills have been reconstructed and equipped with up-to-date machinery. The volume of production of manufactured goods during the three years from 1945 through 1948 has grown more than three times over. Many types of goods are being turned out in the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic which before the war were not produced there, such as electric railway cars, woodworking machinery, and telephone equipment for coal pits.

The Riga port has been fully rehabilitated. It is equipped with power-

ful cranes, and its warehouse facilities have been expanded making it possible to increase considerably the cargo turnover of the port.

In Liepaja the shipbuilding yard, the electrical equipment and wire factories and the textile mills have been reconstructed.

The repair of 1,356 miles of railway track and 56 railway stations has been effected. Output of electric power in the republic has considerably topped the prewar level.

The Latvian people were rendered tremendous help in re-establishing their economy by the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic and also by other of the Union Republics—the Ukraine, Byelorussia, and the Caucasian and Central Asian Republics. The fraternal Union Republics sent machinery and machine tools, building materials and coal, cotton and grain, rubber and chemicals—in short everything that was needed to carry on socialist construction in Latvia.

Striking changes have taken place in the Latvian countryside. Immediately after the German occupationists were driven out by the Soviet Army, an agrarian reform was carried out in the republic. A total of 75,000 peasant households with little or no land received hundreds of thousands of acres of farm fields. The new masters of the land were given tens of thousands of head of cattle and hogs free of charge.



RIGA APARTMENT HOUSE. This building replaced a hotel destroyed by the Germans. It is on Venu Street in the Latvian capital.

Two-thirds of the families received new dwellings and farm buildings. The capacity of the fleet of tractors available in the republic increased in 1949 alone two and one-half times as compared with prewar times. The republic's agriculture was supplied with a large number of combines, tractor seeders, threshers, and other farm machines.

There are in Latvia today 3,870 collective farms, in which more than 80 per cent of the republic's peasant households have joined together. The material well-being of the Latvian collective farmers is attested by typical examples such as the following. The family of collective farmer Lubins on the Uzvara Collective Farm near Riga last year received for its work on the commonly run farm five metric tons of grain, four and one-half tons of potatoes, 69 kilograms of sugar, and a large quantity of vegetables and fodder. On the Molotov Collective Farm near Liepaja the family of Fricis Chiskurs received six metric tons of grain, five metric tons of potatoes, and other products. Many Latvian collective farms bring in a harvest of grain crops averaging up to 150 poods* per hectare* and more. Thus, on the Nakotne Collective Farm in Jelgava District an average of 160 poods of grain per hectare was gathered last year. The members of such collective farms get still more produce from the commonly run farm. These figures prove the tremendous advantages of large-scale collective farming over small-scale individual farming.

With the rehabilitation and development of the national economy, the material conditions of the working people are steadily improving. Last year, for example, in Riga, market prices dropped 82 per cent for butter and 40 per cent for meat. In March of this



SETTING UP MACHINES. These mechanics are installing textile combing machines in a reconstructed mill in Riga.

*One pood = 36.113 pounds
One hectare = 2.471 acres

year there was a new drop in prices on foodstuffs and manufactured goods both in the stores and on the markets.

In Latvia as in the other Soviet republics, scientific activity has greatly increased in Soviet times. The Academy of Sciences works hand-in-hand with industry and agriculture.

The Latvian Academy of Sciences was formed in 1946, widely aided by scientific institutions of the entire Soviet Union. It has 16 institutes, two libraries and a museum.

Paul Leins, widely known for his outstanding work in the stock-raising field, is President of the Academy. He also carries on a great deal of public work, being a deputy of both the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic. He holds the Order of the Red Banner of Labor in recognition of his scientific and public work.

The current projects of the Academy include work of the Institute of Nutrition, headed by A. Schmidt, Soviet biochemist. He has published a fundamental scientific work entitled: *Several Biochemical Questions Concerning the Problem of the Normal Nutrition of Man.*

The staff of the Institute of Soil Science and Agriculture is studying the stability of winter crops. It is in close contact with the collective farms and helps them get high yields. The Institute of Forest Economy Problems is concentrating most attention on the restoration and development of the forest economy and timber industry of the republic.

The Institute of Geology and Geography has completed a survey of local mineral resources and is now preparing a geological map of Latvia.

The secretary of the Academy, Academician J. Pejve, is enthusiastic about the attention given the Academy by the Soviet Government and the Communist Party of Latvia.

"We could never have dreamed of creating an Academy of Sciences in bourgeois Latvia," he said. "Under the Ulmanis regime, science dragged out a pitiful existence, isolated from the life of the country. Only Soviet power, a true appraiser of science, placed it at the service of the people."

Significant successes have been achieved by the Latvian SSR in the field of national socialist culture too. Compulsory minimum seven-year education is now a law in Latvia, and by the end of this year there will be 299,000 pupils studying in the republic's schools, 73,000 more than before the war. Nine institutions of higher learning and 63 technical schools are training specialists for various professions. During the past three years expenditures on public education have increased twofold.



LATVIAN LEGISLATURE. Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR.

The republic has an opera and ballet theater, drama theaters, museums, dozens of palaces of culture, and hundreds of clubs and libraries. During the Soviet period Latvian folk art developed on a broad scale. In Riga alone thousands of people participate in more than 200 amateur art groups.

Latvia is famed for its wonderful health resorts. However, under the bourgeois order the working people were not able to enjoy them. Well-to-do people from many countries of Europe used to come here to rest. Today the new owners of the seaside rest homes and sanatoriums are resting there. They are the working people to whom all the wealth of the socialist state belongs: the factories and mills, the institutes and health resorts, the land and the forests.



SCIENCE. Academician A. Kirchenstein, a leading Soviet microbiologist, is Chairman of the Presidium of the Lavtian Supreme Soviet.

Life in Soviet Latvia



PIONEERS' PALACE. Some 2,000 Riga children are served in this fine club. Photo shows the game room.



LATVIAN REST HOME NEAR RIGA. Graphic artist I. Kesha, left, R. N. Kulaitis, a painter, F. Dubinsky, an artist, and A. Gaimy, sculptor, sunning on a porch.



ULEVARD AND PARK IN RIGA. These girls are strolling across the park from Kirov Street in Riga.



RADIO WORKER. Valentina Avotin is a polisher in the Radiotechnik Works in Riga.



KE MAKER. Peters Adamaitis is a crafts-an who regularly tops his quota in a Riga bicycle plant.



UNIVERSITY LABORATORY. Students of the Riga State University analyze metal with Soviet microscopes.



CADEMY PRESIDENT. Paul Leins, right, s with Karl Strazdin, Latvian Minister of Education.



LATVIAN DEPUTIES. Colonel General Ivan Grishin and Maria Lukasiavicene, a textile worker, during a session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. All peoples of the USSR send deputies to this federal legislature.

Latvian Theater and Arts Glow under Soviets

By Fricis Rokpelnis

Head of the Administration of Arts of the Latvian SSR

On the historic day of the liberation of Riga, Latvia's capital, from the German fascist incursionists, October 13, 1944, when the smoke of smoldering fires was still adrift in the towns, scarlet streamers appeared above Riga's theaters bearing the noble words: "Art belongs to the people!" In this dictum lies the very essence of the profound changes wrought in Latvian art since the establishment of the Soviet order in the republic.

In a brief time the Latvian theater has attained an unprecedented state of maturity. This was well borne out by the 1948 theater season, when the great honor of touring Moscow, the capital of our homeland, was accorded the company of our leading playhouse, the State Dramatic Theater.

The company performed on the stage of the Moscow Art Theater and was received with great enthusiasm. Seven plays were presented by the Latvian actors. Among them *Son of a Fisherman* by Vilis Lacis, a Stalin Prize winner, R. Blaumanis' *Under Fire,* A. Ostrovsky's *Talents and Admirers,* and Arvid Grigulis' play *Clay and Porcelain* which was awarded a Stalin Prize.

Moscow theater-goers lost their hearts to Berta Rumnietse, a People's Artist of the Republic, the "mother of the Latvian theater," who has been an actress for 65 years and is still a first-rate performer. Moscow audiences and critics also showed high appreciation for other eminent Latvian actors, such as Janis Osis, A. Amtman-Briedit, Lilia Erik, Mirdza Shmidkhen, and Jana Katlap. Of the young actors particularly outstanding are Velta Line, a Stalin Prize winner, who gave a superb portrayal of Negina in Ostrovsky's *Talents and Admirers,* and Lidia Freimane, who appeared as Christina in *Under Fire.*

For meritorious service in promoting the development of Latvian culture in the theater, the title of Academic Theater was conferred on the State Dramatic Theater on the occasion of its 30th anniversary.



ACTRESS AT HOME. Lilita Prijeda-Berzin, popular Latvian actress, is shown with her schoolgirl daughter, Lilita.



CHILDRENS' CHORUS. Latvian choir singing at a national festival.

The current season was a productive one for the Latvian Art Theater. It added to its repertory a new play, *Golden Cornfield,* by Anna Brodele, a gifted author. The play deals with the growth of the collective farm movement in the Latvian countryside. Work on the adaptation of Moussorgsky's monumental opera *Boris Godunov* is now being completed at the Theater of Opera and Ballet. One of the forthcoming productions is a new ballet by A. Skulte based on Janis Rainis' play *He Played, He Danced.*

It is gratifying to note that the best plays of Latvian dramatists, dealing with life in present-day Latvia, are being put on by the fraternal Soviet republics. A number of Russian playhouses, among them the Moscow Drama Theater and the Sevastopol Theater, have produced Arvid Grigulis' *Clay and Porcelain.* The play has also evoked interest in the theaters of the countries of people's democracy and is scheduled for production in the Romanian Drama Theater in Bucharest. A. Brodele's *Teacher Straume,* a play about the fight of progressive Latvian intellectuals against backward, stagnant persons, has been included in the repertory of the Yermolova Theater in Moscow. Thus the Latvian drama and theater is winning a new broad audience for itself among the peoples of the Soviet Union.

An event of outstanding importance in the musical life of the Latvian Republic was a festival of new music written by Latvian composers, held in Riga from September 15 to 22 of

the current year. Seven big concerts were given, and music lovers had occasion to familiarize themselves with compositions which testify to a new period of efflorescence in Latvian music. A recital of Yekab Medinja's new cantata to the words of the poem *Greetings to Stalin* by Sudrabkaln was given by a full chorus, symphony orchestra, and A. Villiuman as solo singer. Other works to receive unanimous acclaim were Yekab Medinja's concerto for French horn and orchestra and Janis Ivanov's *Sixth Symphony,* in which the composer works out the theme of the happy changes that have been wrought in his native Latvia.

Engrossment in contemporary themes and exaltation of the constructive labor of the people are typical of Latvia's composers. *Harvest Fete on a Latvian Collective Farm* is a splendid piece of music by Marger Zarins, performed with intense feeling by the ensemble of national instruments of the State Philharmonic Society of Latvia. In a brief space of time this piece of music has become immensely popular and is being performed on many Latvian collective farms.

A new opera telling of the participation of the Latvian people in the Great October Socialist Revolution is now being written by composer A. Liepins. Three songs of this uncompleted opera were performed at the recent festival. The Latvian people's fight against the German invaders is the subject of Nils Grinfield's new opera *Daina.* A. Skulte's music written for the motion picture *Janis Rainis* is extremely expressive; at the festival it was performed by the symphony orchestra. Many new songs for chorus and solo recitals have also been written. Among these the songs of Alfred Kalnin, celebrated Latvian composer, are particularly popular. The program of the festival also features this composer's opera *Banjuta* which is having a long run now at the Theater of Opera and Ballet.



SCULPTOR LECTURES. Teodor Zalkaln, left, instructs students at the Latvian Academy of Arts before a model made by a pupil.

Latvian artists and sculptors, like other artists, are successfully producing compelling, veracious works which realistically reflect the life of the republic and its citizens who are engaged in building a communist society. Latvia's artists and sculptors are now working intensely to contribute to the All-Soviet art exhibition in Moscow. Edward Kalnins, an outstanding painter, has produced *Harvesting on a Collective Farm,* a noteworthy picture. Themes of the day figure in the works of such painters as O. Skulme, L. Svenais and K. Uban. J. Glaudans, a young painter, is contributing a monumental canvas *The Forcing of the Dnieper* to the exhibition. In this picture, along with Russian fighting men, the artist portrays Krumin, a Latvian, who has been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. T. Zalkaln, a Member of the Arts Academy, is working on a bust of Professor Blumbach for the Moscow exhibition, while sculptor K. Zemdega has completed a project for a monument to J. Rainis, the Latvian people's poet.

The flourishing of their native Latvia, its industry, agriculture, and culture, is a deep well from which all artists draw inspiration. The source of this well is the Soviet Union's national policy based on the friendship and brotherhood of all Soviet peoples which makes it possible for the talents of each group to develop to the full.



"NIGHTINGALE." Elfrida Pakul, a house-painter's daughter, sings in the Latvian opera.



TRAINS DAUGHTER. Otto Skulme, Latvian painter, instructs his daughter, Gemma.

New Depth in Latvian Literature Is Tribute to Soviet Era

By A. Palladin

THE working people of Soviet Latvia recently marked the 20th anniversary of the death of Janis Rainis, the favorite poet of the Latvian people.

Janis Rainis was not only a remarkable writer, a fine lyrical poet, song writer, playwright, prose writer and vehement journalist, he was also an ardent fighter for democracy, for the happiness of the working people.

The great tradition of Rainis has found its followers in a real school of national literature only in Soviet times. Although there were great and honorable exceptions among the writers of bourgeois Latvia, the country's literature generally was vitiated and corrupted by the control over the country's education and intellectual life of the German pastors and barons, who sought to root out everything native to the Latvian people.



AUTHOR'S AUTOGRAPH. Latvian Andrej Upits, Stalin Prize winner, signs a copy of his "Green Land" for members of a collective farm named after the book.

These foreign conquerors, who dominated Latvian intellectual life from the time of the Baltic incursion of the German knights at the end of the eleventh century until the middle of the nineteenth century, were regarded by the Latvian bourgeoisie, despite their ruthless stamping out of everything Latvian, as the fathers of national culture.

Lenin's remark that two cultures exist within every nation, however, was fully applicable to bourgeois Latvia. The rich progressive national culture of Latvia lived among the people, often obscured but vigorous, and emerged in the works of such progressive and popular writers as Rainis, A. Pumpur, E. Veidenbaum, and other figures of the literary-democratic movement of the progressive intelligentsia which subsequently linked its destiny with the working class movement.

The influence of progressive Russian literature and of Soviet literature on Latvian letters is strong. Gorky, for example, unquestionably influenced the work of the Kaudzit brothers, and of many of today's Latvian writers. The genius of Pushkin and the ideas of the Russian revolutionary democrats—Belinsky, Chernyshevsky, and Dobrolyubov—influenced the work of Rainis and of the whole progressive Latvian school of the "age of national awakening"—the 60s and 70s of the nineteeth century.

In more recent times, the victory of the Great October Revolution, the very existence of the socialist USSR, and the works of the Soviet writers infused new life into the revolutionary literature of Latvia. In 1940, when the people overthrew the hated Ulmanis regime and rejoined the commonwealth of Soviet peoples, new vistas opened before the progressive intelligentsia.

In spite of its youth, for Latvian Soviet literature is exactly as old as



ARTISTS ARE LEGISLATORS. Teodor Zalkaln, sculptor, deputy to the Latvian Supreme Soviet, and Fricis Rokpelnis, a writer, admire a vase.

the Latvian SSR, i.e., about nine years, in the short initial period of its development it has successfully unfolded its creative forces. Both old and young Latvian writers are inspired by the great sweep of events around them and the development of the creative ability of the Soviet man.

Current Latvian literature displays a depth of thought, a joy in the strength of the people, and a confidence in the future unknown to the shallow bourgeois literature with its moral creed of "man is a wolf to man" and its petty preoccupation with property ideas.

One of the great services rendered by today's literature in Latvia is its removal of the rosy veil from the fatuity of kulak village life. Now the Baltic "grey baron," beloved of the bourgeois writers, stands revealed as nothing more than an exploiting kulak, fattening on the people's misery.

The novel *Green Land*, a sharp exposure of bourgeois village life, written by Andrej Upits, the oldest writer of the republic, who has been honored with the title of People's Writer of the Latvian SSR for his 50 years of literary work, is a leading example of the more important and significant works of the postwar Latvian literature. In it Andrej Upits depicts on a broad scale life in the Latvian village in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The village people and their interrelations are described in the novel with great artistic mastery and conviction. The hard life of the poor peasants of that period, their strivings to find a way out, to find a path to a bright future, rises before the reader with moving authenticity. *Green Land* has been very popular with the reading public, and was awarded a Stalin Prize. It is interesting to note that when collective farms began to appear in Soviet Latvia, one of them, organized in the village where Upits lives near Riga, was named "Green Land."

Upits is now working on a new book, a historical novel about progressive Latvian intellectuals of the early twentieth century.

Andrej Upits is not only a great novelist but a master of short stories and poetry, and is a well-known playwright.

In speaking of the variety of Andrej Upits' works one must also mention his activities in the field of theory, history of literature, and criticism.

Vilis Lacis is another outstanding Latvian writer. His book *Storm* has been widely read in Latvia and throughout the Soviet country. This book, which was awarded the Stalin Prize, was written by Lacis in 1945-1948, and its publication was an important event in present-day Latvian literature. *Storm* gives evidence of the great artistic capabilities of the author and his growing talents.

Vilis Lacis, who combines his literary activities with important state duties—for he is Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR—was previously known to the readers as a playwright and the talented author of the novels *Son of a Fisherman, Five-Story City* and others.

Lacis' *Storm* is a monumental novel in three volumes. This epic narrative gives a broad picture of the life of the Latvian people in the past 10 years, and is rich with historical events. The book begins with 1939 when the progressive people of Latvia roused the masses to struggle against the fascist dictatorship of Ulmanis. The book also shows the establishment of Soviet power in Latvia, then the grim period of German occupation, the heroic battles on the fronts of the Second World War, and finally the postwar period, when the Latvian people amicably began to restore the economic and cultural life of the republic. The reader sees how industry is being brought into order in the cities, and how the first collective farms are being organized in the villages. The hero of the book is the Latvian working people, fighting energetically for a new life. While truthfully describing events in recent years, Lacis' book deepens the readers' understanding of the essence of these events and reveals the great aims for which the Latvian people have fought and are fighting. Vilis Lacis succeeds in showing the Soviet person constantly developing, in revealing the strong characters of the fighters for a bright future.

The remarkable feature of the whole of Soviet postwar literature and particularly of Latvian literature, is that the subject of labor and creation is dominant in it. A large number of the new books are dedicated to labor. Epic genres and epic forms now predominate.

Contemporaneity is the main subject of Soviet writers. It appears in many forms. Soviet writers are pressed by the desire to portray the broad panorama of Soviet life. Historically important events that concern the vital interests of broad masses of people have always excited Soviet writers during the entire development of Soviet literature. This is becoming particularly evident in the postwar period.

The Latvian writer Anna Sakse, known to the readers by her book *The Working Generation* (1939), and a book of stories, *Return to Life* (1945),

two years ago produced the novel *Uphill,* which, like Lacis' *Storm* is regarded among the most important works in Latvian literature of the recent period.

Loyalty to life and realism which constitute the firm foundations of Soviet literature—all this is characteristic also for the works of A. Sakse. The novel *Uphill,* which won a Stalin Prize, portrays life of the Latvian village in the war and postwar years and shows the struggle for the socialist transformation of Soviet Latvian agriculture.

In the book action takes place in one of the villages of the republic, beginning with the summer of 1944 when the village was just liberated from the German-fascist invaders and up to the end of 1946—up to the organization of the first collective farm. A. Sakse gives a truthful picture of the representatives of various strata of peasantry, peasant youth, and Soviet and Party workers. The heroes of the book, a war veteran, the Communist Ozol, and his daughter Mirdza, a member of the Young Communist League, are portrayed with great feeling. The qualities of the Communist who serves his people is shown very well in the character of Ozol. In her book the author shows the path traversed by the Latvian laboring peasant—from the bitter fate of the poor, landless peasant or individual peasant with little land, to the happy collective farm life.

The Latvian playwrights have also produced a number of important works. Arvid Grigulis, the well-known playwright wrote three plays in the postwar years. The most important of them is *Clay and Porcelain.* In it is shown the struggle of the Soviet people on the labor front. The author boldly raises the main problems of postwar construction.

The play *Spring in the Rechnoye Village* by Anna Brodele, another Latvian playwright, deals with the first steps in collective farm construction in the Latvian countryside. The central problem in another of her plays *Teacher Straume* deals with the problem of re-educating the village intelligentsia.

The main subject of Elina Zalite's play *Newly Found Homeland* shows the return to their homeland, Soviet Latvia, of the so-called displaced persons—honest Latvian intellectuals, who were driven to camps by force and deceit by the Western reactionaries.

The poets too have made a valuable contribution in postwar times to the development of Latvian literature. A collection of talented verse by the remarkable poet Jan Sudrabkalns *In a Fraternal Family,* dedicated to the friendship of nations, received the Stalin Prize.

Many talented, interesting works have of late been produced by the poets Alexander Chak, Andrej Balodis, Anatole Imerman, Jan Plaudis, Meinhard Rudzit, Valdis Luks, and others.

Many young writers have appeared in the postwar period in Latvian literature. The prose writers Jan Griva, Evald Vilk, Visbul Bertse, the poets Monta Kron, Alfred Kruklis, Cecilia Diner, and others have come to the forefront.

Latvian men of letters are working with great enthusiasm. Their deep happiness, like that of all Soviet writers, consists in the fact that by their labors they are assisting in the cultural development of the great land of socialism.

Latvians Pay Tribute To Rainis' Memory

Throughout the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic, the people paid tribute to Janis Rainis on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of his death. Rainis, great champion of freedom in Latvia, is highly revered throughout the country.

During the entire month of September, Rainis memorial meetings were held. The country house in which Rainis died has been converted into a museum. Memorial tablets have been erected on houses in which he lived—in Tadenava and Jasmuizh—and also on the Griva school building.

Moscow and the towns of other fraternal republics likewise paid homage to Rainis. All of his important works have been translated into Russian and have been published in beautiful editions. His play *Blow, Wind* will be staged by the Moscow Drama Theater and by the Ukrainian Theater in Lvov.

Another tribute to Rainis is found in the splendid film *Rainis* which was released by the Latvian film studios and is enjoying a great run. It was shown in 17 Moscow motion picture houses.



AT LATVIAN WRITERS' CONGRESS. Delegates included (left to right) P. Vidineg, R. Parve, A. Zukauskas, Mirdza Kempe, Zadornov, Rudzit and A. Timonen.

Serum Effective On Cows, Too

Soviet Science Produces Sheep With More Prolific Ewes

By V. Isakov

As the shepherds doze in a shelter built of branches, a sheep bleats mournfully in the pens nearby. The chief shepherd raises his head. The bleating is repeated. Quietly he gets up and goes to the pens. A ewe has already delivered herself of twin lambs. Then another, and another, and then a fifth lamb are born. Five lambs from the same ewe!

Dawn breaks and still the old man sits marveling at the miracle. What times we live in! In the old days a ewe dropped only one lamb a year, and on very rare occasions two. Nowadays she has three or four, a veritable litter!

Until recent years zootechnicians considered good food and excellent living conditions the only factors which could increase fecundity in domesticated animals. But although these two factors do exercise an influence, they did not effect any great increase in the fecundity of the animals.

Professor Mikhailm Zavadovsky, a member of the Academy of Agricultural Science and Stalin Laureate, set himself the task of seeking methods of increasing the rate of reproduction of farm animals.



FINISHED CARACUL. More sheep on Soviet farms means a greater flow of fine furs.



RED DAWN'S SHEEP. These fine animals were bred on the Red Dawn Collective Farm in the Krasnodar Territory.

At the end of the past century physicians already knew that the organism ceased producing embryo cells when the pituitary gland (hypophysis cerebri) was affected by disease, that the ability of an organism to reproduce is lost when the pituitary gland is removed. On the other hand, if a pituitary gland is grafted to the body of a young animal, it will mature earlier than usual. For instance, if a young chick still covered with down is given an injection of pituitary extract, the comb and wattles will begin to grow at the age of 10 to 15 days. In a short time the bird will begin to crow and behave like a full-grown cock.

Clinical observations and laboratory experiments further showed that the ability to reproduce is directly connected with the activities of the pituitary body, a tiny gland no bigger than a nut. Since it is usual for one embryo to develop from a single embryo cell, when he began working on the task of improving the reproductive faculties of animals Professor Zavadovsky looked for methods of increasing the number of embryo cells that would mature simultaneously in the organism.

The scientist carried out a tremendous number of experiments. For several years he tested the influence of the pituitary body on cows, sheep, and pigs of various ages. His research gave no results for a long period. Considerable time was spent in discovering the exact moment when the body forms the protoplasm under natural conditions. Finally it was discovered that if a ewe is given a subcutaneous injection of pituitary extract just before the protoplasm is about to mature, two, three, four, and even more embryo cells will mature in the body, and the sheep will bear a similar number of virile lambs. This showed the way to increasing the fecundity of sheep and other farm animals.

This method, however, was not suit-

able for extensive use. The preparation of pituitary extract is a complicated businesss, and in addition to this the animals from which it was taken had to be slaughtered. Therefore, it was necessary to find a substitute.

Further research showed that the substances which increase the activity of the pituitary gland are to be found in the blood and in some of the products of the body. These substances, the hormones, are found in the blood of many pregnant animals, especially in mares. The hormones extracted from mares' blood proved the most suitable for practical purposes. The serum made from the blood is called SZK (the Russian initials for gravid mare serum) or simply fecundity serum. A little more than one quart of SZK is sufficient to cause an increase in the number of fertile cells in 100 ewes.

This hormone method of increasing the fecundity of sheep has been widely adopted on state and collective farms. Hundreds of thousands of ewes injected with the serum have produced two or more lambs instead of the usual one. The serum, however, does not function with all sheep. Such things as age, feeding, and a number of other factors have to be taken into consideration. On the average, however, the SZK serum doubles the productivity of a herd which means hundreds of thousands of extra lambs each year.

The serum is also effective when



MOUNTAIN SHEEP. This prolific breed was developed by Stalin Prize winner Firuz Melikov.

administered to cows. There are frequent cases of a cow delivering two and even three calves. Silver foxes bred on special farms bear as many as 13 cubs instead of the usual five.

Professor Zavadovsky had found a way of getting two or more lambs from a single ewe, but he was still not content with what he had achieved. He knew that there must be another way in which the reproduction of the herds could be speeded. The ewe lambs once a year, in spring, and only carries her young for five months. The next line of inquiry was, therefore, into the possibility of making farm animals bear young more than once a year.

Professor Zavadovsky began a new series of experiments. At the very outset he discovered that after a ewe had been delivered of her lambs in spring her body did not produce any protoplasm during the whole spring and summer. The organism during this period did not possess the necessary medium in which the embryo cells could live and develop. Experiments with a large number of different preparations brought no results. Even substances such as prolan, which greatly stimulates fecundity, did not help. Increased doses of these substances not only failed to create the required cells but led to complete barrenness. It was thought that increased doses of SZK would lead to similar results.

Zavadovsky is a tireless researcher, and he began to study the composition of his SZK serum and of prolan. In both of them he found substances which accelerate growth of embryo cells. He discovered that the constituents of prolan are injurious in large doses, while the stimulants contained in the serum are not detrimental to the body because the albumin it contains modifies the negative factors. Zavadovsky therefore decided to inject large doses of SZK into sheep in order to induce them to bear several lambs at once and to repeat the operation more than once a year; his final dose was almost 10 times that usually given.

The effect of these large doses was astounding, and the combination of the two methods has provided the country with an additional 800,000 lambs.

The practical application of these methods has definitely proved their effectiveness. The Chim Kurgan Caracul-Breeding State Farm obtained an additional 47,000 lambs in five years. Several thousand sheep on the Jambul State Farm are treated with the serum annually. The herds already contain young ewes that were triplets and twins. The wool clip, virility, and productivity of the sheep born as a result of the application of SZK do not deviate from the normal.

The methods developed by Professor Mikhail Zavadovsky are of great economic importance; the country's farms produce larger quantities of meat, milk, butter, and wool as a result of their application.

Zavadovsky was awarded a Stalin Prize for this work.



OFF TO PASTURE. North Ossetian herds such as these are increasing under the new animal husbandry program.

Cup Fight Nears End, Too

Moscow Dynamo Wins Soccer Crown With Army Eleven Second

By V. Sokolov
Master of Sports

DROPPING only three games, and scoring a total of 104 goals to 30 smashed into its own net, Moscow Dynamo has won the USSR soccer championship.

The Dynamo eleven also held first place at the half-way mark last July.

Runner-up for the crown was the Central House of the Soviet Army, with 51 points out of a possible 68. Dynamo had 57 points.

Third place was won by Moscow Spartak, and Moscow Torpedo was fourth.

Leningrad's Zenith team placed fifth, followed in order by Tbilisi Dynamo, Kiev Dynamo, Moscow Air Forces, Leningrad Dynamo, Kuibyshev Wings of the Soviets, Moscow Locomotive, Kharkov Locomotive, Stalingrad Torpedo, Baku Neftyanik, Minsk Dynamo, Yerevan Dynamo, Riga Daugava, and Stalino Shakhtyor.

Moscow's crack Dynamo team lost only to the Central House of the Soviet Army, to the Kharkov Locomotive squad, a new entry in the first division play, and to Leningrad Dynamo.

Moscow's Spartak eleven, which was in fifth place last summer when the first half of the season was ended, played brilliantly in the second round to move up to third place, registering 27 points to equal the number piled up by the division leaders.

In the final games of the season, the Central House of the Soviet Army played a 1 to 1 tie with Leningrad Zenith, while Moscow Dynamo disposed of Minsk Dynamo by 2 to 0.

With the USSR soccer title out of the way for this season, fans have turned to the competition for the USSR Soccer Cup which was first offered in 1936. Since then there have been nine competitions for the trophy which was won last year by Central House of the Soviet Army.

In the competition for the cup, the rules differ from those prevailing in the national championship race. Extra periods of 90 minutes are allowed to break tie games, and if a match is undecided then, it is replayed.

A total of 8,500 teams with 120,000 players are taking part in the USSR Soccer Cup competition. Two of the first division teams in the USSR soccer race have already been defeated in the cup battle. They are the Air Forces eleven which bowed to the youngsters representing the Red Banner Sports Club of Orekhovo-Zuyevo, and the Leningrad Dynamo squad, which dropped a match to Rostov Dynamo.



DYNAMO FACES ARMY. Moscow Dynamo's soccer team which won the USSR championship is shown playing the Central House of the Soviet Army at Moscow.

Tennis Finals

E. Negrebetsky of Leningrad is the new USSR champion in men's singles, having won the tennis crown by defeating the Muscovite, N. Ozerov.

In the women's division, the title was won by N. Belonenko of Moscow who downed Nalimova of Leningrad.

Ozerov and Zikmund won the men's doubles, defeating Negrebetsky and Korbut. In mixed doubles the winners were Kalmykova and Ozerov over Nalimova and Negrebetsky.

The Leningrad girls Korovina and Nalimova defeated Belonenko and Kalmykova in the women's doubles.

Soviet Basketball

Basketball is highly popular throughout the USSR, and in international competition Soviet teams are the strongest in Europe.

The national championship for men's teams was won by the Tartu University entry. Second place went to the Kaunas Institute of Physical Culture and Sports, which was only one point back of the champions. The Air Forces placed third, and Moscow Dynamo, champions of 1948, were fourth.

In the women's division the Kiev Dynamo entry was first, Moscow Locomotive second, and Moscow Dynamo third.

A Muscovite's Diary

PEKING, the capital of the new democratic Chinese People's Republic, will be host in December to the Conference of Women of Asiatic Countries, and our exhibits are now being prepared for it.

The International Federation of Democratic Women is sponsoring the conference, and a delegation will attend from the eastern republics of the USSR.

While talking with Lidya Petrova, the secretary of the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee the other day, she told me something about the event.

"We were all very pleased at the news that a conference is being called in China," she said. "Women from our eastern republics are busy preparing to take part in it.

"Delegates will go from Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, Tajikistan and Azerbaijan. They are preparing an exhibition illustrating the life and work of women of the Soviet east for the conference."

Lidya Petrova went on to say that photographs, charts and documents will be used along with other material to show the achievements and advantages of the socialist system which emancipated women and gave them equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, cultural, social and political life.

"There will be material on the work of women in industry, agriculture, science, literature, art, education and all the many spheres of life in which our women are active. The exhibit will show our women's very special concern for child welfare, and a separate section will deal with their struggle for peace.

"Expert craftswomen are making carpets, embroidery, lace, and innumerable other articles for display at the exhibition."

Order of Lenin Given Lysenko

A large group of workers in agricultural science were awarded orders and medals under a Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on October 27.

The action was in connection with the 20th anniversary of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

Academician Trofim Lysenko, President of the Academy was among 14 who received the Order of Lenin. A total of 145 others received the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

Aluminum Foil Has Novel Use

While American housewives are finding aluminum foil an excellent kitchen material for saving food, Soviet builders have developed another use for it.

One of the recently developed ideas of innovators has adapted the foil for insulation. It is used in a house wall which is double, with two thin layers of the aluminum foil inside. The air gap between the layers serves as a heat insulator . . . and is so good that a four-inch wall (including the air gap) retains more warmth than a wall of the most massive brick.

Youth Orchestra Wins Popularity

Our Moscow Youth Orchestra is a relatively new organization, but it has won great popularity.

Formed and trained in preparation for the International Festival of Democratic Youth and Students in Budapest last summer, its players were recruited from students at the Conservatory and existing operatic and other orchestras.

More than 20 of its 57 members have won prizes at Soviet and international musical contests. The orchestra itself was awarded one of the four prizes at Budapest.

The Leningrad accordian ensemble which I am illustrating here, took second place in the contest among folk orchestras. It is also very popular and is composed of trainees of trade schools in Leningrad.

Ukraine Exceeds Grain Deliveries

On October 31 the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic reported it had completed ahead of schedule, delivery of its planned quota of grain from collective and state farms by 100.3 per cent.

The information was contained in a letter to J. V. Stalin from N. S. Khrushchev, secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, Chairman Korotchenko of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and others.

The letter said the supply of corn was 582,000 tons more than in 1948 and 765,760 tons more than in 1940.



ACCORDION ENSEMBLE. These Leningraders took second place in the folk orchestra section of the World Youth Festival in Budapest.

The "Muscovite" will be glad to have readers' suggestions as to subjects they would like to see covered in future "Diaries." Suggestions should be sent to "Muscovite," c/o USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

Kremlin Towers Being Restored

The imposing walls and towers of Moscow's ancient Kremlin, built more than four and one-half centuries ago, between 1485 and 1495, are being cleaned and restored.

Work has been in progress for some time now, and today the towers of the Kremlin look as if they had been freshly constructed. During the long centuries the towers and walls had been repaired, restored and partly altered on a small-scale, but the previous work failed to follow historical accuracy.

When the present restoration was undertaken, special care and attention were expended to restore them to their original form, using the same materials the ancient craftsmen employed.

Ukrainian, Byelorussian Anniversaries Hailed

On November 1, 1949, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR sent messages of greeting to the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republics in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the reunion of each into a united Soviet State.

The Western Ukraine was united with the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, and in subsequent years the northern part of the Bukovina, the Izmail Region and the Transcarpathian Ukraine were also united with the Soviet Republic.

Western Byelorussia was united with the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic on November 2, 1939.

Both messages congratulated "the workers, collective farmers and all working people" of the two republics.

Housewarmings Are Double Celebration

Workmen on Moscow's many apartment building projects put an extra drive into the job just prior to the November 7 celebration of the Great October Socialist Revolution.



KREMLIN TOWERS RESTORED. This is a view of the Spasskaya tower with scaffolding during its restoration. The entire project is nearly complete.

The reason was that those who had been assigned these apartments wanted to make their housewarmings a double celebration.

In the fortnight prior to the great occasion here, more than 30 apartment buildings in Moscow were finished, and the new occupants moved in.

To serve the families occupying these new structures along with thousands of others, miles of pipe have been laid this year to carry hot water from the central heating and power plants. An additional 400 blocks of apartments were put on the lines with a saving of 50,000 tons of coal annually.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

November 21—December 11

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from November 21 to December 11. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in two periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. and from 8:30 P.M. to 10:15 P.M.

Radio listeners may hear the 6:20-7:30 P.M. broadcast over these frequencies: 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31 and 15.39 megacycles.

The 8:30 to 10:15 P.M. programs may be heard on 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31, 15.39 and 15.41 megacycles.

The first news broadcast begins at 6:25 P.M. and runs 10 minutes. The second news broadcast is at 9:35 P.M. and runs 15 minutes. Additionally, there is a press review at 6:45 P.M. and a foreign affairs commentary at 7:18 P.M. On the second program, the press review is repeated at 9:37 P.M. There are news brief at 10 P.M. and a commentary on topics of the day at 10:04 P.M. nightly.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, November 21, November 28, and December 5—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, November 22, November 29, and December 6—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, November 23, November 30, and December 7—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, November 24, December 1, and December 8—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, November 25, December 2, and December 9—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, November 26, December 3, and December 10—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, November 27, December 4, and December 11—concerts.

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USSR

Information Bulletin

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RIGHT TO WORK. For the Soviet worker, man or woman, unemployment, crises, and economic depressions are only memories of the dead past. Today there is full employment and full opportunity for advancement according to ability.

Great Aspirations Become Realities

Soviet Constitution Gives People A Vivid Charter of Freedom

DECEMBER 5, the 13th anniversary of the adoption of the present Soviet Constitution—called by the people the Stalin Constitution—was celebrated throughout the USSR.

The adoption of the Constitution was more than the enactment of a basic piece of legislation: it marked the achievement, during the 19 years between the Revolution and 1936, of socialism in the USSR. It said in effect: "This goal is now won. This Constitution, superseding the previous Constitution of socialism in construction, is the Constitution of socialism achieved."

The Soviet people engaged directly, and not only through their legislative representatives, in the framing of this Constitution.

After the draft was drawn up, months of discussion of its provisions by trade-unions, farmers' groups, youth organizations, and political organizations preceded its adoption. Thousands of suggestions were made by rank-and-file people. Then the final draft was drawn, incorporating many of these suggestions, for submission to the Extraordinary Eighth Congress of Soviets.

The Soviet Constitution is the basic law of the Soviet State, political, economic, and social. In its concise articles a picture of the USSR itself is drawn.

Read its provisions: each states a fact, not simply an aspiration. See its splendid list of the rights of citizens: each states the means by which it is implemented.

The Soviet Constitution is without question the most democratic of all state constitutions. It effectively provides that each person shall have what he earns by his work, no more, no less; that no man may live on profit earned by the labor of another. It embodies rights unknown in bourgeois countries: the right to employment, the universal right to education, equal rights for women, equal rights for all nationalities and races, the universal right to good medical care without charge, and others.

Its provisions for universal suffrage, free speech, freedom of press and assembly, inviolability of the person, the home, and the mails, and freedom of religion are implemented, and the means of implementation are stated in the Constitution.

Chapters I, X, and XI, dealing respectively with the social structure, the



RIGHT TO LEISURE. Many trade-unions maintain their own rest homes where members vacation inexpensively. A rest home for oil workers.

fundamental rights and duties of citizens, and the electoral system, provide particularly sharp illustrations of Soviet democracy.

Chapter I opens the Constitution with the terse and ringing statement which declares that "The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a socialist state of workers and peasants."

It establishes as the political foundation of the State the Soviets of Working People's Deputies and assigns all power in the USSR to the working people of town and country through their elected Soviets. It declares the economic foundation of the USSR to be the socialist system of economy and the socialist ownership of the instruments and means of production; it outlines the forms in which socialist property exists. It confirms the ownership by the whole people of natural, industrial, and communication resources and of most housing.

It outlines the economic structure and property rights of collective farms and co-operative societies, secures the land to the collective farms, states the right of individual peasants and handicraftsmen to operate small private enterprises based on their own labor without the exploitation of others' labor; protects the right of personal property; establishes the state economic plan as the determining and directing plan in the national economy; and concludes:

"Work in the USSR is a duty and a matter of honor for every able-bodied citizen, in accordance with the principle: 'He who does not work, neither shall he eat.'

"The principle applied in the USSR is that of socialism: 'From each according to his ability, to each according to his work.'"

One of the most important rights of Soviet citizens, and the one with which Chapter X opens, is the right to work, "that is, the right to guaranteed employment and payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality."

The right to work, of course, cannot stand alone, cannot be guaranteed, for example, in a society which is afflicted with the capitalistic sickness of recurring economic crises and depressions. It is achievable only in a society which has organized its economy to eliminate crises and to ensure a steady ever-increasing rise in industrial production. Such an economy is that of the socialist USSR.

The extraordinary growth of Soviet industry provides unlimited opportunity for the worker. There is always a wide choice of employment for young people beginning their working lives; there is great opportunity for workers in all fields to rise to better, more skilled positions. The very idea of a lack of opportunity to work at the job for which one is best fitted has become foreign to Soviet thinking.

The Soviet worker, laboring for himself and for the improvement of the economy which he and his fellow-citizens own, works with great verve and imagination. Every improvement in technique is a step forward for the industry which belongs to him; every



RIGHT TO HEALTH. Soviet medical care, including hospitalization and treatment by specialists, is free to all.

increase in production is a joyous step to a finer life. Increased technical improvements can never mean layoffs to the workers of the USSR.

More than 4,600 factories, or an average of more than three a day, have been built or rebuilt and put into production in the USSR during the period from January 1, 1945, to the end of September, 1949. This alone provides an indication of the tremendous expansion of industry, of the vast and continually increasing number of workers of all skills needed in the economy of the USSR.

In the Soviet Union, the highest honors are accorded to those who raise the production level of industry and who advance the culture of the people.

The right to rest and leisure, guaranteed to all working people by the Constitution, is ensured by the existence in the USSR of the eight-hour working day and the seven-, six-, or even four-hour working day in those fields of work where conditions are particularly arduous; by annual paid vacations for all factory and office workers; and by provision of many pleasant rest homes, sanatoriums, and other institutions where workers may spend their holidays at little cost.

The State and the trade-unions maintain overnight and weekend rest homes, clubs for recreation and study, palaces of culture, stadiums, parks and sports grounds throughout the country, where working people may engage in hobbies and diversions.



RIGHT TO EDUCATION. Free schools are everywhere. Children of Soviet Armenia in a sixth grade class.

The Stalin Constitution has ensured to Soviet citizens the right to maintenance in old age and also in case of sickness and disability. This right is guaranteed by the fact that the Soviet State pays pensions and sick benefits to factory and office workers and renders citizens free medical aid at home, in dispensaries, in medical institutions and hospitals. Placed at the disposal of all citizens are many sanatoriums with accommodations paid for to a considerable extent out of state insurance funds and by the trade-unions. Old age pensions are paid to factory and office workers for life at stated ages and after a stated working period, regardless of whether or not they continue to work after the pension period begins. Factory and office workers who have lost their capacity to work as a result of an accident at work or occupational disease, receive a pension of 50 to 100 per cent of their average earnings. The socialist State spends billions of rubles for the material security of the working people.

The Soviet State has from the very beginning set itself the task of abolishing the shameful heritage of tsarism—illiteracy—and of giving all people an education. The Stalin Constitution guarantees all citizens the right to education, including higher education. This right is ensured by sufficient elementary, seven-year, secondary and specialized secondary schools, and higher educa-



RIGHT TO EQUALITY. Racial and national discrimination are crimes. Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR from the Kirghiz Republic.



RIGHT TO VOTE. It is universal and is exercised by more than 99 per cent of eligible voters.

tional establishments with teaching conducted in the native language of the given republic. It is ensured by vocational training in agricultural enterprises, by evening schools for urban and rural youth, by one-year agricultural schools and by various courses and training available by correspondence.

In the 1949-1950 school year there are more than 220,000 schools and 837 institutions of higher learning in the country, with an attendance of 34,500,000 lower school pupils and 1,000,000 higher school students—considerably more than in all Western European countries combined.

Soviet culture extends not only to the urban population, but also to the Soviet countryside. Let us take, for example, the village of Mston in the Novgorod Region. Thirty years ago 50 per cent of its inhabitants were completely illiterate. In the years of Soviet power the village has acquired one professor, one engineer, 20 teachers and 23 doctors. The village now has its own tractor drivers, chauffeurs, zootechnicians and agronomists. Another example is Yaropolets village in the Volokolamsk District of Moscow Region. Here every family has a member who has received a higher education during the Soviet years. There are tens of thousands of such villages in the Soviet land. They have become transformed in the course of the construction of socialism, in the course of the implementation of those great rights which have been recorded in the Stalin Constitution.

The equality of rights of Soviet citizens regardless of their nationality or race ensured by the Stalin Constitution and effected in the USSR in all spheres of government, economic, cultural, political and other public activity is one of the greatest gains of the Soviet people.

No matter what the nationality or race of a Soviet citizen, he has equal political and social rights. Any racial or national discrimination is a serious crime.

The Stalin Constitution has ensured to women equal rights with men in all fields. The following data, for example, have great historical and social meaning: 227 women deputies were elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in the last election, more than sit in the parliaments of all capitalist states combined; among the deputies to the Supreme Soviets of constituent and autonomous republics there are 1,700 women, and 456,000 women are deputies to local Soviets. Women are active and honored members of all professions and fields of work.

The Stalin Constitution guarantees citizens of the USSR democratic rights and freedoms, one of the most important of which is the right to vote. The right to vote in elections to organs of State authority in the USSR is afforded to all citizens who have reached age 18, irrespective of race or nationality, sex, religion, domicile, social origin, property status or past activities. Elections to the Soviets of Working Peoples' Deputies in the USSR are effected on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

The role of the Communist Party in Soviet life, often ill-understood or distorted abroad, is clearly outlined in the Constitution.

It appears, not in the chapters which deal with the structure of the State, the composition and functions of legislatures and body of state authority, or the electoral system—for the Communist Party is not a state apparatus—but in the section on the rights of citizens.

This section, after citing the right of every citizen to join organizations of his choice, says that the most active and politically-conscious working people have the right to "unite in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), which is the vanguard of the working people in their struggle to strengthen and develop the socialist system and is the leading core of all organizations of the working people, both public and state."

Soviet democracy, which is strikingly reflected in the Stalin Constitution, has as its primary specific feature and vital force the fact that it is based on the socialist ownership of the means of production, that it is a direct result of the victory of socialism in the USSR.

Soviet democracy is based on the complete moral and political unity of Soviet society.

In the USSR there are no classes in conflict; no person may repress or exploit another. Under the triumphant socialism expressed in the terms of the Stalin Constitution, the Soviet people go forward toward a common goal—the establishment of the even higher social form of a communist society.

Says USSR Will Harness Energy

Vyshinsky Proves US Atom Control Plan Aids Monopoly, Not Peace

Following is a partial text of a speech made by A. Y. Vyshinsky, Foreign Minister of the USSR, before the Special Political Committee of the United Nations on November 10.

I

United States and Britain Sabotage The Decisions of the General Assembly

ON our agenda is the Atomic Energy Commission's report dealing with one of the most important issues attracting the United Nations' attention. This question is already three years old. This length of time was enough to have decided it, but nevertheless it still remains undecided. And even more than that—it is at present no closer to solution than it was two or three years ago. And this, despite the number of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during this period expressing in a clear-cut and precise manner the wholehearted aspiration of our organization that this question be decided by prohibiting the use of atomic energy for war purposes and by removing the atomic weapon from national armaments. One has to state that all these resolutions have turned out to be hollow declarations, that they are all void of practical importance, that they have been turned by the commanding bloc in the United Nations into empty scraps of paper.

(Vyshinsky then noted that the recommendations contained in the General Assembly's resolution of November 4, 1948, concerning consultations among the six permanent members of the Atomic Energy Commission to establish whether there existed a basis for agreement on international control over atomic energy to ensure its use exclusively for peaceful purposes, proved to be, as the USSR delegation had predicted, unreal and incapable of moving this important matter out of deadlock.)

The reason for this should be clear: of the six permanent members of this Commission, five, by voting for the resolution of November 4, 1948, had in advance recognized the necessity of suspending altogether the work of the Commission, ascribing this to "there being no way out" and to the Commission's impotence in reconciling contradictions and differences that had appeared during its work. . . .

This manner of behavior of the Commission majority fully corresponded to the policy of the United States Government on the atomic question as expressed in the well-known speech delivered by the President of the United States on April 6, 1949, when he said that he would not hesitate in deciding to use the atomic bomb if the United States' welfare or the world democracies were at stake. . . . With such a stand there could not, naturally, be any hope that success would attend the work of the Commission called upon to work out measures for prohibiting the atomic weapon. . . .

Now it is officially stated that the six permanent members of the Commission have failed to find a basis on which to solve the task facing them.



—Myrskovo in "Trud"

"Weighty Factors for Peace"

II
How the Anglo-American Bloc Distorts Facts

One cannot help noting that simultaneously with the presentation to the General Assembly of this Commission's preliminary report concerning consultations among the six permanent members of the Atomic Energy Commission, five Commission members—the United States, Great Britain, France, China and Canada—hastened to publish their statements about these consultations.

In this statement they tendentiously set forth the substance of the differences that had sprung up between the Soviet Union and the five other permanent members of this Commission, and misrepresented the Soviet Union's stand, depicting it as if it had been the obstacle to reaching an agreement. . . . It is calumniously attributed to the Soviet Government that it "does not desire to take steps which may encroach on its strict practice of unhampered state sovereignty or hinder such practice." In these "conclusions" every word is either a distortion or a garbling or a falsification of facts.

The representatives of the five Powers claim to have proposed some kind of "innovations." In fact they did not propose any "innovations" at all, if, of course, one does not regard as an innovation in the sphere of sovereignty the demand for a categorical, full, unreserved and implicit renunciation of all sovereignty. . . .

The refusal of the Soviet representatives to accept such a plan, which would place under the will and arbitrariness of the so-called international control body the fate of any state and its economic and political independence, is depicted by this right honorable five as a refusal of international co-operation and a denial of international control over atomic energy.

During the so-called consultations the five Powers doggedly continued to impose the notorious Baruch Plan—invented, as is known, as far back as in 1946 and justly denounced by a number of prominent atomic scientists even two years ago, by scientists who can in no way be suspected of communism or of even the most remote association with communism. . . .

True, some kind of attempts are being made to cover up the fangs and claws of this plan, and to replace some too cynical wordings by others not so odious and coarse. In order to cover up the too coarse frankness of the American imperialists, who are dreaming of taking the whole atomic production into their hands and of controlling the whole activity in this sphere throughout the world at their own discretion, the five Powers are trying to soften the formulations contained in the Atomic Energy Commission's reports, which speak about the notorious right of ownership of the so-called international control body. With these aims in view, they are staging a sort of masquerade: they are trying to substitute for the formula on the international control body's right of ownership of atomic raw materials and atomic energy plants the formula—"ownership by proxy" or "distribution by proxy."

But this alteration is purely verbal and in no way changes the essence of the matter, since ownership or distribution of atomic energy by proxy provides the control body with just such extensive powers as were provided under the first formula concerning the right to ownership. . . .

III
United States Attempts to Use its Control Plan for Masking the Refusal To Prohibit the Atomic Weapon

. . . Thus the conclusion may be drawn that the American plan for so-called international control remains the very same plan that it was three years ago, with all its fundamental defects owing to which, and this is something the sponsors of this plan themselves know very well, it is doomed to failure.

The question arises: How then can one explain the stubbornness with which the Anglo-American majority in the Commission supports this plan? Voices are already heard, and among them the voices of authoritative persons, experts in the field of atomic energy, declaring that this wild plan is precisely designed to impede the establishment of any control in general. Voices are heard—and one can judge of this by the American and British press, at least by a certain part of this press—declaring that this plan is simply a move in a chess game.

The critics of this plan among the atomic scientists already declare outright that this plan was thought up in the belief that its rejection could be utilized as a pretext for a noisy anti-Soviet campaign and for accusing the Soviet Union of a negative attitude to this plan, as allegedly being the sole obstacle in the way of achieving world peace. The critics, the number of whom is increasing, at the present time—particularly in connection with such an indisputable fact as that expressed in the announcement you all know made by the Soviet Telegraph Agency on September 25 of this year *—these critics are to an increasingly greater extent indicating the real state of affairs behind this American plan. In this, the critics of the American plan point out, its sponsors saw "a very significant victory for American diplomacy."

This plan, despite its complete unacceptability to a number of countries, which cannot be disregarded, is known to enjoy the full support of top-ranking representatives of the United States. Let us recall the recent statement of the President of the United States that this plan "is the only plan meeting the technical requirements of control, making prohibition of the atomic weapon effective and simultaneously assisting peaceful atomic energy development on the basis of co-operation."

All this gives grounds for warranting well-founded assumptions openly expressed in the press that the sponsors of the American plan for so-called international control did not in fact reckon on this plan serving as a basis for solving the question of the prohibition of the atomic weapon.

In this respect the illusion cherished by the American ruling circles that the United States has a monopoly of atomic bomb manufacture naturally played its role. This illusion was particularly widespread in 1946, in the year the Baruch Plan was created—the plan which at the present time too continues to reign over the minds of these circles. The American press is openly stating that it was expected at that time that the monopoly would exist for at least several years. This assumption to a considerable extent influenced the very nature of the American plan for so-called international control.

At any rate it will be interesting to recall an article recently published in the *New Republic* magazine in which one may read the following: " . . . the monopoly concept explains the proviso as to stages, the principle of which had been foreshadowed in the Truman-

* TASS statement on atomic energy.

Attlee-King statement of November 15, 1945."

This is correct. But this is also correct with regard to other main peculiarities of the American plan. The illusion of an American atomic bomb monopoly impelled the American ruling circles to create such a plan as could ensure the liquidation of all national rivalry in this sphere, in the sphere of the atomic weapon, if eventually some kind of international control nevertheless had to be established.

Illusions, however, are known to fade away, while facts remain. Now it is already clear to everyone that the illusion of an American atomic weapon monopoly has hopelessly vanished. At the same time the fact is likewise clear that another state also possesses the atomic bomb. . . .

IV
Our Differences

. . . The cardinal principle upon which the entire American plan is based is formulated in the following way in the statement of the five Powers: "The five Powers remain convinced that . . . to ensure security the international control body must itself operate and administer dangerous installations and must possess dangerous atomic materials and installations for manufacturing or using dangerous quantities of such materials by proxy on behalf of member-states."*

As I have already said, talk about "proxy," reference to "proxy," in no way changes the substance of the matter inasmuch as under this plan the international control agency is in fact provided with rights to ownership.

This should be clear from the statement made by the representative of the United States, Mr. Osborn, at the 48th sitting of the Atomic Energy Commission on June 9, 1948, when replying to the third question put by the representative of the Soviet Union, he declared that "the international control body should have at its disposal all sources of atomic raw materials, nuclear fuel and dangerous installations entrusted to it by participating countries, and that participating states can have no right whatever to ownership or the right to take decisions on questions bearing upon atomic resources and atomic materials located on their territories."

* Quotation retranslated from Russian.

(Vyshinsky here said that in the brief summary of the control plan submitted by the majority in the Atomic Energy Commission [contained in the third report of the Security Council of May 17, 1948] it was directly pointed out that the development and utilization of atomic energy are not actually the internal affair of individual countries, but are primarily of international import and influence.)

Naturally, this entire plan does not stand up to criticism. If we dwell upon the last point, to the effect that the development and utilization of atomic energy are not actually the internal affairs of individual countries, this is refuted by a number of facts concerning events which have already taken place, despite the comparatively brief period—of a few years only—in my country, where atomic energy is being used precisely, and in very important economic undertakings both in scope and significance, in the interests of peaceful construction. Therefore, to say that the development and utilization of atomic energy have already ceased to be the internal affair of a country does not correspond to reality, although one cannot deny that the problem of the atomic weapon is of international importance. . . .

The American plan goes as far as to envisage the handing over to the ownership of the international body likewise the chemical and iron and steel plants under the pretext that at this stage of manufacture the danger of concealment will be more serious than in previous stages. . . .

The American plan disregards everything. It openly demands recognition of the right of this international body to interfere in any sphere of the economic life of any state. Not only—and this I ask you to note—in that sphere which in some measure is linked with atomic production, but in any sphere. . . .

V
American Control Plan Deprives Science of its Freedom

Under the American plan the international body alone enjoys exclusive right of conducting scientific investigation and work in the field of developing the utilization of the atomic weapon and atomic energy. What conclusions, then, may be drawn from this? . . .

Colossal stakes have been laid on each state renouncing its national independence for the sake of, as the authors of this American plan say, "the supreme weal"—that is, humanity's salvation from the horrors of atomic warfare. But does this correspond to the American plan, which is bound up with the violation of state sovereignty, with the withdrawal of atomic energy from use by individual states, with the bottling up of scientific research work in this line, and which will—no one can doubt this—throttle every opportunity of utilizing atomic energy for peaceful purposes?

We in the Soviet Union utilize atomic energy, not in order to stockpile atomic bombs, although I am sure that when they are needed, if unfortunately this happens, there will be as many of them as necessary. We utilize atomic energy in accordance with our economic plans and our economic interests. We want to harness atomic energy to carry out great tasks of peaceful construction, to blast mountains, change the course of rivers, irrigate deserts, and lay out ever new paths to life where the human foot has seldom trod. This we do as masters of our land, according to our plan, and we are not obliged either to submit or render an account in this matter to any international body. . . .

VI
Uselessness of the American Control Plan

The main motive advanced in defense of the American control plan providing for transference of the right of ownership to the control body consists in the assertion that control in any other case and under any other system of control and inspection will not be effective. The five-Power statement points out that the manufacture of nuclear fuel is so complicated that inspection cannot prevent concealment and that—I quote from this report—

"It would be . . . impossible to check the actual amounts of atomic materials inside piles or reactors against the amounts shown in the records."

Criticizing the USSR's proposals providing for periodic inspection of atomic energy generating plants etc., the five-Power representatives declare that one system of inspection would not suffice and that therefore it is necessary to hand over all atomic raw materials and atomic plants to the ownership of the international control body. . . . The five-Power statement says that the

Soviet proposals, "would not only fail to provide the security required but they would be so inadequate as to be dangerous." The five-Power representatives did not bother, however, to explain precisely the nature of the imperfection of the Soviet proposals. Is it periodical control? Is it control in the event of a doubt arising as to a decision of the international control body itself? Are these means inadequate? Is it the absence in this body of the right of veto which was the bugbear employed lately by many of the champions of this plan who maintain that the Soviet Union does not want to open the doors to inspection? But the Soviet Union understands inspection, not as some do who want to sit down at a table and put their feet on it. We reject such an attitude.

It must be said outright that all these arguments about the danger of the Soviet control plan are absolutely groundless. I want to refer to Mr. Chester Barnard [formerly member of the Board of Consultants to the State Department on Atomic Energy Control] who claims that "control over the atomic bomb cannot be as difficult as over other types of armaments." I would like to emphasize that the supporters of this view, maintaining that the problem of atomic control is far simpler than, for instance, control of chemicals, are becoming more numerous. But there do exist conventions, do there not, prohibiting the utilization of poison gas without the enterprises manufacturing poison gas being transferred, on the basis of property rights, into the full ownership of any so-called international control body? . . .

However, criticism of the American plan which its sponsors are trying to foist upon us is not exhausted by what I have said. I shall again mention Mr. Barnard, who admits that the American plan presumes that the United States might renounce possession of the atomic bomb on definite conditions—only after consideration of exhaustive and sincere guarantees that all countries would in the final account refuse to utilize a weapon based upon atomic energy. "What does this mean?" Mr. Barnard asks, and replies: "This would inevitably mean that other countries would gradually and voluntarily have to renounce considerable elements of sovereignty before the United States renounced the atomic bomb." I continue to quote the very same Mr. Barnard: "It is hard to imagine less favorable conditions for successful negotiations between proud and equal powers."

Mr. Barnard admits—and this is his personal avowal published by the newspapers—that in 1946 it was already plain to him that the chances for the adoption of this American plan were very insignificant. . . .

VII

American Control Plan—Deceit Of Nations

Moreover, it is seen from the report of the Atomic Energy Commission itself, drawn up by Mr. Acheson, Dr. Bush, Dr. Conant, Major General Groves and Mr. McCloy, with the participation of a board of consultants composed of Mr. Barnard, Dr. Oppenheimer, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Winne, and presided over by Mr. Lilienthal, that decision of the question as to when America will discontinue production of atomic bombs will be dependent on considerations of supreme policy, as is said in this report, and would be made by the United States Government "under its constitutional processes and in the light of all the facts of the world situation." This is a highly important statement, revealing the true meaning of the entire American plan.

To make it more clear as to what

Fight for Peace in Record

At the present time the fourth annual session of the General Assembly of the United Nations is meeting at Lake Success. It has met regularly each autumn for four years. And each year the chief delegate of the USSR—Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov in 1946, and Foreign Minister A. Y. Vyshinsky in the succeeding years—has risen at the beginning of the Assembly to place before the member-states the Soviet Union's proposals for strengthening and guaranteeing peace.

This is the record:

FIRST SESSION.

Molotov proposed, on October 19, 1946:

1. General reduction of armaments.
2. Prohibition of production and use of atomic energy for military purposes.

SECOND SESSION.

Vyshinsky proposed, on September 18, 1947:

1. Condemnation of the criminal propaganda for a new war.
2. Permission of such propaganda to be regarded as a violation of the duty assumed by member-states under the UN Charter.
3. Urging all governments to prohibit war propaganda as a criminal offense.
4. Earliest implementation of the General Assembly's decision of December 14, 1946 on reduction of armaments, and of January 24, 1946, on exclusion from national armaments the atomic weapon and other basic armaments for mass destruction.

THIRD SESSION.

Vyshinsky proposed, on September 25, 1948:

1. Reduction of armaments and armed forces of the five great Powers by one-third within one year.
2. Prohibition of the atomic weapon.
3. Establishment of an international control body within the framework of the Security Council to watch and control the carrying out of measures for the reduction of armaments and armed forces and for the prohibition of the atomic weapon.

FOURTH SESSION.

Vyshinsky proposed, September 23, 1949:

1. Condemnation of the preparations for a new world war now being conducted in the United States and Great Britain.
2. Prohibition of the atom bomb and establishment of effective control over atomic energy.
3. Conclusion of a peace pact between the USA, Britain, France, China and the USSR.

In 1946 the United Nations agreed in general terms to the principle of the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of the use of the atomic weapon. But since then armaments have been increased.

The foregoing proposals show how today as in the prewar years the USSR is continuously striving for the reduction of armaments as a necessary condition for the strengthening of peace. Although the USSR has had the atomic bomb since 1947, it has never ceased striving for the prohibition of the atomic bomb and for an adequate system of international control over atomic energy.

Why then has nothing been done to reduce armaments? Why has the Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations closed down? It is because the striving of the USSR and of the forces of peace meets with the stubborn opposition of the warmongers.

precisely is in question, I shall continue to quote this foreword to the report of the Board of Consultants, presided over by Mr. Lilienthal and presented through Mr. Acheson and others to the then United States Secretary of State, Mr. Byrnes. The foreword reads: "One of these decisions will be for what period of time the United States will continue the manufacture of bombs. The plan does not require that the United States shall discontinue such manufacture either upon the proposal of the plan or upon the inauguration of the international agency. At some stage in the development of the plan this is required."—I am quoting this note—"But neither the plan nor our transmittal of it should be construed as meaning that this should not be done at the outset or at any specific time."

What does all this mean, I ask, if not that the authors of the American plan of so-called international control, headed by Mr. Acheson and Mr. Lilienthal, by proposing their plan of control over non-utilization of atomic energy for production of atomic bombs, did not in the least suppose that with the adoption of this plan the United States of America itself must discontinue production of atomic bombs? This is said outright in that note. That is the first point.

It means that the question as to when the United States will consider it possible to discontinue production of atomic bombs would be determined by the United States itself, despite the fact that the convention on international control, which must envisage prohibition of the utilization of atomic energy for military purposes, would have already gone into effect. This is the second point.

It means that such a decision (on discontinuation of the production of atomic bombs) need in no way pertain to the American plan for so-called control. This is the third point.

It means that inasmuch as the plan had not provided for the discontinuation of production of atomic bombs by the United States, but provided for control only at the stage of obtaining raw materials, only those countries will be subject to this control, which have not yet mastered production of atomic bombs, and that this plan will not concern the United States of America which reckoned that it possessed the monopoly over the production of atomic bombs. . . .

VIII

Sovereignty of Nations and United States' Dream for World Domination

. . . The Soviet Union has repeatedly pointed out that it is an absolute natural necessity in certain cases to limit to some extent, or in some part, state sovereignty on the basis of reciprocity and in the interests of international co-operation. The whole problem does not consist in the least in the denial of the natural and generally recognized fact that every agreement requires mutual limitations on the part of the contracting parties and that observation of this principle in international agreements is also inevitable. The matter at issue is the degree, the extent, the type of limitations of state sovereignty, the very limitation of which is possible only on the part of sovereign and equal states as parties. However, precisely this is passed over in silence by the champions of the American plan.

After all the aforesaid about this American plan, it should be clear that the matter at issue is not the relinquishing of some part of sovereignty, as is asserted by the representatives of the five Powers, but the total liquidation of state sovereignty as such of all the other states. . . . This is the root of the matter, and this is the basic obstacle in the way of agreement on the basis of this American plan for so-called international control. . . .

Until very recently a very important part in the stand of the American Government on the atomic question was played by the illusion of the monopoly over atomic energy, the belief in its, I should say, atomic superiority over the whole world. Hence, it seems to me, that superciliousness of the American Government in the consideration of this question and in the negotiations for settling the atomic question with its partners. It should be absolutely clear that now there are no grounds for this supercilious pose. . . .

IX

The USSR Demands that the Atomic Weapon Be Banned, Strict International Control Established

The Soviet Government is continually striving for real and exhaustive measures for the prohibition of the atomic weapon and for the establishment, as was said by Generalissimo Stalin, of strict international control over the impermissibility of the utilization of atomic energy for military purposes. . . . The proposals of the Soviet Union of June 11, 1947, arise from the necessity for immediate and unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon. Prohibition of the atomic weapon is an integral part of the peace program which is pursued and defended by the Soviet Union, and which the Government of the USSR has defended and is defending, irrespective of which side possesses the advantage in the actual correlation of forces, irrespective of whether or not the Soviet Union possesses the secret of the atomic weapon or the atomic weapon itself.

Proceeding from its principled position of defending peace, of strengthening the security of nations, from recognition of the incompatibility of utilization of the atomic weapon with membership in the United Nations, and from recognition of the fact that utilization of the atomic weapon contradicts the honor and conscience of nations, the Soviet Government has consistently over a number of years insisted, and insists now, on prohibition of the atomic weapon. It has urged and urges now immediate exclusion of this weapon of aggression and barbarism from national armaments.

The Soviet Government, despite its possession of the atomic weapon, adheres and intends to adhere hereafter, to its former position of urging unconditional prohibition of the employment of this weapon. The Soviet Government also maintains its former stand with regard to control over the atomic weapon, believing that such control will be necessary for checking on fulfillment of the decision on the prohibition of production of the atomic weapon.

Proceeding from this principled stand, the Soviet Government as long as two years ago submitted a proposal on the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the atomic weapon and a convention on the establishment of strict international control. These proposals came up against the opposition of the majority of this Committee. But this will not deter us, the people of the Soviet Union, from a further irreconcilable fight for these proposals, which really bring salvation to humanity from the threat of a new monstrous, inhuman, atomic war.

Victim of Trotskyist Assassin

Kirov, Bolshevik, Fighter and Builder, Is Revered across Soviet Land

WORKING people of the USSR from the Baltic to the Pacific, from the Arctic to the Black Sea, have given their cities and towns the name of Kirov: Kirov in Smolensk Region; Kirovabad in Azerbaijan; Kirovakan in Armenia; Kirovograd in the Ukraine; Kirovsk in Turkmenia; Kirovskoe in Kirghizia; and many others.

The man thus loved and remembered is Sergei Mironovich Kirov. He was assassinated in his Leningrad office on December 1, 1934, by a gestapo agent, a member of the Trotsky-Zinoviev band.

Kirov was a Bolshevik, one of the leaders of the Revolution. His country bears, embodied in its very economic and social structure, monuments to Kirov's work and character.

The workers of Leningrad named their finest theater, the former Marinsky, for Kirov, but greater monuments are Leningrad's forward-surging machinery industry, the mines of the nearby Kola Peninsula, whole new industrial cities of the factory-dotted North, in the establishment of all of which Kirov played an important part.

The passengers on the ships which ply the Stalin Baltic-White Sea Canal remember that Kirov gave unflagging attention to the building of this canal which is tremendously important to the economy.

The oil workers of Baku at the other end of the country knew Kirov, and they remember that it was he who rallied them to reconstruct the gutted oil fields after the Civil War of 1918-1921, and he who directed the work of reconstruction.

The people of Transcaucasia recall him as the organizer there of the fight of the common people against the counterrevolution, against the White Guard armies, and as the successful leader of that fight. At the town of Vladikavkaz in the North Caucasus, old residents remember Kirov, the local journalist, who was elected by the working people of the area to represent them at the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets, which proclaimed Soviet power throughout the land. They recall how he returned, fired by the great events of the times, to lead the Bolsheviks of the North Caucasus, to set up organs of the Soviet Government, and, when the White Guard armies came, to distinguish himself as a military leader, and particularly as the commander of the defense of Astrakhan at the mouth of the Volga.



KIROV. A photograph showing Kirov in a characteristic speaking attitude.

Veteran railway workers of Tomsk in Siberia remember him too. Here, in 1904, still in his teens, he joined the Bolshevik Party, and here he was active in the Revolution of 1905. Despite his youth, he was even at that time a brilliant speaker, a clear exponent of Marxism, who had great popularity among the working people.

Who, then, was this man of such diverse talents, who mastered the problems of war and of a new and complex economy with equal success, who spoke with such fire, and who inspired such confidence in the people?

He was the son of a poor working man and was born in the small northern Russian town of Urzhum on March 27, 1886. Both his father and mother died while he was still a small child, and he was brought up in an orphanage.

Despite the brilliance of his mind, which was apparent even in childhood, he was able to secure only a secondary technical education, and that by the most rigorous self-denial, hard work, and economy. Often while a student he had insufficient food, and seldom could he allow himself the luxury of a

meal at the students' inexpensive dining hall.

While still a youth, after finishing school, he met exiled revolutionaries in Siberia, where he was then living, read the writings of Lenin, and joined the struggle of the people against tsarism.

He was often imprisoned and several times exiled, as were all active revolutionaries. But to him, with his steel will and flashing intellect, all places where there were working people were fields for teaching and learning; and even the prisons were such places. He led workers' study circles in the bare common cells of the jails; he learned from the men imprisoned. Once, held in solitary confinement for a year and a half, he used the time for serious self-education.

His faith in the people's power, in the revolution, was unbreakable. Wherever he lived and worked, he imparted this faith in their own strength to the working people with whom he associated, both before the October Revolution and after it, during the difficult days of the counterrevolution and during the work of building the foundations of socialism.

He had the ability, characteristic of the Bolshevik leaders, of unerringly selecting in his day-to-day work the vital details, the key tasks which would most surely result in the achievement of the long-range project of establishing and consolidating the workers' power. This talent for practical analysis explains his great success in such diverse activities as the military drive against the White Guard armies in the Caucasus, and the expansion of the machine-building industry of Leningrad.

He went to Leningrad in 1926 when the USSR embarked on a program of converting from an agricultural to an industrial country capable of producing the machines for its own industry.

He was placed in charge of the work of the further industrialization of the northern city, which was already Russia's most important center of the machine industry.

Under his leadership, as the months and years went by, hundreds of new factories were built; engineering and chemical manufacture assumed new proportions; and electric power stations were built in the region surrounding Leningrad. The exploitation of the rich mineral resources of the Kola Peninsula began.

One of the remarkable achievements of the early Five-Year Plans was the industrialization of the northern part of the country. This industrialization, which saw not only the rise of new factories but of whole industrial towns and settlements in former non-industrial areas, owes much to Kirov's initiative and guidance.

During this great period when the released energy and initiative of the people began the building of the first socialist state, Kirov's vitality and enthusiasm infused hundreds of thousands of workers with a sense of the grandeur of their tasks.

Kirov's love of life, his zest for work, were tremendous.

"Our successes are immense, indeed," he said in 1934. "To put it in plain human language, one would like to live on and on."

A few months later the assassin's bullet ended his life and his work. This crime, revealed in the subsequent investigation and trial as the opening act of a terroristic plot to murder the leaders of the Revolution, was part of a plan to do by stealthy assassination what the counterrevolution had failed to do by open warfare—to restore capitalism in the USSR.

The forces which murdered Kirov still operate today, seeking to cancel history wherever the workers gain power. Trotsky, Zinoviev, Bukharin, Tito, Rajk—the list is long of the venal instruments of reaction who, burrowing into the workers' movements, try to destroy them by any means. But now, as then, their plots are doomed to failure and they, themselves, must suffer retribution at the hands of the working people.

Another Tito Spy Ousted

Following is the text of a note sent on November 16 by the Foreign Ministry of the USSR to the Yugoslav Embassy in Moscow:

THE Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR has been authorized by the Soviet Government to inform the Government of Yugoslavia of the following:

The Ministry has at its disposal trustworthy data testifying to the fact that the Chargé d'Affaires of the Yugoslav Embassy, Lazo Latinovic, is abusing his official status in Moscow by engaging in espionage and subversive activity against the Soviet Union.

On the basis of the aforesaid, the Ministry deems it necessary to inform the Yugoslav Government that the further presence of Lazo Latinovic as diplomatic representative of Yugoslavia in the USSR is impossible.

Tito Sells Refugee Children

A recent issue of the Soviet topical weekly "New Times" said:

WORRIED about the situation in Yugoslavia and Greece, the British and American patrons of the cliques that rule these countries against the interests of their people are now working to contrive a Belgrade-Athens fascist-police "axis."

The New York correspondent of the Athens *Embros* reports that in the lobbies of the General Assembly "serious efforts are being made to bring about firmer economic and diplomatic relations between Greece and Yugoslavia." This, as a matter of fact, was the whole purpose of the celebrated "conciliation" team for Greece, formed by the Anglo-American majority in the General Assembly's Political Committee.

A "basis" of agreement between the King of Greece and Tito has already been found: the Yugoslav Gestapo-ites are prepared to deliver to the royalist-fascist authorities the children of Greek patriots who took refuge in Yugoslavia from the X-bands and other fascist cutthroats, who do not spare even children.

The Athens Government, for its part, is prepared to recognize Tito's right to a free zone in the port of Salonika, and also to restore traffic on the branch railway line connecting Yugoslavia with this port.

These terms for a Greco-Yugoslav compact were revealed by Tsaldaris when interviewed by the New York press. . . .

Fadeyev Says Tito's Masquerade Fools Some Honest Folk

INTERNATIONAL differences can be settled without war, says the famous Soviet writer, Alexander Fadeyev, USSR member on the continuing committee of the World Peace Congress.

"The two systems, the systems of capitalism and socialism, can co-exist peacefully and compete with each other," he told the committee at its recent meeting in Rome. "The partisans of peace are stronger than the warmongers."

In his speech, Fadeyev contrasted the position of the democratic Yugoslav people with that of the ruling clique in that country who have become mere agents of the incendiaries of war.

While sharply critical of the Tito Government and Tito himself, Fadeyev made a particular point of separating the present Yugoslav regime and Tito from the Yugoslav people—from the workers and peasants who are now being victimized by the Titoites.

"Who can doubt that in Yugoslavia herself, and among her finest men and women who have been forced to emigrate because of the Gestapo methods of the ruling clique—who can doubt that there are real forces of the Yugoslav people standing for peace?" asked Fadeyev.

"The World Peace Congress supports these forces and extends to them the helping hand of friendship.

"It is said that in some countries there are still to be found honest people who do not understand that Tito and his entire gang are the paid agents of the warmongers.

"Well, perhaps we cannot be surprised at that.

"In the first place, Tito, like many another stoolpigeon, has for a long time worn a disguise, and still wears it in order to take in honest people. He is not the first fascist to have chattered about socialism.

"Secondly, the entire press of Western Europe and America has taken Tito and the Titoites under its wing, and this also contributes to deluding honest people, who still believe what they read in newspapers controlled by the warmongers or serving them.

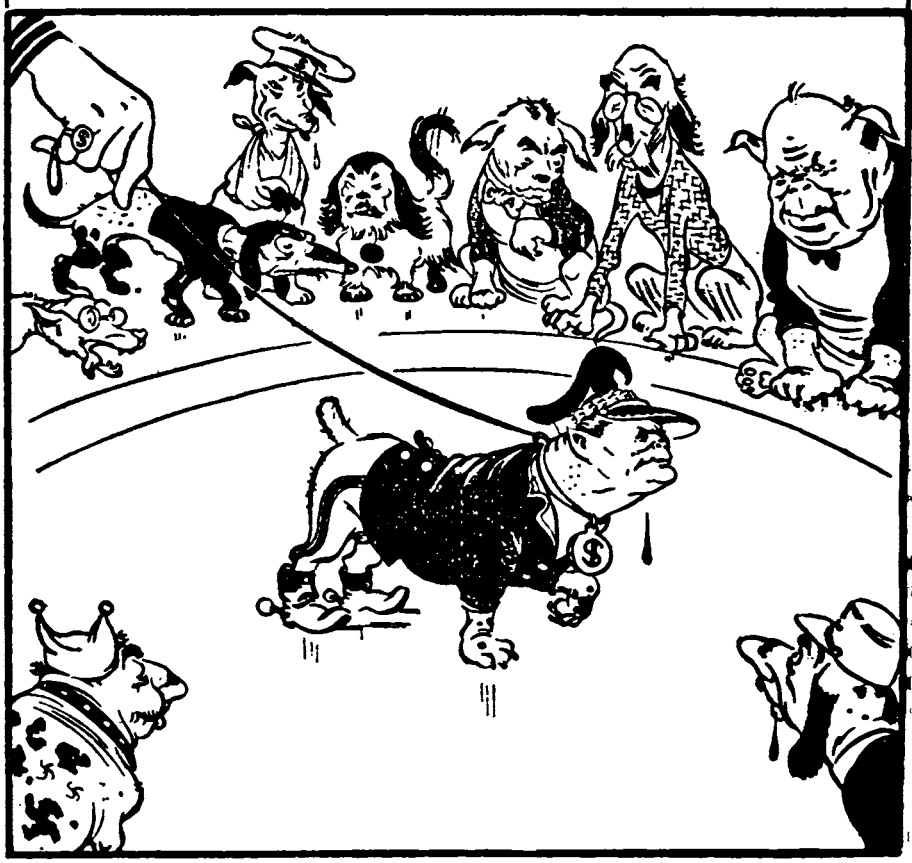
"It is undoubtedly our task in the peace movement to explain to all honest people that Tito is a hired agent of American imperialism, whose hands are already stained with the blood of the Greek people, as well as of his own people.

"Tito is a puppet of American imperialism, who carries out subversive work in countries adjacent to Yugoslavia in his master's interests.

"This is why we Soviet delegates at the Peace Committee support the perfectly just decision taken last October to break relations with the Yugoslav National Committee, which conducts a policy of war under cover of talk about defending peace.

"We also support the Committee's decision not to let the present Yugoslav representatives attend our present meeting. And we support the proposals of many national peace committees that these Titoist representatives should be expelled from the committee of the World Peace Congress."

At the International Dog Show



—V. Fomechev in "Komsomolskaya Pravda"

"The Tito—A Prizewinner in the Toy Class"

Tito's Group Is Expelled

World Women's Federation Will Press Wide Fight for Peace

THE Council of the Women's International Democratic Federation met in Moscow from November 17 to 22 with delegates present from many countries, including the United States.

Izvestia, in an editorial on November 24 on the results of the meeting, said:

"The session held in Moscow from November 17 to 22 was a new and striking index of the increased activity of the forces of peace and their further rallying around the Soviet Union. The extension and intensification of the struggle for peace was the main problem discussed by the Council of the Federation. The speeches of the representatives of different countries showed that women's democratic organizations constitute a militant detachment of the anti-imperialist camp.

"In France women actively fought against the Atlantic Pact, exposing it as an instrument of war. In Scandanavia women initiated the fight against the Atlantic Pact. The Union of Italian Women, which has a membership of more than 1,000,000, is taking an active part in the broad, popular movement for peace, against the subordination of national life to the interests of the American claimants to world domination.

"The Union of Greek Women is playing a big part in the liberation struggle of the democratic forces of the Greek people against the interventionists and domestic reaction. The Union of Democratic Women in Germany has more than 300,000 members. The British and American sections of the Women's International Democratic Federation are becoming more active in the struggle against the danger of a new war, which is highly significant because the main hotbed for preparing a new war is now in the United States and Britain.



SPEAKS FOR SPAIN. Dolores Ibarruri, "La Pasionaria," at the meeting.



AMERICAN DELEGATES. In the foreground, left to right, Ada Jackson, Pearl Laws, Eslanda (Mrs. Paul) Robeson.

"The Democratic Federation of Women of China is a big force playing an important part in building the new free life of the great Chinese people. Women's democratic unions in the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe, together with all working people, are taking part in socialist construction. By their efforts in different fields of economic, cultural and state building the women of the democratic States are making a great contribution to the common cause of peace, democracy, and socialism.

"The Women's International Democratic Federation at the session of its Council in Moscow set the militant task: to develop a mass campaign for immediate reduction of armaments, the prohibition of the atomic weapon, and the signing of a peace pact by the five Powers. This will be a big contribution by women in the all-out struggle for peace, for the further consolidation of all democratic forces. The camp of peace opposes its clear-cut program to the war hysteria which is whipped up in every way by the imperialists, and it confidently marches ahead to the victory of the cause of peace inspired by the great example and the wise Stalinist foreign policy of the USSR.

"Soviet women take pride in their great country and its leading role in the mighty anti-imperialist camp. Women of the Soviet Union are in the front ranks of the international women's democratic movement in the struggle for peace."

THE editorial board of the magazine *Soviet Woman* held a press conference on November 22 in the Moscow House of Journalists following the meeting of the Council of the Women's International Democratic Federation. Delegates of the session



FROM FRANCE. Marie Claude Vaillant-Couturier speaks.

attended along with representatives of the Soviet and foreign press.

The press conference was opened by the Chief Editor of *Soviet Woman*, M. D. Ovsyannikova. A statement of the results of the session just ended was made by the General Secretary of the International Federation, Mme. Marie Claude Vaillant-Couturier.

"In the decisions adopted," said Mme. Vaillant-Couturier, "the session has called on the women of the whole world to extend and intensify the struggle for peace by means of energetic participation in the mass campaigns conducted by the Permanent Committee of the World Congress of Supporters of Peace. The aim of these campaigns is to put an end to the wars in Greece, Viet Nam, Indonesia and Malaya: to fight for immediate reduction of armaments, the prohibition of the atomic bomb, and the signing of a pact of peace between the big Powers."

Mme. Vaillant-Couturier announced that the Council had unanimously approved the decision of the Executive Committee to expel from the leading organs of the Federation the present leaders of the Yugoslav Women's Front in order to bring into these organs those Yugoslav women who remained loyal to the camp of peace and democracy.

Mme. Vaillant-Couturier expressed gratitude to the Government of the USSR which made it possible to convene the session in Moscow, the capital of the Soviet State—the untiring fighter for peace througout the world.

Soviet and foreign correspondents freely asked questions of the delegates on various actions taken at the meeting of the council, and this period took up



CHINESE DELEGATE. Mrs. Sui Guan-pin from the new China.

a considerable time. The correspondents were particularly interested in the contact the Women's International Federation has with other international democratic organizations on the forthcoming conference of Women of Asia, on the struggle of the WIDF for economic equality of men and women, on the fate of the children in the Western Zones of Germany, etc.

Marie Claude Vaillant-Couturier, Elizabeth Millard (USA), Doris Nilsen (Canada), Guilietta Fibby (Italy), Muriel Draper (USA) and Jeannette Vermeersch (France) replied to questions.

Answering a question on the struggle for the establishment of equal pay for equal work for men and women, Mrs. Millard declared that the Federation was acting on this question in contact with the World Federation of Trade-Unions. The Federation had addressed a corresponding proposal to the United Nations Social and Economic Council, which, however, had not discussed it and had passed it on to the International Labor Office. In its turn, the ILO had refused to discuss this question now and had adjourned it to next year. "Our Federation," Mrs. Millard concluded, "will continue to insist that this question be discussed and decided."

Other members of the American group included Eslanda Robeson, Pearl Laws and Ada Jackson.



SOVIET DELEGATES. Representatives of the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee Petrova, Gagarina, and Gurina.

Medical and Health Care in USSR Blankets Entire Nation

By I. Smirnov
Editor-in-Chief of the magazine "Soviet Health Protection"

THE principles of Soviet health protection, which were elaborated long before the October Socialist Revolution by the great founders of the Soviet State, Lenin and Stalin, are formulated with exactitude and infinite clarity in the program of the Communist Party.

The program states that the activity of the Party in the field of public health protection is based on carrying out extensive sanitary and health measures to prevent the development of disease. In this connection the program of the Communist Party provides for the solution, in the shortest time possible, of such problems as assuring the entire population free, individual medical and medicinal aid, and the determined realization of such wide-scale sanitary measures as the improvement of health conditions in communities, the organization of public eating places on a scientific and hygienic basis, and the adoption of measures to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

Soviet health protection during the entire course of its development has steadfastly held to these principles.

The rise in the material and cultural level of the Soviet people, the enormous state expenditures on health protection, the instillation at industrial enterprises and in agriculture of compulsory sanitary-technical and sanitary-hygienic norms and rules, the selfless labor in the service of the people of a tremendous army of medical workers which is growing from year to year—all this has led to unprecedented achievements in Soviet health protection.

In the Soviet Union the sick rate and the death rate have dropped sharply, there has been a significant increase in the length of life of the average person, and the physical development of the Soviet people has definitely improved.

Soviet health protection has a vast network of medical and hygienic institutions at its disposal. The majority were established during the years of the Stalin Five-Year Plans. The number of hospital beds in the cities alone has increased more than seven times over compared with 1913. The number of beds in rural communities is five times greater.



FARM HOSPITAL. Maternity home of a farm in Kiev Region, rebuilt since the war.



CITY HOSPITAL. A district polyclinic building in Moscow.

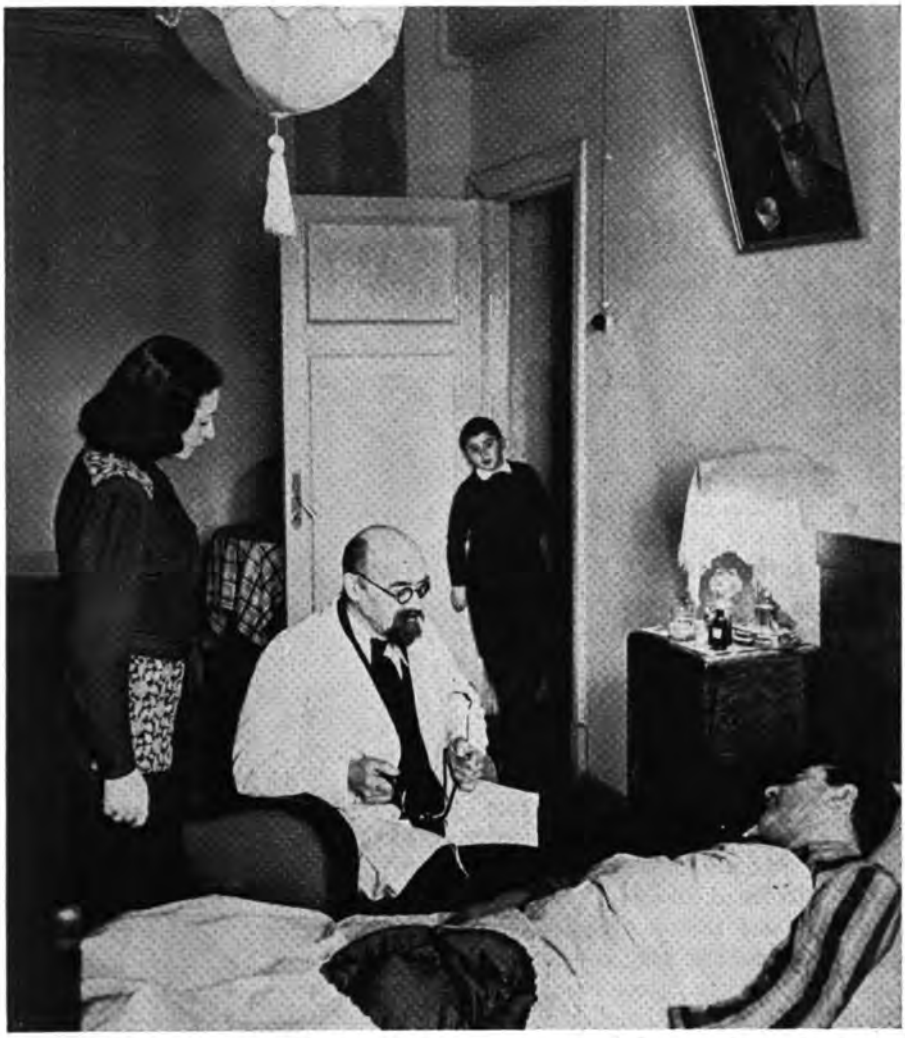
Medical aid other than in hospitals has seen a similar growth in the USSR. A vast network of specialized institutions has been set up, the like of which was unknown in tsarist Russia. Maternity and child welfare centers, and dispensaries and stations to handle cases of tumor, tuberculosis, and other diseases are now functioning in every town and in many rural communities of the Soviet country. In January, 1941 the rural districts of the Soviet Union alone had more than 250,000 maternity and child welfare centers, and thousands of sanitation centers and stations to combat epidemics and malaria.

The medical institutions both in town and village are always kept sup-

Varied Me
Offered in

Free medical care is univer available in varied forms accordi are special hospitals and sanato institutions for general treatme private calls to the home.

A few of the various servi on these pages.



HOUSE CALL. A physician from a Moscow polyclinic examines a patient at his home.



OVERNIGHT SANATORIUM. Workers w minor ills are treated here in cases not quiring absence from the job.



MATERNITY WARD. A mother and her newborn child with a visitor in a Ukrainian hospital. Excellent obstetric care is available everywhere.

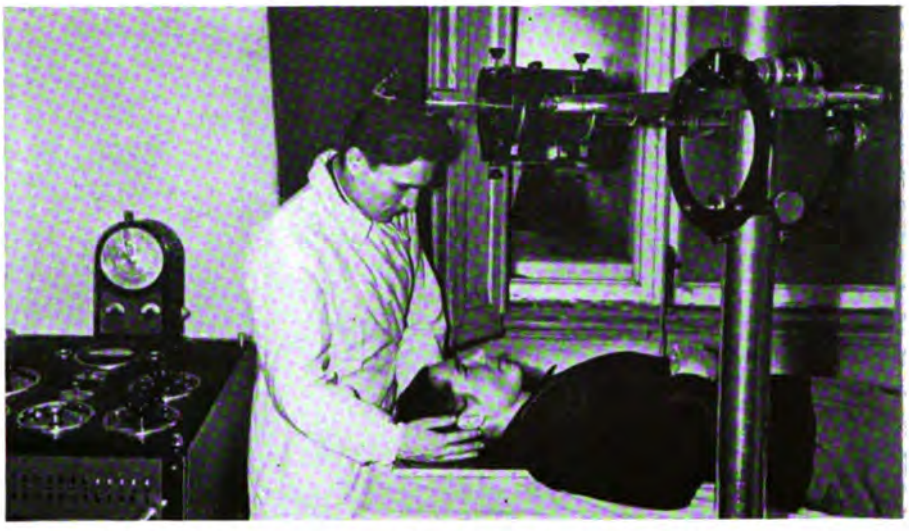


OPERATING ROOM. Estonian medical

Services
iet Union

fered Soviet citizens and it is
e needs of the patient. There
any clinics, maternity homes,
ll as physicians available for

illustrated in the photographs



X-RAY LABORATORY. Technician M. Lichagin prepares a patient for an X-ray photograph in a district polyclinic in Moscow.



PITAL LABORATORY. Technicians in the
onal hospital in Oirot Tura make the
ous analyses ordered by the doctors.



CHILDREN'S SANATORIUM. Institutions like this are part of the pediatric service offered to all.



atch an operation in the State University
u.



MEDICAL REPORT. A doctor in a miners' sanatorium in the Crimea discusses the patient's case with him.



SPECIAL TREATMENT. No charge is made for specialized medical care. An inhaler room in a Moscow clinic.

plied with the latest equipment for diagnosis, with X-ray and other physiotherapeutic apparatus. The network of child hygienic institutions has attained unprecedented size. In 1941, for example, there were more than 560,000 places in nurseries in the cities, and over 300,000 in the villages. What are known as seasonal collective farm nurseries for children of collective farmers busy in the fields had accommodations for 4,000,000 children.

During the years of the Second World War, despite the exceptional difficulty of the war period, Soviet health protection did not decrease the number of its institutions. On the contrary, the number of medical institutions continued to grow.

The amount assigned by the budget for health protection is growing from year to year and in 1949 amounts to more than 24,000,000,000 rubles.

Soviet health protection is so organized as to make medical aid available to all and to assure its high quality.

In each city district there is a network of medical and hygienic institutions which serve the inhabitants of that district. The district is divided into so-called medical sectors. The inhabitants of each sector are under the constant care of a central medical-hygienic institution, a hospital combined with a clinic. As a rule, each such hospital has various departments and also a big clinic with consulting rooms for all types of disease. The work of these sectors is conducted, under the guidance of professors and qualified specialists, by a therapeutist who receives patients in the clinic, visits them at home, and treats them in the hospital.

Highly qualified doctors and professors of different specialties receive patients in the clinic and at the same time supervise the work of their hospital department.

The sector doctor registers all the adult population of his sector, studies the condition of the chronically ill, and gets to know the living conditions of the inhabitants of his sector. When necessary the sector doctor makes wide use of X-ray methods of examination, laboratory analyses, and consultations with medical specialists. The sector doctor is helped in his work by the sector nurse.

By having a small number of permanently attached people under his care and knowing the living conditions of his patients, the sector doctor is enabled to carry on effective preventive work. The doctor and nurse conduct educational work in hygiene among the population and keep an eye on the sanitary conditions in houses and apartments.

If he becomes ill the resident of the sector goes to the clinic, where he is treated by his sector doctor. All the necessary steps toward a diagnosis are made for him without cost, no matter how intricate they may be. The sector doctor calls in a specialist for consultation if one is needed. Whenever necessary the patient is put in the hospital which serves his sector. After he recovers he remains under the observation of his sector doctor, a therapeutist, for a long period of time.

When the patient is unable to come to the clinic himself he may telephone for the doctor. As a rule he is visited at home by his sector doctor, who may call in other specialists to see the patient at home. In cases demanding immediate medical aid the patient calls the doctor on duty at the clinic.

When the patient does not require hospitalization he is treated at home by his sector doctor. In such cases all the medical services he requires are performed by the sector nurse at his home.

It should be stressed once more that all these services are available free of charge and that they are provided by the State.

Thus we see that in the Soviet Union the problem of assuring the inhabitants of the cities medical aid is



PHYSIOTHERAPY. About 270 treatments are given daily in this Moscow polyclinic.

solved by the institution of the sector doctor, who is the family doctor for each family in his sector.

The same principle is applied to medical service for children in the towns of the Soviet Union. The sector pediatrician has all the children in his district under observation, looks after the sick children who are in need of one or another type of treatment, and checks up on the development of the children.

In the large cities, which have medical institutes or medical research institutions, the professors and scientific workers in these institutions take an active part in organizing medical aid and in treating the population of the city.

In pre-revolutionary Russia medical service for the rural population was always a big problem. The tsarist autocracy could not, nor did it endeavor even partially to solve this problem. Only under the conditions of the Soviet State did health protection of the rural population become an important state aim. The problem of making medical aid available to the rural population in the USSR has been solved by organizing a vast network of medical institutions in the countryside. It is sufficient to say that in the USSR there is no longer a single village Soviet on whose territory a village hospital does not function. The rural districts of the Soviet Union have more than 50,000 obstetrical stations and 15,000 rural medical stations. Thousands of doctors and other medical personnel watch over the health of the rural population of the USSR. Whereas before the Revolution only every tenth patient was able to obtain medical aid, and then not always, at the present time every rural inhabitant of the Soviet country, no matter where he lives, is assured medical aid at all times.

In recent years health protection organs have been carrying on tremendous work to bring specialized medical aid to the village district centers. Each rural district center in the USSR has, at the present time, a hospital with special departments, dispensary reception hours, and qualified doctors who are specialists in surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, therapeutics, tuberculosis, and children's diseases. Each district center has a doctor who is a hygienist.



PHARMACY. This drugstore of a clinic for scientists fills 40,000 prescriptions per year. Similar pharmacies are attached to other clinics.

There is a type of medical aid widespread in the Soviet Union which calls for mention. This is the aid rendered by the medical-aviation stations.

Each regional center in the country has a medical-aviation station staffed by special doctors who render medical aid to remote rural communities.

In cases where the rural doctor for one reason or another cannot render the required assistance, chiefly surgical or obstetrical, or when highly-qualified aid or additional equipment is required, the rural doctor telephones or telegraphs for the medical plane, which immediately brings a specialist to the spot. Tens of thousands of patients have been rendered immediate surgical assistance in this manner. A great quantity of medicines and plasma have been taken to remote districts of the USSR by these medical planes to save human lives.

Sanatoriums and resorts play an important part in the system of public health protection in the USSR. The Great October Socialist Revolution placed at the disposal of the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia all the resorts and sanatoriums in the country, which before the Revolution had been available only to capitalists and landlords. The Soviet State has expended enormous sums to build sanatoriums and resort facilities. As a result there has been an unprecedented growth in the number of resorts and sanatoriums in the USSR. In 1940 the network of sanatoriums and resorts in the USSR was the largest in the world. The country has 225,000 sanatorium beds and room for 187,000 patients in rest homes. The number of patients taking treatment and vacationing at sanatoriums and rest homes in 1940 reached the record figure of 4,000,000. After the end of the Second World War the Government restored the sanatoriums and resort facilities wrecked by the fascist invaders in an exceptionally short space of time. At the present time the number of places available in sanatoriums and at resorts is higher than before the war.

Soviet medicine continues to strive for new successes in safeguarding the health of millions of citizens of the land of socialism. Thousands of clinics, hospitals, laboratories and research institutions, and an army of medical workers and scientists a million strong are working to create the finest possible conditions for life, labor, and rest for the builders of the most progressive society in the world, the communist society.

Industrial, Farm Output Up

Socialist Power in Western Ukraine Makes Economy Prosper

By Sidor Kovpak
Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR

On November 1, the Ukrainian people celebrated a great landmark in their history—the 10th anniversary of the reunion of the Western Ukraine with the rest of the country and the subsequent rejoining of the other Ukrainian lands with the Ukrainian Republic.

The lands of the Ukrainian people spread from the Danube and the Transcarpathian valleys to the Donets steppes. The great banner of the socialist homeland, symbol of true freedom and fraternal friendship among peoples, now waves over all the towns and villages of the Soviet Ukraine. For the first time in history the boundaries of the Ukrainian State take in all the Ukrainian lands.

The Ukrainian working people in the West-Ukrainian and Transcarpathian territories suffered under the oppressive yoke of foreign invaders until the beginning of the present decade. Social, political, economic and national oppression assumed extreme forms. The Austro-Hungarian feudal lords, the Polish landowners and the Romanian boyars considered as their colonies the Ukrainian lands they had seized. They rapaciously exploited the natural resources and artificially retarded industrial and agricultural development. The culture of the Ukrainian people was suppressed in every way, and the use of the Ukrainian language was forbidden. The overwhelming majority of the population remained illiterate.

The peoples of the severed Ukrainian lands, poverty-stricken and enslaved, looked with longing at the rich and independent life led by their brothers in the Soviet Ukraine, where mighty industry and vast collective farms, the property of the people, had developed during Soviet times.

In the period of the prewar Stalin Five-Year Plans gross output of the large industries alone of the Soviet Ukraine grew 10 times over as compared with industrial production before the Revolution. Coal output and pig iron and steel smelting increased three and one-half to four times, machine-building 50 times, and the production of electric power 24 times. The Lenin Hydroelectric Station on the Dnieper alone began to produce more electric power than was produced in all of pre-revolutionary Russia.



LVOV. A central square of the ancient city which is living a new life as part of the USSR.

Tens of thousands of tractors, harvester-combines and motor vehicles turned out by Soviet plants were working on the fields of the Ukraine. Land totaling 86,485,000 acres was secured to the collective farms for their use free of charge and in perpetuity. Modern agri-

cultural methods and the mechanization of agriculture resulted in a sharp rise in the crop yields of the collective farm and state farm fields.

In the years of Soviet power the Ukraine has become a land where there is no illiteracy. The culture of the Ukrainian people has blossomed. The most democratic constitution in the world, the Stalin Constitution, has guaranteed everyone the fundamental human rights of work, rest, education and maintenance in old age.

The working people in the western regions of the Ukraine, knowing of the victorious building of socialism in the USSR, of the tremendous growth in the material and cultural well-being of the Soviet people, repeatedly rose to fight against their enslavers for reunion with the united family of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Ten years ago the Soviet Army liberated the working people of the Western Ukraine and Western Byelorussia from horrible slavery. In October, 1939, the Western Ukraine became a part of the Ukrainian SSR, and in August, 1940, Northern Bukovina and the Ismail Region were united with the Soviet Ukraine. The reunion of the Ukrainian people was completed in 1945 when, under the terms of a treaty between the USSR and the friendly People's Democracy of Czechoslovakia, the Transcarpathian Ukraine was transferred to the Ukrainian SSR.

Thus did historical justice triumph. After centuries of severe trials the Ukrainian people gained their state unity.



POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE. At Lvov, it is a center for technical studies in the area.

THE united Soviet Ukraine has achieved great success in the postwar years.

The Government of the Soviet Union supplied the war-devastated Ukraine with many thousands of various machine tools, motor vehicles, tractors and harvester combines. Omsk Region alone sent the Ukrainian collective farms 60,000 head of cattle. Bashkiria sent them 18,000 sheep and 9,000 pigs.

Trainloads of machines, metals and building materials rolled into the Ukraine. Specialists and skilled workers came to the Ukraine to help.

The successes achieved in restoring the industrial power of the republic in three and one-half years are tremendous.

The restoration of the Donbas is proceeding at a rapid pace. Only six years have passed since the liberation of the Donbas, and how this rich section of the country has flourished and changed! Hundreds of mines have been rebuilt from ruins, and their mechanization and technical equipment are better than before the war. Through the heroic efforts of the workers of Krivoi Rog Region one of the largest centers of the iron ore industry in the south has been revived.

The republic now has more machine-building plants than before the war. The postwar years have seen the production of new and complicated ma-

About the Author . . .

Sidor Kovpak, Major General and twice Hero of the Soviet Union, is loved and honored by the Ukrainian people not only as an elected official of their Government, but as a leading liberator of the Ukrainian land from the German fascist invaders during the Second World War.



Kovpak commanded a Ukrainian guerrilla army whose feats became almost legendary. When the war began, Kovpak, then in his 50's and a veteran of the First World War and the Civil War of 1918-1920, was living quietly in the Ukraine. With a small group of friends, he entered the winter forest behind the enemy lines and, as others joined him, developed in time a large, well-organized detachment.

Maintaining contact with and aided by the regular Army, which sent arms and supplies by plane, Kovpak's guerrillas fought their way across more than 6,000 miles of the Ukraine, Byelorussia and Russia, wreaking the people's vengeance on the Nazi divisions, finally laying the groundwork for the forcing of the Dnieper and the liberation of Kiev.



AGRICULTURE. Collectivization of farms in the reunited areas proceeds swiftly.

chines such as diesel locomotives, high-pressure turbines and hoisting machinery for deep mines. The prewar level of output of automobiles, tractors, gang plows and drills has been surpassed. Once again the Ukraine has become a land of steel and coal, machinery and electricity.

The achievements of the Ukrainian people in collective farm construction are enormous. By last year 97 per cent of the prewar sown area had been reclaimed, and the grain yields exceeded those harvested before the war. Not only have all the prewar research institutes in the republic been restored, but new ones have been opened as well. Today there are 10 times more students in schools of higher learning and technical schools than before the October Revolution. The material well-being of the working people is steadily rising. Extensive housing construction is now under way. Towns destroyed by the war are coming back to life, and new, improved workers' settlements with fine houses, clubhouses and theaters are springing up.

The working people of the western regions of the Ukraine have made important strides forward in the reconstruction of the republic. During the postwar Five-Year Plan they have built or restored more than 2,500 large and medium-sized industrial enterprises. On the initiative of Stalin, one of the oldest towns in the Ukraine, the town of Lvov, is now being converted into a large industrial center. Textile mills have been established in Stanislav and the Drohobych Region. Agricultural machine-building is developing.

The peasantry of the western regions of the Ukraine, aware of the advantages of collective farming, are eagerly changing over to this method. More than 55 per cent of the peasant households in the western regions have united into collective farms. There are now 232 machine-and-tractor stations supplied with tractors, harvester-combines and other complicated modern farm machinery.

Extensive cultural development is going on in the western regions. Formerly, 70 per cent of the adult population here was illiterate. Today the western regions have thousands of schools, attended by 1,300,000 children. There are three universities and 22 specialized institutes, 16 theaters, hundreds of Houses of Culture and thousands of rural clubhouses and libraries. All these have come into being since the establishment of Soviet power.

The enormous achievements of the working people in the western regions of the Ukraine during the past 10 years are brilliant proof of the great advantages of the Soviet socialist system.



CO-OPERATIVE. Ukrainian artisans have organized into artels.

The Soviet Ukraine, an integral and component part of the great and powerful Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, makes itself felt on the world scene. The Ukrainian people are firmly and steadfastly defending the cause of peace throughout the world together with all freedom-loving peoples.



CULTURE FLOURISHES. A music school for gifted children, opened at Mukachevo in the western part of the Ukraine.

Socialism Ended Mass Joblessness For Western Byelorussians

By Alexandra Zakharova

Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic

TEN years ago, on November 2, 1939, an event of outstanding historical significance took place in the life of the Byelorussian people—their reunion into a single Byelorussian Soviet Socialist State.

An act of supreme injustice was committed against Byelorussia in 1920. Acting at the bidding and with the aid of American, British and French imperialists, the former reactionary Polish Government, contrary to the will of the Polish people, wrested from the young Soviet State a substantial part of ancient Byelorussian territory. And thus under the Riga Peace Treaty Byelorussia was artificially divided into two parts.

Henceforth the lives of the toiling Byelorussians proceeded along sharply different lines. Eastern Byelorussia, which remained in the family of fraternal Soviet republics, rapidly advanced along the path to socialism and from a formerly backward frontier province of tsarist Russia developed into a flourishing industrial and collective-farm republic. An altogether different fate befell the Byelorussians who found themselves under the rule of Polish landlords and capitalists. The former bourgeois government of Poland regarded as its colony the western regions of Byelorussia which it had seized, and made them an object of the most brutal exploitation and national oppression. Western Byelorussia was doomed to infinite economic and cultural backwardness. The reactionary Polish Government not only neglected to develop industry in the regions inhabited by Byelorussians, but closed down even those industrial enterprises which existed. Local natural wealth was rapaciously sapped. The urban population endured untold privations, the workers suffered from unemployment. In 1938, for instance, there were in Western Byelorussia more than 400,000 unemployed persons.



INDUSTRY. In peace as in war, Vera Bozhevich, a former partisan fighter, works for the good of her country.

Nor was the situation of the working people of the West Byelorussian countryside any better. The source of the peasant's livelihood—the land—belonged to the landlords and kulaks. Six thousand landlords in Western Byelorussia held 50 per cent of all the land, while 45 per cent of the peasants had practically no land and were forced to work as farm laborers.

The population in these regions was deprived of education and cultural institutions. Striving to assimilate the Byelorussian population, the pro-fascist Polish Government prohibited the instruction of the Byelorussians in their native language. Byelorussian schools were closed down, books in the Byelorussian language were not published. Consequently the majority of the population of Western Byelorussia was illiterate. In the countryside up to 75 per cent of the peasants could not read and write.

The brutal social and national oppression of the working people of Western Byelorussia dragged on for nearly 20 years. During all these years the people looked hopefully to the East. Though forcibly severed from their country, the Byelorussians knew of the victorious construction of socialism in the USSR, of the tremendous advancement of the material well-being and cultural development of the Soviet people, and they heroically fought against their oppressors for reunion with the close-knit family of fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union.

The great historical injustice which had been imposed upon the young Soviet State and the Byelorussian people by the imperialists in 1920 was brought to an end in 1939. When the peoples of Western Byelorussia and the Western Ukraine were threatened with en-



REBUILDING. Minsk, the Byelorussian capital, was all but demolished by the Nazis. Reconstruction in progress.

slavement by Nazi Germany, the Soviet Union extended its hand of fraternal assistance and took them under its protection.

The working people of Western Byelorussia greeted their liberator—the Soviet Army—with great enthusiasm. The People's Assembly of Western Byelorussia met on October 28 to 30, 1939. Expressing the will of the working people, it proclaimed Soviet power on the territory of Western Byelorussia and asked admission of Western Byelorussia into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and its reunion with the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. This petition was granted by the Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on November 2, 1939.

Thus was realized the cherished dream of the Byelorussian people, the dream of reunion of all Byelorussian territory into one single state.

The 10-year period which the working people of the western regions of Byelorussia have traversed side by side with all the peoples of the Soviet Union is a most vivid testimony to the immense material and cultural advantages that the Soviet socialist system offers to the people.

During the very first days of reunion of the western regions with the eastern, Soviet power gave the toiling peasants about 1,235,500 acres of land confiscated from the exploiters. Thousands of families of farm laborers and poor peasants were provided with livestock and agricultural implements. For the first time in two decades, the toiling peasantry in these regions received the opportunity to work freely on their land and reap the fruits of their labor.

The peasants of the western regions, seeing the experience of their eastern neighbors, have become fully convinced that the best way to a happy, prosperous and cultural life lies through collective farming. This has also been clearly proved by the experience of the first collective farms in the western regions. Today there are already 3,000 collective farms in this region and their number is growing with every day.

With the aid of the State and the state-created machine-and-tractor stations, the young collective farms are from year to year raising the crop yields of their fields, are increasing their livestock herds and are effectively developing auxiliary lines in their collective undertakings. With the growth of the collective farms' wealth the personal income of the collective farmers also steadily advances. The income of each family, conscientiously working on its collective farm, is today several times higher than the income formerly achieved in the individual peasant farmholds.

Thus the retardation in the development of agriculture in the western regions as compared with the eastern regions is being overcome, and the contrast which existed between them in the first years after reunion is being obliterated.

Great changes have also taken place in the past 10 years in the industrial development of these formerly backward regions. Not only have all industrial enterprises which existed before the Second World War been fully rehabilitated in the western regions of our republic, but dozens of new factor-



RURAL CLUB. Culture burgeons in the once-illiterate countryside. A reading room in Kaikov village.

ies, plants, and power stations have been built.

In accordance with the Stalin Five-Year Plan, a large fine-woolen mill has been built in Grodno; the construction of a large sugar factory is nearing completion in the Brest Region. The cities of Baranovichi, Molodechno, Brest, Grodno, Lida and others have been enriched by new agricultural-machinery manufacturing works, shoe factories, meat packing plants, canning factories, brick kilns, electric power stations and other enterprises.

Unemployment has long disappeared. Every man and woman has found fruitful application for all efforts and capabilities.

Since the advent of Soviet power a genuine cultural revolution has been effected in the western regions of Byelorussia. Their cities and villages have in a brief time been covered with a dense network of schools. Today there are 4,226 schools in which 505,000 children are being taught in their native language. Here, as throughout the entire Soviet Union, there is free, minimum seven-year schooling available to everyone. The overwhelming majority of the adult population has overcome its illiteracy. Tens of thousands of persons who formerly had no access to education have now finished evening courses.

Institutions of higher learning have been opened at the regional centers. Thousands of youths and girls from among the local population are being trained in five teachers' colleges and one pedagogical institute. Many young men and women of Western Byelorussian workers', peasants' and intellectuals' families are attending higher educational institutions in Byelorussia as well as in Moscow and Leningrad.

Thanks to the concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government the cultural life of the working folk has blossomed. In the western regions local and district newspapers are published; five drama theaters have been opened; and more than 100 cinemas, 178 rural Houses of Culture, hundreds of clubs and reading cottages, 1,732 Red Corners,* and six museums, have been established.



URBAN CLUB. The rebuilt Officers' Club in Minsk.

Cultural and educational institutions serve hundreds of thousands of people. In the theaters, clubs and reading cottages dramatic performances are staged and motion pictures are shown, amateur art concerts are given, and lectures are read on political and scientific subjects. Some 40,000 peasants, workers and local intellectuals take part in the numerous amateur art circles alone.

Books have become a daily necessity of the working people. Where a library was a great rarity 20 years ago, there today have been opened five regional, five city, 73 district, and 1,126 village libraries offering a total of more than 1,500,000 volumes. The libraries are free to everybody.

The great majority of the population in the western regions was formerly devoid of any normal medical aid. Only well-to-do people could afford private doctors. The mortality rate among the working people was high in the cities, and especially great in the villages. Today more than 100 state hospitals and an extensive network of polyclinics, rural medical centers, maternity hospitals, creches and other medical service institutions have been opened here. Medical aid is free. Thousands of working people have the opportunity to spend their vacations and receive treatment at Byelorussian health resorts as well as at such wonderful health building centers of the Soviet Union as Sochi, Kislovodsk, the Crimea, and the Riga seashore. Accommodations at these health resorts are extended to the working people free of charge or at great reductions.

The Byelorussian people with great enthusiasm celebrated the 10th anniversary of their reunion into a single Byelorussian Soviet State. According to an established custom, the working people of Byelorussia marked this significant date with new achievements in all spheres of their economic and cultural development.

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* A room in a school, factory, or other enterprise, which contains literature, pictures and portraits of leading persons, used primarily for holding political meetings and discussions.

United with USSR in 1940

Moldavian Bessarabia Marks 9-Year Gain

By G. Toporkov

THE Moldavian people, who in October celebrated the 25th anniversary of their Soviet republic, like the Ukrainian and Byelorussian peoples constitute a united nation which for long years was artificially divided by the intrigues of foreign conquerors and domestic enemies of the people.

Moldavia was freed from a hated 300-year old Turkish rule in 1812 by the Russian Army led by Mikhail Kutuzov and, like the other peoples of the former tsarist empire, raised the banner of Soviet power in 1918.

The Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was formed on October 12, 1924, marking the beginning of Moldavian statehood.

But the Moldavian people had two destinies. Owing to the treachery of the Moldavian nationalists, the land lying between the Dniester and the Prut was torn from the Soviet State in 1918, and the Dniester divided Moldavia into two parts, the contrast between which soon became sharply apparent.

On the left bank of the Dniester flourished Soviet Moldavia with collective farm fields yielding bumper crops reaching two metric tons per hectare,* a republic that had quickly built up its own industry. On the right bank was Moldavian Bessarabia, a country miserable in its enslavement by Romanian boyars. The Bessarabians suffered incalculable hardships and disaster during the 22 years of boyar rule. More than 80 per cent of the Bessarabian Moldavians remained illiterate, the peasants dragged out a wretched existence, harvesting no more than six-tenths of a ton per hectare of grain on small, poorly fertilized and badly cultivated plots. The Romanian usurpers tried to erase from the memory of the people not only their national cultural heritage, but also everything Moldavia owed to Russian culture. They even obliterated the Rus-

* One hectare=2.471 acres.



ORPHAN. A child in a Kishinev children's home.



CONSTITUENTS' MEETING. F. D. Brovko, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian SSR, a former laborer, receives a group of constituents.

sian inscription on Pushkin's monument in Kishinev. People found listening to songs resounding from the left, Soviet bank of the Dniester were thrown into prison. The Moldavians fought bravely against the Romanian boyars. In 200 uprisings the Moldavian people sturdily strove for freedom.

Emancipation came from the Soviet people across the Dniester.

By an agreement between the Soviet and Romanian Governments, Bessarabia was rejoined to the Soviet Union on June 28, 1940. On August 2, 1940, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the historic decree on the establishments of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The dream of the Moldavian people had come true. With great enthusiasm the people as a whole set about building a happy socialist life for the new regions as well as the old.

After the victorious conclusion of the Second World War and with the assistance of the great Russian people and all the other peoples of the Soviet Union, the Moldavian people are successfully rehabilitating and developing the national economy and culture of the republic. More than 600 industrial enterprises have been restored or built anew. In 1948 the basic capital of industry was already double that of 1940. Moldavia's industry overfulfilled its yearly plans of the postwar Five-Year Plan. The 1948 plan in gross output was overfulfilled by 8.6 per cent, and the plan for the first six months of 1949 by 5.4 per cent.



IRRIGATION. Modern agricultural methods have been introduced on Moldavian farms.

Considerable successes were also achieved in agriculture. Thanks to the assistance of the Soviet Government all the machine-and-tractor stations were completely restored on the Moldavian lands before the war ended, and the collective farms received enormous loans to acquire cattle and to restore the economy.

Having become convinced of the advantages of the socialist collective farm system, the majority of the peasants united in collective farms.

Ninety-eight machine-and-tractor stations serve the republic's agriculture; 68 state farms have been established. The sown area has considerably increased as has also the crop yield of the collective farm fields. The working people of the Moldavian countryside enthusiastically reported to J. V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, that they had fulfilled the 1949 plan for grain deliveries ahead of schedule.

Soviet Moldavian culture and art developed on a high level. Functioning in the Moldavian SSR are some 2,000 schools, 37 technical schools and eight higher educational establishments including the Kishinev State University and a medical institute. The Moldavian branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and 14 scientific research institutions conduct scientific research. Moldavian literature and art are also developing successfully. Moldavian and Russian theaters and more than 1,500 clubs have been opened in the republic.

The resurgent Moldavian people, together with all the peoples of the Soviet Union are selflessly working to strengthen the might of their great socialist country even more.



SCIENCE. Doctors-to-be in a microbiological laboratory at Kishinev Medical Institute.

Successes Add Members

Soviet Trade-Unions Meet Congress' Decisions

By A. Dubovoi



AT THE CONGRESS. Trade-Union delegates at the all-USSR meeting.

FOR the past seven months the Soviet trade-unions have been conducting their work on the basis of the decisions of the Tenth Congress of Trade-Unions held in April.

The decisions of this extremely important Congress fall into three main categories: programs for improving production, for improving the living conditions of the workers, and for strengthening the cause of peace.

The Congress was held at a time when the Soviet people, who have successfully built a socialist society and who have now in the main repaired the ravages of the late war, are moving ahead to the construction of a communist economy which will function on the principle: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his need."

The establishment of such an economy of abundance presupposes a very high level of industrial production. The Soviet worker, therefore, strives to raise production as a direct means to a better life.

In this movement, led by the trade-unions, the workers participate with enthusiasm, and to those who succeed in raising production, the Soviet State awards its highest honors in token of the public significance of their achievement.

Following the Congress, general trade-union membership meetings were



IN A FACTORY. Young workers and apprentices at an Ivanovo textile mill discuss a project with Lyubov Zabelina (seated, center), chairman of the factory trade-union committee.

held for discussion of the resolutions at all factories and offices, and meetings of trade-union functionaries in cities and industrial districts were convened for the same purpose.

The concrete result of these discussions, so far as the production phase of the program was concerned, was a sweeping movement among the workers to accelerate the pre-schedule fulfillment of the program of the current Five-Year Plan. The Plan is scheduled for completion by the end of 1950, but actually has been moving considerably ahead of its schedules in all important fields of the economy.

Typical of the reaction of the workers to the discussion of the Congress' resolutions was that of the members of the Power Station Workers' Trade-Union. In this industry, more than 1,800 teams of workers pledged themselves to engage in socialist competition for higher productivity and for the more economical use of raw materials and fuel.

An individual pledge typical of many was that of the skilled steel worker Gusev of the Hammer and Sickle Iron and Steel Plant. He pledged, following the discussion, that he would increase his production of steel per square meter of furnace floor by 50 per cent over the existing standards and at the same time would effect a greater saving in the use of black mineral oil.



PRODUCTIVITY. Workers of the Paris Commune Shoe Factory are among those who have surpassed prewar levels.

Thousands of workers joined the movement for socialist competition, vying, worker with worker, team with team, department with department, factory with factory, to increase output and cut costs.

In this upsurge of production, many new leading workers have emerged, talented and ingenious experts in raising productivity. The trade-unions lend great impetus to their work by publicizing their methods, making their experience available to millions of workers who are thus enabled to increase their efficiency and production in turn. This development of creative initiative among the working people is a rule of Soviet life, for in a society where man works for himself, not for another's profit, he naturally strives to work as fruitfully as possible.

The remarkable growth of industrial output during the first nine months of 1949 bears witness to the success of the workers' efforts. The goals of the national economic plan for the first six months of the year were surpassed. During the second quarter of the year, gross industrial output stood 20 per cent higher than during the corresponding period of 1948. During the third quarter of the year, the gross output of industry was 17 per cent higher than during the third quarter of 1948.

The Congress laid considerable emphasis on the improvement of living and working conditions for factory workers and white-collar employees, and on the need for extending cultural services among the people.

The improvement of living and working conditions is provided for in the collective agreements between the trade-unions and the factory managements. Constant checks are made on the fulfillment of these agreements by trade-union functionaries, and by millions of trade-union members serving on volunteer committees for this work. Special quarterly membership meetings review the fulfillment of the terms of the agreements, as to both the improvement of conditions and the improvement of production.

The provision of new housing for the workers is specified in many of this year's agreements. Consequently, the construction of dwellings, as well as of workers' clubhouses, and of nurseries, kindergartens, and other institutions serving children, is widespread.

The trade-union factory committees throughout the country have appointed special control brigades of trade-union members to check on the fulfillment of construction schedules and the quality of construction wherever a factory or other enterprise is putting up workers' housing.

By the end of June, new housing with 3,089,000 square feet of floor



FOR PEACE. The trade-unions sponsored the recent All-USSR Conference for Peace. Delegates: Czechoslovak Health Minister Plohiar; A. Korneichuk, USSR; J. D'Arboussier, Africa; and A. Nesmeyanov, USSR.

space had been made available to workers in the metallurgical industry under the trade-union agreements. In Sverdlovsk Region, dwellings with floor space totaling 1,345,000 square feet are to be completed by the end of the year by the trusts of the Ministry for the Construction of Enterprises of Heavy Industry, for occupancy by construction workers.

The general review of trade-union cultural facilities which was ordered by the Congress has stimulated extension of this work everywhere.

The services rendered by several thousand workers' clubs, factory libraries, more than 50,000 factory club rooms, and various amateur art circles are covered by the review. In its course, the need has become apparent in some factories and districts for increased facilities, and these are being established. The Automobile and Tractor Workers' Union, for instance, has opened five new clubs during the past six months, and has held 10,600 lectures on various subjects.

The trade-unions, which in the USSR are leading public bodies, have also extended their cultural services to enrich the life of the rural areas. Regular "Soviet Intelligentsia Days" are held in country towns under trade-union sponsorship, featuring lectures by leading authorities on various subjects, and concerts and recitals by top-ranking musicians and actors.

Strict fulfillment of the improvement of working conditions in regard to comfort, health, and safety is enforced by the same system of workers' inspection already described. Although Soviet legislation provides rigid standards, additional specific improvement of conditions is covered in the collective agreements.



LIVING STANDARD. Wages constantly rise and prices decline. Workers are able to live well.

Guided by the decisions of the Tenth Congress and of the Second World Congress of Trade-Unions held at Milan, the Soviet trade-unions are doing all in their power to further the struggle for peace and democracy throughout the world.

A strikingly successful example of their efforts was the All-USSR Conference for Peace, convened last August on the initiative of the trade-unions, with many other organizations participating. The clear expression of the Soviet people's firm determination to maintain peace, enunciated by this Conference, reinforced the efforts of the peace movement in all countries.

Peace is most dear to the Soviet workers, as to all Soviet people, who see in war the only menace which can threaten even momentarily their march to a future of great abundance for all. Many millions of Soviet working people, whose country knows no catastrophe but war—no economic crises, no unemployment, no chaotic maldistribution of goods—passionately support the cause of peace as their own cause.

The impetus which has been given to trade-union work by the implementation of the decisions of the Tenth Congress finds its reflection in increased trade-union membership.

An example typical of the increase in membership is the large Molotov Auto Plant at Gorky, where trade-union membership rose from 93.7 per cent of the total number of workers on January 1, 1949, to 95.6 per cent on August 1.

Thus the Soviet trade-unions carry out their program—for communism, for peace, for immediate improvement of the living standard—maintaining ever broader contact with the working class as a whole.



HOUSING. The trade-unions have devoted much attention to houses for workers. Miners' apartments in Stalinogorsk.

Series of Soviet Stamps Honors The Great Poet Pushkin

SOVIET philately has paid honor to the great Russian poet and writer, Alexander Pushkin, in several series of stamps which are actually miniature posters commemorating Pushkin's life and works.

In 1937, the centenary of Pushkin's death, six stamps on watermarked paper were issued. This group is distinguished by the inclusion of a lyre in the design. Three carry O. Kiprensky's portrait of Pushkin; three, a picture of the Pushkin monument in Moscow.

At the opening of the All-Soviet Pushkin Exhibition in Moscow, unperforated blocks of 10- and 50-kopeck stamps were issued on watermarked paper, in brown, with the inscription "A. S. Pushkin," and the dates "1837-1937." At branch post offices set up at the exhibition, these blocks were sold and canceled with a special die bearing the name of the exhibition and the date "February 16, 1937."

In 1947, two stamps bearing V. Tropinin's portrait of Pushkin were issued to commemorate the 110th anniversary of his death.

To mark the 150th anniversary of Pushkin's birth, the Ministry of Communications of the USSR has issued an artistic series of five stamps in two colors.

The 25-kopeck stamp carries a portrait of Pushkin at the age of 12 or 14, reproduced from a famous engraving by E. Gateman. In the upper left corner is an illustration from Pushkin's *Ruslan and Ludmila*—a green oak tree, a cat on a golden chain and 33 champions.

The 40-kopeck stamp bears a portrait of the poet by O. Kiprensky and in the upper left corner a picture of the Leningrad monument to Peter I, which figures in his poem, *The Bronze Horseman.*

Another 40-kopeck stamp and a two-ruble value carry miniature reproductions of a painting showing Pushkin in the village of Kamenka, Kiev Region, in 1823, among a group of Decembrists—revolutionaries of noble birth who were members of the secret Southern Society. In the upper right corner of both stamps is a silhouette of the Kremlin towers crowned by a five-cornered star—"joy's star," which the great Russian poet dreamed of.



STAMPS HONOR PUSHKIN. First row left is the 50 kopeck blue of 1937 and center is the 10 kopeck brown of the same year. At the right is the 50 kopeck green of 1947. Center row shows 40 kopeck brown and black of 1949, 1 ruble brown and grey and 25 kopeck grey and tan. The bottom stamp, with coupon, is the 40 kopeck with a violet center and red border design.

Both stamps have coupons carrying Pushkin's immortal lines from his message to his friend, the poet Chaadayev, in 1818, calling for struggle against the monarchy:

Comrade, believe: joy's star will leap
Upon our sight, a radiant token;
Russia will rouse from her long sleep;
And where autocracy lies, broken,
Our names shall yet be graven deep!

Under the verse is the poet's signature.

The one-ruble stamp shows the Pushkin Memorial Museum in the village of Boldino, Gorky Region. In the upper left corner is an illustration to *Ruslan and Ludmila,* showing Ruslan confronting the giant's head.

A Muscovite's Diary

A LETTER from sunny California last month inquired about trade-union work in the USSR, particularly about labor education, and with these questions in mind I was happy to run into F. Ryzhenko, of the All-Union Central Committee of Trade-Unions at the November 7 celebration here.

Ryzhenko gave me these facts: Approximately half of the chairmen of textile factory and mine committees are new personnel each year. Soviet trade-unions maintain schools to educate new functionaries and offer advanced courses for union executives. They include the Moscow and Leningrad higher schools of the labor movement with their three-year courses of study and four others with two-year courses.

The Moscow school educates specialists in social insurance, wage rates, labor protection, and organizational work. The Leningrad school trains executives for the cultural departments of trade-union central committees, and certificates from these institutions carry the same rights as diplomas from Soviet institutions of higher learning.

The schools with two-year courses train leaders for the republican, regional, territorial and factory committees. Their courses include history of the labor movement, practical experience of trade-unions in the USSR, political economy, and so on.

The AUCCTU maintains three-month courses for departmental directors of trade-union committees and its own workers.

A correspondence course for trade-union executives was started only recently by the Moscow school to broaden their theoretical and practical knowledge.

Orthopedic Examinations Given Kiev's Babies

Medical science for all is not just a slogan in our Soviet land, and this has again been proved true in Kiev.

All newborn babies in Kiev are given a thorough orthopedic examination in order to detect any deformities at birth which might otherwise go undiscovered until later.

Introduced recently in all Kiev maternity homes by the Ukrainian Institute of Orthopedics, this system will be extended on January 1, 1950 to all Soviet maternity homes.

The Ministry of Health has also instructed physicians of larger hospitals in the cities and regions to make beds available for children requiring orthopedic treatment.

One of the most noted places for treatment of children with diseases of the spine and joints is the Professor Turner Institute in Leningrad, where 95 per cent of the children treated make complete recoveries.

Fast Sewing Machines Top Foreign Types

One of my good Canadian friends who asked recently about machinery in Soviet garment factories will be especially interested in an item I just picked up.

During the past nine months, garment plants in the Russian Federation have been equipped with 2,500 high-speed sewing machines of a new model. This machine, I am told, has a productivity 50 per cent greater than foreign-made types. More than 1,000 operations previously done by hand are carried out with this new type sewing machine.

Grants to Mothers Double 1940 Total

Not only does our Government take exceptional care of children, but it extends helpful aid to mothers, too.

A total of 1,000,000,000 rubles—a thousand million—has been allocated for grants to Soviet women who had babies in 1949. This is double the 1940 allocation.

Committee Studies New Stalin Awards

Stalin prizes in the field of science and invention for 1949 are now being submitted to the committee which judges them prior to the formal announcement.

At this time some 1,000 entries have been received. More than 800 full-time specialists are at work in the various sections, going over the list and the reports.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

December 12—December 25

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from December 12 to December 25. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in two periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. and from 8:30 P.M. to 10:15 P.M.

Radio listeners may hear the 6:20-7:30 P.M. broadcast over these frequencies: 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31 and 15.39 megacycles.

The 8:30 to 10:15 P.M. programs may be heard on 11.88, 11.96, 15.23, 15.31, 15.39 and 15.41 megacycles.

The first news broadcast begins at 6:25 P.M. and runs 10 minutes. The second news broadcast is at 9:35 P.M. and runs 15 minutes. Additionally, there is a press review at 6:45 P.M. and a foreign affairs commentary at 7:18 P.M. On the second program, the press review is repeated at 9:37 P.M. There are news briefs at 10 P.M. and a commentary on topics of the day at 10:04 P.M. nightly.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, December 12 and December 19—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, December 13 and December 20—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, December 14 and December 21—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, December 15 and December 22—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, December 16 and December 23—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, December 17 and December 24—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, December 18 and December 25—concerts.

Dear Reader:

The postman brings us daily evidence that many thousands of Americans are eager for more truth, more facts about the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Mail received in the office of the *USSR Information Bulletin* and in the Soviet Embassy in Washington attests to this hunger—and it is expressed in letters and cards that are sincere, honest and friendly.

We know, as you do, that this correspondence is only a mere sampling—a drop in the bucket—of the real store of friendship held for the USSR by the American public. Thousands upon thousands do not know where to write for information. They never see or hear of the *USSR Information Bulletin.*

Among these people are many of your friends, associates and relatives. Most of them missed the fine articles and revealing photographs you have enjoyed this year. They did not read in our November 18 issue how Soviet scientists are making animals more prolific with a new serum; they missed the report on the fulfillment of the third quarter economic quota carried November 7; they lacked the advantage you had of getting the complete story about the situation regarding the Tito Government in Yugoslavia as reflected in the series of official Soviet notes carried in several recent issues. Then there were the articles on architecture and city reconstruction (September 23); the picture story on the puppet theaters; that fine duck-hunting pictorial story the last of October; sports articles galore—on soccer, basketball, track and swimming. Teachers would have enjoyed a dozen pieces on education, on the role of the instructor, night schools, vocational training, and the growth of enrollment.

There are many key articles for scientists; those interested in literature and art find that the regular reading of the *Information Bulletin* gives them a thorough grounding in these phases of Soviet life; while each issue contains much of interest to the worker, farmer, and economist.

Where else but in the *Information Bulletin* would you have read the story of the meetings of the All-USSR Peace Congress, expressing as it did the great desire of all Soviet people for a peaceful, democratic world? Then there were the stirring replies of Soviet workers to the friendly messages of the workers of Coventry and the youth of Philadelphia to underscore this continuing fight for peace in the USSR.

For these and many other major developments you depend upon the *Information Bulletin.* Now is the time to broaden the base, as they say, to spread the good work, so that new thousands will receive a thorough-going, rounded picture of the USSR in 24 issues each year.

Your relative, neighbor, shop-mate or associate is missing all these things through no fault of his or her own. We believe you could help us—and them—and therefore are addressing you on this page. We want these Americans to know our publication, to become acquainted with both it and the Soviet people.

For our part, we are offering a special gift rate subscription of $1 for a full year's subscription of 24 issues. The offer is limited and will be withdrawn after January 21, 1950.

The prepaid, addressed post card at the left is for your convenience. All you need do now is to fill out the card to start the *Bulletin* to one, two or more persons. You may include your own subscription or extend an old one at the same time if you desire. If you prefer, send no money now and we will bill you after the New Year.

Holiday gift subscriptions are in tune with the times. Subscriptions to the *Bulletin* are particularly so, and we hope you will like the idea and join with us in building friends in the cause of peace, international understanding and good-fellowship.

With every good wish of the season to you and yours, we are

Sincerely,

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Commemorating J. V. Stalin's 70th Birthday

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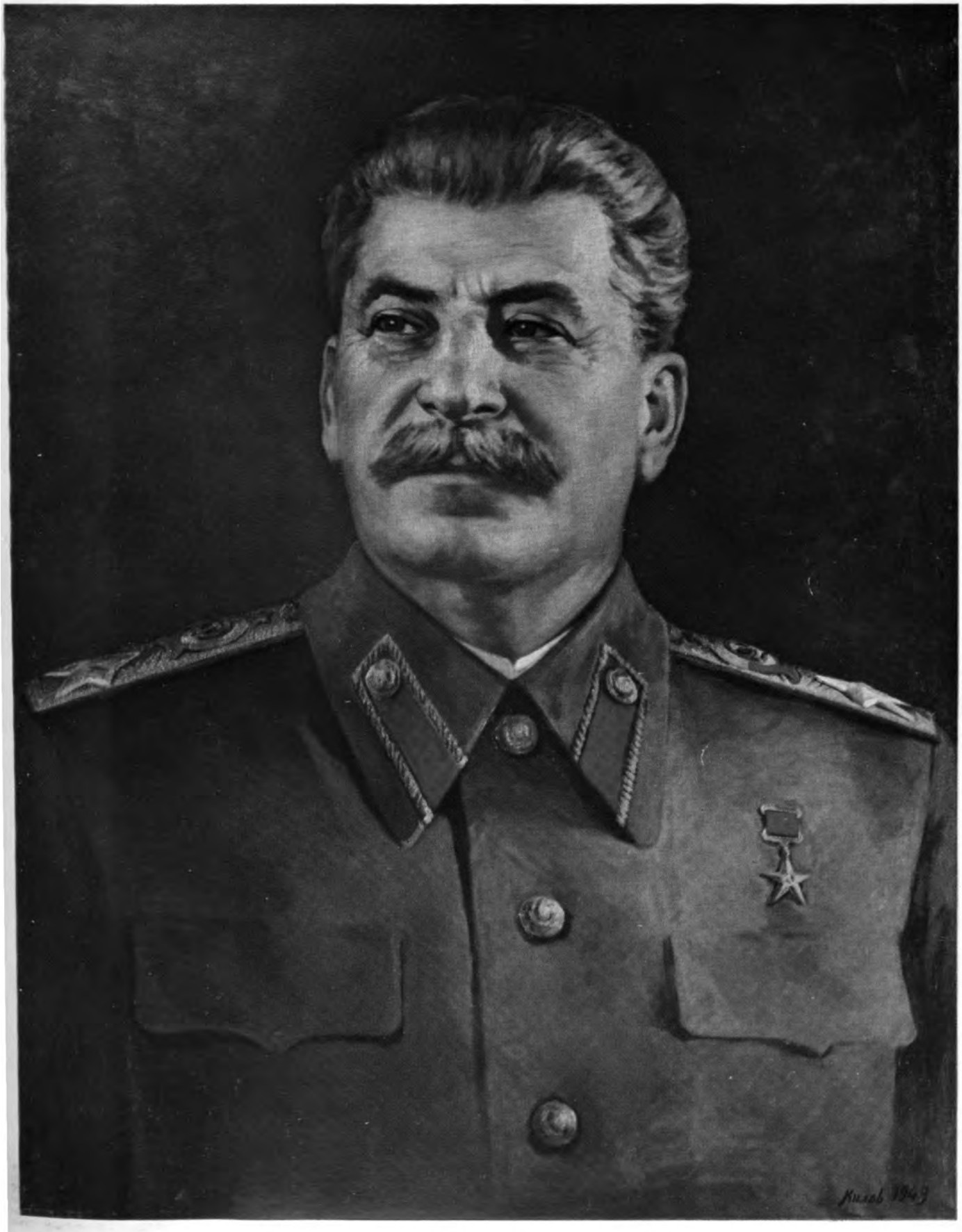
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By Boris Polevoi

THE COVER: FRONT: Moscow's Kremlin from Red Square. Heart of the Soviet Union and seat of the government of the first socialist power, the Kremlin is closely tied to the name of J. V. Stalin, whose birthday is celebrated today by all progressive mankind. BACK: A gift to Stalin from the Georgian people.

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J. V. Stalin

J. V. Stalin, Great Continuer Of Lenin's Cause

By P. Pospelov

THE titanic figures of four brilliant thinkers tower in the history of human society: the greatest revolutionaries of all times, Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, who pointed out to hundreds of millions of working people the way to discard capitalist slavery, the way to build the new socialist society of peace and plenty.

Together with Lenin, J. V. Stalin founded and built up the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks). Stalin teaches us that there is no more honorable title than that of member of this Leninist party, the party of the Communists, the party of the working class.

"It is not given to everyone to be a member of such a party," said Stalin. "It is not given to everyone to withstand the stresses and storms that accompany membership in such a party. It is the sons of the working class, sons of want and struggle, sons of incredible privation and heroic effort who, before all, should be members of such a party."

Stalin joined the party of the working class more than 50 years ago, in August, 1898. For more than a half-century, he has been indomitably fighting for the cause of the working class, for edifying the working class and improving its position, for the happiness of the working people. What stresses and storms, what incredible privations Stalin had to endure in this historic struggle! An endless chain of wanderings from prison to prison, from one place of exile to another, escapes frequently with risk to his life, a chain of indomitable heroic efforts in the struggle against the tsarist autocracy and the capitalist system—such is the chronicle of his life in the prerevolutionary period.

A tremendous, inexhaustible faith in the victory of his cause, a scientifically founded conviction that the proletariat, the growing and rising class, must inevitably win, and that the bourgeoisie, the class doomed by history, must imminently suffer defeat—the scientifically founded confidence in the victory of the proletariat, in the victory of socialism, inspired Lenin and Stalin, Bolsheviks, to the greatest exploits and to unprecedented endurance in the hardest trials.



LENIN AND STALIN. The Soviet leaders photographed in Gorki in 1922.

"Not for nothing do they say that we are firm as rock," said Stalin, proudly speaking of the Bolsheviks.

The entire life and work of Stalin are inseparably connected with the activities of Lenin, his teacher, mentor and friend; with the history of our heroic party of Bolsheviks, with the history of the great Soviet people. In Lenin, Stalin recognized the leader and teacher of the genuine Marxist revolutionary party, a mountain eagle of the highest rank; he conceived a boundless faith in Lenin's revolutionary genius

and became his faithful disciple and comrade-in-arms.

The great scientist and engineer of antiquity, Archimedes, said: "Give me a fulcrum and I will overturn the world!" Lenin, paraphrasing Archimedes, wrote in *What Is to Be Done?*: "Give us an organization of revolutionaries and we shall overturn the whole of Russia!"

This powerful organization of revolutionaries, not only the fulcrum but also the gigantic lever for a revolutionary change, a powerful weapon of the proletariat in its struggle for power, was forged by Lenin and Stalin in the shape of a party of a new type, a Bolshevik Party, the party of Leninism. Russia became the home of Leninism.

In October, 1917, the party of Lenin and Stalin succeeded in "overturning Russia," which was then the focal point of all of the contradictions of imperialism. The Great October Socialist Revolution ushered in a new era in the history of mankind, the era of proletarian revolutions, the era of the fall and death of capitalism, of the triumph of socialism.

Lenin and Stalin became leaders of the new era when proletarian revolution became a direct, practical, inevitable necessity. Stalin better than anyone else understood Lenin, his teacher, his beloved older comrade and friend. At the very beginning of his revolutionary activities when he read the illegally-published works of Tulin (Lenin), Stalin exclaimed: "I must see him at all costs."

As the most powerful theoretician and writer, Stalin took up the defense of the ideas of Leninism, lashing the enemies of Leninism as "Little Bernsteins"—Mensheviks. In the works of Stalin we can see how, from the very first, Stalin upheld and developed Lenin's ideas.

"Great energy is born only for a great purpose," wrote Stalin nearly a half-century ago in 1901 in his article on *The Immediate Tasks of the Russian Social Democratic Party.*

For more than a quarter-century, Stalin has led the Communist Party of the Soviet people along the Leninist course, directing the great revolutionary energy of the masses for the sake of the great aims of building socialism and communism. Stalin was the inspirer, organizer and architect of all the victories of socialism, of the historic victory of the Soviet people over fascism in the Second World War. Stalin's genius, Stalin's wisdom, Stalin's will, are forever recorded in the annals of mankind as a mighty force transforming the world and accelerating the development of the historic process.

Stalin's name has become the dearest of all names to our people, to hundreds of millions of working people the world over, to the whole great camp of peace, democracy and socialism. Stalin is a bright hope to all working people and the oppressed, to all fighters against capitalist oppression, against the



Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin photographed at work at his desk.

instigators of a new war, fighters for peace and the friendship of the peoples, for socialism.

Stalin leads and inspires the peoples of the Soviet Union for completing the construction of a socialist society and for the gradual transition to communism. Stalin is the symbol in the struggle of all peoples for peace, for the happiness of humanity.

The working people of our Motherland and the whole world are preparing with the greatest enthusiasm to celebrate the 70th birthday of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin as a great holiday of progressive mankind, as a day of solidarity and the friendship of the peoples.

LENIN and Stalin became the inspirers and organizers of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In the July days of 1917 when the counterrevolution launched its orgy of terror, Stalin saved Lenin's precious life by resolutely resisting treacherous proposals to surrender Lenin "for trial" by the counterrevolutionaries, and concealed Lenin in a secret spot. While Lenin was in hiding, Stalin maintained close contact and correspondence with his teacher and friend and visited him twice in his place of concealment near Razliv.

At the Sixth Congress of the Party, in 1917, Stalin pursued Lenin's course of steering toward the socialist revolution; he upheld this course and Lenin's theory that the victory of socialism was possible in our country, defending it against the Trotskyites and Bukharinites, the strikebreakers of the October uprising. The Sixth Congress heard Stalin's prophetic words: "The possibility is not excluded that Russia will be the very country that will lay the road to socialism . . . We must abandon the antiquated idea that only Europe can show us the way. There is dogmatic Marxism and creative Marxism. I stand by the latter." History confirmed the correctness of Stalin's prophetic words. Russia did blaze the road for mankind to socialism.

Stalin headed the party center which directed the uprising in October, 1917. The decrees of the October Revolution were signed by Lenin and Stalin. Lenin and Stalin signed the famous *Declaration of the Rights of the Nations of Russia* which announced the abolition of national oppression in our country, the equality and friendship of the peoples.



AMONG THE PEOPLE. A painting showing Stalin speaking to workers in Tiflis in 1926.

Stalin was Lenin's most reliable assistant in the establishment of the Soviet Government, in its defense against countless enemies. In the most difficult and complicated situations Lenin used to say: "I should like to consult Stalin."

When the exploiting classes, the deposed landlords and capitalists, organized their revolt against the Government of the Soviets, against the Government of the working people and betraying the interests of their country, conspired with international capital for a military attack upon the young Soviet republic, Stalin was the direct inspirer and organizer of the greatest victories of the Red Army.

Stalin is the founder and leader of the multinational socialist state, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Stalin is the author of the theory and program of the Communist Party on the question of nationalities; he framed the party's policy on the national question and directed its practical realization. Stalin is the builder of the friendship of the peoples of the USSR. The formation of the USSR in December, 1922, became the turning point in the history of the peoples of our country.

". . . The Soviet Government is concerned not only with its preservation but with developing into an important international power, capable of influencing the international situation and of modifying it in the interest of the toilers," Stalin declared in his historic report on the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. History has shown that the Soviet Union did develop into an important international power which is modifying the international situation in the interests of the working people.

While Lenin was still alive, Stalin already enjoyed the boundless confidence and love of the entire party and the working people. In April, 1922, on Lenin's motion, the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Party elected Stalin General Secretary of the Central Committee, a post at which he has remained ever since.

On January 21, 1924, our party and all our people were plunged into the deepest grief by the death of Lenin, leader and founder of the party of the Bolsheviks, leader and teacher of the working people of the whole world.

The banner of Lenin, the banner of the party, was raised high and carried

on by Stalin, Lenin's distinguished disciple and comrade-in-arms, the finest son of the Bolshevik Party and the working people, Lenin's worthy successor and the great continuer of his cause.

With Leninist foresight and wisdom, Stalin led the party and the people along the Leninist course, sacredly adhering to the historic vow he made to Lenin, his immortal teacher and leader, during the days of mourning for Lenin's death. Under the banner of Leninism, under the wise leadership of Stalin, the Bolshevik party has fought and won its victories.

Stalin defended the great teachings of Lenin against countless and furious attacks of the enemies of Leninism and developed further the triumphant teachings of Marxism-Leninism.

Stalin's classical work *Foundations of Leninism* and all his other works armed our party, armed and are arming Bolsheviks throughout the world, with the sharp weapon of Marxist-Leninist theory.

Stalin defended, in the struggle against the Trotskyites and Bukharinites, Lenin's theory on the possibility of the victory of socialism in our country; he developed and concretized this theory, pointing out ways and methods of building the socialist society. Having gripped the masses, the Lenin-Stalin theory of the possibility of the victory of socialism in one country developed into a powerful, material force; it has been embodied in the gigantic construction accomplished under the Stalin Five-Year Plans, in collective and state farms that have transformed the aspect of our Motherland, which in a brief historical period has eliminated its age-old backwardness.

The socialist industrialization of the USSR and the collectivization of its agriculture, the victory of socialism in our country, converted it into a mighty and invincible socialist power.

At the Fourteenth Congress of the Communist Party, Stalin promulgated the general line of the party—the line of socialist industrialization and of building socialism.

"The conversion of our country from an agrarian into an industrial country able to produce the machinery it needs by its own efforts—that is the essence, the basis of our general line. We must conduct our affairs so as to turn the thoughts and aspirations of economic executives precisely in this direction, in the direction of converting our country from one which is importing equipment into a country which is producing this equipment. For therein lies the basic guarantee of the economic independence of our country. For therein lies the guarantee that our country will not be transformed into an appendage of capitalist countries," Stalin pointed out.

Stalin exposed the treacherous essence of the "plan" of the Trotskyites, Zinovievites and Bukharinites for the enslavement of our country by foreign imperialism, the plans for converting our country into an agrarian appendage of the capitalist world, for leaving it weak and defenseless in the face of capitalist encirclement.

All the anti-party machinations of the Trotskyites and Rights, their sabotage of the undertakings of our Government, pursued one aim, that of disrupting the policy of the Communist Party and hindering industrialization and collectivization.

The party had to possess the firmness and endurance native to Stalin in order to uphold the policy of the industrialization of the country and the collectivization of agriculture.

Suffice it to recall that the right-wing traitors and capitulators objected to the development of a second coal and metal base in the Urals and Siberia, that the party had to conduct a struggle against the Rights on this question as well. And yet this second coal and metal base, built in accordance with Stalin's brilliant plan, truly saved our Motherland in the trying time of the Second World War; together with all the industry of the Urals and Siberia, it constituted the backbone of our defense, the forgeshop of our historic victories.

Stalin is the builder of the collective farm system. Guided by Lenin's precepts to the effect that "there is no escape from poverty for the small farm," Stalin outlined at the Fifteenth Congress of the Communist Party in 1927 the task of collectivizing agriculture. Stalin elaborated every aspect of the theory of the collectivization of agriculture and directed its practical implementation. New productive forces were called to life in the villages; tractor and combine-harvester plants armed collectivized agriculture with the new technology which consolidated the victory of the collective farm system.

Under Stalin's leadership the Communist Party and Soviet State, with the support of the vast masses of the peasantry, accomplished the solid collectivization of agriculture and on its basis, the elimination of kulakdom as a class. This was a very profound revolution, equivalent in its consequences to the Revolution of October, 1917.

The consolidation of the collective farm system in the villages freed the peasantry forever from kulak enslavement and poverty and opened before them the way to a prosperous and cultured life. The elimination of the exploiting classes and consolidation of the collective farm system furnished the basis for the moral and political unity of Soviet society, which has no parallel in history, a unity that is one of the motivating forces of Soviet society, one of the sources of its invincible might.

The historic victories of socialism in our country, the achievements and rights of the working people were given legislative effect in the new Constitution of the USSR drafted by Stalin and adopted by the Eighth Congress of the Soviets in 1936.

The people called the new Constitution of the USSR the Stalin Constitution in honor of its author, of the inspirer and organizer of all the victories of socialism, J. V. Stalin.

The Stalin Constitution of the USSR is the endorsement of the historic fact that the USSR has entered a new phase of development, the phase of the completion of the building of a socialist society and the gradual transition to communism.

Stalin's report to the Eighteenth Congress of the Communist Party is a programmatic document of communism. Continuing the development of Marxist-Leninist theory, Stalin reached the conclusion that it is possible to build communism in our country even if it continued to be surrounded by the capitalist world and outlined the integral, complete theory of the socialist state. Stalin opened before the party and the people the great prospect of the struggle for the victory of communism.

THE treacherous attack of Hitler Germany interrupted the peaceful creative labor of the Soviet people. The Great Patriotic War was a severe test

for our people, for the Soviet State, for the Communist Party. The people, State and party passed this test with credit. The Soviet social system, the Soviet state system, the multinational Soviet State proved their great vitality and invincibility.

The inspirer and organizer of the nation-wide struggle against the fascist invaders was the party of Lenin and Stalin headed by the wise leader and teacher, Stalin.

The victory in this war was a victory for the powerful motive forces of Soviet society—the moral and political unity of Soviet society, the Stalinist friendship of the peoples, the life-giving Soviet patriotism.

It is to Stalin, great leader and teacher of the Soviet people, the greatest strategist and military leader of all times and nations, to the founder of Soviet military science that our peoples and the peoples of the whole world are obligated for the victory over German fascism.

In these grim and trying days, Stalin saved our socialist Motherland, saved all mankind from the menace of fascist enslavement; he secured the historic victory over fascism which exerted a powerful influence upon the entire international situation in the interest of the working people and furnished the condition for the building of the mighty camp of peace, democracy and socialism.

In his historic address to his electors on February 9, 1946, Stalin formulated the tasks of the postwar Five-Year Plan for the restoration and development of the national economy. The postwar Five-Year Plan is being successfully realized ahead of schedule. The party and Government are devoting special attention to increasing the production of consumer goods, to raising the living standard of the working people through a consecutive reduction of prices, through extending the construction of apartment houses, schools and hospitals. This is a manifestation of Stalin's constant concern for the people.

Stalin outlined before the party and people plans for the further powerful advancement of the national economy to bring up industrial production, within the next 15 years, to three times its prewar level, to bring about a situation whereby our industry could produce annually up to 50 million tons of pig iron, up to 60 million tons of steel, up to 500 million tons of coal and up to 60 million tons of oil. This is the majestic Stalin program for building the material base for communism. The realization of this program will guarantee our Motherland against all contingencies.



STALIN'S WORKS. A Russian edition of Stalin's writings. They have been published in many countries and languages and are read throughout the world.

A component part of the program for building communism is the Stalin plan for eliminating drought and remaking nature, which, together with the mass electrification of collective farms, will create the material foundation for the establishment of communism in agriculture. History has never known such imposing plans for remaking nature, nor has it ever witnessed anything like the tremendous energy with which millions of collective farmers are subduing and remaking nature, inspired by the lofty aim of the advance to communism.

We are living in the great Stalin era. There is no force that can arrest the irresistible advance of the Soviet people to communism.

THE nation-wide socialist emulation movement in our country and the creative efforts of the Soviet people have gained special momentum in connection with this day—December 21, the 70th birthday of J. V. Stalin. The Soviet people are determined to mark the 70th birthday of their beloved leader and teacher with new feats of heroic labor for the sake of building communism.

In Stalin's name also the working people are furthering the emulation movement in the People's Democracies which have entered the course of the successful building of socialism.

Stalin is the teacher and friend of all progressive mankind, the standard-bearer of peace, democracy and socialism. In response to Stalin's call for peace, a powerful front of peace, embracing the overwhelming majority of mankind, is taking shape in every country. Stalin is indomitably exposing the instigators of war, awakening the vigilance of the people, raising their faith in their own strength, in their ability to safeguard the cause of peace; he is mapping out for all mankind the road to a happy life. The fervent love of hundreds of millions of working people throughout the world for Stalin, their readiness to follow Stalin in the great struggle for peace, for a better future, for the happiness of mankind, is expressed with special forcefulness in these significant days.

May the great leader and teacher, J. V. Stalin, enjoy many more years of life and good health to the joy of the Soviet people and of all working mankind!



STALIN AND TAJIK FARM STAKHANOVITES. Encouragement of the initiative of the people and enrichment of the republican economies are natural consequences of the Stalin policy on nationalities. This photograph shows cotton-growers M. Nakhangova and E. Geldyeva with Stalin at a 1935 conference of Eastern farmers.

J. V. Stalin, Founder of the Multinational Soviet Socialist State

By I. A. Vlasov

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic

JOSEPH STALIN has rendered a most outstanding service to progress in the formation of the world's first, powerful multinational state: the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was promoted under the direct guidance of J. V. Stalin from the first days of Soviet power.

The founders and leaders of the party of Bolsheviks, Lenin and Stalin, came forward as the most outstanding theoreticians on the question of nationalities. They showed that the national problem is a part of the general question of the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and that it can be wholly solved successfully only in connection with and on the basis of socialist revolution and the victory of socialism. Lenin and Stalin taught that the victory of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat would be possible only if the working class of Russia acted in close alliance with the working peasantry and in particular with the working masses of the oppressed peoples of the country. Lenin and Stalin armed the Bolsheviks of Russia with a clear-cut and consistent program on the national question.

The major Bolshevik pronouncement on the national question in the international field was Stalin's remarkable treatise *Marxism and the National Question*, written in 1913. Masterfully applying the Marxist dialectical method in this work, Stalin dealt a crushing blow to Russian and international opportunism on the national question, formulated the Marxist-Leninist theory of nations, elaborated in detail the re-

volutionary program for the solution of the national problem and substantiated the Bolshevik principle of international working class solidarity.

The leading idea in the Bolshevik program on the national question outlined by Lenin and Stalin is the recognition of the sovereignty and equality of all nations, large and small. The Communist Party was the first party in the world to advance the clear-cut and definite demand of the right of nations to self-determination, including the right to secede from the federated state and form independent states, instead of the foggy and vague recipes formerly recommended by the leaders of the Second International for the solution of the national problem. At the same time the party of Lenin and Stalin considered it possible to create a multinational state based on a voluntary union of peoples.

The formation of the multinational socialist state in Russia was accompanied by tremendous difficulties. Tsarism was planting mutual distrust among the peoples of Russia and inciting some peoples against others in order to make it easier to rule them all. Tsarism was artificially retarding the economic and cultural development of national borderlands. In pursuance of the national policy of Lenin and Stalin, the party and Soviet Government had to eliminate the age-old backwardness of the national borderlands inherited from tsarism, to root out the mutual distrust of the peoples and to cultivate a feeling of friendship among them.

The alliance between the Russian working class and the oppressed nations of Russia was developed and consolidated in old Russia under the leadership of the party of Lenin and Stalin in the struggle against tsarism. Friendship between the working people of Russia was founded, promoted and strengthened long before the victory of the October Revolution.

The Russian working class was the most revolutionary, most numerous, most united and organized working class. It was the unifier, organizer and leader of the working people of all nationalities for the struggle against tsarism, against the Russian imperialist bourgeoisie against all oppression and exploitation and for the struggle for victory of the socialist revolution. This policy of close alliance and friendship between the oppressed nations of Russia and the Russian people, proclaimed and pursued by the Communist Party and its leaders, Lenin and Stalin, was one of the most important conditions for the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Immediately after the establishment of Soviet power, the Communist Party undertook the reorganization of society on a socialist foundation and proceeded to carry into practice the great principles of the Lenin-Stalin national program.

A special state body, the People's Commissariat for the Affairs of Nationalities, was formed for the purpose of directing the tremendous work connected with the elimination of the consequences of the age-long oppression which existed under tsarism and for the practical implementation of the national policy of the Bolsheviks. On the proposal of Lenin, Stalin was appointed People's Commissar for the Affairs of Nationalities. The fact that Stalin, closest comrade-in-arms of Lenin, was placed at the head of the People's Commissariat for the Affairs of Nationalities points to the tremendous significance attached by the party and the Soviet Government to the activities of this commissariat, to the correct solution of the national problem. As People's Commissar for the Affairs of Nationalities, Stalin accomplished a titanic task.

He drafted the first documents which proclaimed the emancipation of the nations and specified ways for establishing, promoting and strengthening fraternal co-operation among the peoples. One of these first documents was the *Declaration of the Rights of the Nations of Russia,* published on November 16, 1917, over the signatures of Lenin and Stalin. It was extremely significant for the solution of the problem of nationalities in the country. This historical document, penned by Stalin, proclaimed the equality and sovereignty of the nations of Russia; their right to freedom of self-determination including the right to secede and form independent states; abolition of all national and national-religious privileges and restrictions whatsoever; freedom of development for all the nationalities of Russia. The whole world had evidence that Soviet power was a uniquely democratic power, which had resolutely broken with the policy of violence, national oppression and inequality.

A tremendous role in the welding of all the peoples of Russia into a single union was played by the Third All-



YEREVAN. The capital of Soviet Armenia, like those of the other Soviet republics, is a beautiful, cultured city. The Moscow cinema theater in its center.

Russian Congress of Soviets, convened in January, 1918. This congress adopted the *Declaration of the Rights of the Toiling and Exploited People* which proclaimed Russia as a republic of Soviets of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies. Lenin and Stalin were the initiators and moving spirits of all its historic decisions on the national question.

This declaration, as well as the special decree adopted by the Congress on Stalin's report *On the Federal Institutions of the Russian Republic*, proclaimed that the Russian Soviet Socialist Republic is established on the basis of a free, voluntary union of the peoples of Russia, as a federation of Soviet national republics. All republics which joined the RSFSR did so on the basis of complete autonomy.

Unlike bourgeois autonomy and federation, under which power belongs to the propertied classes and peoples are forcibly united and retained within the famework of a single state, Soviet autonomy and federation, under which power is in the hands of the workers and peasants, is built on the basis of a voluntary alliance of equal nations.

J. V. Stalin rendered tremendous historical service in drafting the first Soviet Constitution, which defined the fundamental principles of Soviet social and state organization. The Constitution of the RSFSR, adopted by the Fifth All-Russian Congress of Soviets in July, 1918, served as a model for the constitutions of all other Soviet socialist republics and was highly instrumental in uniting all the nations of Russia.

The establishment of the Russian Federation of Soviet Republics under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin and the practical solution of the national problem in the spirit of the Lenin-Stalin national policy furnished one of the most essential conditions for the consolidation of Soviet power and for the formation of the state union of all the nations of Russia. The common heroic struggle conducted by the working people of the country for five years on the fighting and economic fronts stirred up a powerful movement for the amalgamation of the Soviet republics into a single, federal state. The initiators of the establishment of a single and powerful Soviet socialist union were Lenin and Stalin. Congresses of the Soviets of the Ukraine,



ASHKHABAD. Students at the Agricultural Institute in the capital of Turkmenia.

Byelorussia, and the Transcaucasian Republics went unanimously on record in favor of the formation of the USSR. These decisions of fraternal nations received the ardent support of the nations of the Russian Federation. After considering Stalin's report on *The Amalgamation of the Soviet Republics*, the Tenth All-Russian Congress of Soviets, which met December 23-27, 1922, recognized the timeliness and necessity for the state amalgamation of the Soviet republics and elected a delegation of the RSFSR, headed by Stalin, to the Congress of Soviets of the USSR. The draft declaration and treaty for the formation of the USSR were prepared under Stalin's guidance. After discussing Stalin's report, the First Congress of the Soviets of the USSR convened on December 30, 1922, and ratified unanimously and with great enthusiasm the historic documents—the declaration and treaty for the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In accordance with the treaty, each republic is guaranteed sovereign rights including the right to secede from the USSR.

Consistently pursuing the Lenin-Stalin policy, the Communist Party and its leader, J. V. Stalin, have constantly strengthened the multinational Soviet State.

The amalgamation of the Soviet republics into a single socialist state opened vast possibilities and created the most favorable conditions for the economic and cultural progress of the republics, for joint socialist construction and the organization of the country's defense against foreign attacks.

In characterizing the historic significance of the formation of the USSR, Stalin declared: "Today is a day of triumph for the new Russia which has smashed the chains of national oppression, organized the victory over capital, created the dictatorship of the proletariat, awakened the peoples of the East and inspired the workers of the West."

The first Constitution of the USSR was drafted on the initiative and under the guidance of Stalin. Adopted by the Second Congress of Soviets of the USSR on January 31, 1924, this Constitution,which remained in effect until 1936, was a most powerful weapon in the hands of the working people of the country in their struggle for the consolidation of the Soviet State.

The October Revolution proclaimed the equality and sovereignty of the nations of Russia: this was one of the greatest achievements of the Revolution. But their national equality would have been incomplete had not the Bolsheviks created a solid foundation for the economic and cultural development of all the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Defining the essence of the national question under new conditions, under Soviet power, Stalin stated as far back as in 1921, at the Tenth Congress of the party; "The crux of the national problem in the RSFSR lies in the obligation to put an end to the factual backwardness (economic, political and cultural) of certain nationalities inherited by them from the past and to afford the backward peoples the opportunity of catching up with central Russia politically, culturally and economically."

Gigantic economic and cultural undertakings were launched under the Stalin Five-Year Plans on the basis of Stalin's program of industrialization and collectivization in all the Soviet republics which joined the USSR. As a result of the consistent realization of the Lenin-Stalin national policy, of the fraternal mutual assistance of the Soviet peoples, all the national republics and

regions of the country took the giant leap from their former backwardness to progress and developed into flourishing industrial and collective farm republics and regions within a brief historical period.

The new social system, founded and consolidated on the basis of socialist property, ensured the tremendous growth of the productive forces of the land of socialism and for the first time in history secured to the people the material condition for a prosperous and cultural life. A deep-going cultural revolution has been effected in all the national republics under the leadership of the party of Lenin and Stalin. The unprecedented progress of culture and art, national in form and socialist in content, has been attained in all constituent and autonomous republics of the Soviet Union. Following Stalin's precepts, all the republics have built up their own national statehood and have educated outstanding groups of citizens who administer the government of their own countries. The national languages are the official languages in government institutions, courts and schools.

The victories of the Lenin-Stalin policy of industrialization and collectivization in the USSR have brought about the elimination of the exploiting classes—the principal vehicles and sources of national discord. The ideology of brotherhood and friendship has taken firm root. The friendship of the peoples has become one of the great motive forces of Soviet society. A radical change has taken place in the spiritual make-up of the Soviet people. Tens of millions of people of the formerly enslaved nations have become conscious builders of life.

Women in the national borderlands, whose pre-Soviet status hardly differed from the status of slaves, women who were oppressed for ages, took their places in the ranks of the active builders of socialist society on an equal footing with men. In the USSR woman has become an active force in socialist construction.

Thus was the world's first Soviet state and social system, a genuine system of people's government, the great multinational Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which embraces 16 equal republics, founded and consolidated under the leadership of the great Stalin.

Stalin has pointed out that new, Soviet nations have taken shape in the USSR as a result of the titanic changes in the life of the Soviet peoples. In his work *The National Question and Leninism,* written in 1929, Stalin advanced for the first time in Marxist literature the thesis on the new socialist nations that have developed in the Soviet Union. In this remarkable work Stalin shows the fundamental distinction between the bourgeois nations and socialist nations, emphasizing the solidarity and vitality of the socialist nations.

The socialist nations, points out Stalin, have originated on the basis of old bourgeois nations after the overthrow of capitalism through the radical transformation of these nations in the spirit of socialism. Stalin emphasizes that socialist nations are more "solidly united than any bourgeois nation, for they are free from the irreconcilable class contradictions which corrode bourgeois nations and possess a far more nation-wide character than any bourgeois nation."

These great achievements were not easily gained. The Communist Party and all the Soviet people had to build and consolidate their state in the midst of antagonistic capitalist encirclement, to overcome the resistance of bourgeois, nationalist elements, of the Trotskyite and Bukharinite traitors who wanted to surrender the Soviet people into fascist slavery with the aid of foreign intelligence services.

Only thanks to the farsightedness and determination of Stalin were the bourgeois nationalist groups as well as the Trotskyite and Bukharinite traitors exposed in good time.

The historic achievements, the victory of socialism in the USSR, the great success in the establishment and consolidation of the multinational socialist state, have been recorded and given legislative effect in the new Constitution of the USSR adopted 13 years ago in 1936 at the extraordinary Eighth Congress of Soviets of the USSR. The Soviet people unanimously called the new constitution of the USSR the Stalin Constitution, thereby expressing their love and appreciation for its author and inspirer.

Summing up the results of the development of the Soviet State, Stalin declared in his historical report on the draft Constitution of the USSR in November, 1936: "As a result we now have a fully formed multinational socialist state which has stood all tests and whose ability might well be envied by any national state in any part of the world."

The principle of proletarian internationalism, complete and factual equality of all nationalities of the USSR, their equal rights in every field, of economic, social, state and cultural life, have been fully carried into practice in the Soviet multinational state.

The Stalin Constitution gives legislative effect to the inviolable principles of friendship and fraternal co-operation of the peoples of the USSR, the foundation of Soviet democracy. The new Constitution of the USSR, as Stalin pointed out, is a document testifying to the fact that what has been realized in the USSR is fully possible of realization in other countries also. The correctness of this remarkable foresight of J. V. Stalin has been borne out by life. The Constitution of the USSR—the foundation of the Soviet multinational state—has become a program of struggle for peoples oppressed by imperialism; it has served as a source of strength, as an inspiring example for the People's Democracies which are advancing along the course of socialist construction. The Stalin Consitution illuminates for all the freedom-loving peoples of the world the road to a happy and free life.

The progress of the USSR is striking evidence of the vitality and stability of the Soviet system, of the power of the great teachings of Lenin and Stalin.

In the years of the Second World War, in the days of trying ordeals, the world had vivid proof of the strength and power of the Soviet State, of the moral and political unity of the peoples of the USSR, of the selfless patriotism of the Soviet people. Solidly united in one friendly family around the party of Lenin and Stalin, around the great Russian people—first among equal peoples of the land of the Soviets, the leading force of the Soviet Union—the peoples of the Soviet Union won a historic victory and saved all mankind from fascist barbarity.

Struggle for Peace Is Keystone Of Soviet Foreign Policy

By Boris Leontiev

SPEAKING of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, Georgi Malenkov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, said in his report on the 32nd Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on November 6, 1949:

"If one has in mind the main thing in our foreign policy, it is, to put it briefly, that the Soviet Union stands for peace and upholds the cause of peace.

"The Soviet Union unswervingly pursues a policy of peace and friendship among the nations. We do not want war, and we shall do everything in our power to prevent it."

This important official declaration of the Government of the USSR fully accords with the entire history of the Soviet State, with its resolute struggle for a lasting democratic peace throughout the world.

The Soviet Union has won the profound respect of progressive mankind by its practical activities, by its consistent peace-loving policy. The Soviet Union stands at the head of the great camp of peace, which unites hundreds of millions of ordinary people throughout the world, who hate war and warmongers.

And nonetheless, as is well known to the freedom-loving peoples, the Anglo-American imperialists, the instigators of a new war, spare no efforts of late to prove that black is white in order to present the Soviet Union in an entirely opposite light—as a Power allegedly striving for war and conquests.

Reactionary forces put forth the "threat" allegedly overhanging the world on the part of the Soviet Union as the official motive for setting up the notorious Atlantic military alliance of 12 countries headed by the United States of America.

The imperialist Powers need this slanderous invention in order to justify their aggressive foreign policy and armaments race, to justify their colossal military budgets which disprove their talk of peace.

This is the reason that the diplomats of the Western Powers so vehemently reject every peaceable proposal of the Soviet Union. They reject the Soviet proposal for the reduction by one-third of armaments and armed forces of the great Powers. The Soviet Union proposes to conclude a convention on prohibition of the use of atomic energy for military purposes; it has proposed this more than once, notwithstanding the fact that the Soviet Union, like the United States, possesses the atomic weapon. But the ruling circles of the Western Powers are unwilling to agree to this.

The Soviet Union proposes that the five great Powers conclude a pact for strengthening peace, but this proposal, too, is being rejected.

These proposals of the Soviet Union, as well as its repeated calls to settle all disputed issues through negotiations, are evidence of the love of the USSR for peace. But, were only one of these accepted, the instigators of a new war would have been deprived of all pretexts for the armaments race, for inflated military budgets, for all sorts of military alliances like the North Atlantic Pact. This is the reason that they are so disturbed by every new peace-loving proposal of the USSR, and this is why they reject them so stubbornly.

Throughout its history of 32 years, the Soviet Socialist State has shown itself to be the most loyal and staunch champion of peace. It has never waged aggressive war against anyone, it constantly fights for peace.

Its efforts in foreign policy before the outbreak of the Second World War were concentrated on preventing Hitlerite aggression by consolidating the forces of the peace-loving states. Since the end of the Second World War, the Soviet Union has invariably upheld the cause of peace, demanding the implementation of the Potsdam Agreement, has proposed to expedite preparation of peace treaties with Germany and Japan, has insisted on the preservation of cooperation among the great Powers, the wartime allies.

In doing so, the USSR follows the main principle of its foreign policy, which was proclaimed by Lenin and Stalin, the great teachers of the Soviet people and the founders of the Soviet State. This principle consists in the fact that the USSR considers fully possible the co-existence of two different social and economic systems on the globe, and the co-operation among states of such different social systems. This principle is not new in Soviet policy, it has been stated again and again.

"The idea of co-operation between two systems was first expressed by Lenin," J. V. Stalin said in his conversation with Harold Stassen. "Lenin is our teacher and we Soviet people are Lenin's pupils. We never have departed and never shall depart from Lenin's teachings."

Since the end of the Second World War, Generalissimo Stalin has repeatedly elaborated on this idea, especially in his interview with Elliott Roosevelt and in his reply to the open letter of Henry A. Wallace.

This stand of the Soviet Union does not spring from some transient considerations.

The Soviet Union's love for peace has a much more solid foundation. It emanates from the substance of the Soviet Socialist State, which has no exploiting classes and, moreover, no

monopolies interested in foreign conquest, in expansion of markets for the sale of their goods, and in the acquisition of spheres for the investment of their capital.

The Soviet Union, which has established a planned socialist economy, has no crises such as are inherent in capitalist society, crises from which the ruling classes of the capitalist countries usually seek salvation in war. The capitalist countries hope war profits will save them from the inevitable.

"The peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union," V. M. Molotov said in one of his speeches, "is not some transient phenomenon: it follows from the fundamental interests and essential needs of our people—their desire to raise their material standards as quickly as possible, their tremendous urge to create their own new cultured socialist life, and their deep confidence that the Soviet Union will successfully accomplish all these tasks, provided the gang of aggressors is chained up."

Where, then, do the calumniators and warmongers of the Western Powers get all their false inventions about the alleged aggressiveness of the Soviet Union?

They usually refer to the fact that after the Second World War the number of countries where Communists are in power increased, regarding it as the evidence of "the hand of Moscow."

If revolution breaks out in some country, owing to the dire position of the masses and their dissatisfaction with their venal reactionary rulers, it is regarded as an "aggression of Moscow."

As is known, this is the basis for the respective point in the North Atlantic Pact about so-called "internal aggression" which envisages the right of the United States to interfere in the internal affairs of countries which are signatories to this Pact.

This entire line of reasoning was invented by no other than Warmonger No. 1 Churchill, who outlined these rather shopworn ideas in his ill-famed speech in Fulton, Missouri, with its venom against the Soviet State.

But the great teacher of the Soviet people, Joseph Stalin, there and then in the spring of 1946, exposed the slanderous nature of Churchill's stratagem about the "hand of Moscow."

"The growth of the influence of communism cannot be considered accidental," J. V. Stalin said. "It is a perfectly legitimate phenomenon. The influence of the Communists has grown because during the hard years of fascist domination in Europe the Communists proved themselves to be reliable, courageous, and self-sacrificing fighters against the fascist regimes and for the freedom of the people."

Millions of plain people in Europe, Stalin pointed out further, "decided that the Communists really deserve the people's trust. That is how the influence of the Communists has grown in Europe. This is the law of historical development."

Some of the adherents of the old capitalist society calculate on combating with guns, tanks, planes and atom bombs the growth of the sympathies of the people for socialism and communism, the greater striving of the masses for a regime which precludes subjugation of their countries by foreign monopolists.

It is for this reason that these adherents oppose peaceful co-existence and peaceful competition of states with different social systems. It is they who urge the rejection of all the sincere and honest peace-loving proposals of the Soviet Union.

Consequently, the diplomats of the Western Powers shift the blame where it does not belong. When polemizing with A. Y. Vyshinsky, they produce distorted quotations from Lenin's works to "prove" that Communists strive for world domination. This is a device which is neither original nor convincing.

It is not the Communists, but the warmongers from the imperialist camp who do not want the peaceful co-existence of two systems, and who see the salvation of the capitalist system in aggressive war alone.

The imperialists fear peaceful competition with socialism. They do not believe in the favorable outcome of such competition for them. As for the Soviet people, as Malenkov stated, they "do not fear peaceful competition with capitalism. That is why they are against a new war and stand in defense of peace, although they firmly know and are absolutely convinced that their strength is invincible."

The entire Soviet postwar foreign policy shows that the USSR is profoundly interested in strengthening peace, in establishing enduring and lasting peace. The Soviet Union pursues a policy in Germany which facilitates the establishment of real democracy in that country, the elimination of militarists from government, and the conversion of Germany into a united, peaceable, democratic state. The policy of the Western Powers in Germany is fraught with grave danger for all peoples; it has already brought about the revival of revanchist sentiments in the western part of Germany, and contemplates the gradual conversion of the puppet Bonn State into a military bridgehead in the heart of Europe to implement this policy.

The Soviet Union has upheld and upholds the independence and sovereignty of all states, including those which now have been turned into colonies of the big imperialist Powers. At the same time, the diplomacy of the Western Powers insistently spreads propaganda alleging that the idea of national sovereignty is "obsolete" and that all large and small countries should obey the dictates of the Anglo-American bloc, that such a renunciation of independence in favor of the world domination of one or two powers would allegedly ensure world peace.

Is it not clear that such a "peace concept" is called upon only to cover up the insatiable imperialist drive for undivided domination over the entire world!

The Soviet Union was and remains the truest friend of all peoples who strive to live in peace and friendship with it.

The Soviet Union regards the exposure of all and any intrigues of the war-instigators as one of the major tasks in the fight for the cause of peace.

Only by revealing to the masses of all countries the truth about the real aims of the policy of some imperialist states can the plans of the aggressors be foiled.

The people of the whole world abhor war, and it is precisely the masses of the people who are the most loyal and reliable defenders of peace. There can be no doubt whatever that the efforts of all peace-loving people throughout the world can thwart and render harmless the criminal schemes of the instigators of a new war. This is the reason that the Stalin foreign policy of the USSR enjoys such world-wide support, why it is certain of success.



J. V. Stalin, Inspirer and Organizer Of Socialist Industrialization

In October, 1917, the working class of Russia, in alliance with the poorest peasantry, effected, under the leadership of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks), under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin, the Great October Socialist Revolution and began the building in their country of the most advanced economic and social system in the world, the Soviet socialist system.

But it was a backward and weak economy that the country inherited from tsarism. Tsarist Russia was half a century or more behind the advanced capitalist countries economically. Moreover, the country's economy was badly ruined as a result of the First World War and still more ruined by foreign military intervention and civil war.

How was Russia to overcome her age-old backwardness and build up a socialist economy?

A very clearcut answer to this question was given by Lenin and Stalin. Yes, they said, we can build socialism in our country and put an end to its technical, economic and cultural backwardness. To achieve this we must primarily build up a large-scale, socialist industry capable of ensuring the technical reequipment of the national economy as a whole.

On the basis of Lenin's precepts, Stalin drafted his brilliant program of the socialist industrialization of the USSR and he personally directed its practical realization. In this program Stalin mapped the ways and methods for the accomplishment of this historic task which radically differ from the capitalist method of industrialization.

In capitalist countries, Stalin pointed out, industrialization usually begins with light industry producing mainly consumer goods. And only after this branch of production has accumulated adequate means is attention turned to the development of heavy industry connected with the production of the means of production, (fuel, machines for factories, etc.). But this is a lengthy process of industrialization, requiring a long period of time, and the Soviet State could not adopt this course. The international and domestic situation of the USSR dictated the necessity of undertaking first, and without any delay, the rapid development of heavy industry as the reliable basis of the technical and economic independence of the USSR and to strengthen its defense capacity as the basis for the technical re-equipment of the national economy as a whole.

The development of a powerful industry demanded tremendous investments. From whence were they to come? Capitalist countries, noted Stalin, were developing their industries by plundering colonies with the aid of military contributions and foreign loans. These sources of accumulation were unacceptable to the Soviet State.

Stalin revealed within the country the existence of sources of accumulation the like of which are unknown in any capitalist state. All factories and mills, all land expropriated by the October Revolution from the capitalists and landlords, transport, banks, foreign and domestic trade, were converted into the property of the Soviet State. The profits of state factories and mills, transport, trade and banks were no longer pocketed by a parasitic class of capitalists, but were used for furthering the development of industry.

Soviet power annulled the tsarist debts which cost the people hundreds of millions of gold rubles annually in interest alone. By abolishing landed proprietorship, the Soviet power freed the peasants from payment of rent to landlords amounting to about 500,000,000 gold rubles annually. Freed from this heavy burden, the peasants were in a position to assist the state in building up its new, powerful industry. The peasants were vitally interested in receiving tractors and agricultural machines.

All of these sources of income were in the hands of the Soviet State. They could provide billions of rubles for investment in the development of heavy industry. It was necessary to handle this matter in a business-like manner, to exercise the most rigid economy in expenditures, to rationalize production, to cut the cost of production, to eliminate non-productive expenditures and so forth.

The task was accomplished by the Soviet power. Under the two prewar Five-Year Plans alone, that is between 1929 and 1938, capital investments in the industry of the USSR comprised the colossal sum of more than 90,000,000,000 rubles. A total of 8,900 large industrial enterprises were built in the country between 1928 and 1940.

The most important component of

"The Stakhanov movement," said Stalin at the First All-Union Conference of Stakhanovites in 1935, "is the expression of a new wave of socialist emulation, a new and higher stage of socialist emulation . . . The significance of the Stakhanov movement lies in the fact that it is a movement which is smashing the old technical standards, because they are inadequate, which in a number of cases is surpassing the productivity of labor of the foremost capitalist countries, and is thus creating the practical possibility of further consolidating socialism in our country, of converting our country into the most prosperous of all countries.

". . . Our revolution is the only one which not only smashed the fetters of capitalism and brought the people freedom, but also succeeded in creating the material conditions of a prosperous life for the people. Therein lies the strength and invincibility of our revolution."

Stalin's theory of industrialization is the question of the rate of development. "We are 50 to 100 years behind the advanced countries," said J. V. Stalin at the First All-USSR Conference of the Managers of Socialist Industry in February, 1931. "We must make good this distance in ten years. Either we do it or they will crush us." On the basis of this precept, the Soviet State and the Communist Party drafted the famous Five-Year Plans which ensured a high rate of industrial development, the like of which was never witnessed under capitalism. By 1941, industrial production in the USSR reached a point which was 8.5 times the prerevolutionary level (1913). On the other hand, capitalist countries experienced several economic crises during the same period and were practically standing at the 1913 level.

Especially great success was attained by the Soviet Union in the development of heavy industry, where production increased by nearly 16 times by 1941.

Carrying the Stalin Five-Year Plans into practice, the Soviet people have, under the leadership of the party of Lenin and Stalin, radically transformed the economic life of their country and converted it from a backward, agrarian country into an advanced industrial power, technically and economically independent and capable of producing with its own forces any equipment, any machines, any commodities, any means of defense.

At every stage of the development of socialist industry, Stalin made new, decisive contributions to the solution of this great problem. At the First All-USSR Conference of the Managers of Socialist Industry in February, 1931, Stalin advanced the slogan: "In the period of reconstruction, technique decides everything." He urged that an end be put to any underestimation of technology, that the attention of all economic executives be concentrated on it. Stalin emphasized that: "Bolsheviks must master technique. It is time the Bolsheviks themselves became experts." Everyone knows that this directive was carried out in a brilliant manner. Within a short time tens of thousands of specialists and executives were trained from the midst of the working class. They succeeded in raising Soviet technology to an unprecedented level.

Stalin himself devoted constant attention to the promotion and improvement of technology, to the education of new cadres of experienced Soviet specialists.

The major role in furthering the progress of Soviet economy was played by the program of industrial development outlined by Stalin on June 23, 1931, in his speech at the conference of business executives: "New conditions, new tasks in economic construction." Stalin demanded of the economic executives greater attention to the organized recruitment of labor power, to mechanization of labor and an end to wage equalization and the lack of personal responsibility for work. Stalin specified as one of the important conditions for the successful development of Soviet industry the task of introducing and reinforcing business accounting in enterprises and increasing the accumulation of capital within industry.



STALIN MEETS WITH SOME LEADING STAKHANOVITES. The Soviet leader is shown here in a poster by N. Karpovsky, with the originator of the movement, Alexei Stakhanov (left) and other prominent innovators of socialist industry and agriculture.

As ever, Stalin personally directed the effort to accomplish the set tasks, assisting economic institutions in improving their organization, technique and economy of production, taking full account of positive experience and steps to promote its popularization.

The realization of these conditions for victory yielded remarkable results. We shall merely note the fact that in the same year of 1931 production in large-scale industry in the USSR increased by nearly 20 per cent. In the following year, 1932, the Soviet people completed the first Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. The program of capital construction—the very pivot of the first Five-Year Plan—was considerably surpassed. Capital investments in industry reached 24,800,000,000 rubles in 4.5 years instead of the planned figure of 19,100,000,000 rubles. More than five-sixths of this sum was invested in heavy industry. As compared with the earlier five-year period (1923-1928) there was a five-fold increase in capital investments in industry as a whole during 4.5 years under the first Five-Year Plan and a six-fold increase in heavy industry.

The question of mastering technology, together with the question of trained forces capable of mastering this technology to perfection, acquired increasing significance together with the development of a powerful Soviet industry. In his address on May 4, 1935, Stalin focussed the attention of the Soviet people on this important program of the new stage in socialist construction. He pointed out that the successful solution of this problem would enable the country to secure three to four times greater results than before. Stalin advanced the new slogan: "Cadres decide everything." The reply to the slogan advanced by Stalin was the origin and development of the mass Stakhanov movement which represents the higher stage in socialist emulation. The broad scope attained by the Stakhanov movement enabled Soviet industry to increase its output in 1935 by nearly one-third as compared with the preceding year. This was the highest rate of increase in production attained under the first and second Five-Year Plans.

Characterizing the methods of work used by the Stakhanovites and disclosing the tremendous significance of the Stakhanov movement for the future of socialist industry, Stalin declared at the first All-Union Conference of Stakhanovites in November, 1935, that Stakhanovites are innovators in industry, people who have mastered the new Soviet technology to perfection, and are capable of squeezing from it the maximum it can give, that Stakhanovites are technically educated people whose level of development is rapidly approaching that of engineers and technicians.



ON THE MOSCOW-VOLGA CANAL. An installation on the waterway is visited by J. V. Stalin. The canal was a part of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Stalin watched with special love and attention the successes of the Stakhanovites, the advanced people of Soviet society. With paternal solicitude he concentrated their creative efforts on the solution of the most important technical and production problems and gave every encouragement to their achievements and initiative.

In March, 1939, at the Eighteenth Congress of the CPSU (Bolsheviks), Stalin set a new, titanic task before the Soviet country. "We have outstripped the principal capitalist countries as regards technique of production and rate of industrial development," said Stalin. " . . . but it is not enough. We must outstrip them economically as well." That is, as regards per capita production. The solution of this problem will ensure an abundance of commodities in the country which will make it possible to effect the transition from socialism to communism and to realize the application of the great principle of communism: "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs."

This great program stirred up an unprecedented surge of creative activity among the Soviet people. The third Stalin Five-Year Plan was designated to promote its realization. In three years, under this plan, 75,000,000,000 rubles were invested in captial construction in industry and transport. Industrial production increased nearly 1.5 times over. About 2,900 new factories, mills, mines, power stations and other enterprises were put into commission. Considerable progress was made in raising the technical level of production and labor productivity.

However, work on the realization of the third Five-Year Plan was interrupted by the attack of Hitler Germany on the USSR.

The war was a severe trial for all the material and spiritual resources of the Soviet State, a test of its stability and viability. The Soviet Socialist State passed this test with credit and emerged from the war just as Stalin had foreseen, stronger and more stable than ever before.

In particular, the economic foundation of the Soveit State proved to possess incomparably greater vitality than the economies of enemy states. This was the result of Stalin's wise policy of the socialist industrialization of the USSR. Powerful Soviet industry supplied the armed forces of the USSR with adequate quantities of first class armaments, tanks, planes and other military materiel and ammunition with the aid of which the Soviet Army crushed the German war machine.

The postwar Five-Year Plan of the USSR is a direct continuation of the Stalin idea of the industrialization of the country. It calls for the complete restoration of industry and other branches of Soviet economy and for



INSPECTING A 1936 ZIS. J. V. Stalin watches industrial progress closely. Here he looks over a seven-passenger limousine.

surpassing considerably the prewar level of production. In industry, this level had already been surpassed by more than 1.5 times in October, 1949.

In his speech of February 9, 1946, Stalin declared that "as regards the plans for a longer period ahead, the Party means to organize a new, mighty upsurge in the national economy which would allow us to increase our industrial production, for example, three times over as compared with the prewar period. We must achieve a situation where our industry can produce annually up to 50,000,000 tons of pig iron, up to 60,000,000 tons of steel, up to 500,000,000 tons of coal, and up to 60,000,000 tons of oil. Only under such conditions can we consider that our homeland will be guaranteed against all possible accidents. This will take three more Five-Year Plans, I should think, if not more. But it can be done and we must do it."

The tremendous growth of industry furnished a powerful basis for the technical re-equipment of all other branches of the national economy and of agriculture in particular.

The success of industrialization in the USSR made it possible to reorganize agriculture along the lines of socialist collectivization and to develop it into the most advanced, most mechanized agriculture in the world, based on large-scale farming. By 1940 there were 523,000 tractors, 182,000 harvester combines and hundreds of thousands of other machines at work in the fields of the Soviet Union. In 1949 Soviet agriculture received from industry three to four times more tractors, harvester combines and other machines than during the prewar year of 1940.

As distinct from capitalist industrialization, socialist industrialization was accompanied by a steady improvement in the living and cultural standards of the working class of the USSR. Thus, between 1929 and 1940 alone, there was a five-fold increase in the average annual payroll. The educational level of the working people rose immensely. For example, the number of engineers increased 7.7 times, the number of agronomists 5 times, the number of scientific workers 7.1 times, the number of doctors registered in the USSR 3.5 times, between 1926 and 1939 alone.



ADDRESSING STAKHANOVITES. Stalin spoke to the 1935 All-Union Conference.

As far back as in 1929, Stalin stated: "We are advancing full steam ahead along the path of industrialization—to socialism, leaving behind agelong backwardness. We are becoming a country of metal, a country of automobiles, a country of tractors. And when we have put the USSR on an automobile and the muzhik on a tractor, let the esteemed capitalists who boast so loudly of their 'civilization' try to overtake us! We shall see which countries may then be 'classified' as backward and which as advanced." How brilliantly this wise foresight of Stalin was borne out by life!

The socialist industrialization of the USSR was conducted in the midst of a bitter and stubborn struggle against the enemies of the Soviet people—the Trotskyite, Zinovievite, Bukharinite and other traitors. They tried to disrupt the industrialization of the country, to swerve the country to a course leading to the restoration of capitalism, to convert it into a colony of the imperialist powers. These contemptible enemies of socialism were exposed and crushed thanks to the great sagacity, firmness and determination of Stalin.

The socialist industrialization of the USSR is of tremendous international significance. From the example of the creative activity of the Soviet people, the working people in the People's Democracies are learning how to accomplish socialist industrialization of their own countries. In the masterful works of the great Stalin they find a powerful instrument for the achievement of this historic task.

In celebrating the 70th birthday of J. V. Stalin, their beloved leader and teacher, the Soviet people recall with deepest gratitude and appreciation the truly titanic work done by him in order to convert the Soviet Union into a mighty industrial power.

Soviet Peasantry, Led by J. V. Stalin, Heads for New Victories

By I. Benediktov

Minister of Agriculture of the USSR

THE name of Stalin, the leader, teacher, and friend of the Soviet people and of the working people of the whole world, is dear and near to every Soviet peasant, and it is with deep love that he pronounces Stalin's name. Lenin's great disciple, Stalin, has led the Soviet peasantry to the highroad of the new, happy collective farm life.

An unprecedented surge of patriotic fervor has swept the Soviet country in connection with the 70th birthday of Stalin. Together with all of the people, the Soviet peasants are preparing to mark this significant date in a worthy manner. The committee in charge of arrangements for the celebration of Stalin's birthday includes, together with statesmen, scientists, writers, artists, musicians, and workers, noted people of the Soviet villages, distinguished by their achievements in collective farm production, Heroes of Socialist Labor, and Stalin Prize winners Angelina, Grinko, Luskova, Malinina, Maltsev, and Khobta.

With fresh vigor men and women collective farmers are furthering the socialist competition movement, thus expressing their great love and devotion to Stalin and to the Communist Party. Workers of the Staro Beshevsk Machine-and-Tractor Station, where the Hero of Socialist Labor Praskovya Angelina is employed, pledged themselves to repair by December 21 a number of tractors and harvester-combines above the quarterly plan.

Collective farmers of Tajikistan are delivering to the State extra amounts of cotton above the plan. The Stalin Collective Farm of Leninabad Region pledged to surpass planned cotton deliveries by about 200 tons by December 21.

There is an endless stream of letters to Moscow—letters from collective farmers written in simple, emotional words; they tell of the benefits derived by peasants from the collective farm system initiated by Stalin.



SYMBOLIC PAINTING. "The Rising Day of Our Country," by F. Shurpin.

M. Posmitny, the chairman of the Budyonny Collective Farm, writes: "Collective farmers express their wholehearted gratitude to Comrade Stalin for the great happiness he has given us and wish him many more years of life to the joy of the collective farm peasantry." Hero of Socialist Labor Anna Ladani of the Carpathian Region of the Ukraine, a farm laborer in the past and now a collective farmer, writes: "Soviet power has brought happiness to all poor people." The thoughts and feelings of the Soviet peasantry go out to Stalin, the inspirer, initiator, and organizer of the collective farm system.

Twenty years ago the working peasants of the USSR began, under the leadership of the Communist Party, under the leadership of Stalin, the organization of collective farms on a mass scale; they turned away from the method of individual farming of small strips of land and took their place resolutely under the banner of socialism. The last exploiting class, the kulaks, was eliminated in the Soviet country on the basis of the solid collectivization of agriculture.

The consolidation of the collective farm system in the USSR has forever

banished poverty and want from the villages and has saved at least 20,000,000 poor peasants from ruin, from enslavement by kulaks. It has created all the necessary conditions for the unprecedented development of the productive forces in agriculture and for a steady improvement in the living and cultural standards of the Soviet peasantry. Thanks to the Lenin-Stalin policy of collectivization and to the tremendous assistance given by the Soviet State to collective farms, agriculture in the USSR has developed into the most advanced, most highly mechanized in the world, based on the largest scale of farming, and collective farmers have become the most prosperous and happy peasants in the world.

Within a very brief historical period, Soviet agriculture with its collective farms, machine-and-tractor stations, and state farms, has achieved enormous success. Its productivity and the marketability of its products have developed with sweeping speed.

Gross agricultural production has increased in value from 12,600,000,000 rubles in 1913 to 23,200,000,000 rubles in 1940 (in invariable prices) which means an increase of nearly 100 per cent.

The increase in marketable production is still higher. Marketable production of cereals has almost doubled from 1,300,000,000 in 1913, the last prewar year of tsardom, to 2,200,000,000 poods* by 1938-1939, the cotton crop from 740,000 tons in 1913 to 2,580,000 tons in 1937 (nearly 3.5 times over), and the sugar beet crop from 10,900,000 tons to 21,800,000 tons, that is double. These achievements are all the more significant since they have been won in a brief period and in the midst of a bitter struggle against the sworn enemies of the people, against the enemies of socialism—Trotskyite and Bukharinite traitors, the paid agents of world imperialism.

Socialist agriculture has demonstrated its tremendous superiority over capitalist agriculture; it has gathered fresh strength, and it is confidently advancing toward new victories.

The collective farm system passed with credit the severe trials of the Second World War. Through their heroic labor the collective farm peasantry ensured an uninterrupted supply of food to the population and the Soviet Army, and of raw materials to industry, thereby making an enormous contribution to victory over Hitler Germany and imperialist Japan.

The war caused colossal damage to agriculture. With the aid of the Communist Party and the Soviet State, collective farmers, armed with the decision of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks)—adopted February, 1947—on measures for advancing agriculture in the postwar period, have within a short time not only healed the deep wounds inflicted on Soviet agriculture by the Hitler brigands, but have left the prewar level of agriculture far behind. Developing with miraculous speed in the postwar period, the collective farms are supplying increasing amounts of food and of industrial raw materials year after year. During the first four years of the postwar Five-Year Plan, the cultivated area of collective farms was expanded by 32 per cent. In 1949 the gross grain crop surpassed the crop harvested in the prewar year 1940. The State has already received 128,000,000 poods more grain than was delivered last year. The prewar yields of cotton, long-fiber flax,

*One pood = 36.113 pounds.



INSPECTING MACHINES. A painting by K. Finogenov of Stalin, Ordjonikidze, Kalinin, Kaganovich, and others on the experimental fields of the Auto-Tractor Institute in 1935. Soviet agriculture has become more highly mechanized than that of any other country.

hemp, and sunflower seed have also been exceeded. A far larger crop of sugar beet has been harvested this year than in 1948.

The grain problem has already been solved in the Soviet country, and there is solid ground for further success in this field. Socialist agriculture has all the necessary conditions for boosting yields of cereals, industrial and other crops from year to year.

The advancement in grain farming has created all the preconditions for a further and substantial increase in commonly-owned livestock. During the past year cattle herds in collective and state farms increased by 20 percent, pigs by 72 per cent, and sheep flocks by 13 per cent.

The Soviet peasantry is working with exceptional enthusiasm on the realization of the titantic plan for remaking nature drafted and adopted on Stalin's initiative. This year has witnessed the beginning of tremendous undertakings on a scale which has no parallel in the world—the planting of forests and the introduction of the most progressive grass-and-crop rotation system of agriculture on a vast territory stretching from the Ural Mountains to the steppes of the Ukraine, and from the Caspian Sea almost up to Moscow. Protective forest shelter-belts have already been planted on territory exceeding 500,000 hectares.* A still greater area has been prepared for forest planting in 1950.

The achievements in socialist agriculture in four years under the postwar Five-Year Plan attest to the unquestionable advantages and unlimited possibilities inherent in the collective farm system.

The achievements of socialist agriculture are inseparably connected with its mechanization. Stalin said that only large-scale, publicly owned enterprises are capable of making exhaustive use of science and new technology and of promoting the swift-striding advancement of our agriculture.

In respect of the use of advanced, modern technical equipment, Soviet agriculture occupies first place in the world. Ninety-five per cent of the area cultivated by collective farms is tilled and harvested with the aid of machines provided through the state machine-and-tractor stations, whose role and significance as support points of socialist agriculture were established by Stalin.

*One hectare = 2.471 acres.



HISTORIC SCENE. Stalin shows the path which the proposed great shelter-belts to eliminate drought will take, as other members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party watch. A painting by D. Nalbandyan.

At the end of 1928 the land of the Soviets had only five machine-and-tractor stations; in the prewar year 1940 their number had increased to 7,069; at present there are more than 8,000 machine-and-tractor stations with splendid tractors, harvester-combines, and other complicated machines serving the farms of their areas.

The Soviet Government and Stalin personally are constantly concerned with the development and consolidation of the technical base of agriculture, with the production of improved machines for collective farms, machines which lighten the labor of the peasants and raise the productivity of their work. One hundred and fifty thousand tractors (in terms of 15 h. p. tractors) 29,000 harvester-combines, more than 1,600,000 tractor-drawn implements and other agricultural machines are being supplied to Soviet agriculture this year. In other words, agriculture is receiving three to four times more tractors and agricultural machines than in the prewar year 1940.

The powerful growth of technical equipment in agriculture in the USSR stands out in particularly bold relief when contrasted with the technical equipment of agriculture in capitalist countries. In 1939 agriculture in the USA—the most technically advanced country in the capitalist world—had only 75,000 harvester-combines, produced during 20 years. Under the Second Five-Year Plan (1934-1937) alone, state machine-and-tractor stations of the USSR acquired more than 100,000 additional combines; moreover, most of these harvester-combines were of higher capacity than that of the American machines.

The founder of the collective farm system, Stalin, points out that the uninterrupted rise in the living standard of working people is the law of development in Soviet society. Collective farms have made the life of the peasants prosperous and cultured. In the period between 1934 and 1937, the gross income of collective farms increased more than 2.7 times and the monetary incomes of collective farmers increased 4.5 times. Per capita consumption of such products as meat, fish, fats, sugar, and confectionery products by collective farmers more than doubled between 1933 and 1937, that is, in four years.

The incomes of collective farms and their members have risen steadily during the postwar Five-Year Plan period.

There are a large number of collective farms with annual incomes running into several million rubles in all of the republics of the Soviet Union. These are the so-called "millionaire" farms. The annual income of the Beria Collective Farm in Georgia, for instance, exceeds 13,000,000 rubles. The peasants of this collective farm have calculated that in the 20 years since their farm was organized it has earned an income of more than 100,000,000 rubles from industrial crops alone.

The economic advance and the steadily rising incomes of collective farms and their members have furnished a favorable basis for the rapid progress of culture in the Soviet village. The electrification of about 30,000 collective farms has already been accomplished by collective farmers with aid from the State and from urban workers. Thousands of collective farms receive electricity from big urban power stations. Electricity is being employed on a constantly growing scale in collective farm production and in peasants' homes. The use of electric tractors has been introduced this year in the fields of the Urals, the Ukraine and the Ryazan Region.

The radio and motion pictures have become widespread in the villages, where public buildings, new houses, cultural centers, clubs, agricultural laboratories and nurseries are constantly under construction.

Collective farmers are applying on a growing scale the achievements of advanced Michurin agronomic science. Every year, in the autumn and winter, millions of collective farmers attend schools and various courses and circles in order to improve their theoretical knowledge and skill. This tremendous mass scope of agricultural education, this titanic peasant audience thirsting for knowledge, have no precedent, nor have they any parallel in any capitalist country in the world.

The contrast between town and country is being gradually obliterated. For example, there is no resemblance between the impoverished prerevolutionary village of Koltsovka, with its ramshackle huts, straw-thatched roofs, its impoverished and almost totally illiterate population, and Soviet Koltsovka (Chuvash Autonomous Republic) where the Stalin Collective Farm is situated. Present-day Koltsovka is a well laid-out settlement, with electric lights, with a club and moving picture house, a school, hospital, maternity home, nurseries, various shops, livestock farms. Koltsovka is thoroughly mechanized and has its own print shop where the newspaper of the collective farm is published. This is the yesterday and today of the Soviet village. Under the leadership of Stalin, the collective farm peasantry, together with all the people, is building the bright new edifice of communism.

Not only agriculture, but the people themselves, the working people of the Soviet village, have been changed by the collective farm system. The Soviet peasantry is an entirely new peasantry, the like of which is unknown in history. The work and welfare of the collective farm peasantry are based, not on individual labor and backward technique, but on collective labor and modern technique. There has come into being and developed among the peasants a new, socialist attitude to labor.

The labor of Soviet peasants is inspired by their concern for the common welfare, for the promotion of the socialized economy of the collective farms, for the might and glory of their beloved Motherland. For the sake of these lofty aims, the men and women collective farmers are displaying great resourcefulness, skill and initiative. The collective farm village is unusually rich in innovators, in enthusiastic fighters for the new, people striving to apply in production the achievements of science and advanced practice. Labor and creative effort are blended in the collective farms. These are the visible features of communism, the novel features which have developed in the village thanks to the carrying out of the Lenin-Stalin policy of collectivization.

It is no accident that many remarkable masters of socialist agriculture have achieved crop yields which have set world records. The collective farmer Chumanov, team-leader of the Young Guard Collective Farm in the Altai Territory, garnered an average of 8.4 metric tons of spring wheat per hectare from the plot in his charge. Olga Gonazhenko, a team-leader of the May First Collective Farm in the Taldy-Kurgan Region of the Kazakh SSR, garnered this year 151.5 metric tons of sugar beet per hectare, a record unprecedented in the history of agriculture.

The foremost agriculturists are disclosing new reserves and possibilities; they set a remarkable example to all Soviet peasants in the struggle for higher productivity of farm labor. The record achieved by a Hero of Socialist Labor and order-bearer today is multiplied and surpassed by scores and hundreds of collective farmers tomorrow.

Stalin carefully follows the successes of the Soviet peasants, supports their valuable progressive undertakings, their initiative, and inspires them to new feats of heroic labor.

NOWHERE, never, has peasants' labor been elevated to such a high plane as in the Soviet country. The Soviet Government rewards the labor of men and women collective farmers with high honors and awards. More than 3,500 workers of agriculture have been honored with the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and about 100,000 have received Soviet Government orders and medals.

The victory of the collective farm system and the successes achieved as a result of it are of great historic significance. Soviet collective farms, organized and strengthened under the leadership of the Communist Party and the great Stalin, serve as a model for the working peasantry of the People's Democracies. Peasant delegates from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Albania come to Soviet collective farmers to learn how to build a new life. Expressing the feelings and thoughts of peasants who visited the USSR, Lazar Laurjan, a Romanian peasant, wrote after his visit to the collective farms of the Kuban: "In the Kuban we have seen what can be achieved. Under the leadership of the great Stalin, Soviet peasants have, in five postwar years, attained results that could not be accomplished even in one hundred years by agriculture based on individual farming."

TWENTY years ago Stalin predicted a great future for the young socialist agriculture based on large-scale farming on collective and state farms. This forecast was brilliantly confirmed in life. Founded and promoted by Stalin's genius, the collective farms have accomplished much in twenty years, but still greater prospects lie open before them today. Proud of their historic victories, millions of men and women collective farmers of the USSR are advancing, together with all the Soviet people, toward communism.

Generalissimo Stalin, Great Military Leader

By Lieutenant General V. Vorobyev

GENERALISSIMO Stalin, the brilliant continuer of Lenin's cause, the greatest scientist of our age, is also a great military leader, unsurpassed in military theory and practice.

Stalin is the first military leader in the history of mankind to build up the armed forces of a liberated nation on a really scientific basis. Relying on the granite foundation of the teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, Stalin has applied the theory of Marxism-Leninism in organizing the armed forces of the socialist state, and thereby has elevated military affairs to the level of a real science.

AFTER the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution the young Soviet Republic found itself surrounded by enemies on all sides. The Russian landlords and capitalists, overthrown by the proletarian revolution, began to negotiate with the capitalists of other countries for the organization of military intervention against the land of the Soviets.

The imperialists of the USA, Britain, France, and Japan armed hundreds of thousands of White Guards and sent their own soldiers against the young Soviet Republic. The Civil War and intervention began.

The party of Lenin and Stalin roused the workers and peasants for the patriotic war against the foreign invaders and White Guard bourgeois landlords.

Stalin, together with Lenin, built the armed forces of the Soviet Republic. Together with Lenin, he headed the defense of the socialist homeland against its internal and external enemies; he was the direct organizer and inspirer of all major victories of the Red Army in the Civil War and intervention.

"During the Civil War, the Central Committee of the Party, and Lenin personally, sent Stalin to the most important fronts, wherever the threat to the Revolution was most immiment. Stalin was a member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Republic and of the Revolutionary Military Councils of the Western, Southern, and Southwestern fronts. Wherever, for various reasons, the Red Army found itself in mortal danger, wherever the advance of the armies of counterrevolution and intervention threatened the Soviet regime, there Stalin was sent to take the situation in hand. 'Wherever alarm and panic might at any moment develop into helplessness and catastrophe,' writes Voroshilov, 'there Comrade Stalin was always sure to appear.'" Thus *Joseph Stalin: A Political Biography* characterizes his role in this conflict.



GENERALISSIMO. J. V. Stalin, organizer of the victories of the Soviet people in peace and war.

Stalin directly guided the decisive battles of the Red Army against the enemies of the Soviet Republic—the White Guards and the interventionists. He directed the heroic defense of Tsaritsyn, now Stalingrad, the rout of Yudenich near Petrograd, the defeat of Denikin in 1919, the rout of the troops of bourgeois Poland during 1920 and the liquidation of Wrangel's forces in the Crimea in 1920.



REVIEWING CAVALRY IN 1919. When Stalin reached the front at Novi Oskol he was enthusiastically greeted by the troops.

Stalin not only studied in detail, as Lenin demanded, the practical aspect of military affairs but, breaking with the obsolete principles of bourgeois military theory and practice, laid the foundations of Soviet military science.

During the period of the Civil War, the Stalin military art had proved its full superiority over the military art of the imperialist armies.

AFTER the victorious end of the Civil War, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party, undertook to restore the country's national economy.

The successful fulfillment of the Stalin Five-Year Plans for the development of the national economy created material prerequisites which ensured a further rise in the combat capacity of the Soviet Army.

Under the direct leadership of J. V. Stalin, great reforms aimed at organizational consolidation of the armed forces were effected in 1924. During the Stalin Five-Year Plans the Soviet Army was technically re-equipped.

In his famous speech on the 10th anniversary of the Soviet Army, Joseph Stalin gave the classic characterization of the three features of the Soviet Army. It is, first, the Army of the liberated workers and peasants, the Army of the October Revolution, the Army of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is, second, the Army of the fraternity of nations of the USSR, the Army of liberation of oppressed peoples, the Army for the protection of the freedom and independence of the Soviet people. It is, third, an Army educated in the spirit of internationalism, with the spirit of internationalism permeating the entire Soviet Army.

As long ago as in 1938, in battles at Lake Khassan, and in 1939, in battles at the Khalkin Gol River, the Soviet Army hit hard at the Japanese imperialists who sought to encroach on the peaceful labor of the Soviet people. An instructive lesson was also administered in 1939-1940 to the Finnish invaders who, fulfilling the will of the American, British, French, and German imperialists, tried to test the strength of the Soviet Army and, if possible, to capture Leningrad and Soviet Karelia.

ON June 22, 1941, Hitlerite Germany perfidiously attacked the USSR, hurling against the Soviet Union a well-prepared, fully mobilized invasion army, an army possessing combat experience of the war in Western Europe.

In the face of the mortal danger threatening the very existence of the Soviet State, Stalin headed the State Committee of Defense set up by the Government, the People's Commissariat of Defense, and assumed supreme command of all the armed forces of the USSR.

Stalin defined the aims of the Soviet Union in the war against fascist Germany. He said that it was a great war of the entire Soviet people against the German fascist army. The aim of this people's patriotic war was not only to remove the danger hanging over the country but also to aid all European peoples who were groaning under the yoke of German fascism.

The military activity of the great Stalin in the Second World War represents an unsurpassed example of brilliant leadership and of over-all military organizational work and the fighting operations of the Soviet armed forces.

In the gigantic Battle of Moscow in December, 1941, the Soviet Army, under the direct guidance of Stalin, inflicted a major defeat on the fascist hordes, routing and destroying the main shock grouping of the German fascist army and driving the Hitlerite hordes back from Moscow. Under the leadership of Stalin, the first great victory over the enemy was scored and the plans of the Hitlerite command, aimed at blitzkrieg, were frustrated near Moscow. The myth of the invincibility of the fascist army, built up by the Hitlerites and boosted by Anglo-American reactionaries, was scattered to the winds. The organization of a counteroffensive near Moscow, with participation of a vast number of guns, tanks, and airplanes, against a strong and experienced enemy, who at that time enjoyed superiority in tanks and aviation, represents an outstanding example of the military art.

With brilliant perspicacity Stalin chose the time and place for the main blow, defining the crisis in the offensive of the enemy on Moscow, and dealt a crushing blow, totally unexpected by the enemy.

The victory near Moscow showed that the fascist army had already lost the military advantages which it had enjoyed as a result of its perfidious attack on the Soviet Union.

"Now," Stalin said, "the outcome of the war will be decided not by such a fortuitous element as surprise, but by permanently operating factors: stability of the rear, morale of the army, quantity and quality of divisions, equipment of the army, and organizing ability of the commanding personnel of the army."

This Stalin precept about the importance of permanently operating factors being decisive for the outcome of the war constitutes an inestimable contribution to the development of Soviet



STALIN AT THE FRONT. P. Sokolov-Skalya's war-time painting of the great Soviet leader shows the Soviet Army on the offensive.

military science, and it has tremendous theoretical and practical significance.

The absence of a second front in Europe, owing to the policy of the Anglo-American reactionary circles who reckoned on exhaustion of the Soviet Union, enabled the Germans to overcome the consequences of their defeat near Moscow and other fronts, to transfer all efficient divisions from the West to the Soviet-German front.

The Hitlerite army launched a new offensive toward the southeast in the direction of Stalingrad in the summer of 1942.

The victory gained at Stalingrad by the armed forces of the Soviet Union led by Stalin is the most outstanding victory in the history of great wars. The annals of wars know no other example in which the tide of war, which at the early stages was so unfavorable for one side, was so resolutely changed while armies, guided by the firm hand of military genius, scored such victories. The Battle of Stalingrad was a crowning achievement of the military art, and a new demonstration of the perfection attained by the Soviet science of war.

This historic victory was a striking triumph for Stalin's strategy and tactics, a triumph for the brilliant plan and the wisdom of a great military leader, who had seen through the enemy's designs and turned the weaknesses of his reckless strategy to good account.

Stalingrad marked the beginning of the decline of the German fascist army. It is common knowledge that the Germans never recovered from the Stalingrad debacle.

The defeat of the Hitlerite troops at Kursk in 1943 signified the final bankruptcy of the German strategy of the offensive. The Soviet Army, led by the genius of Stalin, compelled the German Army to go over to a defensive strategy, which the German command was forced to pursue until the surrender of fascist Germany and her armed forces.

Stalin called the year of 1944 "the year of decisive victories." The Supreme Commander set the Soviet armed forces historic tasks—the full liberation of Soviet territory from the German invaders and the final rout of fascist Germany and her allies.

Fulfilling these tasks in 1944 the Soviet armed forces, following plans elaborated by Stalin, struck 10 crushing blows at the enemy. These blows, remarkable for their purposefulness, were connected by the unity of conception of the Supreme Commander.

Stalin's ideas and thoughts were embodied in each operation. With the greatest resolution, Stalin set into motion troops operating on all fronts, dozens of air force and tank formations, the Baltic, Black Sea and Northern fleets, and an army of Soviet guerrillas a million strong.

Overcoming the powerful defense lines of the enemy, the Soviet Army developed a colossal offensive. In the course of fierce battles it smashed 136 enemy divisions, of which force half was surrounded, annihilated, or taken prisoner; it liberated all Soviet territory from German troops, as well as a substantial part of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and the greater part of Hungary. Romania, Bulgaria, and Finland surrendered. The splendid victories of the Soviet Army predetermined the final and complete rout of fascist Germany.

The history-making victories of the Soviet Army in 1944 constituted the triumph of Stalin tactics of maneuver,

the employment of large masses of artillery, tanks, and aircraft. Strategic reserves held by the Supreme Command ensured the Soviet forces of a constant mounting of the weight of the blow in the course of the operation with preserved and constantly increased superiority over the enemy.

Loyal to their imperialist policy, which was designed to weaken the Soviet Union, the ruling circles of Britain and the United States used more energy in speaking about waging war against Germany than in waging real war, thus enabling fascist Germany, in 1945 also, to keep its main forces on the Soviet-German front.

By the beginning of 1945, the armed forces of the USSR were prepared for their greatest historic task, set by Stalin—to finish off the fascist beast in its own lair. The great battle of 1945 started with an offensive on five fronts in Eastern Prussia, Poland, and in the Western Carpathians.

Under the leadership of Generalissimo Stalin, the Soviet armed forces struck a blow of unusual force at the war industrial centers of Germany and routed the main forces of the enemy. In the culminating Battle of Berlin, realizing the brilliant Stalin plan for surrounding Berlin and a 500,000 grouping of the enemy, the Soviet Army completely defeated the remnants of the German fascist army.

"The historic day of the final defeat of Germany, the day of our people's great victory over German imperialism, has arrived," Stalin said.

Following the rout of fascist Germany and her allies in Europe, the armed forces of the Soviet Union turned their weapons against imperialist Japan. The entry of the Soviet Army into the war ensured the swift rout of the Japanese Army and the surrender of imperialist Japan. Under the blows of the land, naval and air forces of the Soviet Union the Kwantung Army was surrounded, defeated, and forced to lay down its arms.

"Henceforth," Stalin said in his message to the people on September 2, 1945, "we can regard our country as being free from the menace of German invasion in the West and of Japanese invasion in the East. The long awaited peace for the peoples of all the world has come."

For exceptional services in the organization of all the armed forces of the USSR and his able leadership in the Second World War which ended in complete victory over Hitlerite Germany, Stalin was awarded two Orders of Victory, the Order of Suvorov, First Class, and the title of Hero of the Soviet Union was conferred upon him. Marshal Stalin was also invested with the highest military rank of Generalissimo of the Soviet Union, the Supreme Commander of the armed forces of the USSR.

THE victory of the Soviet Union in the Second World War came as a result of Stalin's leadership of the combat operations of the Soviet armed forces; it constituted the triumph of Stalin's military genius, his great gift for the leadership of troops, and his



BULGARIANS HAIL SOVIET LIBERATORS. Inhabitants of Sofia turned out en masse to cheer the Soviet troops liberating the capital from the yoke of fascism.



VICTORY RECEPTION. This painting, "In the Kremlin Palace," is by D. Nalbandy.

unsurpassed mastery of the problems of modern warfare.

Stalin was the author of all the strategic plans of the war. The outstanding operations of the Soviet Army were prepared and executed under his direct leadership and in keeping with his plans. The history of great wars knows no other example in which a military leader had to guide so large an army toward a single goal.

Stalin gave, for the first time in the history of military art, a complete elaboration of a new form of strategic struggle, going over from active defense to strategic counteroffense; he elaborated the co-ordination of different types of arms and equipment under contemporary conditions of conflict, the role of great masses of tanks and airplanes in modern war and of artillery as the mightiest arm of the troops. The counteroffensives of the Soviet Army, organized and executed by Stalin near Moscow, Stalingrad, and Kursk, turned the tide of war in favor of the Soviet Army; they have been included in the treasure-house of military science as outstanding examples of Soviet military strategy, operational skill, and tactics.

The operations of the Soviet Army were distinguished by the resolute employment of methods aimed at complete encirclement and annihilation of the main forces of the enemy. A new feature introduced by the genius of Stalin, which upset bourgeois military theories, was the fact that the surrounding of major enemy groupings was frequently effected even when forces were equal or when superiority over the enemy was slight. In these conditions Stalin built up with consummate skill a decisive superiority of forces and means for a major blow. The encirclement of the Germans at Stalingrad, Korsun Shevchenkovsky, Vitebsk, Bobruisk, and Minsk, in the Iasi Kishinev area, at Budapest, and at Berlin is recorded in the war annals as the pinnacle of military art, embodying Stalin's wisdom and genius.

Stalin has brilliantly solved the problem of the uninterrupted offensive along an entire front by developing the new art of maneuvering with reserves. The mounting force of the blow in the course of the offensive as well as the moving into action of the reserves, which the supreme command prepared and deployed ahead of time on decisive directions, made it possible to carry on offensives until the set objectives were fully attained.

The genius of Stalin, relying on the lofty moral qualities of the Soviet people—patriotism, devotion to the ideas of communism—rallied to the struggle against the German invaders an army of guerrillas near Moscow and Leningrad, in Byelorussia and the Ukraine.

The Soviet Army could not have defeated such a strong adversary as the German Army had it lacked trained personnel. The famous Stalin slogan: "Cadres decide everything," applied to life gave the Soviet Army splendid experts in warfare, people who had mastered to perfection the theory and practice of the military art. In the course of the war, Stalin picked and promoted to high posts new leaders of the military, army personnel who, under the brilliant guidance of the supreme commander, organized the splendid victories of the Soviet Army.

On the 70th birthday of the leader and great strategist, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, all peoples of the whole world, utter with profound love the name of the great Stalin.

"It was our good fortune," V. M. Molotov has said, "that in the hard years of the war the Red Army and the Soviet people were led forward by the wise and tried leader of the Soviet Union, the great Stalin. . . . The glorious victories of our army will go down in the history of our country and in world history linked with the name of Generalissimo Stalin. Guided by Stalin, the great leader and organizer, we have now proceeded to peaceful construction in order to attain the true blossoming of the forces of socialist society and to justify the best hopes of our friends the world over."



RESTING AT YALTA. This photo of Stalin was made at the close of the war.

The mighty Soviet Union, which thanks to the genius of the great Stalin during the Second World War saved mankind from the fascist yoke and threat of enslavement, saved culture and civilization, is in the post war period with great impetus and inspiration carrying on its history-making constructive work of building communism. The Soviet people, 200,000,000 strong, closely rallied around the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, around their own and beloved friend, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, are the most ardent supporters of peace.

Under the wise leadership of Stalin, the Soviet people, who head the camp of peace and democracy, are persistently fighting for world peace.

With the name of Stalin are associated the hopes of all progressive mankind, all freedom-loving democratic peoples for security and an enduring and lasting peace.

J. V. Stalin and Soviet Science

By S. I. Vavilov

President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

SCIENTISTS of the Soviet country join with all the Soviet people and with progressive people the world over today in extending enthusiastic greetings to our great leader and teacher, J. V. Stalin, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

To workers of science, as to all working people, Stalin is primarily a great revolutionary and statesman, a faithful disciple of the great Lenin, who took over from him the victorious banner of the October Revolution and is carrying it with a firm hand at the head of all the Soviet people advancing along the road to communism. Under this banner, under the banner of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet people have built the first socialist society in the world. Under the leadership and in accordance with the precepts of Stalin our Motherland has developed from a backward, agrarian state into a first-class industrial, socialist power with a highly developed industry, rational agriculture, and vast transport.

BOWING before J. V. Stalin's genius of revolutionary statesmanship, Soviet scientists at the same time are especially clearly aware of the fact that Stalin is the pride of Soviet science, that he is a scientist endowed with rare capacities, one of the greatest representatives of the advanced science of the development of human society.



USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES IN SESSION. A portion of the Academy is shown during its meeting in 1946 as it approved a five-year plan for research work.

Lenin and Stalin represent the embodiment of the scientist of an entirely new type, indissolubly combining vast revolutionary practice with the greatest sweep of scientific thought. Such unity of revolutionary practice and social theory in the activities of the leaders of the greatest of all revolutions stems inevitably from the peculiar nature of the unprecedented process of the revolutionary transformation of capitalist society into socialist society. "The strength and vitality of Marxism-Leninism," says Stalin, "is derived from the fact that it relies upon advanced theory which correctly reflects the need of the development of the material life of society, that it elevates theory to a proper level, and that it deems it its duty to utilize every ounce of mobilizing, organizing, and transforming the power of this theory."

The social science of Lenin and Stalin is the super-tough alloy of theory and practice born of tremendous historical experience and developed into an all-conquering motive force. "Theory is the experience of the working class movement in all countries taken in its general aspect," wrote Stalin in *Foundation of Leninism*. "Of course, theory becomes aimless if it is not connected with revolutionary practice, just as practice gropes in the dark if its path is not illuminated by revolutionary theory. But theory can become a tremendous force in the working class movement if it is built up in indissoluble connection with revolutionary practice; for it and it alone can give the movement the confidence of power of orientation and an understanding of the inherent connection between surrounding events; for it and it alone can help practice to discern not only how and in which direction classes are moving at the present time, but also how and in which



AZERBAIJAN'S ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. This beautiful structure is the hub of the republic's research work in varied fields.



INSIDE AZERBAIJAN ACADEMY. Photo shows a session honoring the 800th anniversary of the birth of Nizami Gyanjevi, great Azerbaijanian poet.

direction they will move in the near future."

The assertion of the deepest organic connection between theory and practice in revolutionary activities both before the victory of the revolution and at the time of building a socialist state is the keynote of all statements made by our great leader and teacher from the beginning of his revolutionary activities to our day. The unity of his activities as a revolutionary and as a theoretician has to a large extent determined the uncommon successes of the proletarian revolution.

The teachings of Marx and Engels were further developed and deepened in the works of Lenin and Stalin.

Theses which were correct for the era of pre-monopoly capitalism were no longer adequate in the era of imperialism and proletarian revolutions. "Marxism is a science. Can Marxism survive and develop as a science if it is not enriched by the new experience of the class struggle of the proletariat, if it does not digest this *experience* from the viewpoint of Marxism, from *the viewpoint of the Marxist method?* Clearly it cannot. Is it not clear after this that Marxism requires the improvement and enrichment of old formulations in the light of new experience and *with the preservation* of the viewpoint of Marxism with the preservation of this method?" (Stalin).

The decisive *creative* development of Marxism was of enormous significance for the success of the October Revolution. Shortly before the October days Stalin said: "The possibility is not excluded that Russia will be the very country that will lay the road to socialism . . . We must abandon the antiquated idea that only Europe can show us the way. There is dogmatic Marxism and creative Marxism. I stand by the latter."

The uncommon power of the effective science of Lenin and Stalin lies in the further development and concretization of Marxism in adaptation to the conditions of our country, of Marxism that is not dead dogma but a guide to action.

Real advanced science is always tantamount to prevision. And it is precisely the scientific genius of prevision that is characteristic of the entire revolutionary state activities of Lenin and Stalin. We find manifestations of this prevision everywhere in the *Problems of Leninism,* in the *History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B)—Short Course,* and in the volumes of J. V. Stalin's *Collected Works.* In many cases we find in Stalin's works what would seem like history written beforehand. It becomes clear that in the history of the USSR—for the first time in the life of human society—development does not take place spontaneously but is consciously directed on a scientific basis.

Among the most important components of the Lenin-Stalin science of society, mention must be made of: the theory of imperialism and the general crisis of capitalism, the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the teaching that the building of socialism is possible in one country, the teachings on the multinational socialist

state, on relations between the proletariat and the peasantry, on industrialization of the country and the collectivization of agriculture. This science has become a force which regulates the economic foundations of our country, its social organization and relations with other states. This science has disclosed the contradictions of capitalism which have led the latter to the critical phase of imperialism and proletarian revolutions.

Continuing and developing Lenin's teachings, Stalin built up an exhaustive body of theory about the dictatorship of the proletariat and the building of socialist society under the conditions of victorious revolution and capitalist encirclement. Stalin found and carried into practice the solution of fundamental social and economic tasks in the peculiar period of the simultaneous existence of two systems—capitalist and socialist.

The most outstanding feature in Stalin's teachings on developments in the USSR in the course of its advance to communism is the constant emphasis laid by him on the world significance of the October Proletarian Revolution. As far back as in 1927, Stalin foresaw the tremendous scope of the revolutionary movement in the West and East. The correctness of Stalin's prognosis is borne out by recent events of world significance.

In 1927 Stalin pointed out that "the October Revolution has ushered in a new era, the era of colonial revolutions which are occurring in the oppressed countries of the world, in alliance with the proletariat and under the leadership of the proletariat." Analyzing the revolutionary movement in China and its three consecutive stages, Stalin pointed definitely to the third stage—Soviet revolution—"which has not yet come about, but which will come about." This prognosis by Stalin is fully borne out by the victory of the people's democratic forces in China in our times.

The remarkable feature of the scientific theories of Lenin and Stalin is their extraordinary correctness, the fact that the conclusions of these theories come true in the real course of historic development. One of the fundamental reasons for this lies in the impregnability of the foundation upon which Lenin-Stalin science is built. This



ACADEMY OF SCIENCES IN TASHKENT. The Uzbekistan Academy was opened in 1943 and conducts research in 40 higher educational establishments.

foundation is dialectical materialism. Lenin and Stalin, the great continuators of the philosophic theory of Marx and Engels, are militant materialists upholding materialism and converting it into a powerful weapon in the offensive for the liberation of society and human thought.

The entire life of J. V. Stalin, the great leader who is directing the advance to communism, the brilliant teacher and scientist, is permeated by dialectics, by the Marxist dialectical method which solves the most difficult problems. Stalin's scientific endeavors represent a remarkable example of the application of Marxist dialectics.

The dialectical materialism of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin is distinguished by its militant, profoundly optimistic character. This philosophy inspires confidence in the victory of the progressive forces of mankind, in the building of a communist society; this philosophy imbues a man with confidence in the fact that nature is fully knowable, confidence in the possibility of its subordination to the needs of man. Under the conditions prevailing in the land of socialism, the philosophy of dialectic materialism becomes the outlook on the world of the popular masses. Moreover, the dialectical world outlook does not degenerate into dogma, it does not freeze into a completed stagnant scientific system. The very dynamicity of its essence keeps dialectical materialism in a state of constant change and development, preserving only its fundamental materialistic and dialectic features. For the widespread penetration of the dialectical world outlook into the minds of the masses, our country is obligated to J. V. Stalin.

The penetrating materialist conception of the role of science, formulated by the leaders of the Revolution, Lenin and Stalin, the conception of science as an instrument of human progress, of human welfare, has determined in an entirely new way the destiny of science in the Soviet country since the October Revolution. Science was recognized by the new socialist State as the most important affair of the people of the State. Under new conditions Russian science has very rapidly developed from an ornamental superstructure over the facade of tsarist Russia into one of the most essential components of the foundation upon which the victorious Revolution commenced the building of the new socialist society. The change effected all the basic features of science—its purpose, its content, its scope.

The specific features of Soviet science were characterized by Stalin in his speech at the reception of workers of higher schools in the Kremlin on

May 17, 1938. In this speech he defined it as a science which willingly and readily serves the people, as a science which throws open the door before the young forces of the country. In the Stalin era our science has acquired a people's character for a number of reasons, primarily because it is entirely dedicated to the service of the people; furthermore because it (that is, scientific institutes, higher schools, and technical leadership of factories) has absorbed a broad and diverse stream of people—of workers and collective farmers. Soviet science is a people's science and the greatest results are being spread among the people through all possible channels.

Through popular books published in large editions, through the radio, through hundreds of thousands of lectures delivered in all parts of the country in towns and villages, science is made available to all the Soviet people.

Only 20 per cent of the children and adolescents attended elementary and secondary school in prerevolutionary Russia. In the Stalin era, since 1933, elementary education has become universal and compulsory in the Soviet country. The Communist Party and the Government are striving to make high school education also universal and to provide the most unlimited opportunities for college education. The ranks of the Soviet intelligentsia have vastly grown and its composition has radically changed as compared with the prerevolutionary period. Stalin referred to this fact at the Eighteenth Congress of the Communist Party when he said: "Hundreds of thousands of young people coming from the ranks of the working class, the peasantry and working inteiligentsia entered the universities and technical colleges from which they emerged to reinforce the attenuated ranks of the intelligentsia. They infused fresh blood into it and reanimated it in the new Soviet spirit. They radically changed the whole aspect of the intelligentsia, molding it in their own form and image. The remnants of the old intelligentsia were dissolved in the new Soviet intelligentsia, the intelligentsia of the people. There then arose a new Soviet intelligentsia, intimately bound up with the people and for the most part ready to serve them faithfully and loyally. As a result we now have a numerous new popular socialist intelligentsia, fundamentally different from the old, bourgeois intelligentsia, both in composition and in social and political character."

The new, advanced people's science changed inevitably also as regards its content. In his previously mentioned address in the Kremlin on May 17, 1938, Stalin noted that this science need not be a slave of traditions, that it is boldly breaking traditions, standards and canons when they become antiquated. Soviet science has demolished in a most determined manner the antiquated traditions in many fields of knowledge.

All the sciences which deal with society—history, economics, law, etc., have been remolded in an entirely new way. Physics, chemistry and geology have developed into important aids to technology. Michurin science with its new views on evolution and mutation and important practical deductions in agriculture has triumphed in biology.

The new Stalin science placed at the service of the Motherland ensured the possibility for carrying into practice Lenin's precept about the electrification of the country; it furnished the theoretical foundation for the tremendous construction of hydro-electric stations and of the Moscow subway and enabled our scientists and engineers to master atomic energy within the shortest possible time. Soviet science is a political science; it corresponds to the ideology of the vanguard of the advanced class, the working class, which is leading mankind to a better future. This character of our science determines in many cases its program, its most important channels of development.

The feature which sharply distinguishes our science in general is its clearly expressed materialistic foundation and practical direction. The struggle against idealistic tendencies in science which swerve it from the correct course is characteristic of all fields of Soviet science. Unlike the situation in science in capitalist countries, where idealistic tendencies have become particularly pronounced precisely in the last few years, Soviet science constitutes an impregnable, materialistic monolithic unit. Another feature of our science is its ever-growing contact with practice. The question of carrying the results of scientific research into life is increasingly becoming the basic question of our Soviet science year after year. The country raises this question before the scientist in any field, before the mathematician and physicist as much as before the literary scholar and philosopher. The days of so-called "pure" science are past in the USSR.

The increasing significance of science in the life of the State is closely connected with its tremendous progress in the Stalin era. There were approximately 3,000 persons in Russia con-



KAZAKH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. Organized in 1946, this institution has 14 sections and 17 research institutes, along with many experiment stations.

nected with higher schools and research institutions before the October Revolution. And hardly more than 1,000 among them had any connection with scientific research in the full sense of this word. More than 100,000 specialists are now engaged in scientific research in the Soviet Union. In other words, the number of scientists engaged in research has increased approximately 100 times in our country in 32 years. This tremendous increase, as a result of which a small group of scientists existing in pre-revolutionary days developed into a large army of scientists, affords a particularly vivid illustration of the changes which have occurred in science in the Soviet country. This scientific army required many hundreds of big, well-equipped, research institutes. And these institutes were established in the Soviet country in accordance with the precepts of the party and Government and thanks to the special attention devoted to this matter by Lenin and Stalin.

Indicative of the growth of scientific institutions in Soviet years, which has no parallel in any country in the world, is the example of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The Academy had existed in Russia since the beginning of the eighteenth century. Before the October Revolution it had five small laboratories, the Pulkovo Observatory, the Central Physical Observatory and a fairly large number of various museums and archives. In the 32 Soviet years the Academy has grown immeasurably and developed into a titanic association of scientific research institutions. There is not an academy like this anywhere in the world.

By the middle of 1949 the Academy of Sciences of the USSR had 57 institututes, 15 laboratories, 4 observatories, 7 museums, 38 stations and 10 scientific societies situated in Moscow, Leningrad, in the Crimea and other parts of the Soviet Union. Along with the central scientific institutions, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR has 16 branches situated in different parts of the USSR from Sakhalin to Kishinev and Petrozavodsk. From a priviledged-caste, scientific institution which had very minor connections with the economy and culture of its country, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR has developed into an important state organ concerned entirely with meeting the demands of industry, agriculture and culture.

Together with the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, there are independent academies of sciences which have been founded in ten of the constituent republics of the Soviet Union; some of these academies have already developed into large and very important scientific centers. This remarkable growth and development of the Academy of Sciences became possible thanks to the exceptional attention devoted by the Government and the Communist Party, and by Lenin and Stalin personally, to the development of science which is necessary to a socialist country advancing towards communism.

The remarkable progress of Soviet science, its increasing achievements, the feeling of patriotic pride in it of the people, have raised in a new light the place and significance of science in the USSR. In the pre-revolutionary days, the tsarist authorities and the intelligentsia itself, seeing backward technology on every side, had a contemptuous attitude toward native science. The idolatry of foreign science was cultivated; even the greatest discoveries of native scientists were underestimated and the country as a whole was considered a scientific province.

Times have changed; the quantitative and qualitative rise of our science and technology in the Stalin era has shown our real power to us, and to the whole world. Having scaled the scientific summits of our days, we have now learned to look into the future and to see the past in a different light. As a result of historic research accomplished in the Soviet years, it has been established that many outstanding achievements and discoveries in different fields of knowledge were made in our country in the past. The priority to a number of the most important technical discoveries belongs to our country. But in tsarist Russia, the people's genius manifested in the achievements of individuals, of remarkable scientists and engineers was like "a voice crying in the wilderness;" only now in the USSR can we appraise our scientific past.

This past and the great achievements of the recent decades gave our leader and teacher, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, the full right to express his conviction on February 9, 1946, that Soviet scientists will in the near future surpass the achievements of science in foreign countries. The unprecedented rise and progress of science witnessed by the whole world in recent years, progress that is being achieved in accordance with Stalin's precepts, under his guidance and inspired by him, makes it clear to us beyond question that the task envisioned by Stalin will be accomplished by Soviet scientists.

Together with all working people and with progressive people the world over, the scientists of the USSR wholeheartedly greet J. V. Stalin and wish to that great leader and teacher many more years of good health and strength.



UKRAINIAN ACADEMY. The building at Kiev which houses the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

J. V. Stalin and the Efflorescence Of Soviet Culture

By S. V. Kaftanov
Minister of Higher Education of the USSR

UNDER Stalin's leadership the Soviet people have created their new socialist culture, a culture of millions of working people, a culture that is developing on the basis of ideas of Marxism-Leninism—ideas of friendship among the peoples, a culture permeated with a spirit of abhorrence toward all manifestations of national or class oppression.

A characteristic and most important feature of Soviet culture is that it belongs to the people. In the USSR, for the first time in the history of mankind, broad masses of working people have risen to the summits of culture; they are not only enjoying all the benefits of culture but are actually the real creators of culture.

Throughout the history of the Soviet State, Stalin has been the initiator, the moving spirit, the inspirer of the efforts of the many million Soviet people in mastering knowledge, culture, and science.

Stalin has always looked upon the problem of public education as being a cardinal problem of the State, for the Communist Party realized that in a culturally backward country the building of socialism is impossible.

The vast amount of work carried out by the Communist Party and the Soviet State to wipe out that horrible legacy of tsarism, illiteracy, is commonly known. Whereas in tsarist Russia three-fourths of the population could not read or write, as early as during the first six or seven years of Soviet power the number of literate people increased to approximately 50 per cent of the total population.

During the years of the Stalin Five-Year Plans the construction of schools, institutions of higher learning, and research institutions was developed on a broad scale. From year to year the Soviet Government has been increasing its appropriations for education. The great right of Soviet citizens to education is recorded in and guaranteed by the Constitution of the USSR, which was created by the genius of Stalin and which bears his great name.



AT PHYSICAL CULTURE PARADE. J. V. Stalin and V. M. Molotov receive flowers from children at the 1946 parade.

As a result of the titanic work carried out under the leadership of Stalin, a genuine cultural revolution has taken place in the Soviet land.

The results of this cultural revolution are the achievement of universal elementary education in all the languages of the peoples of the USSR, a tremendous growth in the number of elementary and secondary schools, higher educational establishments, and specialized secondary schools, and the rise and consolidation of a new Soviet intelligentsia.

Introduction of universal, compulsory seven-year education in both town and countryside is a new major Stalinist victory in cultural construction.

A splendid page in the history of the Soviet State, in the history of the cultural revolution, is traced by Stalin's solicitude for training leaders of the new socialist intelligentsia.

Stalin has called the intelligentsia the salt of the Soviet earth, thereby stressing its honorable role in building socialism.

Patiently, persistently, and lovingly, Stalin has reared new groups of Soviet intellectuals. When the need arose, he always came to the help of the youth, encouraging them with inspiring words.

The party and Government have provided the working youth with real opportunities for mastering knowledge. At its very inception Soviet power opened wide the doors of the higher schools to the children of working people. A system of state scholarships, the establishment of dormitories, the creation of workers' schools—all this helped the working class and peasant youth to study in the institutions of higher learning.

During the years of the Stalin Five-Year Plans, higher schools have developed in full accordance with the plans of socialist construction. At Stalin's initiative the fundamental reorganization of a system of higher education was carried out at the begin-

ning of the First Five-Year Plan.

As a result of this reorganization the network of higher schools and their enrollment increased several times over. New educational centers came into being in the Urals, in Siberia, in the Far East, in all the national republics.

The number of specialists annually graduated increased considerably. In the prewar decade alone various branches of the national economy and culture received about 1,000,000 engineers, agronomists, doctors, teachers, economists, etc. Technical schools and other specialized secondary schools trained tens of thousands of young specialists.

In a brief historical period the composition of the intelligentsia in the USSR underwent a fundamental change. By 1936, from 80 to 90 per cent of the Soviet intelligentsia were of working class or peasant origin.

As Stalin has forcefully put it, numerous cadres of young specialists trained by the Communist Party and Soviet power infused new blood into the intelligentsia and regenerated it in the new Soviet sense.

Summing up the results of the immense cultural work. Stalin declared in his report at the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) that a numerous new Soviet intelligentsia has arisen in the USSR, "an intelligentsia which has emerged from the ranks of the working class, peasantry, and Soviet employees which is of the flesh and blood of our people, which has never known the yoke of exploitation, which hates exploiters, and which is ready to serve the peoples of the USSR faithfully and devotedly."

Stalin constantly follows the work of the higher schools, constantly helps them improve their work, to improve their material facilities.

During the years of the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan scores of higher educational establishments have been rehabilitated and founded. Today, 837 higher schools located in more than 250 towns are functioning in the Soviet Union. The number of Soviet higher school students, including those who study by correspondence, is considerably more than 1,000,000.

Simultaneously with the development of higher education, the party has pointed to the necessity of training intermediary technical leading groups on a broad scale. During the years of Soviet power, and especially during the years of the Stalin Five-Year Plans, construction of technical schools and other specialized secondary schools has been extensive. Today there are more than 3,500 specialized secondary schools in the USSR with an enrollment of more than 1,000,000, which is more than 30 times as many as attended the same type of schools in tsarist Russia.

No other country in the world equals the Soviet Union in the scale of training leading groups of intelligentsia. A considerably larger number of specialists is being trained in the Soviet Union than in all the other countries of Europe and Asia taken together. In Moscow alone, for instance, more students are attending higher schools than in all of England or France.

If we take into account the fact that in addition to regular school enrollment, tens of millions of Soviet people are steadily enhancing their knowledge while working, by attending various courses in Stakhanovite schools, study circles and party and Komsomol educational systems, it may be said without exaggeration that more than half of the entire population of the USSR is studying.

The majestic picture of the steady



UNIVERSITY. Students in the halls of the Lomonosov State University at Moscow.

advancement of socialist culture would be incomplete without mention of the fact that simultaneously with the gigantic growth in the public educational system as a whole, a great role is played in the USSR by numerous cultural enlightenment institutions and organizations. To convince oneself of this, it is sufficient to look into the activity of the broad network of workers' clubs, the tens of thousands of rural reading rooms, public libraries, Red Corners for political reading, and so on.

From year to year socialist culture becomes brighter, richer and fuller and takes in, ever more fully, the many-millioned masses of the Soviet people. One of the main indices of this is the unprecedented rise in the cultural and technical level of the working class, the approach of its members to the level of engineers and technicians.

The broad cultural process leading to the elimination of the distinction between mental labor and physical labor is taking place in the Soviet land.

Numerous workers are attending the evening departments and correspondence divisions of the higher schools and technicums, studying in their spare time to become graduate engineers and technicians.

Today it is no rarity for the leading Stakhanovite workers and leading collective farm peasants to be members of the scientific councils of higher schools, to take part in the activities of scientific societies, to deliver lectures at educational establishments, enriching by their knowledge and experience not only the student youth, but gray-haired professors as well.

Among the Stalin Prize Winners there are, side by side with venerable scientists, no few outstanding innovators in industry and agriculture who have been accorded this honor in recognition of their basic improvements in production methods.

The Soviet Union comprises more than 60 nations, national groups and nationalities. The Soviet system, the wise Lenin-Stalin policy of friendship and equality of all nations, has led to the regeneration of the peoples whom tsardom had doomed to ignorance and extinction. The tremendous achievements of the new Soviet culture can be seen in the example of any of the peoples of the Soviet Union, any nation, any republic.



CONCERT HALL. Main Hall of the Moscow Conservatory during a symphony concert.

Under the sun of the Stalin Constitution the culture of the Kazakh people, for example, has blossomed luxuriantly.

In Kazakhstan, a country where prior to the Revolution less than two per cent of the population was literate, a person who cannot read and write is a rarity today. In the land of the Kazakhs there are 8,500 schools attended by 1,200,000 children. The Kazakh Republic has 23 institutions of higher learning and 89 specialized secondary schools, its own state university, its own Academy of Sciences, more than 100 scientific research institutions, its own theaters, its own newspapers and magazines and its own literature.

The Tajik SSR rose from one of the most backward borderlands of tsarist Russia to a republic with a fine industry and advanced agriculture, with its own high culture and an excellent educational system. Thousands of schools are functioning in the Tajik SSR. There are 40 higher schools and specialized secondary schools, and a branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Last year the Tajik State University was opened in the capital of Tajikistan, a city which bears the name of Stalin.

Today some 70 all-republican, regional and district newspapers are published in Tajikistan. Before the Revolution no newspapers were published there at all, and nobody could have read them had they been, for at that time 99.5 per cent of the population was illiterate.

Likewise indicative is the cultural growth in Azerbaijan, one of the Transcaucasian republics. Here a vast school system has been built up. The entire population of Soviet Azerbaijan is literate, yet just three decades ago, in prerevolutionary Azerbaijan, 97 persons out of 100 could not read or write. There was not a single higher school; there was a mere handful of Azerbaijanians with higher school diplomas. Today the republic has more than 100 higher schools and specialized secondary schools attended by 36,000 students. While in the past there was not a single scientific research institution in all of Azerbaijan, today there are more than 70, led by the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences.

The Soviet people consider that Stalin has pointed out that each nation, no matter whether great or small, has its qualitative features, the specific features which belong to it alone and which no other nations possess. These features, he said, are the contribution which each nation makes to the common treasure-store of world culture, supplementing and enriching it.

Throughout the period since the October victory, Stalin has devoted constant attention to improving the material and cultural standard of the working people.

The light of Soviet socialist culture, the most advanced in the world, penetrates far beyond the borders of the USSR. The culture of the Soviet people, a culture created under the leadership of Stalin, is rendering effective assistance to the peoples who have taken the path of democracy and socialism; it inspires all progressive people in capitalist countries who are fighting for peace, democracy and freedom.

Gori, Birthplace of J. V. Stalin

By Akakii Beliashvili

At a point on the plain in the center of Kartalinia, ornamented with a design of fruit orchards and vineyards, at a point where the noisy Liakhvi rushing down from the Caucasian range flows into the equally noisy Kura, stands the town of Gori. In the center of the town, like a fabulous, broad-chested giant who has suddenly sprung from beneath the earth, towers Tontio Hill.

At the northeastern foot of Tontio Hill, sheltered by a marble pavilion, is a little house of two rooms with an open porch and carved railings.

In this modest little house Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin was born on December 21, 1879 and here he spent the first years of his childhood.

"Nobody else in the world has done so much for mankind as those two greatest of men—Lenin and Stalin" is what the Brazilian writer, Amadu, inscribed in the Visitors' Book of the Stalin House in Gori.

People come here not only from all parts of the Soviet Union, but from all sections of the world to see with their own eyes this little corner that was the birthplace and early home of the man who, in the words of Amadu, "symbolizes the creative forces of man, his ability to administer and build."

"Nothing can be more moving for a French Communist writer than to visit this museum which tells of the life of the great man who, together with Lenin, has changed the conditions of life of the people. For him and for his people we feel tenderness," wrote Claude Morgan and his companions.

Just as great an impression was made on the American artist, William Gropper, by his visit to this remarkable corner. This is an extraordinarily inspiring memorial of one of the world's greatest leaders, of the great scientist of social development, builder of the future of mankind and socialist civilization, Gropper recorded in the Visitors' Book.



MUSEUM. The stone pavilion built to protect the little house at Gori where Stalin was born.



INTERIOR. The room where Stalin was born 70 years ago.

"I came to Gori to learn about Stalin's childhood," wrote Mulk Ray Anand of India. "This man has lived and is living an amazing life. By the strength of his intelligence, character and heart, this great revolutionary has accomplished such astounding deeds."

In November of this year a group



GORI. Stalin's native town in Georgia, now both a museum and a humming industrial and agricultural center.

of Czechoslovak peasants came to Gori to visit the little museum. Here is what they wrote in the book: We were deeply stirred when we entered this famous place and in those minutes we felt great gratitude, the gratitude of the Czechoslovak people for the genius of Stalin."

And here is one of the most recent entries in the Visitors' Book, made November 15 by a group of Albanians:

"The cultural delegation from the Albanian People's Republic is happy at having been given the opportunity to see the place where there began the life of a revolutionary, a man who, together with Lenin, has converted the old Russia into a socialist country, who now embodies hope and happiness for all mankind, the hope and guarantee of the future toward which our people are marching."

Gori leads just as vigorous a life as every other Soviet town. Now the town has changed beyond recognition. There was a time not so long ago when it had one four-grade school and one theological school. Today there are eleven secondary schools, a school of agronomy, a medical school and a pedagogical institute. All of these institutions of learning are housed in modern, new buildings. During the years of the Stalin Five-Year Plans, a number of enterprises and factories have been built in Gori, a splendid drama theater, a motion picture theater, hotels, a park of culture and rest, a beautiful embankment and railway station. Now nearing completion are a big textile mill, a sports stadium seating 5,000, a new Intourist hotel, a large museum and a second hospital. Dozens of new dwelling houses are under construction.

Gori's factories produce more than their planned quotas; the collective farms of the surrounding countryside, famous since ancient times for its fruit, yield rich harvests.



MODEL. Georgian school children study a small replica of the house at Gori.

The Love of the People

By Boris Polevoi

THIS story comes to mind today upon entering the halls of the Museum of the Revolution, where the gifts which working people have sent Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin are displayed.

It happened in Stalingrad, in the still recent but already legendary days of the battle for that Volga citadel. The marines of the unit defending the now famous Mamayev Hill resolved to make Stalin a present on the 25th Anniversary of the October Revolution. On the wall of a clay-lined dugout deep in the hill where the men rested and warmed themselves during lulls in the fighting, hung a picture of Stalin, portrayed with his pipe in hand. The men loved to look at this portrait. It seemed to them that Stalin, having just taken his pipe from his mouth and with a faint smile that sparkled at the corners of his eyes, was lovingly looking down at them, tired, exhausted and grimy-faced but firm in their determination to hold out to the last, to perish but not retreat.

And it was decided that a pipe would be the gift. The making of the pipe from pieces of a German plane was entrusted to a machine-gunner, a marine from the White Sea coast, where men smoke pipes and are judges of good ones.

During brief lulls, the machine-gunner sat over his block of wood. The contours of the pipe were emerging from the block and the machine-gunner was already telling his comrades with what kind of design he intended to decorate it. But his work was cut short. While repulsing a fascist attack, the marine fell a hero beside his weapon. When they had paid him their last respects, his comrades drew the unfinished pipe from his coat pocket and gave it to another marine who came from Yaroslavl, a sniper. He managed to burn openings in the pipe and was getting ready to decorate it with carving when he was hit by a shell splinter and sent to a hospital. The pipe was handed on to a third person for completion.



EMBROIDERED PORTRAIT. This cross-stitched work was done in silk and sent to J. V. Stalin by Yefrosinya Ocheretnaya of Krasnodar.

And although fighting in the city kept growing more intense and there were times when the defenders of the height were in action for several days and nights running, the pipe was finished. Together with a pouch skillfully made from a captured identification flag, it was sent from Stalingrad to Moscow, to the man whose genius in those days was preparing the victory in the great battle of Stalingrad.

STALIN! This is the name that is nearest and dearest to millions of Soviet people—the builders of communism.

Stalin! This is the name most respected and honored by millions of working people in the People's Democracies who were liberated from fascist chains by the Soviet Army and who are now joyously laying the foundations of socialism.

Stalin! Upon him are now turned

the eyes of the common people of the globe, all who hold dear liberty and genuine democracy, all who hate war and dream of a stable and lasting peace.

These gifts, sent from all corners of the Soviet country, from all corners of the world, are infinitely diverse both in form and character. Beside magnificent masterpieces of folk art created by the most skilled weavers, rug makers, engravers, carvers, embroiderers and bookbinders, stand articles that are simple, some almost naive. But all the objects come from the heart.

The first halls in which gifts from the working people of the Soviet land are displayed constitute, as it were, landmarks in the history of our socialist State, the history of the strengthening of the friendship of the peoples, the history of the victories of socialism.

Alongside the first electric motor put out by the workers of a factory lies a section of rail produced in a newly built shop.

Some of the gifts surprise one. Workers at the Geofizika Optics Plant, for example, presented Stalin with a microscope and slide, on which with infinite precision are reproduced two busts, of Lenin and Stalin, one three-hundredths of a millimeter in size.

Numerous showcases display letters sent by the peoples of the Soviet republics to their great leader.

Some are embroidered on silk or linen by masters of needlework, others are enclosed in artistic boxes and cases. But the most precious thing that adorns these letters is the feeling of friendship which permeates each line, the feeling of gratitude to the Communist Party and its leaders for a happy life beneath the Soviet star, the feeling of appreciation to the great Russian people for the selfless aid they have rendered their brother-peoples who are building communism.

From out of this multitude of letters I want to quote one, the smallest and most modest. This letter accompanied a gift of fur boots, gloves and house slippers sent to Stalin by the Oroch people, one of the smallest peoples inhabiting our country. In this letter, enclosed in a folder lovingly fashioned of birch bark, the Oroch people relate that they almost became extinct in tsarist Russia, that their number barely exceeded 300. Now this tiny nation, saved by the socialist Revolution, has been regenerated. The Oroch people, having received all the rights of Soviet citizens, are eagerly absorbing socialist culture. "Of our former tents and shelters there is not a trace left. Now we live in houses and cottages. Many of the houses have plastered and painted interiors." In sending their modest gifts, the people of this small nation which was saved from extinction, glorify, like all the peoples of the great Soviet Union, the Stalin national policy and its great creator.

ONE cannot examine without emotion the gifts sent to Stalin during the Second World War. In those grim days when the Soviet Army was waging its single-handed struggle against all the shock forces of fascism to decide the fate of our homeland, all mankind looked with hope to Stalin, leader of the Soviet battle front and home front. Gifts made in the war years are a splendid reflection of the thoughts and feelings of Soviet patriots prepared to give their all in the name of their Soviet Motherland.

And here is a gift from Guards Sergeant-Major Igor Nokolsky. It is an ingenious tobacco box made of transparent plexiglass. Engraved on the top of the box is a replica of the Order of Victory and on the bottom there is a map in relief of the great path covered by the Soviet Army from Moscow to Berlin. Beside the box lies the letter which accompanied it, a simple and heartfelt letter: "I am a serviceman who traversed the hard road of war from beginning to end and have decided to thank you for the victory . . . The tobacco box was made of material from a German plane. I am not a jeweler—my instruments were an awl, knife, drill and brush, and my workshop was the open air. I made it as best I could. No gold or precious stones went into the box. Into it went the love of a Russian soldier for his leader, Generalissimo Stalin. Accept this gift from a soldier of the Great Patriotic War. I have written what I think. I made it the best I could."

When one looks at this tobacco box made by a soldier, at cigarette holders and cigarette cases, pipes, bas-reliefs and busts of Stalin fashioned by the hands of Soviet fighters in their brief moments of rest during battle, one senses the great force of that boundless love of the Soviet soldier and all Soviet men and women for the Communist Party, for Stalin.

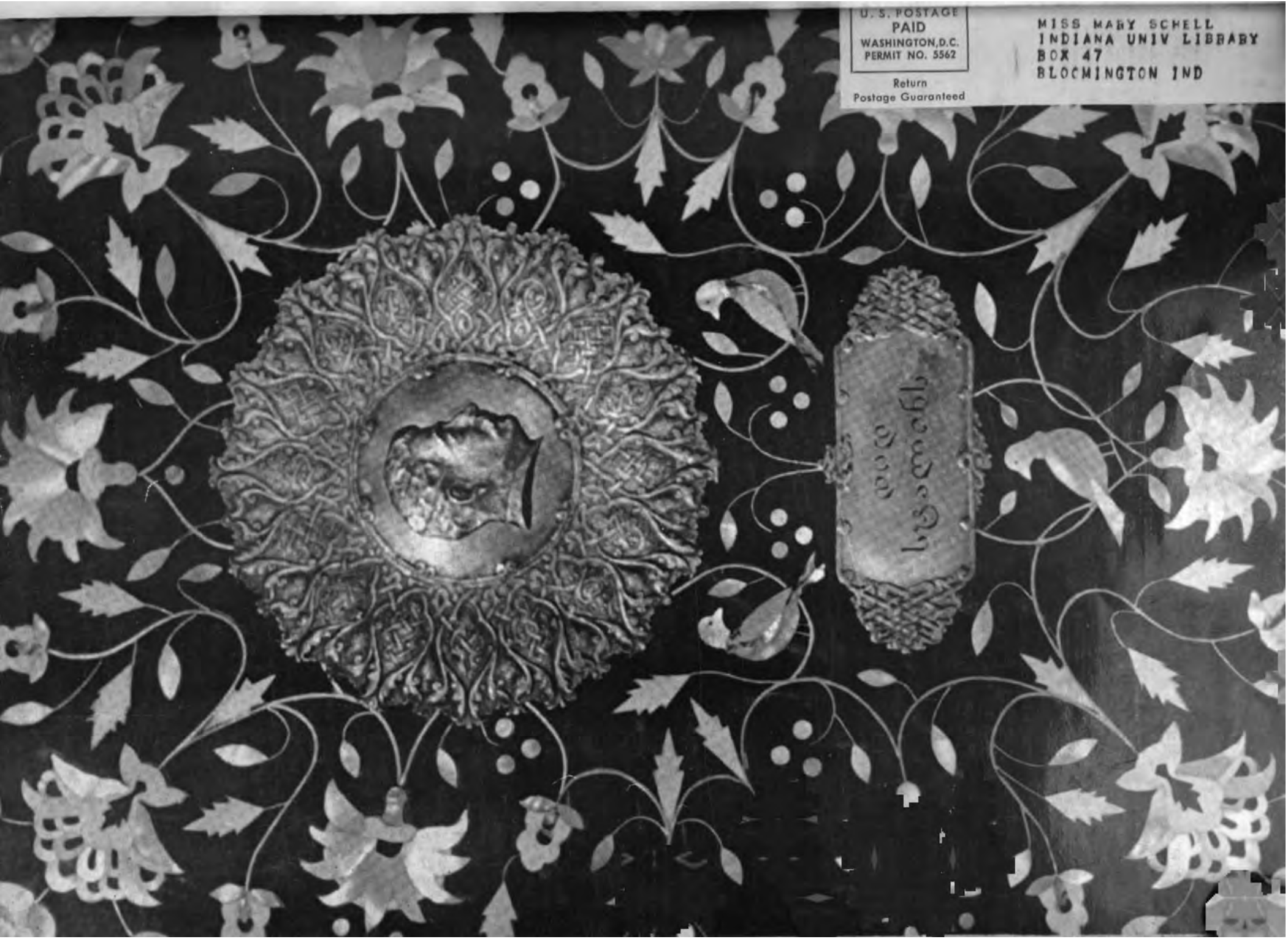
WITH no less interest does one go through new halls of the museum in which are displayed gifts to Stalin from friends abroad, in all corners of the globe.

Here we see certificates showing that Stalin has been made an honorary citizen of Prague, Budapest, Sofia and many other cities and an honorary citizen of the Romanian People's Republic. Here also are displayed letters from the working people of the People's Democracies with words of gratitude for their liberation from the fascist yoke, with words of love, devotion and deep respect. Beneath some of the letters there are piles of bound volumes whose pages are filled with signatures. A letter from the people of North Korea to Stalin is signed by several million persons! The peoples of new China have sent Stalin splendid gifts. Some of them have already been put on display. On one of the walls there is a big photographic portrait of Mao Tse-tung. The portrait bears an inscription in Chinese written by the Chinese leader himself. It reads: "To our leader, Comrade Stalin, from Mao Tse-tung."

Beside it is a big, vari-colored parasol embroidered in silk with ribbons hanging from it. The skillful hands of many Chinese women have embroidered on it pictures in silk showing how Manchurian partisans helped units of the Soviet Army rout the Japanese imperialists.

What an infinite variety of manifestations of the love of all toiling mankind for the great leader does one see here in these halls where only a small part of the gifts sent to Stalin are on display!

AT the beginning of this article I told you the story of one of the gifts sent to Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, the plain pipe made by craftsmen-fighters during the battle of Stalingrad. Each of the articles displayed in the museum has its own history. And all these varied gifts, gifts of gratitude and boundless love, are striking testimonials to the noble feelings which working men and women the world over have for the Soviet people and for their great leader.



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