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Foreign Ministers' Moscow Conference Marks New Progress for Peace

The conference in Moscow held between the 16th and 26th of December, in which Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov, United States Secretary of State James Byrnes, and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin participated, was called to enable the representatives of the governments of the three great Powers to discuss searchingly but informally a number of issues of immediate importance.

The results of the conference show that positive results have been attained. The conference discussed a number of important questions affecting Europe and the Far East. The Moscow Foreign Ministers Conference is a new milestone in the history of development of international cooperation under conditions obtaining in a period of incipient peace.

A Forward Step

The agreement reached by the conference on the preparation of peace treaties with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland is a great step forward. The procedure laid down for drawing up the peace treaties is in accordance with the decisions reached at the Berlin Conference of the leaders of the three great Allied Powers; in addition to this, the decisions determine which powers shall participate in the compilation of peace treaties with each of Germany's former European satellites.

This agreement gains significance when we remember that it was on this question of procedure in drawing up peace treaties that the London session of the Foreign Ministers Council held in September could not agree. Now that an agreement has been reached there will be an immediate renewal of the work of the deputy

Radiophoto

AT THE CONFERENCE—V. M. Molotov (second from left) is shown signing the communique which told the world that agreement had been reached on many important questions

foreign ministers in London in accordance with arrangements made at the first session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Provision is also made to call a conference to discuss the peace treaties when they have been drawn up; the conference will consist of five members of the Council of Foreign Ministers and representatives of 16 other United Nations substantial contingents of whose troops took an active part in the war against the enemy states of Europe.

Lastly, after the conclusion of the conference and a review of its recommendations, the exact procedure for the compilation and signing of the final texts of the peace treaties has been laid down.

Of great importance for the regulation of the Far East problem is the agreement to which China has added her voice concerning the establishment and scope of the Far Eastern Commission and the Allied Council for Japan.

The Far East

The Far Eastern Commission, which is to be established in place of the present consultative commission, will be entrusted with such functions as the formulation of the political principles and conditions in accordance with which Japan must fulfill her obligations arising out of the terms of surrender. In case of necessity, the Commission will review the directives given to the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Powers or the political decisions which he makes. The Commission will also examine other questions which may be entrusted to it by the agreement between the governments concerned.

The voting procedure laid down by the Far Eastern Commission provides for the taking of decisions by a majority vote, which must include the votes of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China. This ensures a concurrent policy on the part of the great Powers in settling important questions within the authority of the Far Eastern Commission.

At the same time an Allied Council is to be set up from representatives of the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and China under the chairmanship of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army of Occupation in Japan. This Council is being established for the purpose of exercising control over Japan; for consultation with the Commander-in-Chief; and to advise him on questions concerning the fulfillment of the conditions of surrender, occupation and control of Japan; and in fulfillment of directives supplementing these conditions.

As can be seen from the agreement on the establishment of the Far Eastern Commission and the Allied Council, the power of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army of Occupation in Japan is ensured to the extent necessary for effective fulfillment of the important tasks which confront him.

The formation of these two new organs of international cooperation and international control in the Far East undoubtedly meets an urgent need. The new organs have to ensure a policy in relation to Japan that will prevent the resuscitation of the Far Eastern aggressor and will counter any attempts on the part of the remnants of Japanese imperialism to retain their position in the country in order to repeat their aggression in Asia when a convenient time arrives.

The agreement on Korea arises out of the necessity of restoring independence to this early victim of Japanese aggression; of providing conditions for the development of the country on democratic lines; and of speedily eradicating the dire results of the long rule of the Japanese invaders. With this end in view it has been considered necessary to establish the Provisional Korean Democratic Government before which a wide field of activity opens up for the development of the economy and the national culture of the Korean people.

Precedent Set

At the same time, provision is made for the establishment of a trusteeship of the four Powers, for a period of five years. It must be noted that the importance of this precedent extends far beyond the geographical boundaries of Korea. This is the first practical experience establishing a joint trusteeship of the leading Allied Powers. There can be no doubt that this experiment, if duly carried out, may play a fruitful role in an approach to a solution of a number of similar questions concerning the future of certain mandated and colonial territories.

The Moscow Foreign Ministers Conference, which exchanged opinions and questions concerning China, agreed on the necessity for the unification and democratization of China under the leadership of a national government; on an extensive introduction of democratic elements into all organs of that government and on the cessation of civil war. An unwavering policy of nonintervention in China's internal affairs was again confirmed.

Conversations between Molotov and Byrnes cleared up the question of American and Soviet troops in China and established an agreement on the desirability of withdrawing those troops at the earliest possible moment conformable to their fulfillment of their obligations and responsibilities.

Balkan Nations

The agreement on Rumania and Bulgaria opens up the possibility of clearing up the disagreement between the Allied Powers on this question. It has been agreed that the three Allied Governments will advise the King of Rumania and the Rumanian Government to include in the government one representative of the National Peasant Party and one representative of the Liberal Party who are not at present participating in the government, selecting them from among those who are suitable and are prepared to work loyally with the government.

Free and unhampered elections must be held in Rumania as soon as possible, and all democratic and anti-fascist parties must have the right to participate and put forward their candidates.

After the points made in the agreement have been put into operation, Rumania, which has already established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, will be recognized by the American and British Governments.

With regard to Bulgaria, the United States and Great Britain will recognize the government of this country, which also already maintains diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, as soon as the present Bulgarian Patriotic Front Government is extended by including two representatives of other democratic

groups which do not participate in the government. They are to be selected from among suitable persons who are ready to work loyally with the government. The positive nature of this decision is obvious.

Atomic Energy

Lastly, of great importance in principle and in its practical significance is the decision of the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers to establish a United Nations Commission on Atomic Energy.

The recommendation on this question, which must be referred to the General Assembly of the United Nations by representatives of six countries, arises from the fact that the Commission will work in accordance with directives and instructions of the Security Council to which the Commission will report on its work. This method of the Commission's work naturally arises out of the fact that it is the Security Council, according to the statutes of the United Nations, that bears the major responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The decisions of the Conference of the Three Foreign Ministers have completely thwarted the calculations of recently active antagonists of the cooperation among the Allied Powers which developed during the war. The Moscow Conference is a new step forward in effecting similar postwar collaboration. The results of this conference and the scope of the questions discussed show that this cooperation has been further developed.

Air Committee Appointed

The Central Aviation Sports Committee to examine data on record flights and parachute jumps are the pilots who made the record USSR-USA flights, Colonel General M. Gromov; Hero of the Soviet Union Lieutenant General Evgeni Fedorov, member of the Papanin North Pole expedition; leading fighter-plane designer Lieutenant General Alexander Yakovlev; Heroes of the Soviet Union V. Kokkinaki and A. Yumashev, famed for the USSR-USA flights. Other members are the designer of the Stormovik plane, Lieutenant General S. Ilyushin; prominent Soviet navigator Major General B. Sterligov; General M. Spirin; and scientist of Georgia, Miklashevsky.

Guerrilla Surgeon Returns

The well known surgeon, Professor Isaak Zhorov, has returned to Moscow after four years' absence. In the years of war he earned fame as the bold commander of a guerrilla detachment.

In 1941, Professor Zhorov reported at the Red Army Medical Service Administration and asked to be sent to the Red Army unit surrounded by Germans where there were many wounded. The Professor crossed the front by air and in three weeks put back on their feet about 700 wounded men.

In one of the clashes, when his unit was fighting its way out of an encirclement, Professor Zhorov fell behind and was surrounded by Germans. When he noticed the Hitlerites crawling up to him he seized his only hand grenade and tossed it at the enemies. He killed three fascists, but the Germans seized him from behind and put him in a concentration camp. Soon Zhorov succeeded in escaping from the camp and set out to form a guerrilla detachment. Several peasants from neighboring villages joined him. Under his direction the guerrillas excavated a camouflaged dugout in the forest. Peasants brought food and arms taken from the Germans. The small but daring guerrilla force under this Moscow professor commenced its fighting career.

When the Red Army liberated Vyazma, Professor Zhorov's detachment joined the Red Army. The professor declined an invitation to return to Moscow and resume his pedagogical activities.

After a short visit to his family, Zhorov left again for the front, this time in the capacity of Head Surgeon of the First Byelorussian Front, and participated in the liberation of the Ukraine, Byelorussia and Poland. He personally performed the most complex operations and restored to life men who seemed doomed.

For exceptional services to the Motherland, Professor Zhorov was awarded five decorations. The author of 30 scientific studies, he conducted extensive scientific work even during the war when he wrote and published two studies based on his experience at the front. Now the scientist, enthusiastically received by his students, has resumed lectures at the First Moscow Medical Institute.

Twin Heroes Demobilized

Twin war veteran gunners, Heroes of the Soviet Union, Dmitry and Yakov Lukanin, stopped in Moscow in order to see the city on their way from the Army to their native collective farm "Knasny Mayak" in the Kaluga Region.

The brothers began their combat career near Stalingrad. Then they passed across Rumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Austria and finished the war in Czechoslovakia in the ranks of the Second Ukrainian Front.

Dmitry and Yakov had been together on one crew gun. First, Dmitry was gun commander and Yakov the gunner, and then both together were gun commanders in one battery. Both had worked as masons before the war and their tradition of efficient teamwork, on more than one occasion, served them in good stead in action.

In October 1943 violent fighting broke out in the Krivoi Rog area. The enemy offered strong resistance to the advancing Soviet units. In one sector he managed to beat back our infantry. The Germans threw 30 tanks against the guns commanded by the Lukanin twins. Coolly letting these armed monsters come up to 830 feet range, Yakov Lukanin, at his brother's command, fired one well aimed shell after another. Seven German tanks, including four "Tigers" were hit or burned out by the Lukanins.

For this feat the Government awarded Dmitry and Yakov the title of Heroes of the Soviet Union.

Senior Sergeants, the Lukanins have a score of 37 disabled tanks and armored carriers and of more than 600 killed German officers and men. Seventeen commendations of the Supreme Command are written into the heroes' war records.

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Soviet Scientists Greet New Year

Soviet scientists greeted the New Year with predictions of great progress in the peaceful uses of science, and with good wishes for greater international friendship and cooperation to this end.

Some of their messages, many of which send the season's greetings to their American colleagues, follow:

Academician Peter Kapitsa, director of the Institute of Physical Problems of the Academy of Sciences and a world-famous physicist in the field of strong magnetics, said:

"My plans for work are very extensive and my wishes for 1946 do not in any way differ from those of the ordinary man in the Soviet Union. I want to work with greater persistence for the benefit of the state which is giving everything for a peaceful life of creative work for progress, culture, science and art.

"If you ask me what I am working on, I will reply with the question, 'What is hydrogen?'

"Many people think hydrogen is gas, but they forget that it is really a metal in a gaseous state.

"If you like, I will show you the institute which the Soviet Government built for my experiments. There you can see hydrogen in the form of a hard gleaming transparent crystal.

"I obtained visible solid hydrogen by freezing gas at 261 degrees below zero centigrade. I 'killed' the thermal motion of the atoms of hydrogen and saw this metal in a state of rest. When I close a switch releasing a current of 75,000 amperes, a huge magnet turns the hydrogen into gas. These investigations are of great importance in building up a new theory of metals."

V. Rodionov, member of the Academy of Sciences, a distinguished organic chemist who is a member not only of Soviet scientific bodies but of the American Chemical Society and the Societe Chimique de France, greeted American scientists.

"My best wishes to the people of the United States and to representatives of American science in their future endeavors to promote science and techniques," he said. He hailed the victory over the fascist nations, and noted the part scientists played during the war.

"I was particularly impressed," he said, "by the splendid work of my American colleagues on the synthesis of such complex drugs as biotin, destiobiotin and, particularly, quinine.

"The Jubilee Session of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, which was attended by American scientists, has been extremely beneficial for both sides. I hope that such meetings will be held regularly."

Academician Konstantin Kornilov, Vice President of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the Russian SFSR, cited prewar cooperation between Soviet and American psychologists, and said:

"The scientific and cultural relations between our countries which were interrupted by the war should now be revived on a still solider foundation.

"The problems of war and postwar psychology which are being studied in our scientific institutions are so basic that an exchange of opinion would undoubtedly enrich science."

Soviet psychologists and pedagogues are studying preschool and school children, the psychology of artists, the psychology of deaf mutes and backward children, and are doing extensive work, through the Institute of Defectology, in restoring speech to wounded servicemen, Kornilov said.

Honorary Academician Nikolai Fyodorovich Gamaleya, president of the All-Union Society of Microbiologists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists and a Stalin Prize Laureate, issued a New Year's statement addressed "To My American Friends."

"I congratulate the scientists of America on the New Year," he said. "I trust that the year 1946 will see further materialization of the desire of Soviet scientists to strengthen good relations and friendship with our American colleagues.

"I trust that the coming year will witness new acts of friendly communion and personal meetings of scientists, meetings so useful for mutual understanding and acquaintance as well as for the progress of science.

"I have lately been studying the problem of a specific treatment for tuberculosis, and I know how essential it is for me to familiarize myself with the works of American investigators in this sphere."

Academician Gleb Krzhizhanovsky, Director of the Academy of Sciences Power Institute, predicted great advances during the next few years.

He recalled the early history of the Soviet Union and how skeptics doubted that the country, then war-ravaged and poor could fulfill its plans.

"There are many sources of energy in the world," he said. "There are heat, electricity and now atomic energy. But there is a power with which none of these can compare: the creative energy of man, the energy of the people.

"A new year is beginning—the beginning of a new stage in the development of the Soviet Union. In the next five years we plan to double the capacity of our power stations. I believe in this new plan, as I believed in that early and modest plan which laid the foundations of the technical and economic reconstruction of Russia. And today, it is doubtful whether there are any who will call us dreamers."

Professor L. Landau, head of the Department of Theoretical Physics in the Institute of Physical Problems of the Academy of Sciences, greeted American scientists.

"I hope," he said, "that after final deliverance from fascism it will become impossible to use science for the purposes of destruction, and that science will be able to serve its true ends—an understanding of nature and the promotion of the happiness of mankind.

"I am convinced that the next few years will lead to fruitful joint work and to the establishment of new friendly relations between Soviet and American scientists."

Jobs Await Soviet Veterans

By M. Makarov

How have the demobilized ex-servicemen who have returned home readjusted themselves to civilian life? The experience of the 5,000 who have returned to the Bauman District, one of Moscow's 25 boroughs, tells the story.

At the District Military Commissariat where returned soldiers take their first step back into civilian occupation, I saw how the process operates.

I found a dozen demobilized men still in uniform, but minus the insignia of rank, in the anteroom waiting for their discharge papers to be put into final shape. Several announced their intention to go back where they had worked before the war, while others wanted to find out what sort of jobs were offered at the Commissariat. As they got their papers, they went into a neighboring office.

Job Surplus

This, I found, was occupied by an official sent by the District Soviet to handle employment applications and help place the returning soldiers in suitable jobs.

That day, he said, there had been 90 calls from various organizations for employees of diverse specialties. The number of demobilized men who had come that day was 40.

"That is just about the regular proportion," he said. "There are always many more jobs available than people looking for work, which gives the ex-servicemen a good assortment to pick from."

Ivan Maximov came to see about a job while I was sitting in the office. A tank driver in the Army and the proud possessor of three decorations, Maximov used to be a truck driver for a Moscow creamery before the war, but now he does not want to take his old job, although it is waiting for him. He said he preferred to drive a passenger car and wanted a job as a chauffeur, that is, when he had vacationed a bit with his wife and young son. There were a dozen vacancies at hand. Driving, it turned out, happens to be a skill in particularly great demand.

"Even if a couple of hundred drivers or other auto experts were to call at once looking for jobs, I could place them all in a few days," the employment official told me.

As if to corroborate this assertion, in came an ex-sergeant major, Anatoli Mostovoi, who said that he had been a convoy driver carrying ammunition to the firing lines for two years during the war and then had held the post of assistant to the chief of the trucking base. Mostovoi believed his Army experience equipped him to take charge of a garage. The employment official called a number, made the necessary arrangements and within a half hour Mostovoi was on his way to the office of the Building Trust to talk over a job.

According to Maria Krasnova, Vice-Chairman of the Bauman District Soviet, whom I saw at her office, all returned men can get jobs immediately, although many of them prefer to take a brief holiday first. All those demobilized, she said, with the exception of those who returned to Moscow last month and this month and are still on their holidays, are already working.

Every evening Krasnova gets from the District Military Commissariat a list of the people who have been returned to civilian life. Besides names and addresses, these lists state employment preferences. On the basis of these records the District Soviet maintains contact with those ex-soldiers who have not found jobs and makes them offers of suitable employment.

Job Offers

"Supposing someone wants a job which the organization in your District cannot supply?" I asked Krasnova.

"Then we will look for it in other districts of the city," she replied, citing the case of a lawyer who had been offered a position as a legal adviser to a certain organization in the District but who had not wanted to take it. After that he had been helped to make suitable arrangements for his future work as a trial lawyer.

"Not once have we turned down an application for work, and I am sure that we will not have to do so," Krasnova said.

Krasnova impressed me as a big-hearted and helpful person, which impression was fully borne out by a talk I had quite by chance with a budding handicraft artist, Helen Vinogradova.

New Skills

Vinogradova had joined the Nurse Corps at the age of 18, before she had had time to learn any specialty, and although she returned to civilian life with the training and experience of a nurse, she did not want to continue in that line. Finding out that the girl had some artistic ability, Krasnova advised a job at an art goods factory where she would begin to earn while learning a skill. After two months' apprenticeship she was working independently as a handicrafts artist, to her own and the management's fullest satisfaction. She was very thankful for Krasnova's thoughtful help.

More than 100 of the demobilized, whose homes are in Bauman District, are now studying at Moscow technical schools and colleges. Some of them have simply resumed the studies they interrupted to enlist, while others actually got their start up the academic ladder in the Army.

One of the latter is Zinaida Belyaeva who volunteered for the Army and became a radio operator there. Now she has enrolled in the radio department of the Power Institute.

The Bauman District schools have already provided teaching jobs for 12 schoolteachers released from the Army. One of them was the principal of a school before the war and now he is back at his old post. The other day the District Board of Education summoned them for a meeting to find out whether they were satisfied with their jobs. They were.

Each had been given the sort of job for which he felt himself fitted in the first place. Their supervisors and fellow workers had been helpful, if the work was of a kind the veteran had not done before.

Kazakh Science Academy Organized

By Academician S. Strumilin

Vice Chairman of the branches and bases of the Board of the Academy of Sciences of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Last year the Soviet scientific world achieved several significant events. First, the Kazakhstan branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences was reorganized into an independent institution, the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR; second, Academy research bases were opened in the Karelo-Finnish SSR in the north of the country and in the Daghestan Autonomous Republic in the south.

The Academy began setting up branches and bases in the non-Russian Republics and remote sections of the country 13 years ago. The purpose of these institutions was to investigate the natural resources in their areas and to help develop the local culture and production forces.

Since then, several of them have developed into independent science academies, including the Georgian, Armenian, Uzbek, Azerbaijan and now Kazakh.

Base Organized

One of the first research bases the Academy organized, in 1932, was in the Kazakh Union Republic, which borders on the Caspian Sea in the west and on China in the east. Its purpose was to coordinate the work of all the research institutes in the Republic and to carry on investigations in close collaboration with the leading scientists of the country.

The base successfully coped with its research program and by 1938 had made such progress that it was reorganized into the Kazakh Branch of the Academy. By that time it had several research institutes under it. Staffed by nearly 1,500 persons, the Academy now has institutes in the fields of geology, mining, metallurgy, chemistry, power development, astronomy, and physics, in various branches of biology and medicine and in humanitarian sciences. Furthermore, under the jurisdiction of these institutes are eight experimental stations in various parts of the Republic.

The scientists of Kazakhstan made it their goal to investigate and open up the vast natural resources of their Republic, to study the past of the Kazakh people and their literature, and to advance their culture. There probably is not a single field of science into which the workers of this academy have not delved. Its geologists have brought to light numerous deposits of copper, lead, nickel, molybdenum, tungsten and many other minerals, as well as the vast reserves of iron ore and manganese that made it possible to construct the first steel works in the Republic.

Kazakh chemists showed how the fire brick, needed by the new Kazakh iron and steel industry, could be produced from local raw materials. They likewise showed how to produce phosphate fertilizer from the local phosporites.

The branches of botanists brought to light many varieties of useful wild plants in the Republic. It is enough to mention 158 varieties of medicinal plants, 125 varieties of essential oil plants, 235 varieties of food and fodder plants, and 40 varieties of rubber-bearing plants which they have discovered, to give a rough idea of the floral wealth of Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan covers a vast area of some 1,056,000 square miles. However, a considerable part of this territory, though rich in minerals, is desert land. Still large new industrial enterprises are going up there all the time. The branches of scientists were headed by Vice Chairman U. Spanov, who set as their goal the conquest of those dead saliferous lands, the bringing of greenery to the workers' settlements, and the cultivation of fruits and vegetables in the deserts.

Goal Achieved

Notwithstanding the extreme climate in central Kazakhstan, with its scorching sun and dry winds that spell destruction for plant life in summer, and its frosts and snowstorms in winter, scientists have been able to achieve this goal. Employing scientific farming methods, developed by extensive research, they have grown potatos, cucumbers, tomatoes, beets, melons, apples and berries, as well as decorative trees and shrubs.

Much has also been done in the field of livestock breeding. High up in the mountain areas, there are vast stretches of pasturelands. Formerly, these mountain pastures were hardly used because domestic breeds of sheep were not adapted to the rigorous mountain conditions. By crossing wild mountain rams with fine fleeced sheep, scientists developed a new breed that combines the hardiness of the former with the fine fleece of the latter.

Language Studied

A great deal has been done by scientists of the Academy of research into the language and literature of the Kazakh people. Archeological research revealed many memorials that shed light on the past.

War did not curb the development of science in Kazakhstan. On the contrary, by the able guidance of the gifted Kazakh geologist, Kanysh Satpayev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Kazakh branch worked particularly intensively throughout the war, doing much to bring to light and to open up the Republic's natural resources, to utilize them for the defense of the country, and to spur the development of the entire national economy.

Today, the Academy has a large, steadily growing staff of research workers, which is constantly being expanded by young Kazakh scientists doing post-graduate work, both at the Kazakh Academy and in institutes of the all-Union Academy of Sciences in Moscow.

The scientific maturity of the Kazakh branch of the USSR Academy, and the fact that it has a good number of research institutes staffed with scientists capable of conducing fruitful independent research in the future, provided all the prerequisites for its reorganization into the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR.

Reunited Families Celebrate the New Year

Even during the difficult years of war, traditional New Year's celebrations were held for the children of the Soviet Union. This year, of course, they have a gayer note, with fathers home from the front and families reunited.

Typical celebrations resemble that held in 1944 at the Palace of the All-Slav Committee for children whose fathers (and sometimes their mothers) were absent defending the USSR.

The children, tiny Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Yugoslavs, Bulgarians, and other Slavs, mounted the great marble staircase with decorated fir trees on each landing.

At the top of the stairs, a hospitable Puss-in-Boots made them welcome and their shyness disappeared. In the great shinning hall, a huge New Year tree had been set up, and here a red-cheeked, red-nosed Grandfather Frost and a small gracious Snow Maiden met the little guests.

NEW YEAR'S PARTY—The Snow Maiden and Grandfather Frost, the traditional New Year's gift-bringers, distribute presents

Snow Maiden Awakens

Then the music and games began. The children watched breathlessly, as the Snow Maiden, a part taken at the party by a stage actress, stirred and awoke from her long sleep in the traditional playlet.

"Where am I?" she asked wonderingly. "How nice it is here! How bright the lights are on the fir trees!"

"You are at the All-Slav Committee, my child," replied Grandfather Frost. "See how many children there are here! Come, let us play with them."

And the laughing Snow Fairy and Grandfather Frost led the children in their dances and games.

"Who would like to say a poem?" the Snow Maiden asked. And the children vied, to warm applause, in reciting their nursery rhymes.

Then there were refreshments, with the beautiful Snow Maiden in her glittering white robe leading a "race" to see who would finish his food first. There were cakes, candy, sandwiches, and other traditional party fare.

One toddler insisted on sharing his food with Grandfather Frost, who picked up the generous baby and companionably munched a piece of candy with him.

The great event came at the close of the party.

And Now the Gifts

The Snow Maiden and Grandfather Frost gathered the small guests around the tree. With a great air of mystery, parcels were produced from around the shining tree.

Would there be enough for everyone? The children watched breathlessly, but with faith that these two wonderful figures would not forget any. Each pair of small reaching hands received its gaily-wrapped parcel.

Some of the little guests refused to leave at the end of the party. Their idea was to start over with a second party.

That is a New Year's Party in the Soviet Union. Thousands of children are attending such festivals during this first week of the New Year at hundreds of clubs and in the buildings of many organizations, in addition to celebrating at home.

The decorated tree is the symbol of the holiday season to the children of the Soviet Union, as it is to children in most countries. It is associated with the New Year rather than with Christmas, and is more widely seen now than it was in tsarist days.

This year's most elaborate parties for children are probably those held in Moscow at the Trade Union House, the Park of Culture and Rest, and the Pioneers' Clubs.

That at Trade Union House—a month-long party for 160,000 children—is perhaps the largest holiday party held anywhere.

A forest of New Year's trees is set up in the great hall for the sessions of the party, which last from December 28 to January 25.

Moscow's best actors and actresses come to entertain the children. For months after, there are tales in childhood circles about how the small guests danced with talking bears and foxes and rabbits, and with their favorite nursery-tale characters.

At the Park of Culture and Rest, skating and sleighing are a part of the program. The Chaikovsky Concert Hall is given over to children's concerts and dances.

USSR Soccer Teams Visit Balkans

By A. Yakovlev

The Soviet soccer teams now visiting the Balkans have no cause to complain as far as warm welcomes are concerned, but they certainly have a bone to pick with the weatherman. The ones to suffer most from the cold are probably the Tbilisi Dynamo players who left their sunny republic in fine weather when the soccer games for the championship of Georgia were still going on.

The sum total of seven games is six victories for the Soviet players and one tie, and the score is 23-10.

The hardest, and consequently the most interesting, games were played in Yugoslavia. That country is known for its fine soccer players. The very first encounter against the partisan team in Belgrade showed that the Soviet footballers were facing a worthy opponent. They won that game with a close score of 4-3.

The second game against the picked Zagreb team proceeded with alternating success, but in the second half the home team stubbornly held on to its lead and the Soviet eleven had to exert plenty of effort to bring the score to 2-2. In the last game played against the Haiduk eleven the Soviet Army team held the advantage throughout and won 2-0.

The Torpedo team visiting Bulgaria made a more spectacular showing. They won their first encounter with Locomotive, Bulgaria's champion this season, driving home three goals and losing one. Next, they met the all-Sofia team, which has some of the best soccer players of Bulgaria. Torpedo again came out on top (6-3). The picked team in Varna managed to hold its own against Torpedo in the first half of the game, but the visitors came through with four goals in the second half. Torpedo's total to date is three victories and a score of 13-4.

The Georgian soccer players set a fast pace in their first game in Bucharest against the team of railwaymen. Towards the end, Dynamo took over the initiative but the score remained at 2-1.

Korolyov Wins Boxing Title

By Mikhail Alexandrov

Radiophoto

NIKOLAI KOROLYOV

The final match for the title of Absolute Boxing Champion of the USSR for 1945 took place in the Moscow State Circus during December. Opponents in this six-round bout were heavyweights Honored Athlete of the USSR Nikolai Korolyov of Moscow (196.3 pounds), and Andro Navasardov of Tbilisi, Georgia, (201.8 pounds).

The Circus was packed with spectators who saw Korolyov win all six rounds and gain the title for the fourth time.

The first tournament for the title Absolute Boxing Champion of the co try was staged in 1936, with Vic Mikhailov, who held the Soviet lig heavyweight crown for a number of years and participated in international boxing meets meeting Korolyov, who was then only 19 years old, in the finals.

Korolyov gained the decision on points. He retained the title in 1937 by again beating Mikhailov in the finals. The tournament did not take place in 1938. In the following year, Mikhailov took his revenge, wresting the title from Korolyov.

Korolyov was wounded at the front, and only reappeared in the ring in 1944. He entered the boxing contests for the title of Absolute Champion that year, knocking out Bernhard Salong of Estonia, and scoring victories on points over Nikolai Yurchenko of the Red Navy and Eugene Ogurenkov, middleweight champion of the Soviet Union and winner of the title of Absolute Champion in 1943. He thus captured the title for the third time.

Nikolai Korolyov is extremely popular in the Soviet Union, not only for his prowess in the ring, but also for his outstanding exploits as a volunteer in the ranks of the Soviet guerillas.

He has been decorated with the Order of the Red Banner and with several medals.

The Soviet champion lives with his wife and two year old daughter in the suburbs of Moscow.

Information Bulletin

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Information Bulletin

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The Structure and Function of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

By Professor S. Kravchuk

The highest state authority in the Soviet Union is vested in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. It consists of two Chambers, the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. The former represents the common interests of all people of the USSR regardless of nationality and the latter gives expression to the specific interests of the nationalities inhabiting the country.

The Soviet Union is a multinational socialist state where all races and nationalities are equal. All nationalities of the USSR form a single fraternal family of peoples living in friendship with one another. But though they have many interests in common, they all have their own specific interests arising from their national characteristics. The Supreme Soviet of the USSR is a body in which the specific interests of the nationalities are represented together with their common interests.

While both chambers of the Supreme Soviet are formed equally, democratically, by elections on a basis of universal equal and direct suffrage and by secret ballot, representation in them differs owing to the national principle on which the second Chamber is formed.

Election Areas

The Soviet of the Union is elected by the citizens of the USSR by election areas, with one deputy returned for each 300,000 population.

The Soviet of Nationalities is elected by citizens of the USSR by Union and Autonomous Republics, Autonomous Regions and national areas in the following proportions: 25 deputies from each Union Republic, 11 from each Autonomous Republic, 5 from each Autonomous Region, and one deputy from each national area. Thus, all nationalities of the Soviet Union, even those that number only a few thousand persons in all, are represented in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The two Chambers, the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, are equal.

The equality of the two Chambers is one of the most important principles of the structure of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Both exercise the same legislative initiative. A bill becomes a law if both pass it. In case of disagreement between the two, the matter is handed over to a conciliatory committee formed on a parity basis. If this committee is unable to reconcile the two viewpoints, or if its decision does not meet with the approval of one of the chambers, the question is debated again in the two Chambers.

If even after this the Chambers cannot arrive at an agreement, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dissolves the Supreme Soviet and announces new elections. Hence, neither Chamber can pass a decision that is binding on the other. The decisions of both have absolutely equal force.

The procedure set forth in the Constitution for the solution of differences of opinion between the Chambers is one of the most important guarantees of their real equality.

The terms of both Chambers is the same, four years. Their sessions take place at the same time. At their sessions the two Chambers deal with the same questions. Each Chamber elects its Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen. The Chairmen preside over the meetings of the Chambers and are in charge of their internal organizational arrangements. At joint sessions of both Chambers, the Chairmen alternate in the chair.

Identical Commissions

Both Chambers elect identical permanent commissions: credentials, legislative motions, budget and foreign affairs commissions. Thus is real equality of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities ensured.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR is the only body entrusted with full state authority. Only this body representing the people may exercise legislative power in the Soviet Union. A Soviet law is a genuine expression of the will of the people in the affairs of state. The laws passed by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are the basis for activity of all other bodies of state authority and administration.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which as J. V. Stalin put it, is the "collegial president" of the USSR, is elected by the Supreme Soviet and is responsible to it for all its activities.

The Council of People's Commissars of the USSR is formed by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and is responsible to the latter. The Council of People's Commissars, which is the highest executive and administrative body in the Soviet Union, issues decisions and orders on the basis and in fulfillment of laws in force.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR exercises all rights vested in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics insofar as they

do not belong, under the Constitution, within the jurisdiction of other USSR state bodies responsible to the Supreme Soviet, namely, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Council of People's Commissars, and the People's Commissariats. The possession of full state authority does not signify that all rights belonging to the Soviet Union under the Constitution are given effect directly by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The authority of state bodies of the USSR is clearly demarcated.

Absolute Control

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR enjoys unlimited right to exercise control over the activities of state administrative bodies. This unlimited right of control is expressed in the fact that deputies to the Supreme Soviet have the right to place a question before the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR as a whole, or before any of its members. The Council, or the USSR People's Commissar to whom the question has been put by the Supreme Soviet Deputy, is obliged to give either a verbal or written answer in the Chamber from which the question arises, within three days' time.

Unlimited right of control is also expressed in that the Supreme Soviet may appoint investigation or auditing commissions whenever it considers it necessary. All institutions and office holders are obliged to meet the demands put by these commissions and to submit to them all required materials and documents.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR elects the highest judicial body, the Supreme Court of the USSR, and special courts of the USSR, as well as appointing the Procurator of the USSR.

Thus, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is really vested with all authority of the state in the Soviet Union.

Sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are called by its Presidium twice a year. Additional sessions may be convened by the Presidium on its own discretion or when asked for by one of the Union Republics.

The first sessions of the Chambers of the newly elected Supreme Soviet are opened by the oldest deputies of each Chamber. Further sessions, if they begin with the Chambers meeting separately, are opened by the Chairman of the two Chambers. If a session begins with a joint meeting of the Chambers it is opened by one of the Chairmen of the Chambers on the basis of an agreement reached between them.

The Agenda

The agenda for the session is fixed by the Supreme Soviet itself at its first sitting. Questions to be taken up by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are introduced by the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, commissions of the Chambers, or groups of Deputies.

The procedure for discussion of the questions included in the agenda is determined by the Supreme Soviet in each case taken separately. Depending on a decision of the Chambers, a debate may take place at either separate or joint sittings of the Chambers.

Voting in deciding issues in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is in the open and is done by the raising of hands holding Deputies' credentials. Decisions are passed by a simple majority vote, but amendments to the Constitution of the USSR can be made only by decisions of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, passed by at least a two-thirds majority in each of the Chambers.

The session of the Supreme Soviet continues as long as is required to handle questions included in the agenda.

The formation and structure of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the procedure it follows in its activity are striking manifestation of the consistent, fully developed Soviet democracy, the victory of which is recorded and consolidated in the great Stalin Constitution.

American Books in the USSR

By Alexander Less

Books by American authors are extremely popular in the Soviet Union. On the book-shelf of almost every family in the Soviet Union one is sure to come across some of Jack London's novels and a volume of two of Mark Twain's and O. Henry's stories. In recent years Theodore Dreiser, Hemingway and Steinbeck have come to claim a place of their own in the Soviet home.

Soviet children adore Walt Disney's cartoons. "Three Little Pigs" is a favorite picture-book with millions of Soviet youngsters. Seton Thompson's tales of animal life are also much sought after by the Soviet Union's younger readers.

Who is the Soviet reader's favorite American writer?—that question has been posed many a time. Here are some figures and facts from the All-Union Book Chamber in Moscow which may throw light on the matter.

According to the latest figures American authors in the Soviet Union have outstripped in popularity all other foreign writers, excepting only the French. Books by 196 American writers have come out in the Soviet Union and total 37 million copies. Apart from Russian, the works of American writers have been translated into 49 languages of the peoples inhabiting the Soviet Union.

Jack London, whose books have come out in more than ten million copies, tops the best-seller list of American writers in the Soviet Union. His novels and stories have had 567 printings. Particularly popular are his animal stories. In the course of the last two decades his "White Fang" has had several printings every year. To date the printings total 300,000 copies.

His "When God Laughs," "Son of the Sun" and "South Sea Tales" were printed in hundreds of thousands of copies in the Soviet Union.

Mark Twain has found an avid reading public in the Soviet Union. His works have been printed in 135 editions and run into three million copies. Some of Mark Twain's stories enjoy such wide popularity that many household sayings are derived from them. Soviet boys and girls get just as much thrill out of "Tom Sawyer" and "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" as American youngsters do.

The Heroic City

By Captain M. Lanskoi

The builders of Russia's northern capital never anticipated that the city would be forced to defend itself against an enemy advancing seaward from land. Therefore, they erected no walls, forts or citadels in this direction. Instead, they constructed broad avenues which merged with highways leading into the interior. Petersburg, now Leningrad, was erected on the marsh and from low eminences could be seen in all its splendor at a distance of from 20 to 30 kilometers.

An officer of the Red Army of occupation recently sent an interesting document to Leningrad from Germany. Found among the belongings of a German artilleryman killed near Berlin, there was a plan for shelling Leningrad and a photo panorama of the city. This document makes one shudder, even today, for it not only depicts the forward positions but the entire center of the city. Marked off in German notations and figures as targets were the cupola of Saint Isaac's Cathedral, the steeple of the Peter and Paul Cathedral, the tall buildings along Nevsky Avenue and dozens of other places that were strafed systematically.

The Enemy

The people of Leningrad knew very well what sort of enemy confronted them. They also knew that the Nazi command would spare no effort, and would willingly make any sacrifice, to breach the slender barriers of the forward positions.

It was decided that Leningrad should be belted with modern fortifications in the shortest possible time. Every street and every block was to be turned into a source of prolonged and stubborn resistance. Each district was to stand in the path of the enemy as an inaccessible citadel. To overcome men and women who were prepared to defend these citadels to the death, there would not have been enough soldiers in all Germany.

The Command of the Leningrad Front drafted a grand fortification plan. All details were taken into account: the network of canals; the direction of streets and avenues. In depth, these defenses were to reach to the very center. The heart of the city too was to be fitted for defense as efficiently as the suburbs; palaces were to be fortified as well as factories and plants.

This was a gigantic project. To garrison the great city, thousands of hungry factory workers and housewives became bricklayers, carpenters and concrete mixers.

Work proceeded in the heart of the city, almost imperceptibly to an outsider. The buildings marked for transformation into blockhouses were not altered on the surface, except for those street corner structures commanding the widest view. Builders removed floors and sank firm foundations to cellar level. They removed ceilings and replaced them with heavy layers of concrete and steel. Such gun nests could not be put out of commission, even by direct bomb hits.

Gun Nests

Embrasures for cannon and machine guns were covered with shields and these painted to match the plasterwork. Ready for action, the blockhouse stood silently awaiting its turn to join the battle. In a very short time, the city was studded with gun nests.

Another such example of internal construction for defense is unknown in the history of war. One may get a good idea of what these defenses were like, even today, by riding from Pulkovo Heights to the center of the city along the Moscow Highway. The panzer danger was gravest here. The field defenses here cut across the city, and were reinforced by gun nests set up in the back yards of new apartment houses, built just before the war.

LENINGRAD TODAY—This scene shows buildings on Uritsky Square with the scaffolding of reconstruction

Had the Germans, at the cost of heavy losses, managed to bring their panzers here their fate would have been unenviable. They would have found heavy guns blasting at them at close range from every street corner. Embrasures were fitted into a ring of defense. Machine gunners would have mowed down the German infantry.

Where the Moscow Highway merges with broad International Avenue the enemy tanks would have found themselves a stone's throw from the golden spire of the Admiralty Building.

Leningrad, however, was ready for such an emergency, too. Their tanks would

have been brought to a standstill before the fortifications of Obvodny Canal. The bridge stood ready to be touched off by a cannon which had been placed in the Frunze department store; machine guns set up in bakeries and private apartments would have been brought into play.

Fascists Routed

The fighting men of the Leningrad front did not permit the Nazis to set foot in the city. They routed the fascist divisions and pursued them from the Neva to the Elbe. Leningrad was not compelled to fight on its own streets; and, today, it is happily shedding its armor.

The same hands that built blockhouses are now removing them and rebuilding houses as they were before hostilities. Artillery nests have been reconverted into apartments and many of these have received their old tenants. Where there were embrasures, one may now find show windows of food and clothing stores. Soon many photographs at exhibitions will show the wartime Leningrad city which so valiantly faced its deadly enemy and emerged victorious.

—★—

New Choir Broadcasts

The All-Union Radio Committee has added a new musical ensemble to its number—the Russian People's Choir. Members come from the Red Army front ensembles, amateur musical societies and collective farms. A feature of the new ensemble is an orchestra of Russian folk instruments.

Art Director Tikhomirov is a well-known scholar of folklore who has had experience in working with people's choirs of this type. The conductor is N. Nekrassov. More than 20 hitherto forgotten or newly-heard Russian songs have been practiced by the choir. In addition to these, songs by the best Soviet composers will be sung.

Local Restoration Begun

By Elisabeth Kingisepp

One of the most important tasks now confronting the local organs of the Government in the Soviet Union—the Soviets of Working People's Deputies—is the elimination of all traces of the havoc wrought by the invaders. In the first place this calls for good organization, and the local Soviets are coping successfully with their task.

The Primorskoi District Soviet in the city of Leningrad may well serve as an example in this respect. Deputies and active outside workers have organized and led the work of the population in restoring their district. Men and women from the most varied walks of life learned to become plasterers, roofers, plumbers; some acquired two and even three of these new trades. In the course of four months the inhabitants of the district had voluntarily contributed one million hours of their labor to the reconstruction.

The District Soviet made sure that the working schedules were observed and great importance was attached to the correct utilization of labor. For instance, the personnel of wood-working enterprises were sent to do carpentry jobs, while factories or plants with plumbing and machine-repair shops undertook the repairs of the water supply, sewage, and heating systems.

Great initiative was displayed by the Soviet in the utilization of local resources of building materials. Thus, screens made of pieces of lath and boards were used instead of whole boards for partitions, while odd pieces of iron collected in the neighborhood and rolled at the sheet-rolling mills were used for roofing. Garden railings were manufactured from scrap iron and the waste from the wood-working enterprises went towards the production of skirting-boards, window frames and other wooden parts. Thick logs, meant for fuel, were sawed into boards and used on the construction sites.

In Kursk, the city Soviet has played a great role in organizing the reconstruction. Here street committees, formed for the most part of housewives, act as an important link between the population and the district and city Soviets. These committees guide the various activities of the population in rehabilitating the town. They have enrolled more than 20,000 volunteer builders who work selflessly re-erecting enterprises, public offices, dwelling houses, clearing the yards and streets, mending the roads, and planting some 20,000 trees.

The Ukraine

In Voroshilovgrad, in the Donbas, a number of permanent commissions to deal with this matter function in the city Soviet. These commissions also are greatly aided by the street committees formed of housewives, who maintain close contact with representatives chosen from every ten houses. In this way more than 30,000 women have been drawn into the work of restoration and city maintenance. The street committees keep a record of the work done by each person.

Eminent scientists and directors of large enterprises have formed a scientific-technical council under the auspices of the Dniepropetrovsk city Soviet in the Ukraine. This council deals with all practical matters connected with the city restoration and maintenance — architectural designs and plans are reviewed, the question of using various materials for building purposes is studied, and so forth.

This mass movement of the population for the reconstruction of Nazi-ruined towns is headed by the local Soviets also in Byelorussia. In Minsk, Mogilev, Bobruisk, Borisov, and other cities the Soviets have benefited by the experience of Leningrad and Stalingrad, and have created volunteer builders' brigades which have already carried out reconstruction jobs estimated at a cost of more than 15 million rubles.

Thousands of Riga citizens (Latvia) headed by the Deputies to the city Soviet, have helped to clean up the city, clear away the rubble and wrecked buildings, and repair dwellings and public buildings.

The traces of the wanton destruction wreaked by the invaders are being rapidly eliminated in the ravaged cities.

The "Boss of Novaya Zemlya" —Progress Under Socialism

By Yuri Konovalov

To Soviet Arctic seamen, Ilya Tyko-Vylka is the "boss of Novaya Zemlya," for he has been elected Chairman of the Soviet of that northern island for 25 years running. Although this short, thick-set man with the broad prominent cheek-bones and slanting eyes of the Nenets will be 60 years old next February, he looks much younger than his years.

I had heard a great deal about this remarkable representative of the small Nenets people who inhabit the Arctic.

Tyko-Vylka is a walking history of the island. Endowed with a phenomenal memory, he can recall everything of any importance that has occurred in the Far North for the past 45 years. He remembers the time he met the famous Russian Arctic explorers, Rusanov and Sedov, in the days when he was still a young dogsled driver.

Listening to the old Nenet's stories, when I met him in Archangel the other day just after he flew in from Novaya Zemlya on business, I could picture the bleak landscape of his native land with its grey crags and rocky soil bare of a single tree for a distance of almost a thousand kilometers from north to south. Only dwarf trees grow on the barren soil of the island, he told me.

But what it lacks in vegetation the island makes up in bird and animal life. Each July, when the migration season is over, the island's shores echo with the cries of wild geese, swans, ducks, gulls, eiders, and albatross. With large numbers of blue foxes, polar bears, whales, walruses and seals, Novaya Zemlya is a paradise for hunters and fishermen, and the Nenets people are highly skilled as both.

Nenets Settle

Until the second half of the last century the island was practically uninhabited. The first seven Nenets families from the mainland were settled by the Russian government 75 years ago. Four small cabins, a warehouse and chapel were built for them. Thus was founded the settlement of Maliye Karmakuly. Shortly afterward a few more Nenetsi arrived, among them a hunter named Tyko-Vylka.

"It was my father," Tyko-Vylka said. "In those days all Nenetsi were illiterate. They worshipped idols in spite of the admonitions of Varahiila, the priest, and were easy prey to fur traders, who could get them to give up several priceless blue fox skins in exchange for a bottle of vodka or a pocket knife.

"There were no schools or hospitals on the island in those days. Before long the original settlers' houses could not hold all the newcomers, and I remember how most of us lived in tents made of reindeer skins or in holes dug in the snow. Naturally, under such conditions, the death rate was high and the population of the island barely increased in spite of a constant influx of new settlers from the mainland, who for the most part were even poorer than we were."

It was curious to hear these reminiscences from a man whose three sons have been educated at the Institute of the Northern Peoples in Leningrad.

The Soviet Government has done a great deal for the Nenetsi. They have become equal citizens of the Soviet Union. Today many new settlements have sprung up and the population has increased many times over.

"No one lives in reindeer tents or snow holes any more," said the chairman of the island's Soviet. "Our children have only heard about them from the old folk. We have many new dwellings, public baths, stores and lodges for hunters in the more remote corners of the island. A school and hospital has been opened in Bolshaya Guba settlement, and there are hospitals in other settlements as well."

Formerly cut off from the mainland for many long months, Novaya Zemlya is now kept informed by radio of all events in the big world outside.

"While we are talking here," said Tyko-Vylka, "my people back home are preparing for the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, with material received by radio and taken from newspapers delivered to us by airplane."

Gains in Literacy

"But what about those who cannot read?" I asked him.

Tyko-Vylka smiled. "Apart from small children, there is only one illiterate Nenets left on our island," he remarked. "And this is old Vasill Prerko, a hunter. We have tried to teach him, but the old boy resists all our efforts. You see, he is terribly superstitious (incidentally, superstition is another evil we have got rid of) and he cannot forget a prediction made to him by a witch doctor when he was still a young man, that he would surely die if he read the 'dead word,' which means books. There have not been any witch doctors on Novaya Zemlya for many a year, but Prerko still believes in the power of their prophecies. So we have to read aloud to him."

In the evenings the people of Bolshaya Guba, the administrative center of the island, gather in their club to listen to a home talent concert or to spend a quiet few hours in the club's library. They have several thousand books and pamphlets to choose from, but the demand still exceeds the supply. And that is only normal, for whereas formerly the chief occupation of the Nenetsi was hunting, today there are plenty of Nenets doctors, teachers, technicians, seamen and aircraft mechanics who are anxious to obtain literature in their various fields.

Even hunting is not what it used to be. Formerly a simple net and harpoon were the principal tackle used by the fishermen; today they have motor launches, nets, traps, and rifles to work with.

Codfish and seal meat used to be the

standard diet of the population. Today you will find meat, fish, bread, butter, canned foods, sugar, tea, and even vegetables from the mainland on the table in every home.

The Nenetsi dress like Russians; they bathe regularly, and soap and toothpaste have become household necessities. It is only when they go off to the tundra to hunt blue foxes or set out on a fishing expedition that they don the traditional "malitsa" (fur suits) and "pimy" (fur boots).

"The war brought many hardships to our island," said Tyko-Vylka. "The German submarines and planes that haunted the northern waters to harass Soviet and Allied convoys, kept us from importing from the mainland supplies on which we depend to a great extent. But the population endured all privations with remarkable fortitude and helped the sailors and fliers to defend the island. We built bomb shelters, manned observation stations, protected airdromes and helped to unload vessels. When Hitlerite planes raided the island in the spring of 1942, the Nenetsi who had gone through a course of military training opened fire and put them to flight."

Postwar Tasks

Now that the war is over, new impetus has been given to the development of Novaya Zemlya.

"Together, with the rest of the Soviet people we shall do everything in our power to prevent the pall of darkness from descending upon us again," was how Tyko-Vylka put it. "As an old Nenets proverb says: One man is a grain of sand, a nation is a rock."

"By the way," I remarked as I was about to take my leave of Novaya Zemlya's number one citizen: "I saw some of your paintings in oil and water colors in the Archangel Museum of Natural History. Do you still paint?"

"Yes, I do manage to get a few landscapes done now and again," he replied.

"I always remember what Academician Berg who visited Novaya Zemlya in 1837 said about our island: 'It struck me,' he said, 'like the dawn of creation; life would come later.'"

"Well," Tyko-Vylka added smilingly, "life has come to Novaya Zemlya now."

The Ukraine Accuses

The attention of all progressive humanity is riveted to Nuremberg where are being tried the gang of dastardly murderers who committed crimes unprecedented in history.

Before the International Tribunal are read the most secret documents exposing fascism in all its ugly, abominable nakedness. The examination of witnesses has begun. But what law court could accommodate the millions of widows and orphans whose innocent near and dear ones have been done to death by the German fascist butchers.

The newspaper *Radyanska Ukraina* devoted to the Nuremberg trial a page under the heading, "The Ukraine Accuses."

One's heart contracts with pain and anger as one reads the testimony.

The Donbas miners, Stephan Ruban, Opanas Kedia and George Yumashev, and the dispatcher Medvedskaya cite the case of Alexander Danilovich Polozhensev, a former mining technical inspection worker. The German executioners threw Polozhensev into the shaft of the Kalinovka colliery, from which he managed to scramble out with great difficulty.

For two years in succession, five or six times a day, the newspaper reports, a truck would drive up to the abandoned mine. The deep 650 foot shaft of the Kalinovka colliery was piled with corpses almost to the top. Investigation established that 75,000 Soviet citizens found their grave here. From time to time the Germans would bring up to the mine carloads of caustic soda and throw it over the buried bodies of their victims. The soda would eat away the bodies and turn them into a bloody mash.

A letter from Grigoryevka village of the Pereyaslav-Khmelnitsky District of the Kiev Region, tells of the mass atrocities committed on the civilian population.

On Friday, August 28, 1942, the German command ordered all the inhabitants of Grigoryevka to leave the village. Those who through old age or illness could not obey were mercilessly shot.

Thus were shot Pavlo Mazur, Nechipor Mikhailenko, Alexander Shcherbak, Stepan Makedon and other aged people who could not leave. Cripples also perished. The German soldiers carried out the order of their command with precision. On that terrible bloody Friday, 38 old men and women perished in Grigoryevka.

The Germans burned the village of Grigoryevka, drove its inhabitants to an old cemetery, and forced them to dig graves for themselves. When the graves were ready, a German officer issued a command and the executioners with their tommy guns shot down both adults and children.

Night of Terror

Natalia Belokrinitskaya, formerly a prisoner in the Syretsk concentration camp, recalls the night when all the women were awakened and led to a place where the gallows loomed ominously black.

"Attention! Line up!" came the command. A man from the Gestapo checked the rows to see that everyone was looking at the gallows. They were hanging a man who had tried to escape from the camp.

The science workers of Kharkov state that only 8,000 exhibits remained of the 400,000 of the three city museums.

It is impossible to read without a shudder an article by a notable Ukrainian poet, Maxim Rylsky, who visited Danzig the summer of this year.

"One thing I saw there," he writes, "which I will never forget—a soap factory where soap was manufactured from human fat, where human skin was processed for industry. I saw accurately stacked piles of naked human bodies laid out like stacks of wood and drenched with some liquid 'so that they should not deteriorate.' There were also corpses in huge trunks on which I was told German soldiers would sleep, eat and play cards. The soap factory was equipped with the most up-to-date machinery."

The page in the *Radyanska Ukraina* containing this material is only a particle of the indictment against the German military criminals presented by the Soviet people.

Reconversion of the Largest Soviet Plant

By V. Vavilov

Our plane took off from Moscow Airport and headed east along a route familiar to me. I had made the same trip to the Kirov machine-building plant in the Urals four years ago, also in a plane belonging to that huge enterprise. And flying with me again as at that time was Isaak Salzman, the engineer who is director of the Kirov plant.

We fell into a conversation and recalled that first trip. It took place in the trying days of October, 1941, when the Germans were pushing deeper and deeper into our country. The Kirov plant was in Leningrad and producing tanks at that time, but the Germans had closed a ring around the northern metropolis. The Red Army needed more and more tanks. Then came the instructions from Stalin to evacuate the 10,000 workers and engineers of the Kirov plant by plane from the beleaguered city to the Urals. Isaak Salzman flew with them at that time with orders to resume the output of tanks in the new place.

The director of the Kirov plant was now returning from a short visit to Moscow. "I had very important business in the capital," he said.

"What kind of business was it, that is, if it is not a secret?" I asked.

Workers' Houses

"Nothing secret about it at all," Salzman replied. "If you are thinking about tank production, then you are absolutely wrong. I came to Moscow to decide questions of additional appropriations for the construction of more houses for workers, libraries, nurseries and schools. We are also building a theater which will be one of the best in the Urals. The Soviet people worked hard during the war and it is up to us executives to make their life happier now."

Salzman continued, "We have also started building a new settlement for workers. The factory is taking on many new workers and they need living quarters. Then there are the men who are being demobilized and returning to the Urals. There are jobs for all of them as well as flats with all modern conveniences and furniture."

My interview with the director of the Kirov plant continued as the plane flew on.

"The war is over, and as far as I know the number of Army orders has sharply decreased," I said. "That means that you must have superfluous workhands. Why then are you taking on new workers?"

"Well, you must not forget the peacetime needs of the country. What about the rural areas? They are expecting us to supply them with tractors. We have more orders than we can handle. Some of our workers who were engaged on Army orders have been transferred to housing construction. There is plenty of work for everybody and good wages, too. We need as many workers now as during the war."

At the Plant

After a 1,000 mile non-stop flight over plains and across the Ural range, our plane landed on the factory airfield. That same evening I roamed about the Kirov plant workers' city which has a population of some 100,000.

I noticed the changes that had taken place since my last trip to this city four years ago. I stopped in front of a large new building. The windows were brightly lighted and I could see many people inside. I walked in and found the rooms filled with young factory workers. They told me that it was the opening of the evening continuation school for young workers. Some 1,500 young men and women were going to study here in the evening after work. The school had a staff of experienced teachers. The classrooms were well equipped. "Everything at your disposal to study," a young fellow, who proved to be a fitter, said to me.

I recalled what I had seen here four years ago. At that time workers and their families evacuated from the western areas poured into the settlement. There were not enough living quarters for everybody. The workers were housed in school buildings and clubs.

I saw changes everywhere in the workers' city. The following day I met Salzman again, this time in his office. During our conversation his assistant came in and said that another train had arrived.

Again I recalled the days when trains arrived here with evacuated families. Even now trains were coming with more people; but this time they were bringing demobilized war veterans who helped to achieve victory over Germany.

Meeting with Veterans

"Invite them up to my office," Salzman told his assistant, "and I will welcome them."

I witnessed the welcome accorded the war veterans at the factory. All of them were offered jobs according to their qualifications.

I saw some of the finished houses in the settlement Isaak Salzman had told me about. Many of the flats in these houses will be occupied by returning ex-servicemen.

I was amazed by the scope of the housing construction which was launched here immediately after the end of the war. There are 1,500 workers engaged on this job. Two-story houses, each with 10 to 12 flats, are springing up rapidly. Two houses are ready for occupancy every week. Each flat has two or three rooms with all modern conveniences. There is a green belt about 150 yards wide between blocks. There are lawns in front of the houses and plenty of trees and bushes. Every family is allotted land for a garden or an orchard, and may buy cows, goats, and pigs at a low rate.

The attention being paid to improvement of the working and living conditions of the employees is the main feature which characterizes the Kirov machine-building plant in the postwar period.

Notes on Soviet Life

The Stalin Physical Culture Institute recently celebrated its 25th anniversary. During this period it has graduated 8,000 highly qualified experts. Over 30,000 physical culturists and sportsmen have studied at the Institute. In the war years the Institute trained 340,000 officers and men, and about 10,000 wounded men took rehabilitation courses there.

★

The number of participants in amateur art in the USSR this year exceeds 2,500 thousand persons. This figure is 40 per cent greater than in 1944.

Participants in the All-Union Review of factory and office workers' amateur choruses numbered 200 thousand persons. One hundred and forty-five thousand young people took part in the All-Union Review of amateur art among trade school pupils. More than 900 thousand persons entered for the review of rural and district amateur art in the RSFSR.

★

The People's Commissariats of Health of the USSR and the Russian SFSR have formed a Scientific Medical Council of Physical Culture. It is made up of prominent representatives of Soviet medical and sports societies. Assistant People's Commissar of Health of the USSR, Major General S. I. Milovidov of the Medical Service, has been appointed chairman of the council.

★

The first volume of *Iran Languages,* a symposium edited by Academician Ivan Meschaninov, has been published in Moscow. This volume deals with the theory and practice of Soviet Iranian Languages such as Tadjik, Ossetin, Kurd, Cispamir, Tat, Talysh, and also Iranian languages of the peoples living beyond the Soviet border. The volume contains a study by Abaev on *Ancient Persian Elements in the Ossetin Language;* an inscription by Darius I on the construction of the palace in Suza; the Antideva inscription by Xerxes, Miller's study *Tat Texts,* and Vilchevsky's linguistic material on the History of Social Forms in Kurdistan.

More than 51,000 engineers, physicians, pedagogues and other specialists were graduated from the higher schools in the USSR in the 1944-45 academic year. In eight of the largest higher educational establishments of the Capital, more than half of the students passed their examinations with honors or with good marks.

In 1940 there were 114 higher educational establishments and technical schools in Moscow which were attended by 100,000 students. This year, the numbers increased to 139 higher educational establishments and technical schools with 153,000 students.

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A combine plant has been built in Krasnoyarsk on the bank of the river Yenisei in Siberia. Its first section has already started working, and by May 1, 1945 produced 350 combines.

★

The one hundred and eighty thousandth volume has been added to the collection of the Military Department of the Lenin State Public Library.

The Military Department is famous in particular for its collection of literature on artillery, beginning with 16th century editions. It also has a complete set of Russian artillery magazines for 109 years—from 1808 to 1917. This Russian collection of books on artillery opens with a volume by one of the pioneers of Russian ordnance, Onissim Mikhailov, dating back to the reigns of Vassili Shutsky and Mikhail Romanov. The collection has been gathered during many years.

★

Among various goods for general consumption to be produced in the fourth quarter by enterprises in the aviation industry will be 25,000 men's and children's bicycles, 4 million household utensils, 30 thousand meatmincers, about 40 thousand beds and children's cots, 2 million tea and tablespoons, 2 million thermometers, 30 thousand children's sleds, about 40 thousand door locks, 25 thousand tea and coffee pots, 20 thousand primus stoves, 10,000 perambulators.

The all-Union Permanent Building Exhibition is reopening in Moscow. Seventeen departmental exhibits reflect the tremendous work done by building organizations during the war. Special methods of construction, including those used in the rapid erection of bridges demolished by the Germans, will be shown.

★

In the Lithuanian SSR 1,275,000 acres of land have been granted to 79,000 landless peasants and small landowners in addition to other aid in the form of money, building materials, agricultural implements, cattle, and seed.

★

Since the issuance of the edict on aid to mothers and children by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on July 8, 1944, the number of mothers receiving benefits from the state has increased 7.5 times. The number of beds in maternity homes has increased by 11,000 and in nurseries by 28,000. Nearly 1,500 additional medical consultation centers for mother and child have been opened. During this period, the high title of Mother Heroine has been conferred on more than 1,000 women, and more than 200,000 mothers of large families have been awarded the Order of Glory of Motherhood and Maternity medals.

Information Bulletin

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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Information Bulletin

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How a Five-Year Plan Is Made

By I. Abramov

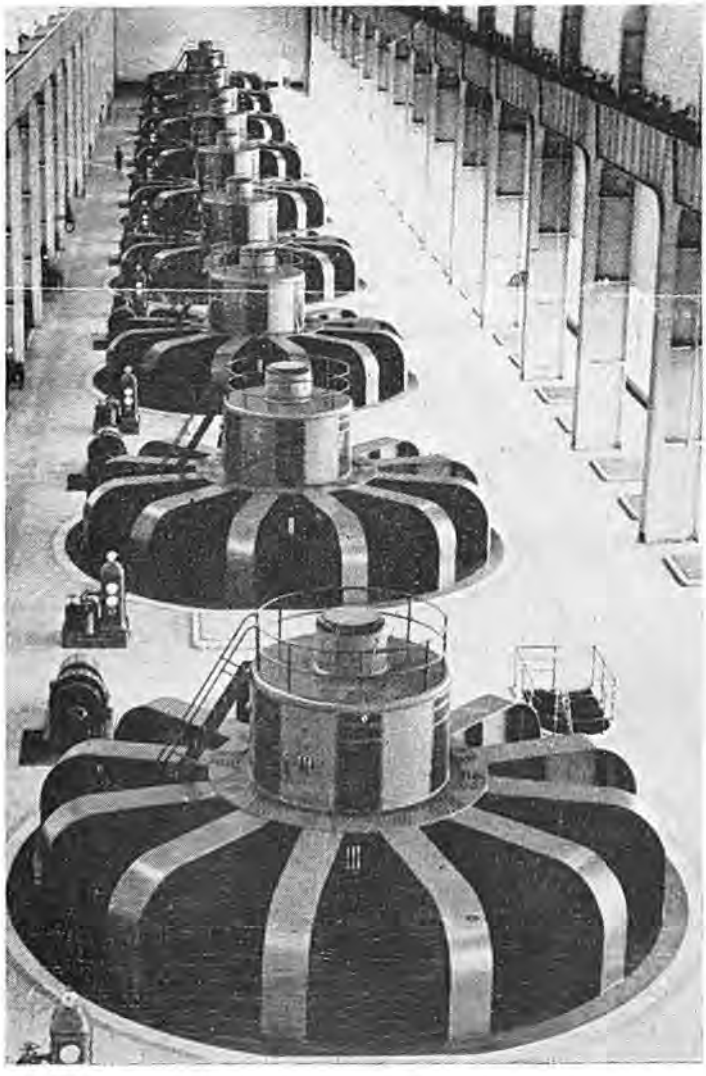
The economic planning and scientific organizations that are now drawing up the Soviet Union's new Five-Year Plan did not launch a new venture when they began charting the country's progress in every field for five years in advance; they had 25 years' experience in planning to draw upon.

Long-range countrywide planning was introduced in the Soviet State in 1920 when the general plan for the electrification of Russia (known as GOELRO) was drafted. That plan called for large-scale electrification and re-equipment of the entire national economy on that basis.

Planned guidance of the country's economic development was made possible and necessary by the fact that in the Soviet State all industrial establishments, lands, means of transport and communication, and public utilities became the property of the State, that is, the property of the entire people. As the country developed, the planning embraced more and more branches of the national economy.

The year 1926 saw the completion of the rehabilitation period. By that time the country had recovered from the effects of World War One and the Civil War of 1918-1920, and the number of industries exceeded the 1913 level. Now it became necessary to reconstruct radically the entire national economy and to strengthen and extend the socialist forms of economy in agriculture. These paramount economic and political tasks could not be carried out within the framework of one-year programs. Hence, the introduction of the longer Five-Year Plans.

Since then practice has shown the value of these long-range plans. By the end of the second Five-Year Plan period (1937) the output of Soviet industry rose seven times above the 1913 level. Agricultural production more than doubled. Whereas in 1913 Russia held fifth place in the world for total industrial production, in 1937 it forged ahead to second place.



POWER—This is the turbine room of the Lenin Dnieper Power Station, built under the Five-Year Plans.

What is a long-range plan built upon, how is it drawn up, and by whom?

The highest planning agency in the USSR is the State Planning Commission, which outlines the main points for the future plan and turns them over to various People's Commissarists as guides. In working out these main points, the State Planning Commission proceeds from the country's potentialities and needs.

Each Commissariat, in turn, hands down these directives and its own instructions to the different central administrations that manage various fields under the Commissariats' jurisdiction. For example, the People's Commissariat of Heavy Machine-Building receives from the State Planning Commission a general outline concerning its main products, such as locomotives, turbines,

equipment for the metallurgical industry, etc., and passes it on together with its own general scheme to the respective administrations. These administrations, in turn, instruct the industrial establishments under them to draw up annual and five-year plans.

Each industrial establishment, whether a factory, mill, or mine is an independent economic entity with its own working capital and balance sheet. On receiving the main guides from the respective administration each industrial enterprise proceeds to map out its five year program. This plan takes into account all the resources available on the spot as well as potentialities for extending production and raising productivity.

Of great importance is the detailed discussion of the plan at the production conferences of workers and engineering personnel of the various shops. The shop plans with all the amendments and suggestions introduced at these conferences are then summarized by the plant's planning department into a general plan for the enterprise, which is to be approved by the director.

The central administrations study all the drafts submitted by their enterprises and combine them into one program for their branch of industry. Plans for the different branches are then incorporated by the Commissariat into a plan for the industry as a whole which it submits to the State Planning Commission.

This is how the general directions which have traveled "vertically" from top to bottom (from the State Planning Commission to the shop) are gradually converted into concrete detailed plans on the way back from the shop to the State Planning Commission.

Covers All Fields

The general Five-Year Plan covers not only the economic development of the country, but all other phases of life, such as education, health services, town development, standard of living of the population, and cultural advancement. Different constituent republics, cities, and villages take part in drafting these plans.

The blueprints for the country as a whole as worked out by the State Planning Commission must coordinate all the plans of the different branches of the national economy. For example, the plan of the machine-building industry must take into account the capacity of the iron and steel works to provide the necessary metal and of the fuel industry to supply the fuel. It must also earmark the necessary funds for new construction and make provisions for the necessary increase in labor. In other words, the work of the Machine-Building Commissariat must be dovetailed with the activity of the iron and steel and fuel industries, the technical colleges and the vocational schools and the budget. The development of railway transport must be coordinated with the supply of fuel, locomotives and rolling stock, the building of new lines, etc. It is easy to understand that planning on a countrywide scale in the USSR became possible only with the public ownership of the means of production, and because all the levers for managing the country's national economy are concentrated in the hands of the State.

Plan is Started

J. V. Stalin said as far back as 1930 that only bureaucrats believe that the work of planning is concluded with a compilation plan. The compilation plan is only the beginning of planning. Real planned guidance develops only after a plan has been drawn up, after it has been tested on the spot, but in the course of its application by correcting it and rendering it more exact.

This is what happens in life. In the process of fulfilling the plan additional resources are brought to light and the plans are revised upward. It may be recalled in this connection that both the first and second Five-Year Plans were fulfilled ahead of time. The third Five-Year Plan was also well on its way to fulfillment when the country's peaceful development was interrupted by Germany's perfidious attack.

All this vast backlog of experience in planning is now being used to map out the new fourth Five-Year Plan in the course of which the country will not only repair all the Nazi-wrought damage, but will substantially exceed the prewar level in industry, agriculture, transport, and other fields of endeavor.

REBUILDING—These girls work on reconstruction of the Dnieper Station, a major current project.

Anthem Ratified

The State Anthem of Azerbaijan has been ratified by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijanian Soviet Socialist Republic. The words were written by the poets Vurgun and Suleiman Rustem and the music by the composer Uzeir Gadjibekov.

The Roads of Europe

By Ilya Ehrenburg

I have covered many thousands of miles over the roads of Europe. I saw the ruins of Buda and the olive groves of Dalmatia devastated by the enemy; I saw the women of Montenegro who were mourning their children; and I saw the baby killers at Nuremberg. The wayfarer of today cannot admire the scenery and rest: every stone compels a thought, every grave demands an answer.

People of weak spirit may be thrown into dismay: there are too many ruins for one short life. I saw the terrible wounds of Europe, but behind the debris and weeds, behind the graves, I discerned a new day, a new life.

New Day Dawns

At daybreak it is hard to see the outlines of objects, and to a cameraman there is little difference between dawn and twilight. A writer must know the exact time.

There was once a remarkable clock on the Prague City Hall: at noon its shutters would be thrown open and a long procession would appear to glorify the noontide. A bomb destroyed the clock. But standing in front of the ruins of the old City Hall on Prague Square, I knew it was early morning in Europe.

Midday is the time for ripe fruit, classical novels, profound happiness; but the daybreak is cold and pale today. Let us not confuse the time and mistake the difficult dawn for the twilight!

How much grief have the fascists brought to the world! I am haunted by one thought: the disproportion between the inanity of an incendiary who, glancing furtively back, strikes a match and forces the resulting conflagration.

They are cowardly, disgusting, miserable wretches: the criminals on trial at Nuremberg. I was seated not far away from them and spent hours trying to discern what is hidden behind their masks. There is nothing there except repressed fury and shameless fear.

Frank, the executioner of Poland, began to sob when he saw on the screen the corpses of people tortured to death by the Germans in concentration camps.

THE FUTURE—These are Soviet children of territory occupied during the war. Nazis maimed the girl at right.

Frank had seen Tremblyanka and Maidanek in their terrible reality; he did not cry then. What caused this secretion which I hate to call tears? Fear for his life: having seen this documentary film, Frank understood that matters are moving toward the noose, and the man who calmly sent millions of innocent people to the gas chambers, cried over his own fate, not that of others.

How simple and how disgusting! There is no denying it, they are; but as you travel from country to country, the plains give way to hills, steppes and sea, and everywhere you see the same debris, the same ashes, the same sorrow: these petty villians perpetrated great crimes.

People are different, unlike each other, and therein, perhaps, lies the supreme joy of life. But only small boards

distinguish one grave from another, and as time goes by and the board is blown away by the wind, we cannot even learn who lies there . . .

Cities Like Graves

The cities of Europe were unlike one another; but moving through the ruins is like moving through a graveyard, and whether you see the 30th, 50th or 100th ruined city, it seems that you have come back to a familiar place and as if you had lived all your life amid ashes and debris.

The ruins of Nis are the same as the ruins of Orel. Here is the center of Sofia, there is Podgoritsa, Ploesti, Budapest, Nuremberg, the districts of Brno . . . How can you tell where you are?

A mother mourns her first-born, and whether her son was a famous poet or a modest, obscure youth, her sorrow is the same. The fascists wrecked ancient cities, monuments of art dear to all mankind. But even if it were a city which had no remarkable sights attracting a traveler, if it were any city radiant with the love of its inhabitants, they, too, would have mourned the ordinary streets because all streets, like all people, are unusual: they have behind them a long life of labor, of the sorrows and the joys of destiny.

I will mention a small people, the Montenegrins. There were 350,000 of them; 85,000 perished. The Montenegrins had a small but modern city, Podgoritsa. Nothing but charred stones remains of it. There is a Minister of Industry in Montenegro, but not even a tiny factory remains there. There are no trucks, there is no fuel, and it is difficult to bring the grain to the mountains; the people are starving.

A Free People

From the mountains one can see the Bay of Catarro: there in the south are olives in abundance, homes surrounded by roses. But in the highlands there is winter, hunger, rocks, ruins, and graves. What made the people settle among the barren rocks? Historians will answer: there were daring highlanders who defended their freedom against Turkish conquerors.

There is something better than olives and the south and wealth: freedom. And perhaps precisely because the people who gave up everything for the sake of liberty settled in Montenegro long ago, the roses in the coastal region survived the trying years through which we have just lived: the guns of the Montenegrins saved them.

There is loss and damage everywhere: the evil of fascism. Rarely is a cow heard lowing in a pasture. Rarely is a mother seen rocking a cradle. Rarely are the strains of a piano heard in the stillness of twilight. Europe has become impoverished. Yes, of course, one can still meet many a dandy in the streets of Bucharest. But they only look elegant until the first rain: drought saved them this summer. And when the rain comes, the elegant suits made of "celofiber" will be reduced to rags.

Stores in various countries sell goods of little use to anyone: candlesticks where candles are lacking, oilcans where oil is lacking, shoebrushes where people are barefoot, paper flowers, vanilla, safes and remedies against obesity. But the stout people are already thin without the aid of drugs.

The most fashionable objects everywhere are knitted shopping bags with which housewives go to market, the so-called "avoskas" (from the Russian word "avos," "perhaps,"—perhaps there will be something to buy). Avoskas made for fashionable ladies are trimmed with beads and fitted with zippers, and in Germany are even trimmed with ribbons left over in abundance from the "Iron Crosses."

Fascism has robbed, corroded, and shattered Europe. Yugoslavia used to export leather; Yugoslav peasants are now barefoot. Hungary was considered the granary of Europe; Hungarian townsmen now look lovingly at a piece of white bread. Travelling is hard not only from country to country but also from city to city; there is no coal, there are no locomotives, no cars.

—Cartoon by Kukryniksy

THE GHOST—Behind the demure defendants at Nuremberg stands the world's knowledge of their bloody crimes.

They aimed straight at the heart of nations, these Nuremberg criminals; they killed primarily men of thought, the vanguard of nations, the scouts of mankind: scientists, writers, teachers, students—men thirsting for truth, lovers of truth.

War on Thought

The fascists were not content with blacking out cities; they wanted to black out conscience. When the students of Prague entered the university halls after an interruption of six years, they were as excited as Columbus when he sighted land: they lived to see it, to explore knowledge. And how many of Yugoslavia's finest children fell in battle? How many Bulgarian teachers were tortured to death? All along the way I was surrounded by the shadows of the dead; it was as if I were conversing with them, trying to under-

stand the future of small and great parts of the world.

Was it possible for some people not to be confused by the blackout years? Whereas the strong ones withdrew into the mountains or the underground with a picked-up radio broadcast or a leaflet to sustain them like life-giving water, the faint-hearted existed for years and years in a world of lies, meanness and cruelty called by the Nuremberg criminals "New Europe."

It is no wonder that in one or another country one sometimes comes across a ram who, living among wolves, has learned if not to howl at least to bleat in a wolfish fashion. . . .

Fascism is a plague, and although the heroism of the Red Army and its allies destroyed the hotbed, an epidemic of microbes still exists.

I saw the ruins of Berlin. No man can gloat at the sight of ruins—I mean a human being and not a fascist. Naturally, the people who called themselves the "nation of masters" have merited both this debris and the world's contempt. But there is something else I want to see: I want to see fascism destroyed to its foundation, reduced to ashes like Berlin; for it is not a question of stones but of people, of thoughts and senselessness and heartlessness.

Whatever disguise fascism may assume, in whatever color it choses to parade, whatever name it adopts, it is always disgusting. This poison is dangerous even if administered in homeopathic doses, and yet there are places where it is still served by the bucket.

Mental Underground

Racism is vile and dangerous regardless from whence it emanates or against whom it is directed. It is deplorable that there still are people in this world who, after all that has passed, still believe not in the blood generously shed by heroes who fought for freedom, but in the "blood" of racism—the most despicable of all superstitions.

Speaking of microbes, the fascism I have in mind is not only underground where fascist and semi-fascist diversionists are hiding; I also think of the mental underground of seemingly ordinary people. Stirring in this mental underground are fallacies and prejudices born of the dark years; they prevent a man from straightening out, from looking with confidence at a child, from planting a tree, from building a home.

Crime has increased in the above countries of late; fascism is responsible for this as well. For too long have the people now living their last days amid the ruins of Nuremberg been preaching brigandage. The ethics of fascism is a violation of all ethics. And the vulgar bandits worship a miniature version of the "Lebensraum theory"—the cult of crude force and plunder.

Moral Decay

I spoke of frequent cases of moral disintegration of some individuals. This may be extended further: fascism has left behind not only a taste for blood but also a taste for easy profits. Moreover, the practice is fully combined with theory: there are many people in Budapest who work honestly, but there are also jackals in Budapest. There are people to whom profiteering is a symbol of religion; precisely these people spend their leisure condemning the government, condemning reforms and progress and longing for a new Horthy.

I visited a Rumanian village, where the peasants rejoiced at the land given to them. Following the agrarian reform they received several acres per family. At the same time the peasants spoke with fear of some Colonel Constantinescu who threatened to take this land away from them. I called on this retired Colonel: he turned out to be a landlord "wronged" by the land reform. "The question of the land is not yet settled . . ." he told me. Asked why he thinks so, the retired Colonel replied, "Have you not heard of the atomic bomb?"

It is not a question of his naive assumption that the splitting of the atom may intervene in the splitting of the estates; it is a question of the bad flavor left behind by fascism, by its principles and methods.

When the German fascists realized that the defeat of the Third Reich was inevitable, they announced the formation of an underground terrorist organization of "werewolves."

I travelled through the German territory occupied by Soviet and American troops and met no "werewolves." But I did see others, seemingly peaceful "werewolves" of fascism, both in Germany and in other places. It must be understood that fascism has changed its appearance; it is disguised and equipped with forged documents. The Red Army has helped other peoples to free themselves from the fascists, but every honest man must free himself from fascism, from its sloughs and from its nits.

It will perhaps be easier for many to overcome material damage than moral damage. In Budapest, I witnessed the ceremony when a bridge was opened between Pest and Buda. True, very little is left of Buda, but it will also be restored. It is harder to cope with the yawning gap left behind by the Horthy and Salasi period. Restoring spirit is more complicated than restoring a house. And what the newspapers call "forces of reaction" are the fogs which creep up at daybreak, trying to prolong the night fog, they are nothing but vapors from the fascist swamps.

The word "progress" now has a new ring for the whole of Europe, for the whole world; it is connected with the basic problem: will mankind consummate the victory paid for with the lives of its best representatives? There are no miracles and it will take Europe many years to heal its wounds. It is possible temporarily to live worse than before, to dress more modestly, and to eat less; but whose dignity can bear with humility the impoverishment of thought?

A New Spirit

Contrary to the proverb, I say that the fascist wedge cannot be knocked out with a fascist or semi-fascist wedge; only progressive ideals, a cult of knowledge, devotion to freedom, and respect for man can complete the moral defeat of fascism and enable people to move on toward happiness.

That is why one breathes so easily in Yugoslavia. It is one of the most ruined countries, one of those which have suffered the most, but the Yugoslavs have not only defended the independence of their state, they have also molded a new spirit. To ugly nationalism they

counterposed the lofty motto "Brotherhood and Unity."

In the new Yugoslavia one may see flags of many colors: Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian, Macedonian, Albanian and Italian—they are old national flags with one innovation—a small red star adorns these long-hostile colors as if symbolizing triumph over blind hatred.

In Split and in Skoplje, in Belgrade, and yet life is hard there. Good books are already being written there, although there is no paper; there are splendid canvases, although frames are lacking. A nation which succeeded in rising so high in years of trial has defeated fascism not only on the battlefield but also in the mind of every youngster, every old woman.

I saw little Albania. She is beginning her history; every grave there, every ruin has been justified. There one does not ask himself whether people poisoned by enemy ideas will be thrown back; there one sees progress in every undertaking, in every word.

I came to love the Bulgarians for the hidden passion of inner fire which helped them scorch the frightful ulcer of fascism. By an explosion of conscience this nation overcame the bitterness of a fate which was very unjust to it; it has shown that happiness lies not in artificial "prestige" but in a sense of inner dignity; that hatred for fascism is beneficial only when a man hates foreign and domestic fascists alike.

The Criminals

I came to Nuremberg after visiting seven different countries; I first saw the crimes and then the 20 criminals. Whatever their moral paltriness, the trial attracts the attention of mankind; it signifies more than an interest in the character of the defendants or in the fate of one or another of these criminals.

All of them, even coquettish Von Papen with a silk handerchief in his pocket, even businessman Schacht who, dissociating himself from his colleagues, does not greet them, are so stained with the blood of millions, that it would not be worth wasting a single day to determine the punishment. The significance of the trial lies in something else.

It unfolds before the peoples a shocking history of greed and brutality, stupidity and cowardice, arrogance and sadism. We ourselves experienced this history, but the court procedure broadens the experience of everyone, showing the fate which would have been in store not only for Serbian or Byelorussian peasants, but also for American farmers, had not the peoples, with our people in the vanguard, risen against fascism.

The trial warns against a repetition of the past, against appeasement, against the cunning and at the same time naive game, against indifference; for Europe will not withstand a second invasion, new Dachaus and Oswiecims. It is to be assumed that by the time of the spring sowing season the Nuremberg villians will no longer desecrate the earth. But the Nuremberg trial, this epilogue of the Third Reich, will become the epilogue of fascism only if it inspires the nations and every honest man to struggle against the last microbes of the plague.

Friendship

I saw distinguished sculptors in different cities of Europe working on monuments to the Red Army: art is striving to express the feelings of the peoples. I heard poems by exquisite poets and simple songs dedicated to the liberating Army. But the shining eyes and warm handshakes would have told me everything without statues and verse.

For a long time ill-wishers tried persistently to counterpose Russia to Europe; it is from the far-off East, from the banks of the Volga that the people came who saved the ancient stones of Europe and its future from fascist vandals.

When one travels over the roads of Europe, through its one-time flourishing cities mutilated by shells, bombs, or German "torchbearers," one's thoughts involuntarily turn to the culminating point in the tragedy just lived through by the world: to Stalingrad, where Europe was saved, where the destinies of Prague, Paris and Rome were decided.

In the minds of nations, Soviet Russia became not only a geographical and political but also a moral concept. Everybody understands what force has helped the people to advance from the Volga to the Elbe; and in far-off Albania where Red Army men were never seen, people fighting for freedom swear by the courage and honor of Stalingrad.

The Red Army

I was in Czechoslovakia when the last units of the Red Army were leaving that country; they were seen off like kinsmen; women cried. And when the last Red Army man left Prague, there remained the graves of heroes and with them something which is hard to define—honor and self-sacrifice which can never vanish from the people's memory.

I saw graves of Russian soldiers in the Carpathians, in the Alps, and on the warm Adriatic Coast—a reminder of duty, honor and brotherhood.

In ten countries we left behind the shadows of heroes. These shadows, this memory will not permit fascism, whatever cloak it dons, to repeat the terrible history of the thirties and forties of our century.

I travelled eastward. It was cold and dreary; we started out early, and in December the sun is in no hurry to rise. Through the thick mist I rather felt than saw the ruins of the town. Day broke at last. Tearing through the mist a red ball, the sun, appeared in the east. A noisy crowd of children were gathered in front of a barrack; they have come to school, and although the barrack was a pitiful sight and the youngsters were poorly clad, they played merrily their children's games, which are the same everywhere.

Once again we moved on along the war-scarred road, but it looked different to me—like the road of life. These children will see a new Europe.

★

Rural Drama

Konen Kusmin, 78-year-old actor, has been appearing on the rural stages for 65 years. Helping to organize the theater in Davydovka village in the Ukraine during the first days of Soviet power, he strove to impart his skill to the young actors in the vicinity. Since that time Kusmin has trained more than a hundred gifted actors employed in the urban theaters and drama schools. Dozens of plays were produced in Davydovka under his direction. It is largely to his efforts that the popularity of the theater in rural sections is due.

The Trade Union in a Soviet Factory

In most foreign discussions, the Soviet trade unions only discuss prominent leaders. The real base of the trade union movement lies in two million unpaid organizers, each leading a small group of from 10 to 25 workers. This is the story of some of them.

You feel textiles in the air and in the earth around Trekhgornaia mill. The mill lies on the outskirts of Moscow and is more than one hundred years old. Its workers took a prominent part in the 1905 Revolution and many of them were executed for it. Today, the plant does spinning, weaving, dyeing, and finishing. Its size compares with that of the big British Manchester mills.

Shop Chairman

Tatiana Zhukova, Chairman of the Factory Committee, is a pleasant woman in her early thirties, who grew up in the textile mills. Her mother was a weaver and her father a loom job setter. Her parents taught the craft to all six of their children. Tatiana studied textiles further and became a teacher in a trade school. She was elected to her present position during the war.

A small photograph on her desk, shows an aged woman and three husky children. "I took time off to have two children," she smiled. "The third is my sister's son whose father was killed in the war. My old mother runs the house, since I am at work all day." The war caught Tatiana on her vacation at her home in a village near Smolensk and she walked 260 miles to escape the Germans, carrying her baby all that way. Tatiana's thoughts, however, were not on the war, but on reconversion. She showed a letter. "A little scrap I have had with our director," she remarked.

A Union Grievance

"So your trade union really sometimes fights the boss?" a reporter smiled. "You know what they say abroad."

"That the Soviet trade unions are government agencies that never fight?" smiled Tatiana. "Of course our fights differ from those in capitalist lands. Basically, we have the same aim as our director, to increase production and thereby get better wages and a better life. But in details, our director has plenty of fights, for his chief function is production, while ours is the workers' welfare."

The dispute in question was over reconversion. During the war, everybody worked overtime willingly—ten, eleven, even more hours per day. Now, mills have returned to eight hours. Last week the director ordered overtime in the weaving sheds. A lower trade union organizer —one of those two million—came running to Tatiana.

Tatiana, as the trade union chairman, disagreed with the director. The factory committee ordered no overtime and the director had to accept. The following Sunday, the director ordered Sunday work in the printing shop where textiles are finished. Tatiana again disagreed.

This time, the director fought back, and Tatiana had to carry the matter to the District Council of the Textile Workers' Union. The director argued that the shop had had a standstill earlier in the month and Sunday was needed to make up the monthly production program. Tatiana retorted that the director kept workers sitting on the job during the standstill, promising every hour that material would come and work would start. Workers got no time off for those standstill days, so they needed Sunday now.

Threat of Penalty

The letter Tatiana showed was from the District Council of the Textile Workers' Union. It ordered the director to refrain from Sunday work and threatened penalties. What are these penalties?

Tatiana's factory committee has the power to impose fines on anybody below the rank of director, while the District Council of the Textile Workers' Union can impose fines on the director. These fines have a legal force.

The factory committee at the Trokhgornaia mill consists of 17 members, of whom four are full time union functionaries, while the remainder work in production in the mill. According to the textile workers' constitution, they must be elected annually by secret ballot at the general meeting of workers.

"This was not possible during the war," said Tatiana, "so the prewar committee continued, only replacing those who died or went to the front. This replacement was done by a delegates' conference—one delegate from every 40 or 50 workers."

Steward System

This brought up the subject of lower trade union organizers. Tatiana explained that besides the general factory committee, every shop had a shop committee and every group of workers of 20 or so working on a single operation were organized as a group. Each group elects four persons: union organizer, social insurance delegate, cultural chief and labor inspector. These four, in various ways, serve the trade union interests of this small group.

The organizer collects dues every payday. There is no check-off system in the Soviet Union and every member pays individually. The organizer also starts production competitions, helps green hands and in other ways promotes the working skill and wages of the group.

Every group also elects a social insurance delegate, whose duties are to visit every worker in the group who falls ill; to see that they get proper help, medical and otherwise. If the sick worker has no family, then the social insurance delegate must organize help in getting his food.

The culture chief, also elected by the group, organizes theater parties and visits to the motion pictures. The Moscow theaters and cinemas are overcrowded and it is difficult to get tickets. So the trade union gets a thousand tickets at a time, sometimes buying up an entire performance, and distributes these through the culture representatives.

The labor inspector, also elected by every small group of 20 or so workers, has the function of enforcing safety and health conditions.

"For instance, suppose a window pane breaks and lets a cold draft into the spinning room. Threads break and workers get colds. Or suppose a safety guard on a machine breaks. Perhaps the foreman is too busy or indifferent. So the labor

inspector must see to that," Tatiana said.

"Lots of things are supposed to be done that won't be done unless somebody keeps prodding," concluded Tatiana. "We think people who prove the best are those who experience the difficulties themselves. That is why we have labor inspectors, social insurance delegates and culture chiefs, not appointed from above by some bureaucracy, but elected from every small workers' group."

—— ★ ——

Subway Expanded

One million more passengers than at present—or 2,700,000—will be carried daily by the Moscow subway after the opening of the fourth circular 12.5-mile-long line now under construction, linking seven main Moscow railroad terminals. With the connecting spurs the total length of the new line will be 15 miles.

Twelve stations are being built on the new route, each an underground palace. The best Soviet architects are working on the designs, among them Academicians Andrei Shchussev, Ivan Zholtovsky and Nikolai Kolli. The building of the new stations will bring the total to 41.

Tunneling is being done under difficult geological conditions, through shifting sands and water-logged ground.

Three-quarters of the new line will consist of ruler-straight sections, an improvement over the older lines which have a large proportion of curves.

A few figures give an idea of the scale of work. The builders are to excavate 70 million cubic feet of ground, install 536,000 tons of tubing, and pour 11 million cubic feet of concrete and ferro-concrete. An enormous quantity of timber and other materials will go into the construction. The finest varieties of marble, granite and ceramics are used for finishing the stations. Modern noiseless escalators and new lighting fixtures will be installed.

The main theme of interior decoration will be the Red Army's victorious campaigns, the triumph of the Soviet Union and the creative spirit permeating the Soviet Union's peaceful construction.

Where Khans Once Ruled

By Boris Roshenko

On the left bank of the Amu Darya of Central Asia, near the point where it flows into the Aral Sea, lies the huge oasis of Khwarezm, several thousand square miles in extent.

Soviet power came to Khwarezm much later than to other parts of the USSR, and the last khan of Khiva was overthrown by a popular rebellion in 1920. Four years later, in accordance with the will of the inhabitants, the Khwarezm oasis became part of the Uzbek Soviet Republic, and the former patrimony of the khans of Khiva became Khwarezm Region of Uzbekistan.

Khwarezm is one of the world's oldest oases, and traces of man have been found here that date back several thousand years B. C. In the Middle Ages, sciences, arts and letters flourished at Khiva, but the reactionary rule of the khans led to a complete decline of the district. The ancient irrigation installations collapsed, and cultivated lands deprived of their water soon became deserts. At the time Soviet power was established, Khwarezm oasis did not contain one single secular school or a single industrial enterprise.

Today, this distant region is playing its part in the great creative effort that is being made in Soviet Asia. During the years of Soviet power, Khwarezm peasants united in their collective farms, were granted considerable material and technical aid from the Soviet Government, built extensive irrigation works, and greatly increased the area under cultivation.

The heaviest work in the farms is mechanized. The main crop is cotton and the yields have more than doubled since the Revolution. This is a result of the improvements made in farming methods and the use of a better grade of cotton plant.

Industry Grows

Industry is growing rapidly in the district. Two big refineries built to produce cottonseed oil are today among the leading plants of their type in Uzbekistan.

A big hydroelectric power station is being built on the Shanat Canal. The power it will provide this year will supply electricity to a number of industrial concerns.

Building materials, leather, textiles and consumers' goods are made locally. Handicrafts that were dying out under the rule of the khans—wood carving, carpet weaving and similar professions—are being reborn.

New Air Lines

Compulsory elementary education has been introduced into the region, and a number of secondary schools have been built there. Last year a pedagogical institute was opened to train teachers for the local schools. A widespread network of medical institutions has been opened.

For several years a national theater has been functioning in Urgench, the administrative center of the region. Education, public health and other cultural measures account for about 78 per cent of the local budget.

Khwarezm Region lies away from the railway, and even a trip to the country was formerly a matter of some considerable difficulty. The oasis is now connected with the outside world by a number of air lines.

One of the Vice Chairmen of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek Soviet Republic is Pasha Mahmudova, a former collective farmer woman from Khwarezm.

Information Bulletin

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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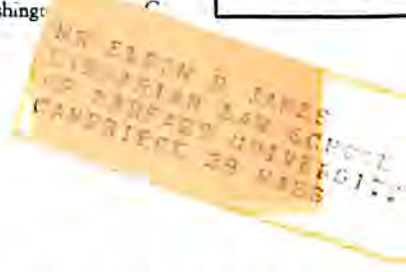

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Information Bulletin

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Nominations Held for Supreme Soviet

PRAVDA *writes editorially:*

This is the period of the nomination of candidates to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR by the working people of our country. Among the candidates nominated are Stalin and his closest comrades-in-arms, the Party and Government leaders whose outstanding services to the Motherland are highly appreciated by all the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Among the candidates are famous Army leaders of the Stalin school, Marshals of the Soviet Union, generals and admirals, Party and Soviet leaders known throughout the country, leaders of the government of the Union and Autonomous Republics.

The candidates of the bloc of Communists and non-Party people include workers, collective farmers and intellectuals. These are the men and women who have earned a place of honor in society by their valiant labor for the benefit of the Motherland.

Academicians and collective farmers, poets and steel smelters, artists and engine drivers, composers and miners equally enjoy the people's trust if they faithfully serve the Motherland.

In nominating the candidates, the people weigh their contributions to the victory of socialism in our country, their struggle for the consolidation of the military and economic might of the Soviet State, and their services in the Patriotic War.

Some Nominees

The population of the Novossibirsk Region nominated their countryman, famed flier Colonel Alexander Pokryshkin. Patriotic War invalid Uprissov, speaking at a pre-election meeting, said: "I was on the front and I know that when Pokryshkin appeared in the air the Germans lost their heads. He was the first in our country to win the high honor of being named three times Hero of the Soviet Union."

The workers of the Ryazhsk machine and tractor station in Ryazan Region put forward as a candidate a woman tractor driver—Darya Garmash. Her team won first place in the All-Union competition by plowing more than 4,622 acres per tractor, which exceeds five quotas.

Among the candidates are prominent Soviet designers Alexander Yakovlev, Sergei Ilyushin, Josef Kotin, Fedor Petrov, constructors of aircraft, tanks and guns. They are bold innovators who ensure the progress of technique.

In Bashkiria the people nominated Rakya Kutlubaeva, a woman physician,

Radiophoto

NOMINATING STALIN—**Alexander Sharov, Stakhanovite fitter at Moscow electrical equipment plant, makes a nominating speech proposing the candidacy of Stalin as a Deputy from that area.**

who has given more than 30 years of her life to the protection of the health of the working people.

The list of candidates from Armenia includes People's Actress Aikanush Danielyan, and among the Estonian candidates is Hero of the Soviet Union Arnold Mers. They have all gained country-wide fame and the trust of the masses by their glorious deeds on the front or in the rear.

The progress of the election campaign proves that our people nominate for the supreme organ of state power the country's foremost men and women, who will faithfully serve the people and will give their entire strength to the cause of the prosperity of our Motherland.

—★—

Irrigation Expanded

The network of irrigation canals in the country is growing from year to year. The fourth Five-Year Plan calls for many new canals and other constructions.

At Mingechaur, an Azerbaijanian settlement on the river Kura about 22 miles from the city of Yevlakh, a huge earth dam will be built to create the largest artificial reservoir in the world.

The Mingechaur dam will make it possible to irrigate up to one million acres of grain fields and about 500,000 acres of Egyptian cotton. For this purpose a ramified network of canals will be built. A large hydroelectric station to be built on the reservoir will supply power to Azerbaijan's industrial enterprises. The construction of the reservoir will enable ships from Baku to sail along the Kura up to the Georgian border all year round.

Another dam will be built in the Kzyl-Orda Region of the Kazakh SSR across the Syr-Darya River. Work on this project has already commenced. This dam will be the largest hydro-technical construction in Central Asia. The dam will raise the level of the water to provide irrigation to the collective farms' four districts, watering 375,000 acres of collective farm fields. As a result, the Kzyl-Orda Region will become one of the biggest rice producing areas in the USSR. The dam will be completed in 1948.

Tamara Khanum, Folk Artist

Tamara Khanum, the great folk dancer and singer of the Uzbek SSR, whose performances have been acclaimed in London and Paris as well as in the Soviet Union, almost ended her career at its beginning, 17 years ago.

The dancer, now loved and revered by the Uzbek people and by all of the people of the USSR, gave her first performance before an Uzbek audience in 1919 at a festival in the city of Margelan.

It was the first time in the history of Uzbekistan that a girl of marriageable age had appeared in public as a dancer. To make it worse, she had discarded the heavy "paranja," or veil, worn by Moslem women.

The sensation was tremendous. Fanatic Moslems surrounded her as she left the stage, and she escaped with difficulty.

The change in Uzbek culture which has occurred since that time is well exemplified by the fact that this great dancer, once mobbed by a street crowd for daring to dance, now holds the high post of Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan, conferred on her by the people.

After her unhappy debut in 1919, she studied in Moscow and was invited to perform at the Paris World's Fair.

Ten years later, she took part in the International Dance Festival at London. At Albert Hall, the audience demanded repeated encores.

Although she has studied classic ballet, she prefers the rich and varied folk dances of the people of the USSR.

Tamara sings and dances the folk art of 13 Soviet nations, and creates new dances, too. In Mongolia she heard, from an old blind musician, a song called *Young Moon.* The music and a study of Mongol sculpture helped her to create one of her most popular dances.

When she danced before the collective farmers who were building the Ferghana Canal, one of the spectators threw her a silk handkerchief. She continued to dance, pretending to embroider the handkerchief. Thus was created her Uzbek embroidery dance.

She is a Stalin Prize Winner and has been decorated with the Order of the Red Banner and the Order of the Badge of Honor. At Tashkent, in a studio which bears her name, she teaches students.

AZERBAIJAN DANCE—Tamara Khanum presents a dance of the Azerbaijan SSR in the costume of the Republic.

Science—a Mighty Soviet Weapon

By Boris Chernov

Dyson Carter, a Canadian scientist, published a book at the end of 1943 which won immediate popularity abroad and ran into several editions in England and other countries. The book bore the intriguing title of *Russia's Secret Weapon* and dealt with the mighty power that served Russia so faithfully and turned her into one of the world's greatest states. The weapon of which Carter spoke was science. He described Soviet science as the new science which understood the people and advanced with the people in peace and in war. It was a science, he said, such as the great thinkers of the past could only dream of.

Role of Science

The author of this book had a true understanding of the tremendous role which science plays in social life under the Soviet system. The Soviet system has given science and scientists unlimited opportunities and has provided the material conditions to enable scientists to work freely without worrying about finances.

In the Soviet Union, science has come to occupy a place such as it never before occupied in any country. This is directly due to the nature of the Soviet State, whose ideological basis is bound up with the findings of progressive science. The founders of this system, the greatest scientists of our epoch, Vladimir Lenin and Joseph Stalin, at the very inception of the Soviet State, pointed out the tremendous role that science working in the service of the people would play in that state.

From the very beginning, the Soviet State devoted considerable attention and funds to science and scientists. Times were hard; the young Soviet Republic was conducting a heroic struggle for liberty and independence. The people were cold and hungry, but nevertheless, even in those days of great difficulty, the State gave as much as was possible from the scanty supplies available in order to maintain scientific institutions, to help laboratories and research institutes, and to feed the scientists—the Russian scholars whose best representatives always marched shoulder to shoulder with the people.

The scientists responded to the appeal of the Soviet Government and went boldly to work. Maxim Gorky had those years in mind when he wrote, "Someday somebody will write a book about Russia's scientists in the first years of the Revolution. It will be a wonderful book of heroism and courage, of the unwavering loyalty of the Russian scientists to their cause, the cause of renewing and improving the world and Russia."

The greatest Russian scientists, Ivan Pavlov and Kliment Timiryazev, in those grim days laid the foundation of the union of science and the people which has become such a great factor in the progress of the Soviet Union.

Five-Year Plans

Then began the period of industrialization of the country, the period of the gigantic Stalin Five-Year Plans which completely changed the face of the Soviet Union. The labor and the creative ideas of Soviet scientists were an exceptionally valuable contribution to this great work of construction which is unparalleled in scope and speed.

There was not one single large installation in which the scientists did not play their part—from rank and file of scientific workers to men of world-wide fame. The country was covered with a network of research institutions, laboratories, experimental stations—the Soviet Government did not grudge money for these institutions.

The scope of their work may be judged by the growth of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Up to 1917, the Academy consisted of 47 Academicians and 212 scientific workers. Today the Academy consists of 137 members, 200 corresponding members, and more than 4,000 scientific workers. The Academy maintains more than 150 scientific institutions, among them 76 research institutes, 11 independent laboratories, and 42 zonal stations. During recent years the Academy organized more than 500 expeditions, made up of scientists in various fields, for the study of mineral supplies, flora, fauna, and the power resources of the USSR.

The extensive development of science in the non-Russian republics led to the establishment of a number of independent academies—in Byelorussia, Georgia, the Ukraine, Uzebekistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, and Armenia. A number of other republics have affiliates of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR; altogether there are five of these affiliates, some of them in the industrial regions of the Russian SFSR. Each of these academies, or affiliates, consists of a large network of research institutes in which native and Russian scientists work.

Some leading figures have emerged from among the non-Russian scientists—Kazakh geologist K. Satpayev, a Stalin Prize Winner; the Georgian chemist M. Shishniashvili, director of the Georgian Chemical Institute, and others.

Other Centers

These few examples do not reflect the growth of Soviet science as a whole, for the agricultural sciences have long since been separated from the Academy and have their independent center in the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

This huge scientific institution is headed by Trofim Lysenko and includes 24 research institutes and a number of affiliates (Ukrainian, Kazakh, and others) and a huge library, the only one of its kind in existence.

The Academy has 26 members, among them such prominent figures as Lysenko, Tsitsin, Yakushkin, and Liskun. The Academy's research institutes employ 500 scientific workers, professors, Doctors and Masters of Science.

The tremendous role played by Soviet scientists in the organization of victory over fascist Germany is already well known. Their theoretical work helped to build up the mighty technical weapons

which smashed the armies of Hitlerite Germany. The Soviet Union's historical victories were the triumph of the higher culture and science which the Soviet State had worked hard to develop in a quarter of a century. The role of those engaged in mental labor was pointed out by Generalissimo Stalin when he said that Soviet intelligentsia had made an invaluable contribution to the defeat of the enemy by their creative labor.

Despite the difficulties of wartime, Soviet science continued to develop uninterruptedly and to extend its activities. The appearance of two new Academies of Science in the Soviet Union during the war is a clear indication of this.

Medical and Pedagogical Sciences

One of them, the Academy of Medical Sciences, was established at the end of last year. Its president is the famous surgeon, Nikolai Burdenko, Hero of Socialist Labor. Among the founding members of the Academy are such well-known figures as Hero of Socialist Labor A. Abrikosov and Stalin Laureates Y. Parnass and Speransky.

The Academy of Medical Sciences consists of 25 scientific research institutions which are engaged on research into medico-biological, epidemiological, bacteriological, and other problems. Some of these are scientific institutions of primary importance, such as the Institute of Neuro-Surgery, headed by Academician Nikolai Burdenko, which has its own clinic with 500 beds.

The other academy, which was also founded about a year ago, is the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences whose president is People's Commissar of Education, Vladimir Potemkin. This Academy has as its members leading educationalists and psychologists. Public education has always been the subject of considerable attention in the Soviet State; and even in wartime, work on reforms in secondary and higher education was continued, and a number of new measures aimed at improving tuition were introduced. The Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, which is only just beginning to develop its activity, will become a real pedagogical center which will help the State and the schools organize the form of education and training for the rising generation.

Birobijan—Pearl of the East

Birobijan, the "Pearl of the Far East", was established by the Soviet Government in 1934 as the Jewish National Autonomous Region, the only one of its kind in the world. Before that, the region had been the Birobijan Jewish National District.

It lies within the Khabarovsk area of the Russian SFSR, on the banks of the Amur River and its tributaries, the Bira and Bijan—hence its name.

The region is rich in natural resources and has enormous economic potentialities. The Constitution of the USSR places the Region on a par with the other fraternal republics and autonomous regions of the country.

Since its foundation, the Birobijan Jewish Autonomous Region has attracted tens of thousands of Jewish settlers not only from other parts of the Soviet Union but from all over the world.

By no means all the Jews of the Soviet Union, however, live in Birobijan. Most of the Soviet Republics have Jewish citizens, living in friendship and equality with the peoples of the predominating nationalities.

But in Birobijan, the Jewish people are in the majority. As in all other Soviet regions, the language and customs of the majority are followed and encouraged; their culture is preserved; they are aided in living and developing as an autonomous people.

Then and Now

There is a sharp contrast between the present status of the Jews in the Soviet Union and their plight in the years of tsarism.

Under tsarism, the Jews were cruelly oppressed. They were forced to live in the Pale of Settlement, or ghetto, in the towns and hamlets of 15 of the southwestern provinces of Russia. They were not allowed to live in any other province or in any rural district.

They were allowed to engage only in handicrafts and in petty trade. Most of them lived in dire poverty. The schools were almost entirely closed to them.

Though they were a distinct people with their own culture and language, they were a people without a territory. The establishment of Birobijan as the Jewish National District, in 1928, rectified this

BUMPER CROP—Bella Parkhina of the Valdheim Collective Farm, Birobijan, shows the huge cabbages grown there.

lack and gave great impetus to their economic development.

With the establishment of Soviet power, the Jews acquired the same rights as all other nations inhabiting the USSR. They have the same broad prospects of free and creative labor and vast cultural development. They may choose any vocation, enter any branch of industry, and study at any school or higher educational establishment.

New Schools

In Birobijan itself, a wide network of educational establishments has been set up. There are 106 elementary and 13 secondary schools, three technical schools, a school for music and ballet, 28 libraries, and 38 village reading rooms.

Birobijan has 16 cultural clubs, a Pioneers' Palace for children, and 12 ordinary and 24 traveling cinemas. The Kaganovich Jewish State Theater of Birobijan is extremely popular throughout the Far East.

In 1928, when the first Jewish settlers from the Ukraine and Byelorussia arrived, there was not a single newspaper in the area. There are now six dailies, each with its own printing plant.

Since its foundation the Birobijan Medical School has trained 256 physicians, many of whom received decorations at the front during the war.

New Skills

The Jews of Birobijan have become industrial workers, farmers, cattle breeders, beekeepers, men of science, technicians, and cultural leaders.

Work in all state, cultural, and economic institutions, as well as study in schools, is conducted in the native Jewish language.

The Jewish Autonomous Region of Birobijan is striding ahead to further and fuller development, to the great future that is before it.

From a small railway station, Birobijan, the capital of the region, has grown into an important industrial cultural city with beautiful large buildings, asphalted streets, gardens, and parks. New cities, workers' settlements, and country centers have sprung up in the region. Formerly these did not exist here at all.

Beneath the soil of Birobijan lie large deposits of iron, gold, coal, graphite, magnesites, and building materials.

The geological prospecting work carried on by expeditions of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR has revealed the truly inexhaustible wealth that lies hidden in the depths of the earth of Birobijan.

The vast expanses of the region are covered with valuable coniferous and deciduous forests. Its fertile soil, which lies in the valley of the Amur River and its tributaries, combined with the mild climate, provide excellent conditions for the development of the most diverse branches of agriculture.

SCHOOLBOY—This smiling Jewish lad, with his knapsack of books, could not have gone to school in tsarist times.

A few years ago the rich soil of the fertile Amur Valley was almost untouched by the hand of man. Now its soil has been plowed and drained, the age-old taiga is cleared, and roads are being laid.

During the existence of the Jewish Autonomous Region its sown area has increased enormously. By 1939 nearly 125,000 acres had been cleared and brought under cultivation. Wheat, oats, rice, soya beans, potatoes, and other vegetables are grown here. In recent years the agricultural yield has increased considerably.

Collective farms of the region have harvested almost a ton of wheat per acre, more than a ton of oats, about a ton of soya, and up to 20 tons of potatoes. Stock raising and beekeeping are also being further developed.

Such enterprises as metal working and timber hewing, and factories producing building materials, knitted goods, and clothing have been successfully initiated.

Gold prospecting and mining have been developed in the region. Situated within the region are the richest iron ore deposits in the Far East—the Malikhingan deposits—estimated at several hundred millions of tons.

During the days of the Great Patriotic War, the Jewish people heroically fought side by side with all the other peoples of the USSR against the Hitlerite invaders. They fought for the honor and independence of their Soviet land.

Among the valorous Soviet patriots who are recipients of high Governmental awards for heroism on the battle front and in production, there are no small number of sons of the Jewish people.

The Urals Industry Reconverts

By A. Litvak

The Urals industry is reconverting. Its new task is as important to the Soviet Union as the tasks it carried out during the war.

This is saying a lot indeed, for the industry of the Urals—that great realm of metal, fuel, and chemical resources—brought into being during the prewar Five-Year Plans was unquestionably one of the leading factors in the Soviet Union's victory in the war against fascism.

Future historians are sure to study with keenest interest that unprecedented migration of industry and of the hundreds of thousands of people from the war zone to the Urals carried out so successfully during the war. They will remember and record, time and again, that the fires of the Urals served the country as one of the beacons that pointed the way to victory even in the first few hard months of the Nazi invasion.

In the course of the war the Urals industries grew by leaps and bounds. There was, perhaps, not a single industry that did not expand its production several times over, and new plants were set up and launched one after another.

This great coal and iron area on the boundary of Europe and Asia was opened up with Donbas coal and iron. Now the Urals are paying back that old debt by supplying machinery, metal, turbines, and tools to help revive the Donbas.

Tanks to Tractors

Just as it would have been impossible to build up the great industries of the Urals without the aid of the Donbas in the beginning, so would it be impossible to achieve the substantial successes that are being scored now in rehabilitation of the German-ravaged areas were there no Urals to rely upon.

The Urals industries did much to achieve the Soviet Union's economic victory over Hitlerite Germany. It was the Ural's tanks that smashed their way through to Berlin.

Now the tank builders are turning to tractors. Just a few days ago I read a news item from a plant which had turned out these heavy tanks for the Red Army to the effect that it had resumed the manufacture of powerful crawler tractors. I remember my visit to the works in November 1941. The plant and its workers had just arrived at a new site from Leningrad and, literally on the run, they launched the production of fighting machines for the Red Army holding the front line on the approaches to Moscow.

Steel Works

Another significant bit of news came from Zlatoust recently. The local iron and steel works has put into operation its newest open-hearth furnace. The starting of this production unit completes the construction works of the open-hearth department launched during the war.

The first two furnaces turned out metal for shells and sabers. The output of the third can now go into kitchen knives. It goes without saying that Zlatoust steel will continue to meet defense needs, but at the same time it is beginning to go for peacetime uses.

The same trend holds good for other Urals enterprises as well. The Lysva iron and steel works, for instance, produced munitions during the war. Now it is producing large quantities of enameled and galvanized utensils. On the whole, peacetime products are becoming more and more prominent on the list of items manufactured at the Urals enterprises.

During the first months of the war, the men and women employed at the Urals plants worked in shops with glassless windows and lived in tents heated by homemade stoves. While the fiercest battles were going on for the very existence of the country, the population of many Urals towns as much as doubled, and there was no way out but to reconcile oneself to the inevitable housing difficulties.

Things gradually improved, but the comforts the people had been accustomed to before the war were not so easily provided. Now that the country has returned to peacetime conditions, however, the State is taking measures to improve the new industrial settlements.

Extensive housing construction is now underway. In the case of Magnitogorsk, for instance, a decision to improve its housing facilities and cultural and other public services was issued by the Government on May 11, two days after the celebration of Victory Day.

Magnitogorsk, incidentally, did much to bring about that celebration. During the war two big blast furnaces were built there, and now, too, the expansion of production capacities is going on. At present, however, about 80 per cent of the building materials go for housing construction and 12,000 of Magnitogorsk's 20,000 building trades workers are engaged in putting up homes.

Recently the Soviet press published an edict of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR awarding decorations to the construction workers who had raised a number of ammunition works in the Urals under difficult wartime conditions and in much less than the scheduled time.

At the People's Commissariat of Building Industry, I learned that these people are now engaged mainly on carrying out big housing plans.

Building a Town

One of the projects they are working on is a whole new town for workers of the newly built Urals auto works at Miass. Another project is the factory to produce prefabricated houses, one of the two dozen such plants going up in the USSR. The biggest of these works is going up in the Urals with the entire output intended for the people of the Urals.

So, the men and women who devoted themselves during the hostilities to war production are reconverting to peacetime manufacturing, and the people who raised munitions works are busy building homes. These changes in the Urals scene are indicative of what is going on throughout the Soviet Union.

Winter in the Arctic

By Rear Admiral I. Papanin

The polar night has come into its own over the Arctic wastes. The sun will not edge over the horizon for many a month. Winter is a hard time for men of the North. Waters are icebound, and ships are compelled to withdraw from the Great Northern Sea Route which they may not hope to sail again until the summer of next year. Aviation in the North, too, is limited under such conditions. But the Soviet winterers in the Arctic do not abandon their posts. They are the masters here and have grown accustomed to the rigorous climate.

The Arctic radio station and observation posts continue in action. They keep close watch on the winds, temperature, water, and air, and study the sources and movements of cyclones. Aviators of the North make frequent flights over the ice despite the darkness. In addition to carrying passengers and essential freight, they reconnoiter the ice to facilitate the planning of future sea routes.

Winter repairs on the river boats are underway in Arctic havens. The construction and major repair of vessels are also being conducted in ports. Various parts of the tundra are being surveyed by numerous expeditions in search of coal, oil and nonferrous metals. The electric lights are never extinguished in the new industrial centers. Many of the latter have not yet appeared on the map but are known to Soviet people nonetheless.

Arctic Riches

The cold Arctic regions are already yielding part of their riches to the country's economy. Until quite recently the vast natural wealth of the territories extending along the northern waters were imperfectly known owing to a lack of transportation facilities. To all practical purposes the whole Soviet Far North was only a great white space at that time.

It was only when the Soviet people launched their Stalin Five-Year Plans for the development of the country that they were able to combat the elements of the North on an extensive front and avail themselves of the Northern sea routes.

The winterers of the North well remember how Joseph Stalin encouraged the first through voyages in the North made by Soviet ships, the first difficult expeditions launched in search of coal and oil deposits, the first flights of transport aircraft, and the organization of the first scientific research stations in the remote corners of the Far North.

The establishment of navigational facilities on the Great Northern Sea Route was one of the grandest projects of the Stalin Five-Year Plans. Never in history has such a project for the exploitation of unknown territories and, particularly, Arctic territories been planned so wisely or launched on such a scale.

Sea Route

Despite the Arctic wastes, science and technics enabled the men of the North to establish a sea route leading from the west to the Pacific Ocean. This, too, enabled the winterers to penetrate to the most remote sections of the northern wastes, to build cities there, and to tap the natural wealth of these regions. Thousands of Soviet citizens went north to work in the Arctic observation posts, and help build the harbors, radio stations, and air bases.

The population of the Arctic gradually increased. Success, of course, did not come by itself. Everything had to be won at the cost of intense struggle and in the face of grave difficulties. "There are no strongholds which cannot be stormed by Bolshevik daring and organization," wrote Joseph Stalin, 13 years ago, when he congratulated the Arctic sailors of the icebreaker *Sibiryakov*.

Arctic sailors, fliers, and scientists stormed one Arctic stronghold after another. That which had been considered impossible for centuries was being accomplished by Soviet people as part of their daily round of work.

In accordance with Joseph Stalin's instructions, the 18th Party Congress in 1939 decreed that the Great Northern Sea Route was to be turned into a normal artery of shipping, to secure regular communications with the Far East by the end of the third Five-Year Plan.

Cargo Increase

The great Northern Sea Route Administration reorganized its activities, and during the Stalin Five-Year Plan periods secured safe navigation in the north for large numbers of ships. New ports were built and fuel bases established. The number of icebreakers was doubled. The air reconnaissance of the ice fields was intensified and Soviet Arctic waters were extensively explored.

Shortly before the war, Joseph Stalin made a study of the work that had been done by the men in the north and of their future plans. Observing that the cargo turnover was still meager in the Arctic, he proposed that it be increased five to sixfold within the next few years. The development of the great transport industrial enterprise known as the Northern Sea Route thus received fresh impetus.

The war against fascist Germany made great demands on the men in the north and compelled them to work under new and unusual conditions. The Germans spared no efforts to disrupt Soviet shipping in the Arctic. They tried to blockade Arctic waters and thereby to render northern ports useless.

Regardless of this, the cargo turnover on the Northern Sea Route increased by 180 per cent from 1940 to 1945. The ton-mileage for the same period increased by 270 per cent. The increased volume of shipping stimulated the development of Arctic industry (such enterprises as the Dalstroi Norilsk trust, factories of the Narkomrybprom, and others).

Throughout the war shipments of food continued to reach remote Arctic outposts, while manufactured goods of the Far Northern industrial settlements were removed and delivered to their ports of

destination despite all that the enemy could do.

The Soviet icebreaker fleet showed its true worth during the hard conditions of war and the Arctic winter.

Exceptionally good work was done by the crew of one of the oldest Russian icebreakers, the *Lenin*. The name of this ship passes through the entire history of the Soviet conquest of the Arctic. Though the *Lenin* was assigned the most difficult and responsible sections of the northern routes, it continued to lead transports through ice in all kinds of weather. For its excellent work, the icebreaker *Lenin* was decorated with the Order of Lenin by the Government.

War Work

No hardships could daunt the sailors of the Arctic. Icebreaker captains Panomarev, Voronin, Khlebnikov, Markov, Pustoshny, Nikolayev, and Sorokin with their crews made the best of their vast experience; they displayed courage and ingenuity and worked out their own methods of sailing through the ice fields. They led the convoys to Arctic ports throughout the war.

The icebreakers cleared the way to the ports of the White Sea and also, during the four navigation seasons of the war, conducted hundreds of ships whose combined cargoes were nearly two and one-half times greater than those carried over the Northern Sea Route in the same period.

An important and difficult job devolved on the fliers of the north. At the outbreak of hostilities some of the most experienced Arctic fliers joined the long-range aviation service of the Red Army. Many of them participated in the bombing of Berlin, Koenigsberg, Danzig, and other war industry centers of the enemy. Arctic fliers Pusep, Shtepenko, and Asyamov earned the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

The fliers who remained in the Arctic continued their daily reconnaissance of the ice and the transportation of passengers and essential cargoes. Such Arctic fliers as Cherevichny, Titlov, Kruze, Orlov, Streltsov, Kotov, Zadkov, and Kozlov contributed an important share to the success of Arctic aviation and did much to aid science by the data they gathered concerning the movement of the ice in various sections of the Far North.

Arctic airmen today fly over the charted routes of the north not only in summer, but, also, in the black of the polar night. In all seasons they penetrate to unknown districts of the Central Arctic. Many of them display great valor in the performance of their duties.

The personnel of the industrial enterprises of the Great Northern Sea Route also displayed great heroism during the war. Their shipyards in that period built hundreds of river and sea barges, launches and other craft. An especially good showing was made by the Murmansk shipyards which continued in operation uninterruptedly though in direct proximity of the front.

Scientific research also did not lag during the war. Scores of hydrographic units and expeditions continued to study the shores and islands of the Arctic Ocean, sound the depths of Arctic waters and draft new charts. Parties of geologists continued their search for valuable minerals.

Rise in Culture

The cultural level of the people in the Far North continued to rise during the war when they acquired new schools, club houses, kindergartens, children's nurseries, and cinemas. The secondary school in Tixi Bay, for example, is attended by 300 children whose parents are employed in the Arctic. Newspapers and periodicals are printed in all the larger settlements. Housing construction is gaining momentum.

It was in 1934, when the passengers and crew of the *Chelyuskin*, trapped by ice, were being rescued by the Arctic fliers that Joseph Stalin and his colleagues in the Government decided to institute the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. The first Heroes of the Soviet Union thus won their titles in the Far North.

Eleven years have passed since that time and the face of the Soviet Arctic has been completely transformed. The flights that were made to rescue the *Chelyuskin* people were considered extremely risky in their day. Not very long afterwards, flier Vodopyanov and his comrades landed the Soviet Polar expedition in the very center of the Arctic Ocean. The crew's fliers, Chkalov and Gromov, flew across the North Pole to America.

Scores of Ships

Every year, scores of Soviet ships sail the Great Northern Sea Route from west to east and east to west. Air routes now crisscross the entire Arctic, and when Soviet fliers make prolonged reconnaissance flights without landing for 12 to 15 hours, no one is inclined to think it at all unusual or heroic.

The Soviet Arctic may be said to have grown up, and the same is true of its personnel, so devoted to their country.

By a recent decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, orders and medals were conferred upon a large number of captains and rank and file sailors of the Arctic Fleet, upon Arctic fliers and pilots, members of Northern radio personnel, meteorologists of scientific research stations, engineers, and workers of geological expeditions and coal mines in the Far North, ship builders, members of airdrome personnels, and others.

High awards have been received by the Soviet people maintaining the Great Northern Sea Route—the shortest sea route linking the ports of the Soviet Union with the Far East and the Pacific Ocean.

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Information Bulletin

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Agriculture in the Soviet Union

By I. Benediktov

Deputy People's Commissar of Agriculture of the USSR

The small peasant farm, which was completely at the mercy of the elemental forces of nature, dominated in the agriculture of pre-Revolutionary Russia. Farming methods were on an extremely low level and harvests were extremely unstable, fluctuating considerably from year to year.

After the Revolution of October, 1917, the land was nationalized and more than 150 million hectares (370,650,000 acres) were turned over to the peasants free of charge. They thus realized their age-old dream of land. This relieved the peasants' payment of rent in the amount of 500 million gold rubles annually, not to speak of the corvee duties and dues in kind.

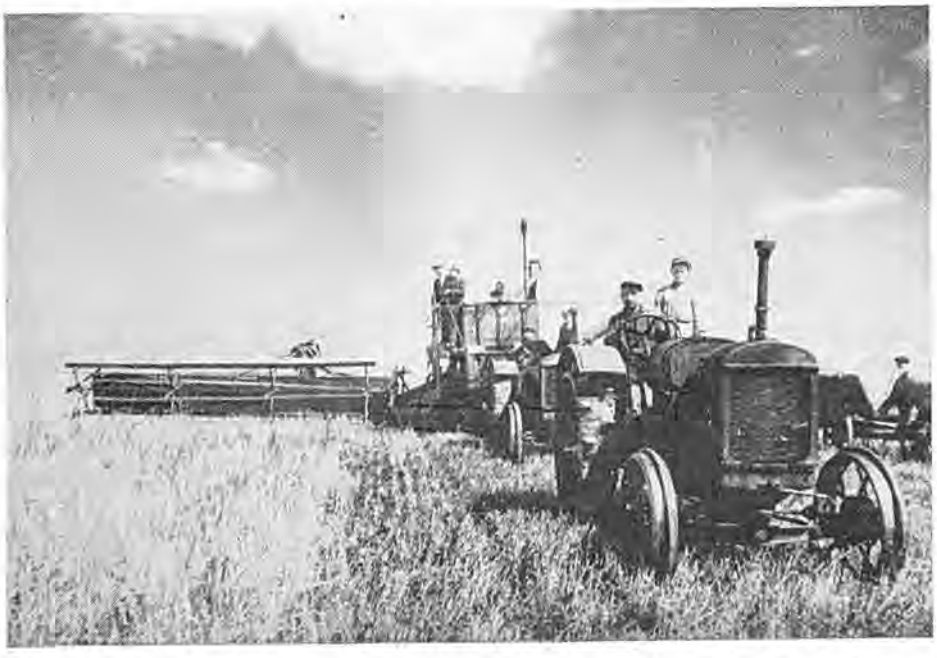
Efforts of the Soviet Government in the countryside in its early years were confined to the rehabilitation of agriculture, which had seriously deteriorated as a result of the First World War. This problem was effectively met. However, with 25 million small peasant farms the country was unable to supply its requirement of grain and other produce. But when the peasants voluntarily began to unite their tiny holdings into large collective farms, it became possible to apply scientfic methods of farming and to employ tractors, harvester combines and other up to date agricultural machinery.

Collective farms rapidly grew in number. In 1928, there were only 1,600, but by 1930, the number had risen to 85,900 embracing some 6,000,000 households. Today there are 217,000 collective farms in the Soviet Union, embracing 85 per cent of the peasant households of the country. The Government has deeded the land of the collective farms to them in free and perpetual tenure.

Thanks to the collective farm system and to industrial strides made by the Soviet Union in the 28 years of its existence, its agriculture is now one of the most scientific and most highly mechanized, and is run on the largest scale of any in the world.

The collective farms are serviced by government machine and tractor stations whose numbers are increasing from year to year. In 1940, these stations ploughed 217 million hectares (536,207,000 acres) of collective farm land and gathered crops with harvester combines from 38,600,000 hectares (95,380,600 acres); 42 per cent of the collective farm land sown with cereals was harvested with combines from machine tractor stations.

Mechanization of agriculture in the Soviet Union does not create a superfluity of labor in the countryside. Labor power released by machines is absorbed in livestock breeding, vegetables and fruit growing and other constantly developing branches of collective farming. Furthermore, rapid development of industry has demanded the influx of labor into towns from the countryside. Never in the existence of the collective farms has there been a surplus of labor power created as a result of the mechanization of agriculture; on the contrary, there has been a constant demand for labor to meet the needs of developing agriculture.



MACHINERY—Soviet collective and State farms are highly mechanized. Farmers here are harvesting.

Before the war, on Stalin's recommendation, new agricultural areas were opened up in the Urals, Siberia, the Far East and in Kazakhstan and other Soviet Republics. In arid districts the

irrigated area increased from 4 million rectares (9,884,000 acres) in 1913 to 7 million hectares (17,291,000 acres) in 1940. Furthermore, vegetable growing and livestock raising were developed around industrial centers. Thanks to improved methods of farming, harvest yields systematically increased.

Hitler attacked the Soviet Union in a year when a record area had been sown with cereal and industrial crops. In the early part of the war, the enemy occupied some of the most important agricultural regions in the country. This necessitated expanding agriculture to the utmost in the East in order to supply the needs of the armed forces and the civilian population.

Last year, the work of agricultural rehabilitation was begun. The crop area was enlarged, and cattle herds increased. The government rendered valuable assistance to the liberated areas. No sooner was the district cleared of Nazis by the advancing Red Army than seed, horses, and dairy cattle were brought in. Farmers hastened to build their collective farms on ashes and ruins. More than 26 thousand tractors and 40 thousand other agricultural machines and more than three million head of cattle were supplied them.

Upwards of three thousand machine tractor stations have been newly organized in liberated regions. The crop area in these regions already equals 69 percent of that before the war, while area sown with cereal crops equals 77 percent of that before the war.

Millions of Acres

This year, 20 million more hectares (49,420,000 acres) were harvested with tractors than last year, and 2,700,000 more hectares (6,671,700 acres) were harvested with combines.

On instructions of the Government, a Five-Year Plan for 1946-50 is now being compiled for the economic development of the country on a gigantic scale. It is proposed in these five years not only to rehabilitate the liberated regions and to heal the damage caused by war, but also to exceed considerably the general economic level of the country before the war.

In agriculture, the Five-Year Plan provides for a big increase in the supply of foodstuffs and of raw materials.

The Batumi Gardens

The Batumi Subtropical Gardens, one of a group of similar gardens which dot the Georgian Black Sea Coast, is one of the three largest such institutions in the world. It covers 250 acres of land.

The 1,500 species of plants are arranged so that the subdivisions of the Gardens might be small plots lifted bodily from the terrain of various tropical countries.

An interesting feature of the garden is the fact that it is designed to suit the landscape; and the plants are arranged in geographical order according to their countries of origin.

Here, during the Patriotic War, scientists developed a method of extracting a nitrate of citric acid from the waste of citrus fruits, to be used as a blood preservative.

Medical Work

They found a way of purifying the oil of the tea plant, used in medicine; and produced eugenol from the leaves of the Camelia Sacanqua, to replace oil of cloves.

One of their most important pieces of work has been the conversion of the quinine - producing cinchona tree into an annual plant, and the development of new methods of extracting quinine alkaloids from its foliage and roots.

The peace-time work of the Garden's staff of scientific workers has dealt with the development of tropical and subtropical agriculture in the USSR.

Through their efforts, such valuable plants as the tung tree, from which comes the drying agent tung oil, used in paints and varnishes, were introduced. Loofah, a sponge substitute, is another such crop.

The gardens provide a regular supply of plants and seeds for collective and State farms and for experimental institutions.

They have developed frost-resistent citrus trees, and have selected more profitable varieties of these plants for use on Soviet farms.

The postwar plans of the staff of the Gardens have three objectives, according to Georgy Mkheidze, director.

They plan work which will provide the people of the USSR with large supplies of subtropical foods such as tea and citrus fruits. A second aim is the increase of southern textile and dye plants and other industrial crops. Finally, new research to expand the usefulness of medicinal plants is planned.

The Garden's staff is reestablishing contact with other similar institutions throughout the world, which was necessarily broken off during the war. A new seed catalogue has been prepared, and samples of new seeds are ready for exchange.

GARDENS—The lush subtropical growth planted at Batumi has provided much data for scientists.

Soviet Technology During 28 Years

By Docent F. V. Abramov

Pre-Revolutionary Russia possessed tremendous natural resources, huge deposits of raw material and fuel, although before 1917 they were not surveyed to any great extent.

There was no dearth of labor, and Russian scientists, despite the oppression of tsarist autocracy, did much to enrich world science and technology by their discoveries and inventions. There was, therefore, every possibility for developing industry.

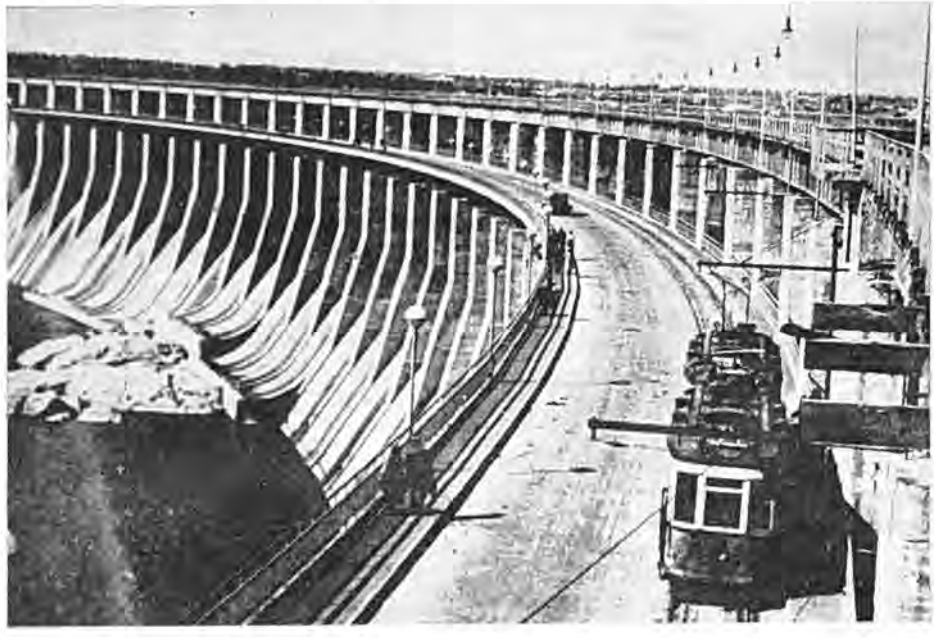
However, pre-Revolutionary Russia lagged far behind the leading countries of Europe and America in economic and technical development. The country's industrial enterprises were poorly equipped, the most laborious production processes were not mechanized, and the productivity of labor was very low. The same technical backwardness of primitive working methods existed in agriculture even on the large estates, to say nothing of small peasant farms.

This extreme technical backwardness made itself felt during the First World War. At the very beginning of the war there was a shortage of fuel, metals, shells, and guns. Engineering and even munition plants were short of tools, especially machine tools which had to be imported. Transport and agriculture were disorganized.

Economic Ruin

During the Civil War of 1918-1920 this economic ruin reached its high point. Characteristic is the fact that in 1920 the amount of iron smelted amounted to only 2.7 per cent of that of 1913, while the coal obtained was scarcely 5 per cent of the prewar figures. Only one blast furnace was working out of the 82 that existed in the southern industrial regions of the country. Engineering plants were working about eight to ten per cent of their capacity.

The process of technical reconstruction began immediately after the Civil War in 1921. Old industrial concerns were rebuilt on the basis of new technology.



DNIEPER—The great Dnieper dam and power station form one of the Soviet Union's greatest technical achievements.

As the economy of the Soviet State became stronger, industry was reorganized, and technology developed first and foremost in such vital branches of industry as mining, iron and steel, chemistry, and engineering.

In February 1931, at the first Conference of Industrial Workers, Stalin put forward the slogan, "Technology in a period of reconstruction decides everything."

A new phase began in the struggle of the Soviet people to master the latest technical developments in order to keep pace with the gigantic program of construction then going on. By the end of the second Five-Year Plan (1937), 75 per cent of all industrial output came from new or completely reconstructed enterprises.

The approximate data for the first half of 1945 bring this figure up to 90 per cent, while some leading branches of industry show percentages even higher. For example, new power stations produce 92.8 per cent of all the country's electric power; new chemical works produce 95.2 per cent of the total; new iron and steel works, 96.6 per cent; new tractor and automobile works, 100 per cent; and new leather goods factories, 98.5 per cent.

Electrification

One of the most important innovations in the USSR has been the electrification of industry. Examples are the smelting of high-grade steels in electric furnaces, the production of very pure nonferrous metals by electrolysis, the electrostatic cleansing of gases, etc. By the 28th Anniversary of the October Revolution all these innovations had been developed to a very high degree.

The expenditure of electric power in industry in 1945 is over nine times what it was 32 years ago, in 1913.

Another important feature of the technical reconstruction of Soviet industry is the mechanization of all the most laborious processes. The quantity of electric power per working hour has been almost quadrupled—from 0.8 kilowatts in 1913 to 3.1 kilowatts in 1937.

This progress is reflected in the mining

industry. In 1913, 1.7 per cent of the work in the coal mines was mechanized, while in 1944 some 95.4 per cent of the work was done by machinery.

In the oil industry mechanization increased from 5.9 per cent in 1913 to 100 per cent in 1944, when all oil was obtained by mechanical methods. Before the Revolution peat was dug exclusively by hand. In 1944, 82 per cent of the peat was obtained by machines.

In the iron and steel industry mechanization reached the figure of 97 per cent, and in engineering 98 per cent.

The mechanization of many production processes led to a great increase in the productivity of the equipment used and a considerable acceleration of the technological processes. New machines, instruments, and other apparatus working at higher speeds, higher temperatures, and higher pressures required new material and extreme accuracy in manufacture. For the manufacture of parts or assemblies of machines that show the most wear, Soviet engineers began to use steel alloys, extra hard steels, new improved adaptations for machine tools, and new specially designed tools.

The acceleration and complication of the technological processes gave rise to a considerable degree of automatization and remote control methods.

In many enterprises—the aircraft automobile, tractor, tank, machine tool and iron and steel industries—the most modern production methods have been introduced, especially during the war years, notably the production line processes and dispatcher control.

Production

Combining a number of allied production processes in one factory enabled Soviet industrialists to make the greatest possible use of raw material and power resources. Huge iron and steel combines, built during the Five-Year Plan periods at the Magnitogorsk, Kuznetsk, Nizhny-Tagil, and others, are a good example. They combine coke batteries, mining and refining, iron and steel smelting, electric power production, and the manufacture of firebricks and fire clays. Similar examples are combined chemical and power installations (Berezniki, Bobriki, and others), iron and steel smelting, and the manufacture of machinery (Novo-Kramatorsk, the Urals machine-building plant).

Another feature of the technical reconstruction that has taken place during the past 28 years is the introduction of chemical processes into a large number of branches of the national economy. Examples are:

A. Production of fuel by means of underground gasification of coal, the only undertaking of its kind in the world. The production of coke from peat production, artificial fuels, and oil cracking with chemical catalysts.

B. Refining of coal, iron, and nonferrous ores by flotation processes employing chemical reagents.

C. Synthesis of organic substances—synthetic rubber, plastics, and artificial fibers, and such pharmaceutical preparations as sulphidine, streptocide, and penicillin.

D. In agriculture—the use of various types of fertilizers (nitrogen, potassium, phosphorous), and of chemical insecticides and fungicides.

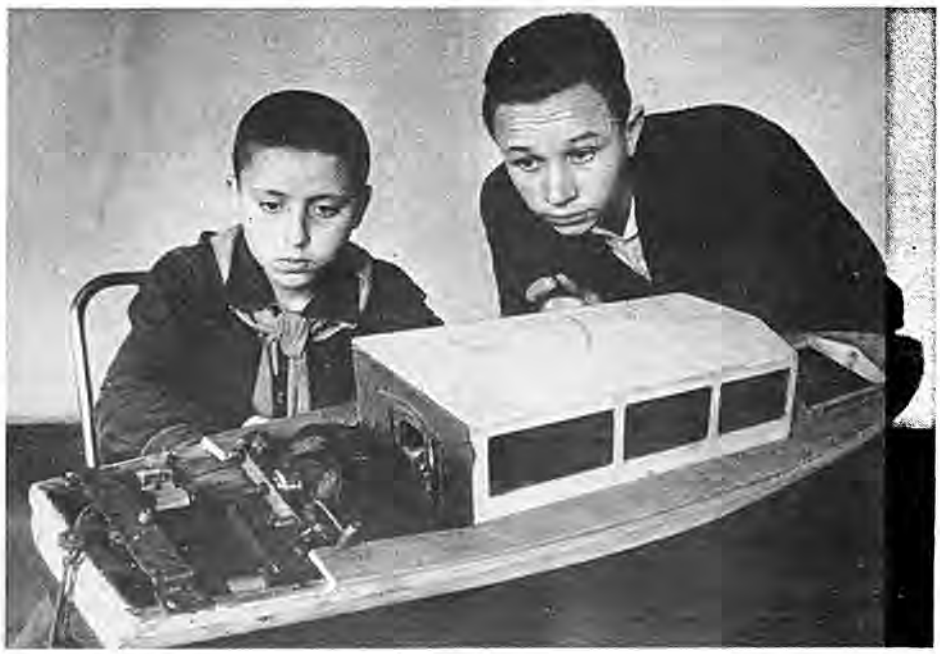
E. The introduction of oxygen, hydrogen, and oxide reactions, with particularly outstanding results obtained in the use of oxygen in the iron and steel industries.

There has been great progress made in the USSR in the technical reconstruction of mining work, as in the case of surveying wells which are sunk by boring methods, and in the production of new designs for machinery for boring and for pile driver drilling. Expensive diamonds required for boring have been replaced by hard steel alloys with equal productivity. The whole technology of boring has been greatly improved and the methods of geological survey so highly developed that accurate data concerning mineral deposits can now be obtained.

New Methods

The old technique of oil drilling required a minimum of seven years from the time the survey was begun to the time the first oil was brought to the surface. Modern survey methods, the use of portable drills by survey parties, the application of geophysical methods of survey, and the rationalization of oil drilling has reduced this period to two years. This reduction in time was achieved at the new oil fields opened some years ago at Ufa, the "second Baku," at Ukhtinsk in the North European part of the USSR, and in Kazahkstan.

Methods of drilling to a depth of



EARLY TRAINING—Technical knowledge begins early with Soviet youth. This is a model of a radio-controlled boat.

12,000 feet and more have been perfected. A great achievement recorded by Soviet geologists is the obtaining of oil from the Devonian strata for the first time in world mining practice.

The use of machines on Soviet farms, the increase in the number of tractors and trucks available (50 to 60 times the number used in 1913), the rapid growth of aircraft production, and the manufacture of all types of internal combustion engines greatly increased the quantity of gasoline, kerosene, and other fuels consumed.

This, in turn, led to a radical reconstruction of the whole oil refining industry, the introduction of modern machinery and processes, and the building of a number of large refineries.

A new branch of industry has been launched—the use of natural gases obtained by a new process for sinking gas wells and the use of new processes for separating moisture from gas, and for transporting the prepared gas.

The large electric power station in the North Caucasus—Daghestan Lights—and the natural gas pipelines from Saratov to Moscow (532 miles) and Dashava to Kiev (350 miles) are under construction. Work has already begun on providing of gas for Leningrad, the Urals, and the Kerch Peninsula.

More Varieties

The technical reconstruction of Soviet industry has led to a great increase in the variety of commodities produced. Instead of the former 11 or 12 varieties of base metals formerly produced, the Soviet iron and steel works now produce 200 varieties of high-grade steel alone. Examples are the high-speed cutting, heatproof, acidproof, rustproof, magnetic dynamo, and ball bearing steels. The variety of rolled goods has been increased by a greater number of sizes, new cross sections, and new varieties of steel which allow a great economy of metal in their manufacture.

Soviet machine builders produce a huge number of different machines—270 types of metal-working machine tools, powerful locomotives, automobiles, tractors, aircraft, and ships.

Many machines and instruments of Soviet design are manufactured, such as turbine drills, non-reducing electric conductors, copying lathes employing photo cells, and precise regulating and self-registering instruments. The manufacture of uniflow boilers designed by Professor ramzin has been organized and 50 of these boilers were produced during the first half of last year

The production of a simplified type of uniflow boiler for central heating of dwelling houses has been organized, and in 1946 some 300 of these boilers will be installed in Moscow buildings. Reliable and regular heat will be ensured with a fuel saving of 25 to 30 per cent.

In a rebuilt Leningrad plant the manufacture of 100,000 kilowatt turbine generators, begun before the war, will now be resumed. Leningrad plants also manufacture 80,000 kilowatt turbine generators, 4,000 kilowatt Diesel generators, blooming mills driven by 10,000 kilowatt motors, and turbine blowers for huge blast furnaces.

All forms of transport have undergone radical reconstruction during the past 28 years. Super heavy locomotives, Diesel locomotives, and electric locomotives have been introduced. Marine engines, automobile and aircraft engines are now being manufactured. Perfected equipment and instruments for the railway block signalling system and other modern signalling methods have been introduced to ensure the safe and speedy work of the railways.

Science Research

Science has been of primary importance in the development of the national economy. The network of scientific research organizations has been developed in factories, at higher educational establishments, in institutions belonging to various People's Commissariats, and in institutions belonging to the Academy of Sciences. In 1944 there were over 3,000 research institutions and designing bureaus in the USSR.

In addition to their work on theoretical problems, these organizations engage in work strictly of a practical nature and introduce their finding into industry.

During the years of the Soviet-German war—1941 to 1945—Soviet technology made even greater progress than ever before. The transfer of a huge number of industrial enterprises to the East demanded the introduction of high-speed methods of building, erecting and preparing equipment in order to lose no time in turning out goods for war. As a general rule, all evacuated concerns achieved higher figures, quantitative and qualitative, than before the war.

The fine weapons used by the Red Army—rocket guns, heavy tanks, self-propelled guns, bombing and assault aircraft, fast-moving fighters, and excellent automatic weapons—were a great factor in the victories won by the Soviet forces.

Those engaged in rebuilding devastated Soviet regions, their ruined enterprises, municipal installations, and dwelling houses, are introducing a large number of original, time-saving construction methods.

At the time new industrial centers were being organized, a large contingent of new skilled workers was trained to run them. In May 1935, on the occasion of graduation of students from the Red Army Academy, Stalin pointed out in a speech that the old motto, "Technology decides everything," had to be replaced by a new one, "Cadres decide everything."

The mastery of technology, a higher level of technical knowledge and improved material conditions of the people formed the basis for the development of the Stakhanov movement. Stakhanovites made all the old work quotas obsolete, and introduced a number of improved technical methods and new forms of production.

The new Five-Year Plan for 1946 to 1950, now being organized, provides for immense technical progress to ensure the speedy completion of the work of rebuilding the devastated areas and a more rapid development of production than was achieved by the former three Five-Year Plans.

—★—

Kuznetsk Works Decorated

The Kuznetsk iron and steel works has been awarded the Order of Kutuzov, First Class, for successful fulfillment of tasks set by the State Defense Committee in supplying metal for the production of tanks, planes, arms, and munitions.

The first blast furnace of the plant was begun May 1, 1930. By 1938 the Kuznetsk works was supplying more than 10 per cent of the country's metal.

Power To Be Doubled by 1950

By P. Petrov

Doubling the capacity of the Soviet Union's electric power stations by 1950 and quadrupling the investments in power development during the 1946-1950 period as compared with the last five prewar years are salient aspects of what may be expected in this field of endeavor during the coming five years.

These are the highlights of the preliminary plans drafted in preparation for the final five-year program of power restoration and development still to be announced, according to Nikolai Romanov, Chief of the Planning Department of the People's Commissariat of Electric Power Stations.

Five-Year Plan

The coming fourth Five-Year Plan, he said, will differ from the preceding three, also, in that the bulk of the investments will go into hydroelectric development. Construction will be continued on all of the hydroelectric stations now going up in the peripheral sections of the country where there are numerous swift mountain streams.

A sweeping program of construction is to be undertaken in the Volga area, the Urals, and Siberia to make use of the water power resources of the rivers flowing through these areas.

"We expect that the hydroelectric stations will account for more than 30 percent of the total capacity of the electric power plants to be put into operation during the coming five years," Romanov said. "Today, hydro stations make up 15 percent of the electric power capacities of the Soviet Union."

Construction of major power plants in the Moscow, Leningrad, and Gorky Regions, the Urals, and in the Bashkir and Tatar Autonomous Republics is to be started during the coming winter. These projects, besides effecting a great saving in coal and peat, will help maintain the high-water level throughout the navigation season of the rivers on which they will be built.

All of the power plants which the Germans destroyed in the areas they occupied are to be fully restored. Before the war these stations accounted for more than 50 percent of the total capacity of all operating power plants in the Soviet Union. Rehabilitation work will now be combined with reconstruction to increase the capacity of these stations. The most up-to-date machinery and power sets are to be installed at the revived plants.

The plan is to regain the prewar capacity level in the liberated areas by 1948.

Prominent among the power plants to be rehabilitated is the Dnieper hydroelectric station, the capacity of which before demolition was 560,000 kilowatts. By the end of next year this station is to begin supplying power to the cities of the Dnieper area and to the Donbas collieries. Here, too, rehabilitation is being combined with reconstruction.

The Mingechaur hydroelectric power station on the Kura River will be of great significance to the Transcaucasian Republic of Azerbaijan as the Dnieper station is to the Ukraine. Construction was recently started on this plant, which will have a dam 230 feet high, or twice the height of the Dnieper dam. Besides opening a source of cheap power for the oil fields and factories of Baku, this development will irrigate hundreds of thousands of acres of fertile land suitable for tea plantations, cotton growing, etc.

New Installations

It is intended to provide most of the steam electric stations scheduled for construction in the preliminary program outlined in the coming Five-Year Plan with high-pressure boilers and turbine installations. These installations will make it possible to save more than 10 per cent in fuel.

A number of old electric power stations are earmarked for rejuvenation. One of these is the 30-year-old Klasson plant near Moscow. This plant, which was the first power plant in the world to burn peat, will be reconstructed, and high-pressure equipment will be installed.

Power Station

In large cities and industrial centers, new heat and power stations are to be set up to produce both electric power and steam for industry, as well as hot water for heating residential blocks. Such power plants are to be built in Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad, Sverdlovsk, Kharkov, Minsk, and other cities.

Romanov stressed that the compilation of the new Five-Year Plan for power development of the USSR coincides with the 25th anniversary of the drawing up of the first electrification plan for this country's leading industrial centers, as latter—known as the Goelro Plan—was drawn up for 15 years and called for the construction of 30 power plants in the country's leading industrial centers, as well as the introduction of electricity throughout the entire national economy of Soviet Russia.

At that time, Soviet Russia occupied one of the last places in the world as far as the level of electrification was concerned. Eight years, however, was sufficient to considerably exceed the Plan, and as a result of the fulfillment of the Stalin Five-Year Plans, the Sovet Union took second place in Europe and the third in the world as a producer of electric power.

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New Museums Opened

New art museums have been organized and opened in the cities of Nizhny-Tagil, Kostroma, and Yakutsk. Preparations have been made for opening of art museums in the cities of Kirov, Yaroslavl, Rostov on Don, Molotov, Riga, Vilnius and Tartu.

People of Desert

It is doubtful whether the election apparatus in any other part of the Soviet Union has to work under conditions equaling those obtaining in Turkmenia. The greater part of this Republic's territory is covered by the famous Kara-Kum desert, sometimes called the "Sahara of Central Asia."

Kara Kum has altered in many respects during the Soviet period. In the heart of Kara Kum is a large industrial town which has sprung up around a sulphur plant—a thousand people live in the desert today. What must be done to enable them to take part in the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, on February 10, 1946? This question was discussed recently by the Central Election Commission in Turkmenia.

To organize elections among the personnel of the sulphur factory is an easy matter, for here the population is concentrated on a relatively small area. A separate election precinct will be opened.

Camels Bring Ballots

It is a more difficult matter to arrange voting for the shepherds who tend the huge flocks of caracul sheep and for farms that have come into being in recent years in the vicinity of each new well in the desert.

In cases where the entire personnel of the farm numbers no more than 10 or 15 persons, (which is not enough to warrant the organization of a separate precinct according to election regulations) ballot boxes will be delivered direct to the farms—either by plane or, in exceptional cases, by camel. Farms with 50 or more voters will have separate precincts.

Regional Commissions have already sent their representatives to Kara Kum to compile the list of voters. Voting premises are being set up on the farms. A correspondent who visited the area of Takhtabazar reports that the Turkmenians have nominated their leading shepherds and sheepshearers as members of the precinct commissions.

Several conferences of the election commission members have been held in the desert.

Dreiser Mourned in USSR

By M. Ostrovsky

The sad news of the death of Theodore Dreiser was received with deep grief by Soviet readers and writers, friends of the distinguished American novelist and journalist whose works are extremely popular in the USSR.

Altogether, 17 of Dreiser's books were published in the Soviet Union in 38 editions with a total of 443,300 copies. The books of Dreiser, long ago recognized by Soviet critics as the works of an outstanding master, have been translated not only into Russian but also into the other languages of the peoples of the USSR. *Sister Carrie* was published in the Lithuanian language in Kaunas in the Lithuanian SSR in 1941; *The Color of a Great City* was published in Tbilisi, Georgian SSR, in the Georgian Language. Dreiser's short stories were published in Kiev in the Ukrainian language and in Tashkent, in the Uzbek SSR, in the Uzbek language.

It is significant that even during the trying war years, the State Literary Publishing House published Dreiser's *Financier* in its third edition of 25,000 copies.

To the Soviet reading public, Dreiser was not only one of America's most talented writers but also an old friend of the Soviet Union.

Widely Read

When news of the writer's death reached Moscow, the Central Library of Foreign Literature wanted to arrange an exhibition of his books, but all available copies were loaned out to readers.

"We seldom ever have any of his work on our shelves," the librarian told me. "They are always reserved in advance, and the largest number of his admirers are found among Soviet students and engineers. At our branch libraries in Moscow, the Stalin auto plant, the ball bearing, electrical equipment, and other plants, subscribers reserve Dreiser's books several weeks in advance."

In a reading hall where books are not issued to subscribers, I did find an exhibition of Dreiser's works in the Russian, English, French, Italian and other languages. There, too, I found Red Army Lieutenant Vassili Prokhorov reading *An American Tragedy* in the original.

A Reader Speaks

Asked why he is so fond of Dreiser, the Red Army officer replied, "I like Dreiser primarily because he paints a faithful picture of Americans and shows me the real America in which our interest is especially great now that we have fought side by side with the Americans in the struggle against the bitterest enemy of civilization and culture.

"But we also appreciate Dreiser as an old friend of the Soviet Union. I remember, for instance, during the war when I was editor of a regimental paper. I quoted Dreiser in an issue dedicated to Lenin's death. The statement was something like this: 'The Russian people freed by Lenin will never permit anyone to convert them into slaves again. They will fight, inspired by Lenin's Spirit.'"

With the deep insight of a true artist, Theodore Dreiser saw the cultural and economic progress of the USSR, the greatness of the constructive energy of the Soviet working people. Dreiser saw in the Soviet Union the dawn of mankind, a country destined to save civilization. The role played by the USSR in the defeat of German fascism and Japanese imperialism has fully justified the writer's faith in the land of socialism.

—★—

Berlin Trophies Arrive

The Central Red Army Museum has received a number of new exhibits. A ten foot bronze eagle which had adorned the portal of the Reichschancellery has been brought from Berlin. The huge eagle holding the swastika in his claws is the symbol of fascism. Riddled by Red Armymen's bullets it will now be exhibited in the Museum alongside the banner of the defeated and destroyed fascist army.

The Museum has also received the globe presented by Mussolini to Hitler which stood in the latter's office.

A huge iron knot made of steel ropes has also been brought from the same Reichschancellery.

Notes on Soviet Life

The construction of telephone and telegraph lines across the "Roof of the World" will soon be finished. They will connect Stalinabad, capital of the Tajik SSR, with Khorog, the main town of Pamir. The line has been strung over ranges from 12 to 15 thousand feet high.

★

A museum has been set up in Sovietsk, in the house where Vice President of the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the USSR and the Peoples' Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Vyacheslav Molotov was born and spent his childhood. This is a two-story house in the center of town, surrounded by age-old birches and poplars. Two rooms, a nursery and a parlor, have been preserved exactly as they were when his family lived there.

★

One hundred musicians, artists on various instruments, and seventy singers are competing in the Musicians' Contests in Moscow. All Republics of the USSR are represented by the contestants; and folk art plays a prominent part in the contests.

★

Interesting initiative is displayed by the workers and engineers of the Coking chemical plant in the Donbas. The Germans destroyed the workers' settlement. Now a new one is under construction. It has been named Victory in honor of the victorious termination of the Great Patriotic War. The inhabitants themselves will build the settlement. Every house will have an orchard. One and two-family cottages will have all conveniences. The streets will be tar-covered and lined with trees.

★

The hunting season for fur-bearing animals is at its height in the forests of eastern Siberia. The season is good, hunters report. Deep snow lies on the taiga and the hunters often use skiis.

The Dniepropetrovsk trade school, the oldest of its kind in the Soviet Union, has trained 12,000 workers in the 25 years of its existence. Many students of this institution have continued their studies and have become well-known engineers and technicians. Shops of the school have furnished the metallurgical industry with goods valued at 50 million rubles and the students have turned out 6,500,000 essential tools.

★

The contests for USSR championships in gymnastics has ended, with Galina Urbanovich and Nikolai Sery, both of Moscow, named Absolute Champions. The team championship was won by the Moscow team, with the Ukrainians second.

★

A monument to Sergei Lazo, famous commander of Soviet guerrillas in the Far East during the Civil War, has been unveiled in Vladivostok.

A quarter of a century ago, Lazo rallied the working people of the Maritime Territory against the White Guard and Japanese interventionists. Partisan detachments he headed became a terror to the Japanese. In 1920 the Japanese caught Lazo and some of his comrades and burned them alive.

★

The Presidium of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the Russian SFSR is opening a bureau to make a study of pedagogical science and educational methods in Europe and America. It will also keep scientific circles abroad informed of the achievements of pedagogical science and educational institutions.

★

Twenty-three new educational institutions are opening in Leningrad to train industrial cadres. The city's vocational and factory schools trained 60,000 young workers and supplied 380 million rubles' worth of war materials during the war.

The network of children's medical establishments in the Latvian SSR is growing rapidly. Seventy-four mother and child consultation centers have been opened in the Republic since the dislodgement of the Germans. Special children's polyclinics have been opened in all the large cities and in pediatric departments in the district dispensaries.

★

Among the works being shown at the All-Union Art Exhibition which was opened at the beginning of the year are a number by Moscow, Leningrad and Lithuanian artists and sculptors. There are seven canvases by Vassili Baksheyev, the oldest Russian landscape painter and Stalin Prize Laureate, and 12 colored linoleum engravings from the "Old Moscow" series by Ivan Pavlov, People's Artist of the Republic and Stalin Prize Laureate.

★

A new oilfield has been discovered by the Grozneft Oil Industry Administration, within three miles of the main Grozny oilfields. According to the geologists' estimates, the new field is very rich and will considerably increase the oil output of Grozny district.

Information Bulletin

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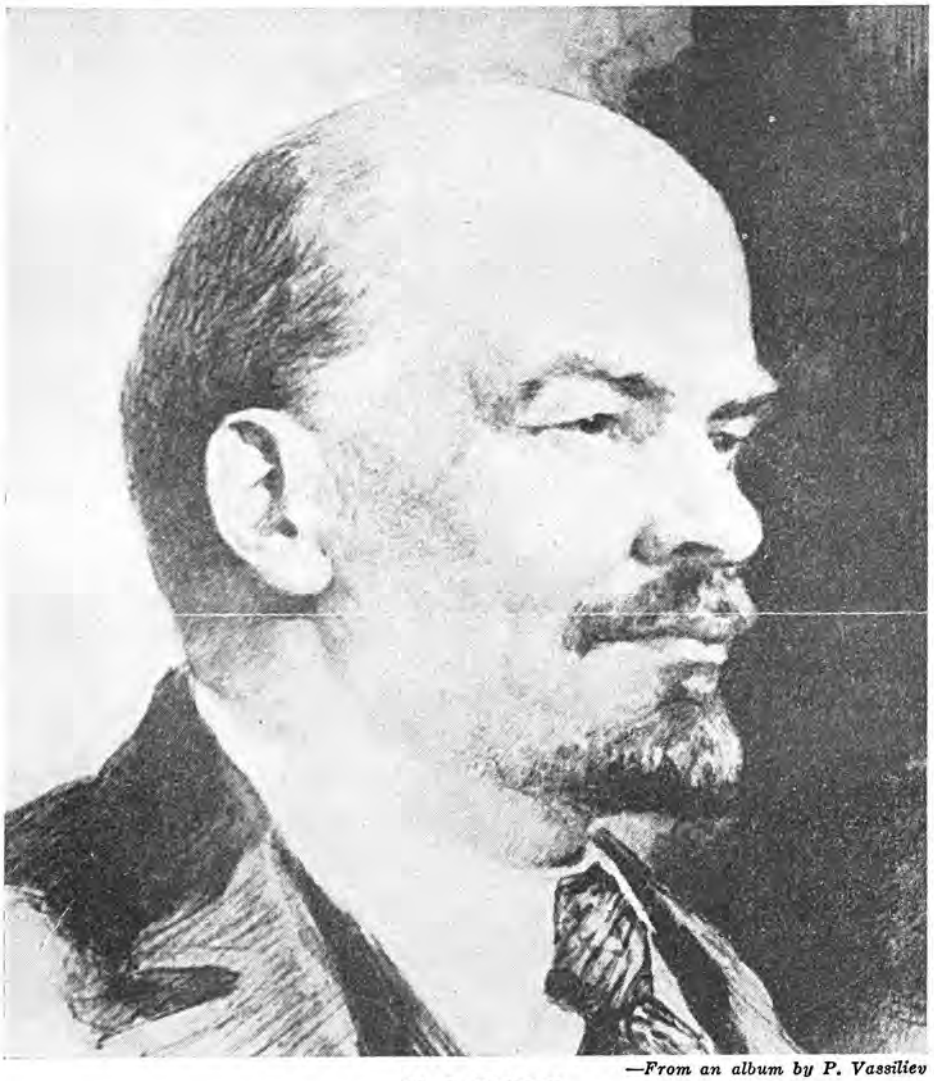


JANUARY 21 1924

—From an album by P. Vassiliev

V. I. LENIN

The Soviet people and progressive people throughout the world on January 21 will mark the 22nd anniversary of the death of V. I. Lenin, founder of the Soviet State, great revolutionary, great statesman, and great leader and teacher in the cause of the common people.

When Lenin died the entire Soviet nation was plunged in grief. For five days and nights, millions of mourners visited his bier, many of whom brought their children to say farewell to the leader who had done so much to bring a new life to the Soviet nations.

The mausoleum on Red Square where Lenin's body may still be seen beneath a glass covering has been visited annually by thousands, and is a shrine of the Soviet people.

Lenin, whose family name was Ulyanov, was born April 22, 1870, in the town of Simbirsk, now renamed Ulyanovsk. He was the son of a teacher.

He early began his study of Marx and his revolutionary activity, which reached its apex in 1917 with his leadership of the Great October Socialist Revolution which established socialism in Russia.

His constant care for the people and his refusal to spare himself in their service, his gigantic labors over a period of years, brought on the illness which caused his death when he was only 53 years old. On January 21, 1924, at Gorky near Moscow, he died after a long and severe illness.

Lenin and Stalin, Soviet Statesmen

By F. Oleshchuk

Twenty-eight years have passed since a new type of state—Soviet power—was founded in Russia. In the course of its existence this State has been subjected to severe trials and has fully proved its strength and vitality.

One's attitude toward the Soviet State may be either one of love or hatred, but whichever it may be, the great historical significance of the existence of the Soviet Union cannot be denied. The principles of state structure, its institutions, its domestic and foreign policies, all these are carefully studied by friend and foe alike.

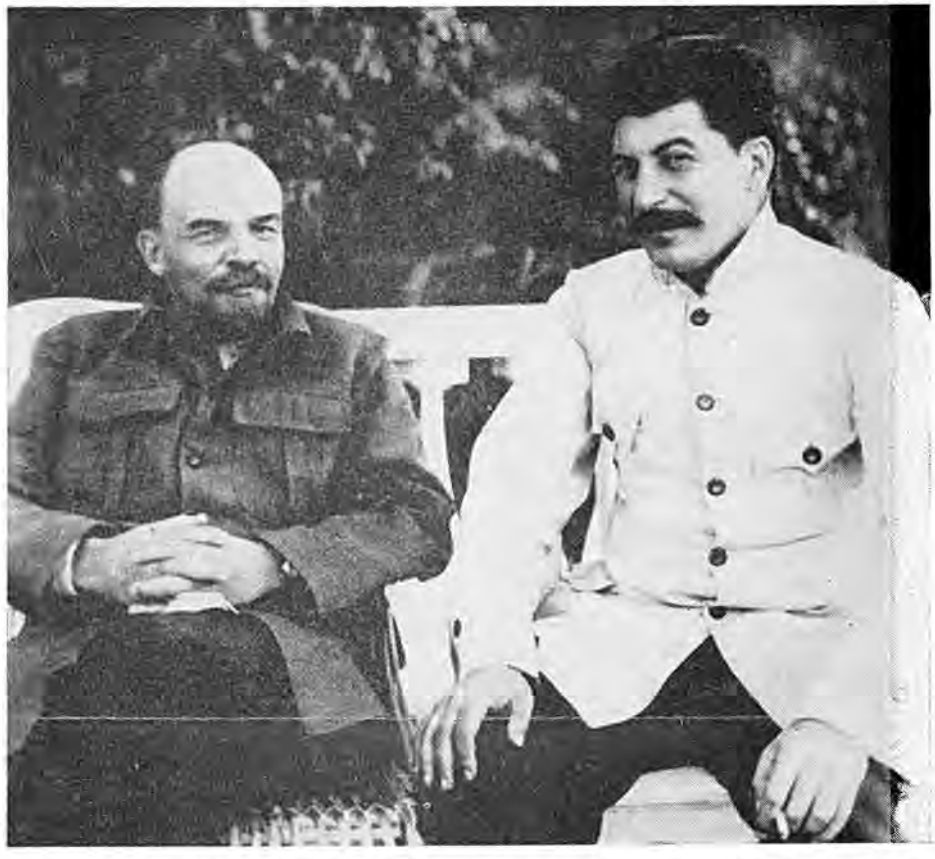
The Soviet State is rightfully regarded as the child of Lenin, who led and inspired the socialist's revolution in Russia. An active helper, comrade-in-arms, and later successor to Lenin in founding and consolidating the new state was Stalin.

Headed Movement

Lenin and Stalin headed the revolutionary struggle of the working class against tsarism and led the people when they overthrew the old government; it was natural that they should work for the creation of a new state which corresponded to a new social order and a new relation of forces.

Before the Revolution Lenin and Stalin wrote a great deal about the state as an institution. They pointed out how essential state power is to a proletariat which has gained a victory in revolution, that it may consolidate that victory and build up a new social system. They taught, however, that this new state must take a form which differs in principle from the bourgeois state. A distinguishing feature of the new state is that it must be a weapon in the hands of the working people and must serve to liberate and not subjugate the people.

Lenin did not invent this new form of state—the form was created by life itself. Lenin saw the prototype of the new state in the Paris Commune of 1871. In Russia this new type of state was set up by the masses during the revolution of 1905. It took the form of Soviets. Soviets were



LENIN AND STALIN—This photograph of the founder of the Soviet State and his follower and successor was taken in 1922.

set up by the will of the masses from below, said Lenin. The Revolution of 1917 not only resurrected the Soviets but spread them over the whole country.

The Soviet State founded by Lenin and Stalin is a new state that differs from the commonly known types of state in a number of important features.

The power in the Soviet State belongs to the workers and peasants. The whole state apparatus, and first and foremost the Army and all the fighting forces of that state, including the officers and even the generals, are drawn from the workers and peasants. The Soviet State, therefore, of all States is the most responsive to the will of the people. This is the highest type of democracy. The state was created by the people as a means of defending their own interests, as a means of struggle for those interests.

The alliance of workers and peasants is the basis of the stability and solidity of the Soviet State. Lenin was the first of the Russian Marxists to draw attention to the importance of the role played by the peasantry as an ally of the working class in the struggle for a revolutionary transformation of society.

The Proletariat

He wrote that the leading role in transferring old social relations must be played by the proletariat as the strongest, most highly organized and most progressive class. This is a task, however, that the working class must fulfill with a close and firm alliance with the peasantry. The Soviet system, therefore, is based on fraternal cooperation of the working class and the peasantry.

Further, Soviet power is based on the friendship of the peoples of the USSR. The multinational character of the popu-

lation of the Soviet Union offered additional difficulty in organizing the Soviet State. Lenin and Stalin overcame this difficulty. Their national policy ensures complete equality of the rights of the Soviet peoples, tremendous success in the fields of economy and culture in the non-Russian republics, and the abolition of national oppression and enmity between the peoples.

The Soviet Union is a multinational union of free and equal peoples inhabiting the territory of the USSR. The Soviet State is a new type of state federation, a type never before known to history.

Soviet power is a completely new type of economic foundation. The economic foundation of society, as recorded in the Constitution of the USSR, is the socialist system of production. All factories, mills, mines, railways, and land belong to the state, that is, they are national property. Industry in the USSR is socialist in character. Agriculture has been built up on a collective basis.

These are the chief features of the Soviet State, that state of a new type.

The consistent democratic nature of the Soviet State is the source of its great strength, the unparalleled moral and political unity of the people which has been built up in the USSR. Patriotism has become the motive force of Soviet society.

Even in the early days of Soviet power, in 1918 to 1920, the period when the young Republic was in mortal danger from enemies without and within, Lenin said confidently that those people would never be defeated, for the working class and peasantry were defending their own Soviet power, the power of the working people, were defending their right to all the fruits of human labor.

In the course of its activities the Soviet State has shown that it is able to cope both with the tasks of peacetime construction and with the difficulties of war. The Soviet State mobilized all the forces of the people to build up socialism, and this task was fulfilled. In the war against fascist Germany, which began under conditions extremely unfavorable to the Soviet Union and which brought the Soviet people face to face with mortal danger, the Soviet State saved the country and led the Soviet people to victory.

First Meeting With Lenin

By S. Gil

Stepan Gil became Lenin's chauffeur in the early days of the Revolution. In the following article he tells about his first meeting with Lenin.

It was my good fortune to see Lenin almost every day for six years, to observe him at work and at rest and among people. As his personal chauffeur, I naturally accompanied him on all his outings. I covered tens of thousands of kilometers with Lenin, first in Petrograd and then in Moscow.

I became acquainted with Lenin in November, 1917, two days after the Revolution. On the eighth of November I was called to the office of the garage.

"Choose the best car in the garage, Comrade Gil," I was told, "and go to Smolny in the morning. You are to be Lenin's chauffeur."

They wished me luck, saying, "Well, Gil, see that you make good."

All night long I could not sleep but kept thinking of my forthcoming meeting with Lenin. What would I say and do when we met? I pictured to myself a tall and commanding appearance emerging from Smolny, probably surrounded by bodyguards and adjutants. . . .

At ten o'clock sharp the next morning my car was at the main entrance to Smolny. I was waiting for the great moment.

The small square in front of Smolny was in confusion. Many passenger cars and trucks were lined up. At the approaches to the magnificent building several guns and machine guns had been set up. Groups of armed workers and soldiers stood about, some young, almost juvenile; others elderly and bearded. Everybody was excited and in a hurry.

The Wait

Amidst this tumult and noise I sat at the wheel waiting. A man in civilian clothes came up and asked, "Is this Lenin's car?" On receiving an affirmative reply, he added, "Crank the machine, he will be right out."

Several minutes later three men appeared on the stairs of Smolny. Two of them were tall, one in uniform, and the third was short and wore a black coat with a caracul collar and a fur cap. They came toward me.

I was wondering which of the two tall men was Lenin. As for the third, I did not even think about him. To my surprise it was he who came up to me and quickly opened the door of the car and said:

"Glad to meet you, Comrade Gil." He held out his hand, "You and I shall be traveling together." He looked at me searchingly and smiled.

First Impression

They say first impressions are engraved on one's memory forever. It is true. I shall never forget the first time I shook hands with Lenin and his first word. I still see before me his sensitive brown eyes, slightly screwed up, magnetic with a touch of slyness in them, and I hear his voice—loud and hearty, with a somewhat odd way he had of pronouncing his r's.

He got into the car with his companions and asked me to take him to a settlement where a big meeting of workers and intelligentsia was to be held. When we arrived there he got out and walked quickly toward the meeting. The crowd recognized him, and on all sides I heard shouts of "Lenin! Lenin has arrived!"

His appearance evoked an ovation, and his speech was interrupted time and again by stormy applause.

On the way back, Lenin sat beside me. Occasionally I cast a glance at him. Despite the excitement he had just gone through, he was calm and thoughtful.

On arriving at Smolny, Lenin got out with his usual agility, saying, "Do not go yet, Comrade Gil. Have a bite and a cup of tea. I will be back. Well, I'll see you later."

I was to learn that this was his usual expression. Every time he left the car he would say, "Well, I'll see you later."

This was how I met Lenin, for whom I served as chauffeur up until the last days of his life.

Lenin's Plans for Electrification

By Professor T. Zolotarev

Although possessing enormous wealth in all kinds of raw materials, tsarist Russia nevertheless was one of the most backward of countries, particularly in the electric power industry. Only 100 million tons of fuel (calculated at the rate of seven thousand calories per kilogram) were required in Russia in 1913. The total capacity of the power stations at that time amounted to one million kilowatts. The total output of electricity annually did not exceed two thousand million kilowatt hours. Tsarist Russia occupied the 19th place in the world in the output of electric power, and was surpassed by tiny Switzerland.

Sources of Fuel

The main sources of fuel were Caucasian oil or coal shipped from afar. Petrograd received its coal supplies from the Donbas and Cardiff. The largest Russian hydroelectric station, that at Murgab, had the capacity of only 1,350 kilowatts.

The national economy of the country was wrecked and paralyzed during the years of the First World War and the Civil War of 1918-1920. The volume of industrial output, for instance, dropped to 17.8 per cent of the prewar level. By 1920 the total fuel consumption was down to one-third of the prewar figure, and the output of electric power had dropped to one-fourth.

Lenin, the founder of the Soviet State, from the very beginning of the October Revolution paid particular attention to the problem of power and electrification.

Electrification was conceived as a vital step in forming the material base of a more perfect social order, and not as a temporary measure in the reorganization of the economic life of the country.

Lenin devoted particular attention to the development of the peat industry as a fuel base for the construction of large district power stations. By the end of 1917 Lenin had planned the construction of the large Shatura power station, near Moscow, based on peat fuel.

On January 23, 1920, while the Civil War was still in progress, Lenin set the task of drawing up a general plan for the electrification of the whole country. A month later, on February 24, the organization of the State Commission for the Electrification of the Russian SFSR, known commonly as Goelro, was approved by the Government. Up to 200 leading experts took part in the work of this Commission. Ten months later the Goelro Plan, the first plan for the electrification of the country, was approved at the Eighth All-Russian Congress of Soviets.

LENIN'S WORKS—These books, containing Lenin's words on many vital state subjects, are published by the million.

25 Years Ago

Thus, a quarter of a century ago the main points of the electrification program were formulated, which determined its development up to the present day. These points included the reorganization of all branches of the national economy on the basis of electrification; construction of large power stations with the utilization of local fuel supplies and water power; the setting up of power transmission lines; and equal distribution of power enterprises throughout the country.

The Goelro Plan called for the doubling of the 1913 level of industrial production, as well as for the construction of 30 large power stations with a total capacity of 1,750,000 kilowatts in the course of 10 to 15 years.

Lenin's theory on the underground gasification of coal holds particular interest; this great technical idea was first formulated in its full significance by him.

At the end of the nineteenth century, the great Russian chemist, Dmitri Mendeleyev, proposed the burning of coal in rock. He wrote: "The time will undoubtedly come when coal will not be dug out of the ground, but people will be able to transform it into fuel gas in the ground and distribute it over great distances through pipe lines."

The eminent English chemist, William Ramsey, arrived at the same conclusion some time later.

Lenin was the first to pay attention to the very scanty data on these new prob-

lem which appeared in technical literature. With his inherent farsightedness he understood the importance of this and drew a number of profound and interesting conclusions. Lenin considered this suggestion to be "One of the greatest victories of technics." He published an article under this title in the newspaper *Pravda* on May 4, 1913. With a few brilliant strokes of his pen he outlined great technical and economic tasks, the scope of which far exceeded anything that had been proposed by Ramsey.

This method of producing power by burning the coal in the ground, thus eliminating all the steps of mining and transporting it, has been extensively applied in the USSR, particularly in the Donbas coal region.

Lenin's teachings on electrification were developed and enhanced by Joseph Stalin. Under the leadership of Stalin the Goelro Plan was overfulfilled by 1935. The years of the Stalin Five-Year Plans saw the further development of electrification.

Tenfold Increase

By 1940 the designed capacity of the power stations increased nearly tenfold, and the output of electric power nearly twenty-fivefold as compared to 1913. Many hydroelectric stations sprang up: Tulom, Niva, and Svir stations in the North; Gizeldon, Baksan, Zemoavchalsk, Rion, and other stations in the South; Chirchik, Bozsui, Ulbin, and other stations in Asia; the giant Dnieper hydroelectric station at Zaporozhye and the Ivankovo, Uglich, and Rybinsk stations on the Volga.

The Soviet Union at this time occupied third place in the world in the output of electric power. The further development of electrification as mapped out in the third Five-Year Plan (1938 to 1942) was interrupted by the Second World War.

Fighting operations in the Soviet Union took place in territory which produces more than two-thirds of the total output of coal in the country. In this territory were the Dnieper hydroelectric station and the large heat and power plants of the Donets and Moscow coal regions. Over 50 per cent of these stations were put out of commission.

It required colossal efforts on the part of the personnel of Soviet power enterprises to evacuate the station equipment from the threatened areas and set it up in new locations in the East. All this was accomplished in a short space of time. However, power station workers were only able to dismantle and evacuate part of their equipment.

The Nazis methodically destroyed Soviet power enterprises. The largest stations in the Kharkov, Kiev, the Donbas, and Moscow Region were demolished, and the dam and buildings of the Dnieper hydroelectric station were blown up.

During the second stage of the war, when the Red Army started to drive the German invaders from Soviet soil, there arose the problem of speedy rehabilitation of the power stations in the liberated areas. To date, the Zuyevo heat and power plant in the Donbas, the Stalinogorsk power station near Moscow, the Baksan and Volkhov hydroelectric stations and many others, have been restored and put into operation.

Realization of the Stalin Five-Year Plans for the development of the national economy secured the industrialization of the country, determined the high level of the Soviet power industry, and helped to withstand the most serious tests of the war.

Work Today

Of great importance was the realization of the Goelro Plan in regard to the construction of large power stations in different parts of the USSR.

In the last four years, scientists and engineers of the USSR have not only been solving current problems, but also tackling major planning problems of power engineering. The Ramzin uniflow boilers have been manufactured and used, and new methods of mechanized operations have been introduced in the coal mining industry. A new type of hydroelectric station has been worked out where the engine rooms will be built in dams.

At the threshold of the fourth Five-Year Plan, the peaceful construction role of the Lenin-Stalin plan for the electrification of the country is particularly felt.

Radiophotos

THE DNIEPER DAM—The great Ukrainian dam and power station, now being reconstructed, is named for Lenin. It was badly damaged during the war.

LENIN IN SOVIET ART

Soviet artists have often depicted Lenin. Left, above, is a portrait by Mikhailovsky. The arrival from abroad at the Finland Station is shown (top, right) in a painting by M. Sokolov. Lenin and Stalin are shown (left, below) during the Civil War. A model for a huge head of Lenin for the Palace of Soviets, by S. Merkurov, is shown below, right.

Memories of Lenin

By V. Karpinsky

I became acquainted with Lenin in 1903 at a meeting in Geneva. When I came into the room he was sitting at a table next to the wall.

The whole of his stocky figure breathed vigor and simplicity, and there was a charm about Lenin which captivated everybody who met him.

Soon afterward I had the opportunity of becoming more closely acquainted with Lenin both in his public and his private life. I was then working on a newspaper which our Party was publishing abroad for circulation in Russia.

THE TOMB—This is Lenin's mausoleum on Red Square, Moscow. It has become a national shrine.

No Privileges

Lenin lived very modestly. He and his wife rented a furnished room in a working-class district. Even after he became head of the State, Lenin for months occupied only one room in the building which housed the Soviet Government. From the public dining hall Lenin would receive his dinner, and the then very meager food rations like everybody else.

On moving to Moscow, Lenin occupied a small apartment in the Kremlin, in the building of the former Moscow Gubernia law courts.

Foreigners who visited Lenin at home considered that Lenin's apartment and meals would not have satisfied even an average government official in western Europe.

In the hard years of war, Lenin absolutely refused any privileges in regard to food and other allowances. The numerous food parcels and other gifts that streamed to him from all parts of the country he invariably handed over to children's institutions. The workers of Klintsky textile mill sent Lenin a piece of material for a suit and wrote: "We shall be happy if you, our teacher and leader, will wear a suit of material woven with our hands. Wear it, Ilyich (Lenin's patronymic), in good health and know that we are always with you."

To which Lenin replied, "Dear Comrades! I thank you sincerely for your greetings and presents. And let me tell you as a secret that presents should not be sent to me. I ask you very much to spread this secret as widely as possible among the workers. Best thanks, greetings and wishes. Yours, V. Ulyanov (Lenin)."

Lenin liked simple clothing, simple and convenient furniture. I remember how he once demanded that they should remove from his study a luxurious writing desk with all sorts of ornaments and replace it by a plain working table. On the other hand, Lenin highly valued his small, revolving bookcase on which he kept his reference books.

His Kindliness

In his relations with people Lenin was always simple, thoughtful, and considerate. On meeting anyone, whoever it might be, he always spoke first.

Once, while going down a narrow staircase, Lenin met a charwoman ascending with a pail of water.

"Good morning, Comrade," said Lenin.

Blushing deeply, the woman was about to turn, when Lenin, pressing against the wall, stopped her and said:

"No, that will not do at all. You have already carried your pail of water halfway upstairs, while I am carrying nothing and descending. Please pass."

Lenin always displayed great solicitude for those with whom he came in direct contact. Not infrequently in the midst of a business talk with his secretary he would suddenly remember about someone and would exclaim: "Don't you think he looks very poorly? He must be given leave for a rest." And quite unexpectedly the person would be given a holiday. The person would protest and refuse to take it, but Lenin, smiling, would insist that the decision of the Government must be complied with.

The only one whom Lenin forgot to think of or care for was himself. Official decisions would be necessary to compel him to take even a brief leave for a rest.

It is difficult to find words to describe all the love which the people felt for Lenin. When he was seriously ill and lived in the country outside of Moscow he was visited by a delegation from a textile mill.

The friendly conversation did not last long, as Lenin did not feel well. In parting, all the delegates embraced and kissed him. Last to do so was Kuznetsov, an old man. For a minute, Lenin and the old man stood in an embrace. Through his tears Kuznetsov kept on repeating: "I am a blacksmith, Vladimir Ilyich, a blacksmith. The Soviet people shall forge everything you have designed."

Lenin's Legacy—Soviet Democracy

By Fedor Oleshchuk

The State that was founded by Lenin and Stalin differs from all other known forms of state in a number of important features. It is consistently democratic, and democratic in a new way. Power in the Soviet Union is actually in the hands of the people—workers and peasants. Deputies to the Soviets are elected by the whole people, the whole population of the country. The state apparatus and, first and foremost, the Army and the whole armed forces of the State, consist of working people. All the wealth of the country, all its treasures and resources, belong to the people. The well-being of the people is the sole and lofty purpose of state activity.

Rights, Liberties

The masses of the people in the USSR enjoy extensive democratic rights and liberties. The right to work, to leisure, and to security in old age and in sickness, freedom of press, speech, and assembly, freedom of conscience, equality between men and women, the inviolability of the individual and his dwelling, the secrecy of the mails, the impermissability of propagation of race hatred—all this is not only recorded and given legal recognition, but is actually ensured to every citizen of the USSR by the Soviet Government in all its legislative and executive work.

A typical feature of Soviet democracy is the friendship of the peoples of the USSR, which forms one of the basic features of the state. The national policy of Lenin and Stalin, founded on democratic principles ensuring equality of rights to all Soviet peoples, led to tremendous achievements in the fields of economy and culture in the non-Russian regions and republics, and abolished national oppression and enmity between peoples.

The Soviet State is a strong multinational union of free and equal nations inhabiting the USSR.

The economic basis of Soviet society as recorded in the Constitution is socialist, that is, state ownership of the means of production. This means that all factories, mines, railways, and land are the property of the whole people. It therefore follows that the political power of the country—socialist democracy—is supported by the necessary economic basis, also socialist and democratic in character.

Such are the outstanding features of the Soviet democracy created by Lenin and Stalin and embodied in the Soviet type of state.

It is sometimes said that Soviet democracy is not consistent because of the fact that there is only one party in the USSR and that there is, therefore, no free expression of political opinion. The people who make this statement forget one very important point: the Soviet Union is a socialist society which does not contain classes with conflicting interests.

In the USSR, workers, peasants, and intellectuals, all working people of a socialist society, have the same concerns and the same strivings. Since the abolition of private ownership of the means of production in the USSR, moral and political unity has developed among the people. This means that here there is no basis for several parties. The Soviet people regard the Communist Party as the instrument best able to express their interests.

The whole history of the Bolshevik Party shows that it is the only consistent defender of the real national interests of the working people of the Soviet Union. That is why the authority of the Party among the masses is continuously growing, and new contingents of working people are constantly joining the Party. The leaders of the Party are popular heroes in the eyes of the people.

The Oppressed

Lenin foresaw that the efficient and highly creative character of Soviet democracy would arouse many millions of people to a life of creative activity and political action, people who were formerly oppressed and forgotten.

In the first years of Soviet power, when the newly-formed Republic was threatened with moral danger from enemies without and within, Lenin insisted that a nation can never be defeated in which the working class and the peasantry are defending their own Soviet power, the power of the working people, when they are defending their right to enjoy all that human labor has created.

During the years of its existence the Soviet State has shown that it can well cope with the tasks that confront it both in peace and in war. The Soviet State mobilized all the forces of the people to build up socialism, a task that was brilliantly fulfilled.

The War

During the war against fascist Germany, which began under extremely unfavorable conditions for the Soviet Union and brought the country face to face with mortal danger, the Soviet State saved the country and led the Soviet people to victory.

This is why the Soviet State has constantly gained strength throughout the whole period of its existence and has the firm support of the ever-growing friendship of the peoples. The loyalty of the Soviet people to their State and their democracy was seen with special clarity during the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in 1937. Almost all electors voted for candidates of the bloc of Communists and non-Party people, for people who are devoted to the cause of socialism.

People's deputies to the Soviet parliament are workers, peasants, intellectuals, people working in the fields of science and arts, Communists and non-Communists—equal masters of their country.

The new elections to the Supreme Soviet, which will take place on February 10, 1946, will undoubtedly be a fresh demonstration of the stability of Soviet democracy, the solidarity of the Soviet people around their State and around their leader, Stalin.

The cause of Lenin did not die with his death. It lives on, develops and conquers in the form of Soviet democracy.

The National Question and Lenin's Solution

By I. Ranevsky

The national problem occupied an important place in Lenin's comprehensive activities. He dealt with this problem in a number of his scientific and theoretical works. He lived to see the practical realization of his views on the national problem and put this cause into the reliable hands of his loyal disciple and successor, Joseph Stalin.

No Oppression

Lenin's views on the national problem can best be set forth in a nutshell in the maxim which he often repeated, "No nation can be free if it oppresses other nations."

Lenin was implacably opposed to any national oppression, any national enslavement, any discrimination because of race or nationality. At the same time he was resolutely opposed to all national exclusiveness, national narrow-mindedness and chauvinism. He deeply hated the Russian jingoists. But at the same time, he was a great patriot. He was proud of the fact that from the midst of the Russian people came a remarkable galaxy of enlighteners, humanists, outstanding champions of suffering and oppressed humanity, like Radishchev, Hertzen, Belinsky, Dobrolyubov, and Chernyshevsky.

Before Lenin, even progressive democratic leaders and parties treated the national problem as a problem concerning primarily the "cultured" nationalities. Lenin resolutely denounced the unfair, inhumane distinction between the "white" and the "black," the "civilized," and the "uncivilized" nations.

Imperialism

He vehemently opposed the existence of any colonial slaves of imperialism. Lenin thus transformed the national problem from a particular and internal state problem, into a general problem concerning human progress.

Before Lenin, the principle of self-determination of nations was usually narrowed down and interpreted as meaning that the oppressed nations ought to be given the right to autonomy. Some even represented it as meaning that it is enough to accord such nations the right to

EQUALITY—Peoples oppressed in tsarist times enjoy full Soviet rights. These are Kirghiz Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the highest governing body of the country.

cultural autonomy, that is, the right to have their own cultural institutions while leaving the political power entirely in the hands of the ruling nation. Lenin resolutely combatted this narrowing down of the idea of self-determination. He explicitly defined the right of nations to self-determination as the right of oppressed nations, of colonies and dependencies, to complete secessions, as their right to independent existence as states.

Furthermore, Lenin maintained that civilized and cultured nations could not confine themselves merely to proclaiming the "equality of nations," but that such proclamations must be backed up by real support to the nations casting off the foreign yoke, by aiding them to rise to the level of advanced nations and to attain to a really independent existence as states. Lenin said that this is primarily the task of the working class, of the toiling masses whose interests are the same, irrespective of their race or nationality.

Lenin was a great scholar and a profound theorist. But he was no dogmatist, he never insisted on the letter of the doctrine which he championed at the expense of the principle. Furthermore, Lenin was a great statesman, founder of a new state, and an outstanding political leader. Although he insisted on the right to self-determination, including the right to secede and form independent states, he did not advocate secession at all costs or in all cases. He was by no means in favor of splitting the world up into small isolated national states. On the contrary, Lenin was in favor of close ties among nations on the basis of their common economic and cultural interests. He only held the view that such ties must be established voluntarily—not by the employment of force. Only a voluntary union of nations can form a strong state organism.

Secession

That was why Lenin approached the question of secession and the formation of independent states not as absolute but from a viewpoint of the democratic interests of the entire world. He did not exclude the possibility of cases when the demand for secession and the formation of an independent state might contradict the general interests, when it might prove not progressive but a reactionary demand and should be rejected.

Lenin lived to see only the beginning of his ideas taking effect on one-sixth of the earth. But that beginning was so auspicious that that voluntary union of nations formed by Lenin and Stalin—the USSR—has proved durable and monolithic.

Strong Union

From the first day after the formation of the Soviet State, Lenin and Stalin consistently followed the principles of national policy which they proclaimed. Finland received her independence from the Soviet Government. Other nations of the former Russian empire did not want to separate from the Russian nation and agreed to form a new Soviet Union, a state based on the principle of voluntary adherence and absolute equality.

It was Lenin's wish that the union of Soviet nations should be constantly strengthened, that their unity should be guarded as the apple of the eye, that the nations which lagged behind under tsardom should be helped to rise to the level of the advanced nations, thereby bringing about actual equality among the nations of the Soviet Union. Lenin constantly combatted all manifestations of "Great-Russian" chauvinism, and at the same time denounced every manifestation of national isolation and narrow-mindedness.

Lenin's great successor, Stalin, has carried out his behests to the end. The policy of the Soviet Government in regard to nationalities is the Lenin and Stalin policy. It found its highest expression in the Stalin Constitution in which are set forth: the equality and sovereignty of all 16 republics constituting the USSR; the right of nations to self-determination, including the right to secede and form independent states; the abolition of all national and religious privileges and restrictions; the free development of national minorities and ethnic groups.

Multinational

It was the voluntary union of the nations, their unity and solidarity that represented one of the main sources of the might of the Soviet State and brought about its victory in war. No better proof is needed of the vitality and correctness of Lenin's doctrine of equal rights for nations and of the Lenin and Stalin solution of the national problem which for a long time seemed insoluble.

ADVANCEMENT—These Uzbek girls, whose people were oppressed before the Revolution, study and are educated.

Lenin, Founder of the Red Army

By Major General A. Kovalevsky

Lenin was not only a great revolutionary and a statesman, a brilliant scholar and a thinker, but a profound student of military matters, an organizer and leader of the Red Army.

The building of the armed forces of the Soviet Union occupied a major place in Lenin's varied activities. He was well aware that the freedom and independence of the Soviet Republic depended largely on its Army.

Though not a soldier, he had studied military matters long before the victory of the Great October Revolution of 1917 when he was preparing for the armed uprising against the tsarist regime. He knew the works of the most outstanding generals and military theorists and had a profound grasp of military strategy, tactics, and organization of troops.

The armed detachments of workers and peasants which played the major part in the victory of the October Revolution were formed in accordance with Lenin's advice.

After the establishment of the Soviet Government in Russia, Red Guards detachments which had defeated the troops of the Kerensky government were no longer enough to ensure the security of the young Soviet Republic. It was urgently necessary to build up a regular Soviet Army and this was an extremely hard task.

First Time

This was the first time in history that the workers and peasants formed their own army, an army to defend their interests. Furthermore, the Red Army had to be built up during a sanguinary war against the forces of foreign intervention and internal counter-revolution. It was necessary to train not only men for the new Army, but the commanders without whom there can be no army whatever.

The enemies of the Soviet State hoped that Lenin and the Bolsheviks would never succeed in the task of organizing a Soviet Army, hampered as they were by the fact that the overwhelming majority of the old officers refused to collaborate with the new government.

Lenin, Stalin, and other leaders of the Soviet Government and the Bolshevik Party used all their efforts and knowledge to deal with this difficult problem. Lenin subsequently recalled, "pebble by pebble we laid the foundations for the real socialist Red Army."

In spite of all the difficulties which attended its formation, the Red Army immediately began to win victories over the enemies of the Soviet State. First to feel its blows were the Germans. On February 23, 1918, newly formed regiments of the Red Army inflicted the first defeat on the Kaiser's troops.

Morale

Lenin saw the strength of the Red Army primarily in its high morale and devoted special attention to the political education of the Red Army men and commanders. Lenin originated the institution of political officers in the Red Army. These officers helped regimental and divisional commanders to train and educate men and officers. Lenin insisted that both the highest officer and the man in the ranks must thoroughly realize what their duties were and to understand whose intests they were defending.

Lenin was a great patriot. He loved his people, was proud of its glorious past and of its remarkable Russian culture. He wanted his people, the great and gifted Russian nation which had cast off age-old bondage and the oppression of tsardom, to prosper and be happy, and to occupy its proper place among the nations of the world.

He imparted this great love for his country and his deep faith in the forces of the working people, to the soldiers and officers of the Red Army. They were always aware of their ties with the broad masses of the people. It was this that accounted for the Red Army's high morale, which was noted by all outside observers.

Lenin always insisted that there could be no army without strong military discipline. He took constant care to improve the discipline of the soldiers and officers of the Red Army.

In a speech to Red Army men and commanders in the autumn of 1918, he said: "We must use an iron hand to make all commanders, high and low, carry out orders at any cost. No crime against discipline and the revolutionary soldier's spirit must go unpunished. All Red Army units must realize that it is a question of life or death for the working class, and, therefore, there will be no hesitation."

That was at the beginning of the Civil War. That was the spirit in which the Red Army was taught the idea of discipline.

It was a very young army, little trained, half-clad, and badly armed but strong in spirit, that emerged victorious from the years of the Civil War, 1918 to 1920. It routed the armies of the White Guard generals and expelled the German, Japanese, and other forces of intervention from Soviet territory. In severe battle the Red Army, under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin and under the command of Soviet generals such as Frunze, Voroshilov, and Budenny, upheld the freedom of its country and for many years ensured the Soviet people the opportunity to engage in peaceful labors.

The Civil War

In the years of the Civil War, Lenin, as Chairman on the Council of Defense, directed the operations of the Red Army. His orders and instructions represent extremely valuable documents from which Red Army officers have been learning the art of warfare. Lenin taught the Red Army the strategy of determined action with the aim of crushing and routing the enemy. At each particular juncture he chose the decisive sector to administer the crushing blow to the enemy. That was what he taught Red Army commanders. The gifted generals of the Red Army who carried out such brilliant operations in the war against Hitler Germany learned the art of swift offensive operations from Lenin and Stalin.

Lenin also contributed a great deal to the art of defensive fighting. Lenin demanded that defense be carried to the

highest point of activity and that the troops be taught to stand their ground to the last. As long ago as the years of the Civil War, Lenin put forward the idea of turning Soviet cities into impregnable fortresses. It was thanks to this that in the recent war against fascist Germany the Red Army amazed the world by the heroic defense of Leningrad, Stalingrad, Sevastopol, and Odessa.

Lenin took care to strengthen the Red Army after the Civil War and demanded that proper attention be paid to the organization of armaments, the training and education of Soviet troops. Shortly before his death, Lenin said, "Comrades, guard the defensive efficiency of our country, and of the Red Army, as the apple of your eye." This behest of the great organizer of the Red Army has been carried out by the Soviet people.

Lenin's brilliant associate and successor, Joseph Stalin, in his speech on January 26, 1924, referring to Lenin's behest to strengthen the Red Army, said: "Let us vow, Comrades, to spare no efforts to strengthen our Red Army and our Red Navy."

This oath which Stalin took at Lenin's grave has been carried out by the Soviet people.

The victory of socialism in the Soviet Union led to the rapid development of culture, science, and technology. The political consciousness of the Soviet people also progressed immensely. This could not but affect the Red Army, too. The soldiers of the Red Army are usually men with seconadry school education. Its officers and generals are highly educated men with a profound knowledge of military affairs.

Mighty Force

It is natural that an army which is made up of soldiers who are men of education, ardently loving their country and their people, and supplied with the most up-to-date armaments, is a mighty force.

Under the leadership of the greatest of captains, Joseph Stalin, the Red Army inflicted a decisive defeat on Hitler Germany, upheld the independence of its socialist homeland, and brought freedom to the nations enslaved by fascisim. It is the decisive bulwark of peace in the world.

Soviet Writers on Lenin

By V. Shcherbina

Lenin's ideas lighted the way for the Soviet people, and the people have recorded their conception of this great man of our era in thousands of stories, songs, verses, legends, plays, and novels.

Every important Soviet writer has at some time tried to depict Lenin, although not everyone has succeeded in giving a true conception of the great thinker; and those whose characterizations are worthy of Lenin, did not always succeed at the first attempt. The poetic *Leniniana* that has been produced is, however, of undoubted value. The best feelings of the people have found expression in this poetry. Fine new folk stories have been composed around the life of Lenin. The best of the works that have been written about Lenin, however, are those of Gorky and Mayakovsky.

Gorky and Mayakovsky were the first to incorporate the living features of Lenin, the leader and the man, in their work. Gorky, in his work, stresses the masterly foresight which Lenin possessed.

"He sees far ahead," wrote Gorky, whose *Reminiscences* begins with the London Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party where he first saw Lenin. "It is difficult to give a pen picture of him," said Gorky. "He was so simple and straightforward in everything he said."

Lenin's words offered mankind the loftiest and, at the same time, the most vitally real ideas. "With astonishing simplicity, artistically carved, the figure of truth arise out of those words," said Gorky, summing up his impressions.

Reminiscences give an all round picture of Lenin, the people's leader, the statesman, and the charming man. Lenin, as a great politician, is drawn by Gorky with all his personal charm. His lifelike picture combines spiritual strength and genius with the outer human features of the man. Added to this is the intimate form of narrative which Gorky at times used, which does not belittle the figure of the great man, but only serves to make him closer and dearer to the reader. Lenin's modesty and simplicity serve to underline his greatness.

—From an album by P. Vassiliev

FRIENDS—Lenin is shown playing chess with Maxim Gorky, while his wife, N. Krupskaya, looks on.

"Short of stature, solidly built, with a skull like Socrates, and eyes that see everything, he often adopted a strange and somewhat comical pose as he threw his head back, inclined it onto one shoulder, and thrust his fingers into an armhole of his waistcoat. There was something very pleasing about that pose . . . at such a moment his whole being radiated joy."

Mayakovsky's poem, *Lenin,* attempts to draw a lifesize picture of Lenin and to record his path in life. It was written under the direct impact of Lenin's death. Mayakovsky, like all Soviet people, deeply felt the loss that all progressive mankind suffered. His poem on Lenin reflects with great strength the sorrow of the people and their desire to continue the work of Lenin.

The poem deals with Lenin's career. Episodes from the life of Lenin as a revolutionary shows the stages in the historical development of the people. The first workers' circles, the first steps of the party, the Revolution of 1905, exile, and the struggle against reaction, the First World War, the Zimmerwald conference, the Socialist Revolution of October 1917, the Civil War of 1918-20, Socialist construction—these are "Lenin's advances from victory to victory."

The poem ends with a description of the burial of Lenin. These lines are moving in their pathos. Mayakovsky showed that Lenin lives on in the consciousness of the millions of people who are continuing his work. The encouraging words of optimism, expressed with the greatest sincerity and conviction, are therefore proper in these verses, despite their theme of requiem.

Years have passed. Lenin's work has been continued by the whole of the Soviet people under the leadership of Stalin. The poets who have sung of the victories of socialism turned to the originator and inspirer of these victories—to Lenin.

LENIN IN 1919

Nikolai Tikhonov's great poem *In Those Days* was written for the 15th anniversary of Lenin's death. Its inspired and simple words speak of the deathless ideas of Leninism and of the creative force contained in Lenin's teachings.

The thoughts and emotions expressed in Tikhonov's verses are common to all our people, to all our writers: each has expressed himself in his own way—V. Prokofiev's *Three Generations,* M. Aliger's *Our Lenin,* N. Zaryan's *Lenin,* S. Vurgun's *The Word* and *Woman Deputy,* S. Stalsky's *Daghestan,* the Russian folk song *Dorozenka* (Tiny Path), and the Ukrainian song *Falcons.*

Lenin—the man who was embodied with the wisdom, strength, and willpower of the people—his name is the answer given by the poetry of the people to the question of the origin of our strength. The main theme of the many works composed by the people is the dream of a happy life. Lenin, the creator of human happiness, who put into effect the aspirations of many years, looms as a great figure in our literature.

The works, therefore, are at the same time stories of the fate of the people in the path travelled toward freedom and of victories of the people.

The names of Lenin and Stalin are indivisibly intertwined in the literature of the Soviet people. Lenin's work is being continued by Stalin, who took a historical oath over Lenin's grave. This is why the confidence of the people in a brighter future is so great.

Special attention should be paid to chapters of Alexei Tolstoy's two books, *Road to Calvary* and *Bread,* in which he describes Lenin and Stalin. The great patriot Tolstoy devoted his finest and most moving writings to these great men of our epoch. The writer depicts them in their tensest moments against a background of decisive historical events. The central theme of *Bread* is the story of Lenin and Stalin during the defense of Stalingrad at a time when the fate of the Revolution was being decided. For this book, the author made ample use of documents illustrating the history of the Civil War of 1918-20.

The interest in the events described by Tolstoy in *Bread* has become still greater in our time, since Stalingrad became the scene of a battle of titanic proportions unprecedented in history—the starting point of the offensive against fascist Germany and the turning point in the Second World War.

It has always been true that great events have provided great themes for writers. The body of literature on the lives of Lenin and Stalin, lives rooted in history, follows this tradition.

Gains of the Countryside through Lenin

By Professor V. Karpinsky

Tsarist Russia was one of the most backward agrarian countries of Europe. Lenin's works afford a full picture of the horrible conditions of peasant life in old Russia. Of 10 million peasant households, at least 3 million were so poor that though horses were essential for farming, they had none; and about 3.5 million households had one horse each. Hence, nearly two-thirds of all peasant households belonged to poor peasants. They were semi-proletarians, obliged to sell their labor power in order to exist.

Two million households, or one-fifth of the total (the middle peasantry), owned two horses each, and only 15 per cent of the household proprietors were rich peasants, as indicated by the fact that they owned more than two horses.

Primitive Methods

The land was cultivated with primitive methods, with wooden plows and harrows.

Even the simplest machines (hand operated or horse drawn) were available only to rich peasants.

Although serfdom was abolished in Russia as far back as 1861, the peasants were semi-serfs of the landed nobility which had in its hands large tracts of the most fertile land. One hundred and eighty-nine million acres of land, wrote Lenin, belonged to 28,000 landlords; 700 of the richest landlords owned about 81 thousand acres each. The tsarist official Rukavishnikov, for example, owned more than two million acres of land; Prince Golitsyn owned about four million acres in various provinces, and the richest landlord was the tsar; the royal family owned almost nine million acres.

The peasants were obliged to rent the land on a sharecropping basis, giving half their crop to the landlord. In the Poltava Province of the Ukraine, for example, landlords forced the peasants to cultivate two acres of his land for every acre rented.

In his works Lenin gives a detailed description of this system of semi-serfdom and of the humiliation to which the peasants were subjected by the landlords. Large estate ownership, Lenin pointed out, served as the economic foundation of the tsarist autocracy and was the cause of the opressed condition of the peasantry.

Lenin indicated a number of practical measures for the solution of the peasant question. He studied the peasants' demands for confiscation of the landlords' estates and for the nationalization of all land, which was to be handed over for use to the working peasantry.

It may seem odd at first glance that the peasants who themselves were property owners should have favored abolition of private land ownership. In reality there is nothing strange in it. In adopting their decision the peasants were guided by their age-old experience, by their own interests. They realized that private ownership of land meant in practice the ownership of the land by the rich, while the poor peasants were left in a miserable state.

In proving the necessity of nationalizing the land, Lenin said that this would deprive the landed nobility of its economic foundation and destroy the bulwark of tsarist rule. This measure, Lenin showed, would be in the interests not only of the peasants but also of the workers.

To win the complete trust of the peasantry and its support, Lenin declared, Russia would be obliged to nationalize the land.

History has fully confirmed the soundness of Lenin's teachings.

Peasant Support

The provisional bourgeois government formed after the overthrow of autocracy in February, 1917, refused to satisfy the land demands of the peasantry as well as the other demands of the people. This government was overthrown by the October Revolution of 1917. The Soviet Government headed by Lenin was wholeheartedly supported by the peasantry.

The new, truly democratic government immediately carried through the nationalization of land, transferring it to the peasants for free and perpetual use. The All-Russian Congress of Soviets unanimously approved Lenin's decree on land following the October Revolution.

Lenin's draft of the law was based on instructions which were given by the peasants to their delegates and were published in the press as early as August, 1917.

The Soviet Government turned over to the peasants, in accordance with this law, more than 375 million acres of land formerly owned by landlords, the royal family and the monasteries. This increased 2.5 times the land in the hands of the peasantry. Furthermore, the Soviet Government relieved the peasants from annual payments of 500 million gold rubles as rent to the landlords and cancelled a debt of 13,000 million gold rubles owed by the peasants to the land bank.

Dream of Land

The peasants' age-old dream of land came true, thanks to the Soviet Government, thanks to Lenin.

The Soviet Government headed by Lenin aided the peasants in bringing up the war-ruined agriculture almost to the prewar level by the end of 1925.

The poor peasants naturally searched for means to improve their position. And so did the middle peasantry who were barely able to make ends meet and in event of crop failure, or any other calamity, were faced with ruin.

Lenin explained to the peasants that with the passing of the decree on land, the land question was only half solved. Petty farming, he pointed out, could not lift them out of their poverty. Modern machinery, which could improve matters, was inaccessible to the individual peasant and was unsuitable for petty farming.

Lenin showed the peasantry the simplest, easiest, and most accessible way out —to change over from individual petty farming to large-scale farming through cooperation.

The peasants knew well the advantages to be derived by cooperative purchasing of agricultural machinery, the cooperative selling of agricultural produce, and by cooperative dairying.

Lenin urged that groups of peasants, whole villages, pool their land, their basic

means of production and labor power, to form the agricultural cooperatives which subsequently became known as collective farms. Lenin pointed out that the change from individual petty farming to large-scale mechanized farming would double and treble the productivity of the peasants' labor.

Like all cooperatives, Lenin pointed out that the collective farms must be voluntary associations. The peasants, he taught, must be convinced of the advantages of cooperative farming over individual farming by practical examples; the working class, the leader of the Soviet State, and the Workers' Party should help the peasants desiring to take up cooperative farming by granting them credits, providing machinery, agronomists, organizers, selected seed, pedigreed cattle, and other essentials. This aid, and especially the supply of tractors and other modern machinery, Lenin taught, would win the peasantry over to cooperation and would render the process easier.

Collectivization began during Lenin's lifetime, but mass collectivization proceeded in 1929-1932 under the leadership of Stalin, Lenin's closest comrade-in-arms and successor.

By 1940, the collective farms embraced more than 96 per cent of the total peasant households. The capacity of the tractors employed by the collective farms totalled 8,224,000 horsepower, and 94.5 per cent of the plowing was mechanized.

By 1937, the labor productivity in grain cultivation had more than trebled as compared with the labor productivity of petty farming in 1924-25.

Question Solved

Thus, collective farming under Stalin's leadership, in accordance with Lenin's teachings, solved the peasant question.

Had there been no collective farms, no powerful industry in the USSR, the country would have been unable to supply the Red Army with necessities during the war. The USSR owes its victory in war, its freedom and independence to the great leaders Lenin and Stalin, through whose efforts the country acquired modern industry and highly productive collective farming.

Days of Hiding

By Nikolai Grigoryev

Within a half-hour's journey from Leningrad at the Razliv Station, near a large lake stands a granite monument. It is plain but expressive, a stone wall with another one adjoining it. On the granite is carved a peasant hut of branches and straw, an image of the one in which Lenin lived in July and August 1917.

Those were the days when the treacherous Kerensky government was gathering reactionary forces to strangle the Russian Revolution. Lenin was then proclaimed a "state criminal." The Bolsheviks were forced to go underground, and to protect Lenin they hid him at the Razliv Station, a summer resort near the Finnish border.

To reach it, he dressed in the garb of a farmhand and at night a worker from the Sestroretsk factory rowed him across the lake to the meadows. It was haying time and there was, therefore, nothing suspicious in a worker employing a laborer to mow hay for him.

The worker, Yemelyanov, who had provided refuge for Lenin, built him a hut. "In the thick bushes," recalls Yemelyanov, "I cut out a study for Lenin. I put up a tree stump which served as his writing table."

Lenin at once made himself at home in the hut. He worked a great deal, but during his hours of rest he would go fishing and gathering mushrooms. Messengers from Petrograd, in particular from Stalin, would come to him at night.

"Excuse me," Lenin would say to his visitor, "I cannot offer you a seat." Then he would take his visitor to the hut which was so narrow that both would have to lie down. Thus they would talk. Here, too, Lenin never lost his gaiety and humor.

Forced into hiding, Lenin never lost contact with Petrograd for a single day. Together with Stalin he was preparing for the conquest of power by the revolutionary people.

In the years of the Patriotic War when Leningrad was besieged by the Hitlerite army, this Lenin monument was in the zone of Soviet advanced trenches. Here, at the foot of the monument, the defenders of the city, soldiers and workers, men and women, vowed to uphold their city. Inspired by the image of their leader and the example of his great life they again and again went into battle and broke through the clutches of hunger and death. In performing their heroic exploits, thousands of soldiers bowed their heads before the granite hut of Lenin.

—Painting by M. Sokolov

LENIN IN HIDING—The artist here shows the historic hut where Lenin hid while working underground.

Lenin and the Teacher's Role

By Professor A. Konyakhin

Lenin regarded the teacher as a channel through which progressive ideas reached the working people. He considered him the central figure in the work of the school. In order to be this central figure in training the rising generation, the teacher has to receive political training.

As early as 1909, in a letter to teachers on the island of Capri, Lenin wrote, "In every school the most important thing is the idealogical political direction given to lectures. What determines this direction? Wholly and exclusively the staff of lecturers. You realize full well, Comrades, that any 'control,' any 'leadership,' any 'programs,' 'statutes,' etc.—all this is as nothing compared with the staff of lecturers. No organization, faction, or group which has any respect for itself anywhere in the world or at any time would undertake to share responsibility for a school whose tendencies were predetermined by a staff of lecturers if those tendencies were harmful."

Lenin attached exceptionally great importance to the leading role of a teacher in bringing up the rising generation in a period when the working people were assuming power. The army of teachers, he said, must take on itself tremendous educational tasks and must, first and foremost, be the chief army of socialist enlightenment. The teachers must not limit themselves to the narrow confines of their teaching. The teachers must merge into the whole struggling mass of working people. It is the task of new pedagogy to link up teaching with the tasks of socialist organization of society.

It was Lenin's idea that the public school teacher in the Soviet school should pass on to the rising generation a tremendous wealth of knowledge acquired by mankind. Under the leadership of a teacher, the pupils must master all the material critically and place it at the disposal of socialism.

The tremendous transformation which people undergo in a system of socialist construction is connected with the training of the teachers themselves. Lenin said that hundreds of thousands of teachers form the apparatus which should advance labor, arouse thought, and struggle against the prejudices which people still retained.

Lenin also raised the question of the legal status of the Soviet schoolteacher. "The public schoolteacher must be raised to a greater height than he has ever attained or can ever attain in a bourgeois society. This is a truth that requires no proof. This is the state of affairs toward which we must advance by systematic, undeviating, persistent work on his spiritual advancement, on his thorough training for his really high calling, and the chief thing—on the improvement of his material position."

From the very first days of its existence the young Soviet Republic adopted measures to improve the material and legal position of the teacher and to organize work for the improvement of his idealogical and cultural knowledge.

After Lenin's death, his closest friend and comrade-in-arms, Stalin, showed exceptional solicitude for the public schoolteacher. In his message to the First Teachers' Congress in 1925, Stalin characterized the significance of the teachers of our country. "The phalanx of the public schoolteacher is one of the most essential parts of the great army of working people of our country that is building up a new way of life on the basis of socialism."

The Soviet Government is constantly adopting measures to improve the working conditions of the teachers. Among the instructions issued by the Soviet Government on the work of teachers, one of special importance is that of April 10, 1936, which made "teacher" a personal title and laid down regulations for the appointment of teachers.

The title of "teacher" is given for life and the owner may only be deprived of it by a decision of the Court of Justice. The conferring of this title is a symbol of the respect in which the teacher is held in the USSR.

The Government's interest in teachers and teaching is also seen in the attention paid to the work of the school. The constant growth in the number of schools improves the working conditions of the teachers and opens up before them a splendid field for their activities.

The instruction issued in April, 1936, also greatly improved the material conditions of the teachers. Like all other working people in the USSR, the teacher is constitutionally guaranteed the right to work, leisure and education. Every year the teachers of the elementary and secondary schools enjoy a long summer holiday. On the basis of existing social insurance laws a teacher receives benefits from the state in illness or in old age.

The Soviet teacher is able to give himself up freely to the school, can improve his own education, and live a fruitful and cultured life.

The creative initiative of the teachers and their conscientious attitude toward the school is growing. The Government places a high value on the work of the teachers. Many teachers have been awarded orders and medals. Many of them have been awarded the title of Merited Teacher. Many teachers have been elected to higher organs of State power where they take part in the government of the country together with other famous people of the land.

Information Bulletin

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Information Bulletin

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The Lessons Taught by War

By Major General N. Talensky

All progressive mankind wants to make sure that this first peace year of 1946 will be the beginning of a great epoch where there will be no wars. This wish, this dream of humanity is by no means Utopia. It is real and achievable if the will to reach this goal is backed by action.

Horrors of War

In the First World War, people, particularly the peoples of Europe, realized what terrible sufferings modern war carries. But the horrors of the First World War fade in comparison with those of the Second World War. The Nuremberg International Tribunal is unravelling the nightmarish crimes of fascism. The civilized world is filled with horror on reading reports of the trial. No one can forget that millions of human beings were subjected to barbarous tortures, the grim tale of which was unfolded in the court room, and that many more millions would have suffered the same fate had not the Hitler war machine been crushed, had not the coalition of liberty-loving nations brought Hitler Germany to her knees.

Humanity has learned from the experiences of this bloody war that the Soviet proposals for dealing with acts of aggression and the violators of peace, which were made in the years preceding the last war and were supported by the more progressive statesmen in Europe and America, were the only effective measures to prevent war. Those proposals provided for a coalition of peace-loving nations to combat aggression. "War is a devilish affair, but a devilishly profitable one," said Lenin. There are still many people who want war because it serves their selfish aims. They are in the minority, but they happen to be so powerful that in the lifetime of our present generation they involved mankind in two world wars.

Hitler Germany's aggressive policy proved successful because she was confronted by the divided forces of Europe, because in an attempt to "appease" the aggressor and direct aggression against the Soviet Union, the criminal leaders of the principal European powers in those days spared no effort to prevent a coalition of peace-loving nations designed to combat aggression.

Hitler Germany, and in her wake imperialistic Japan, were crushed when the freedom-loving peoples joined forces in the struggle. Only as a result of the combined military efforts of these nations was victory achieved. This historical lesson points to the path that will secure the peace of the future.

Molotov Speech

In his speech on the occasion of the 28th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution, Molotov said, "Only the joint efforts of those powers which bore the burden of the war, and ensured the victory of the democratic countries over fascism—only such cooperation can make for the success of the work of the new international organization for lasting peace. For this, it is not enough to express good intentions. What has to be proved is one's ability to cooperate in this fashion, in the interests of all peace-loving states."

The Soviet people, like the peoples of the Allies' countries, hailed with feelings of profound satisfaction the agreement reached at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the three great powers in Moscow as a new step forward in post-war collaboration.

The Second World War taught our generation yet another lesson. Today, all acknowledge the great part played by the Soviet Union in defeat of the fascist aggressors. We Soviet people are proud of the historic role played by our country in defeat of fascism.

Soviet Role

The desire for peace and the aversion to wars of aggression is inherent in the social and political system of our country. This explains the policy of relentless struggle against aggression consistently carried on by the Soviet Government in the period when the fascist countries were preparing to embroil the peoples in a Second World War.

We have not forgotten the pack of lies and the slander hurled at the Soviet Union in those days. We remember the efforts of some statesman to direct fascist aggression against the Soviet Union; we have not forgotten the incitements for an attack against the Soviet Union. History and the experience of the Second World War exposed this base slander.

The Soviet Union proved a mighty power which played a decisive part in crushing the war machine of the aggressors and in the victorious conclusion of the Second World War. The Soviet Union also played a decisive part in the liberation of Europe from Hitler's yoke.

Now all realize that had Hitler's aggressive plans materialized and the Soviet Union suffered defeat, all Europe and eventually America, too, would have fallen under the yoke of Nazi Germany.

The Soviet Union was the center

around which rallied the democratic nations during the war. Its struggle and activities, as all now admit, were directed to the consolidation and further development of democracy in Europe and the world. Those lessons should be borne in mind.

The Soviet people have contributed their great share to the rout of fascism. They spared neither effort nor blood in the struggle for the better future of humanity. The lessons of the Second World War show very convincingly that the Soviet Union ranks among the first of the peace-loving states as an active fighter for a lasting peace in the world. Speaking in the words of Molotov, "The Soviet Union has been and will be a bulwark protecting the peace and security of nations, and is ready to prove it by deeds, not words."

★

Veterans Meet

Six hundred demobilized soldiers and sergeants gathered at Novorossiisk on the invitation of the city authorities in order to discuss the problem of their employment and living conditions. These facts and figures were cited at the meeting:

About 500 veterans have been provided with comfortable apartments. Veterans have received loans for a term of seven to ten years for establishing their homes. The city authorities furnished the veterans' apartments, for which purpose several hundred chairs, tables, and beds have been manufactured for them at local enterprises. More than 150 veterans received footwear and clothes for members of their families.

Ex-Sergeant-Major gunner Vasili Grinev, Tikhon Romanov, and others spoke at the meeting. "On the second day after my coming from the Army," Grinev stated, "I began to work. My job quite satisfies me. I call upon all comrade veterans to start working at once at the factories and institutions. We must accelerate the restoration of our native town demolished by the German-fascist invaders."

Other participants in the meeting thanked the Soviet Government and Stalin for the care displayed toward veterans.

Youth Art Exhibit Opens

An exhibition of art and handicraft done by Moscow children was opened recently at the House of Young Pioneers in the Capital.

The classes at this and similar Pioneers' centers are the first training-ground for many who later become talented artists or highly-skilled craftsmen. Some of the children whose exhibits were shown will attend art, ballet, or technical schools next year.

People's Artist of the USSR Igor Grabar, the principal speaker at the opening of the exhibition, told the youthful audience that the exhibits indicated much young talent in Moscow.

The works on display range from painting and sculpture through embroidery and woodworking, to industrial models made by the children attending technical circles.

There is great freshness and sincerity in most of the painting and sculpture done by the children. Prominent artists attended the exhibition, to note talent and to advise the young aspirants to art.

Much attention was attracted by a self-portrait done by 14-year-old Igor Agapov, for two and one-half years a member of one of the art circles.

Three eighth-grade schoolboys had built a model radio-controlled cutter. A short-wave converter, a microphone, and other work of the radio and television circle were shown. Seventy schoolboys showed photographs taken with home-made materials during the war, when photographic supplies were scarce.

The boys of the woodworking circle dedicated their exhibits to the memory of Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, a famous Russian aeronautical scientist.

Other children had made fanciful models. One was a tiny sand model of a school building, a garden, orchard, and tiny figures. Another was a silver rocket, ready for a flight into interplanetary space. A third showed constellations.

YOUTHFUL SCULPTURE—These works are among those done by Moscow children and exhibited at the House of Young Pioneers.

The Working Day of a Soviet Statesman

By Z. Shapiro

The day begins early. Three-year-old Zina climbs onto a desk and tears a leaf from the calendar. Then the little girl begins to shake her father. In a moment she finds herself being tossed high into the air—so high that it almost takes her breath away.

Zina does not know it, but Panteleimon Ponomarenko is not her father. Eighteen months ago, during the liberation of Byelorussia, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Ponomarenko found a concentration camp for children near Gomel. Thousands of youngsters were starved and tortured there by the Hitlerites. The executioners of Belsen and Oswiecim were "training" them for future work. In this camp our children, the hope and joy of every family, forgot how to laugh, forgot about the time when they had had enough to eat. The Byelorussian People's Deputy chose one of the smallest and weakest—little Zina—and brought her home. The child was saved, and with the forgetfulness of childhood, she no longer remembers the past.

Panteleimon and Vera Ponomarenko adopted Zina. Their own son is a student at an aviation school.

Work Begins

At eight in the morning the head of the Byelorussian Government may be found at work in the library, studying problems connected mainly with the history of his country. At a recent session of the Academy of Sciences, Byelorussia's scientists listened with great interest to a report by Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars Panteleimon Ponomarenko on the history of their Republic. Ponomarenko's series of lectures on the history of Byelorussia supplied the fundamental outlines for a history textbook.

The Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars devotes much time to problems of technology, economy, and agriculture. His activities embrace a wide range of interests, a vast scope of work. Soviet statesmen must possess insight into the future, not as dreamers, but as executive planners, not only for tomorrow but for 10 or 15 years ahead. They must know and understand the country's needs, the needs and hopes of the people, the plans of engineers and agronomists, doctors and artists, actors and teachers.

P. PONOMARENKO

There is much to be done before the Byelorussian people regain the prosperity that was theirs before the war.

Glance at the map and you will see Byelorussia—a large region between western and eastern Europe, exposed to warm and humid western winds. The gentle climate and fertile soils are excellent for agriculture. An area of 25 per cent of the Republic's territory is occupied by forests: pine, oak, and ash trees. But in tsarist Russia all this wealth was left to rot.

Byelorussia's population led an impoverished existence at that time. Many peasants wore leather boots only once in their lives—at their weddings. The post-Revolutionary period—a very short time in the life of a nation—has seen tremendous changes.

During the Soviet period, before the Patriotic War, there were built in Byelorussia 1,700 new enterprises, entire branches of industry, for the production of engines and turbines, agricultural machinery and machine tools, radio sets and bicycles. Compared with 1913, the last peace-time year of the tsarist regime, the gross output of prewar Byelorussia has increased twenty-threefold, its production of electric power increased more than 120 times, and that of peat, 230 times.

The farmers gathered bumper crops of grain, flax, hemp, potatoes, vegetables and fruit. With a territory half the size of Sweden's, Byelorussia cultivated about 15 million acres of land—nearly twice the area cultivated in Sweden. Ten thousand tractors and more than 1,500 combine harvesters were employed to lighten the hard labor of the peasant.

Industrial Progress

All this was merely the beginning, the harbinger of still better times. Government appropriations for construction and industrial development in 1941 were equal to the combined appropriations of the preceding ten years. The capacity of power stations was doubled; cities were rebuilt. Plans were made to build large plants, and a canal was to link the Dnieper and the Bug Rivers.

A man must go through life like a master, confidently and not groping in the dark. And the Byelorussians studied. More than 20 per cent of the population —or to be more precise, 2,178 out of every 10,000—were studying. Some 50,000 specialists were graduated from 143 technical schools, institutes, and the University of Byelorussia. Byelorussia had 146 top form students (8th to 10th grades) for every 10,000 population. All this progress was broken by a cruel and ruthless war.

The damage caused to Byelorussia's national economy by the Hitlerite invaders is estimated at 75,000 million rubles. But is there a criterion for the cost of human life? Man has but one life to live. In Byelorussia the Hitlerites hanged, shot, burned alive, and tortured to death 2,219,000 people. In Vitebsk, which had a population of some 200,000 before the war, the liberating Red Army found only 800, and not a single person was found in Zhlobin. . . .

According to the plan, the prewar level of economy must be regained and even

surpassed within a short period of time; and the first to shoulder this great responsibility is the servant of the people—the People's Deputy, head of the Government.

At 11:00 a.m., Panteleimon Ponomarenko is in his office in Government Building. It is a long and simply furnished room; a desk with a neat pile of books, some paper and two telephones—for the Moscow and Minsk lines. On the wall over the desk is a large portrait of Generalissimo Stalin, and on the side walls, a general plan and chart of Minsk as it will be rebuilt.

Problems Met

The first to call are his assistants, to discuss some urgent matters. One of these was the question of cooperative trade. Ponomarenko listened attentively, and then took the pipe out of his mouth and shook his head.

"No, matters cannot be solved as simply as that. Let us get together the cooperators and discuss the best ways of doing it. The cooperative trade must be developed as an educational factor in the countryside."

Samples of embroidered dresses, blouses, shirts, tablecloths, and curtains are brought in. There is an exhibition opening in London. Admiring the dainty embroidery of the Byelorussian needleworkers, the rich colors and beauty of the national ornaments, Ponomarenko says:

"This art must be promoted and encouraged," and he proposes that a national dress establishment be opened. "Let experienced craftswomen train the youth," he says.

The telephone rings. The Byelorussian Agricultural Delegation is leaving Moscow for Canada, and the head of the delegation telephones for last-minute instructions. What I listen to is like a lecture on seed, agro-technical methods used for the cultivation of new crops, and crop rotations.

The next caller is the Chairman of the State Planning Commission, Chizhov, who brings a plan for the distribution of a number of commodities.

Before proceeding with the official business, Ponomarenko inquires about Chizhov's son.

In 1941 Chizhov's 11-year-old son joined the guerrillas, and after spending three years in their midst, became the adopted son of a Guards regiment. The boy is now at home with his parents.

Ponomarenko turns his attention to the plan. He insists on the most stringent economy and calculates every ton of gasoline, every neon bulb, every foot of wire. Priority is given to educational and scientific institutions—the hope of the future.

Then there is the question of brick production. Seventy-eight cities and nearly all the villages have to be built anew in the Republic. This requires hundreds of millions of bricks. Hence, the new brickyards must be highly efficient. They must be situated along the river, and the river must be made suitable for navigation; the stress is to be laid on the production of light brick.

Airmen call with a design for a new airport. The Minsk airport—the principal one in Byelorussia, the gateway to Moscow, must be beautiful and majestic.

Yakub Kolas, People's Poet of Byelorussia, and composer Galkovsky bring their libretto for the new opera, *Simon Muzyka.* They debate questions of dramatic and stage effects, chorus action and realism.

Who is this prime minister after all? Builder? Agronomist? Writer, or perhaps an architect?

Soviet Statesman

Panteleimon Ponomarenko is a statesman who combines American efficiency with the Russian revolutionary sweep. He is a Soviet statesman, hence, a servant of the people, concerned with the needs, demands, and interests of the people.

At the age of 16, Ponomarenko, a village blacksmith, joined the army in 1918, and after the Civil War he worked as a fitter at the oil fields and then in a railway depot. He became the leader of the young railway workers, studied at the workers' high school and later, at the Moscow Railway Engineering Institute.

The youthful engineer received a position at the locomotive repair shop, but his work in production did not absorb all his energy. He spent his evenings working on a book. To this day, Ponomarenko's *Electrical Locomotive* is used as a textbook in the Soviet colleges.

Called up for service, he spent six years in the Army, rising to the rank of colonel. He was in command of a regiment. After this he worked in Moscow, and during the last seven years, in Byelorussia.

Close to People

With his rich experience, the head of the Government is close to the peasant, professor, engineer, and agronomist. A keen psychologist, he knows how to appreciate people.

He arranges for the celebration of the anniversary of a teacher who devoted 50 years of his life to teaching. He personally selects the automobile to be presented to People's Artist Larisa Alexandrovskaya — "the Byelorussian Nightingale." He remembers the names and deeds of hundreds of people. He receives designers who come from Moscow with a design for a new gas cupola burning peat briquettes.

With all his preoccupation, this 43-year-old statesman finds time for a soccer game. He still remembers the time when he was a swift forward in his college and Army days. He is also fond of chess and volley ball and is proud of his fame as Byelorussia's billiard champion. Hunting is another of his favorite pastimes and he can hit any bird in flight. With all this, he keeps abreast of new literature and finds time for informal talks with poets, writers, and artists.

During the war Ponomarenko led a guerrilla movement in the country. A machine designed by him was used for adapting cartridges, captured from the Germans, to Soviet rifles and tommy guns. He is now dreaming of a waterway between the White and Black Seas, an advanced chemical industry, an agronomist at the head of every collective farm—all things which will become the order of the day in the near future.

Soviet democracy is the force behind this statesman of the Soviet country. It is not by words but by deeds that the people judge whether their high trust has been justified.

The Byelorussians suffered much and learned much, and like all Soviet people, they are exacting in their attitude toward their leaders.

Weep No More, Maria!

By B. Polevoi

Listening to the damning documents read at the Nuremberg trial by the assistants to the chief American prosecutor, we can see rivers of innocent human blood and millions of human lives destroyed. As I listen, memory brings back a vivid picture of a Russian girl, Maria Vishnyakova, whom I met in August, 1943, in a Kharkov street immediately after the city's liberation—in my imagination I see her right here in this brightly illuminated hall.

Gray-Haired Girl

She was only 19, and yet she looked like an old woman—haggard lips drawn over a toothless mouth, almost completely gray, her head shaking, muscles twitching in her face. I shall never forget the quivering, choking voice of the girl when she told me her frightful story.

During a manhunt, SS men detained her in a Kharkov street. Then, there was a 10 day trip in a boxcar with doors tightly nailed, where the girls literally suffocated from the filth and stench, and died from hunger and cold.

She told me about the German slave market where farmers felt her muscles and stuck their fingers into her mouth to see her teeth; she told me about the young girls, Russian, Ukrainian, Polish, French, and Czech, torn from their dreams and hopes of happy hearths and homes who were forced to work from sunrise to sundown. These girls, free citizens of their countries, were brutally beaten and whipped by German overseers in the fields and punished in accordance with the scale of punishment prescribed for violation of rules established for foreign workers.

All this was a thing of the past for Maria Vishnyakova when I met her. She was on liberated territory talking to her own people, but painful memory made the muscles of her face jerk and dance. She told me how, in the hope of escaping from the Hitlerite chain gang, she had pushed her hand into a straw cutting machine and lost three fingers. Her master thought this an accident and she was not hanged as were all those who tried to escape from Hitlerite slavery.

When her wound healed she, a third-year student of the Kharkov Industrial Institute, was sent as a chambermaid to the wife of an SS man. After her mistress hit her on the cheek with a shoe, she decided to put an end to life and turned a tank with boiling water on herself. The suicide was not successful. She only lost her legs. Thus, without a hand and without legs she was allowed to return home. Only by paying such a price did she succeed in wresting herself from the frightful Hitlerite machine which sapped all life out of the many millions of foreign workers only to poison them with gas when their health and strength were gone, or to burn them and use their milled bones as fertilizer for German gardens.

The Trial

As soon as I entered the hall, I put my earphones on and heard the monotonous reading of the documents about the slave labor in Hitler Germany. I recalled that when Maria saw her own Soviet soldiers and officers in her native city, she pulled at the sleeves of our greatcoats with her only hand, her pale, drawn lips whispering, "Is there any justice on this earth? Will not these . . ." she paused, for it is truly impossible to find in the human language the proper synonym for her torturers.

"Will they not be called to account for me, for all of us, for everything?" Tears streamed continuously from her beautiful eyes and rolled down her wrinkled cheeks.

The inspirers and organizers of this terrible system, who tried to reduce millions of thinking, dreaming, happy people to the state of draft cattle, to deprive them of youth and beauty, to give them only the prospect of Maidanek, Oswiecim, and Dachau incinerators for their future —these executioners, your torturers, Maria Vishnyakova, are in the dock.

There is Sauckel, Hitler's agent for the recruitment of labor power. Dry, erect, neat, he looks like a provincial postmaster. There is choleric and ferocious Speer, Reichsminister of armaments and supplies. Keitel's dry figure seems to have been turned to stone. It was they who organized the monstrous system of exploitation of foreign workers which in the course of months converted millions

PRISONERS—These women are prisoners of the Nazis. Russian troops liberated them from a Pomeranian concentration camp.

of young vigorous people into feeble old cripples.

The assistants to the chief American prosecutor read the documents about slave labor in Hitler Germany, citing numbers, points, paragraphs, figures. And behind all this are millions of Vishnyakovas, tortured, beaten, transformed into cripples or hanged and destroyed.

Himmler's instructions on the treatment of foreign workers are read in court:

Leisure is out of the question.

It is forbidden to leave the house or factory premises, or venture outside the farm or barracks.

Not an hour for rest.

Worse Than Cattle

Even in the blackest years of chattel slavery, slaves were given the opportunity to see the sun once in a while, to fill their lungs with fresh air and talk.

But with the Hitlerites, not only a slave, but even the master—if he were suddenly to become kind—was subject to punishment for violating the instructions. Denying foreign workers the right to be human beings, reducing them to the state of cattle, the Hitlerites denied them even the privileges enjoyed by draft cattle.

As more and more documents exposing the crimes of Hitlerism against mankind are being read, I see Keitel's face harden, neat Speer grows jerkier in his chair, and Sauckel nervously pulls his fingers.

I wish there were in this hall the millions of people forcibly shipped by the Germans for slave labor and saved by the Red Army and the armies of the United Nations and reconverted into human beings; I should like to see the Ukrainian girl who sacrificed her youth, her health, her hand and both legs, in order to escape from the Hitlerite prison hell, here with us in one of these brown chairs with earphones.

Where are you now, Maria Vishnyakova?

Wherever you may be, I want this to reach you; I want you to see the torturers who crippled your life and the lives of millions like you on trial in the German city of Nuremberg, thousands of miles away from your native Kharkov. Please weep no more, Maria—there is justice on this earth and you and your friends and comrades will be avenged.

Marine Atlas Prepared

Admiral of the Fleet I. Isakov and Y. Shokalsky some years ago initiated the compilation of a large marine atlas, which would serve as a reference not only for officers of the Red Navy and Army, but also for Soviet citizens employed on the seas and coasts, for scientists and students.

The editorial board is headed by Admiral of the Fleet Isakov and includes Engineer Rear Admiral Professor Bereskin, Rear Admiral Lapushkin, Rear Admiral Professor Yegoriev, and Captain Glinkov, as assistant editors. Among other members of the board are: Admiral Alafuzov, Rear Admiral Bologov, and Professor Berg. The chief editor is Engineer Captain Demin.

Particularly intensive was the work on the navigation volume of the atlas. A sample of the volume and two tentative charts have already been printed. Of 50 other charts now being drafted, 18 will soon be ready for publication and will present general and detailed information regarding the oceans, seas, harbors and coasts.

The contents of the navigation volume are divided into five main parts. The first contains charts of the oceans. The second series of charts presents a view of all seas. The third presents general hydrographic maps, indicating the main bodies of water and their characteristics. The fourth group deals with those regions most difficult for navigation and the most interesting for naval operations. The fifth and last group are charts of the most important naval bases, with all naval, geographical, and navigation data relevant to them.

The navigation volume of the atlas encompasses 90 charts and maps. These include charts of oceans and 13 collections depicting the seas of the Soviet Arctic, the northwest sections of the Atlantic ocean, the Mediterranean, Black and Caspian seas, the South African waters, the north and central regions of the Indian Ocean, and Australian waters. Here, too, one may find charts of the central, northern, and northeastern sections of the Pacific Ocean, the seas of the Far East, Australian and Asiatic seas, northwestern sections of the Atlantic Ocean, and ocean regions about South America.

Each complement is preceded by a general map of the basin in question. This is followed by general maps of the individual seas, districts, and ports. The latitudes and longitudes are expressed in terms of Greenwich soundings in meters, and magnetic variations are recorded as for 1945.

In addition to the people of the Commissariat of the Navy, more than 20 other organizations are participating in the compilation of the atlas. Among them are scientific research institutes and various university staffs headed by eminent Soviet scientists. Considerable aid in compiling the charts has been rendered by the State Hydrographic Institute, headed by Engineer Rear Admiral Zubov. The staff of the main geographical observatory is preparing climatic charts. The northern charts will be issued by the Arctic Scientific Research Institute and the hydrological office of the Great Northern Sea Route Administration. The Research Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism will issue magnetic charts. Printing will be done by cartographical enterprises of the main Geodetic Survey Office, the cartography office of the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the USSR, and the cartographic department of the Soviet Navy's hydrographic office.

Considerable aid in the solution of physics and geographic problems is being rendered by Professor Berg, President of the State Geographic Society. Hydrographic material is being worked out by Engineer Vice Admiral Matusevich. Much has been contributed to the mathematics of the cartography by Engineer Rear Admiral Kovraisky. Navy geography themes are being handled by Rear Admiral Yegoriev and Rear Admiral Shvedo; navigational operative questions by Rear Admirals Lapushkin, Bologov, and Petrovsky.

The atlas will record the considerable changes in navy geography which took place in the east and west during the war in 1941-45. Many harbors and districts which barely received attention on prewar maps subsequently attained primary strategic importance, and for this reason will be entered in the new atlas in great detail.

Wartime Progress of Industry

The wartime development of Soviet industry has provided the most important prerequisites for the postwar upsurge of Soviet economy, economist Boris Sukharevsky writes in *Pravda.* He recalls that as a result of the German invasion of Soviet territory, the country lost enterprises which before the war accounted for nearly half of the Soviet iron and steel and for two-thirds of the coal production. But 1943 became the turning point both in the course of hostilities of the Soviet-German front and in the work of Soviet industry.

New Industry

In that year, new enterprises of heavy industry were commissioned, socialist competition was widely developed, and man-hour output increased. Organization of labor and production in technology were improved, and production costs in the munitions industry were lowered considerably. Earnings of state enterprises were becoming an ever greater source of budget revenue, and the national income exceeding war expenditures.

By 1944, the state budget was balanced. The war facilitated many progressive changes in economy: industry was brought closer to raw material sources; agriculture in the eastern districts developed rapidly; new forces of skilled workers were trained; assembly line methods became widespread; and speed in construction methods was greatly developed.

These wartime changes form an important prerequisite for the rapid postwar development of the national economy. A predominant part in the growth of war industry was played by heavy industry. The lion's share of material and labor resources went to coal mining, oil and metallurgical industries, and electrification. The problem of metal was the key problem of the war economy.

By 1943, Germany, together with occupied countries, produced 34.6 million tons of steel, while in 1938 her output was 22.6 million tons. By 1943 the Soviet Union lost its southern coal mining and iron and steel production center, and the iron and steel industry of Leningrad and certain central districts also suffered damage. Nevertheless, the planned socialist economy successfully coped with the tasks of exceeding the German metal output, of supplying war industry with raw materials for the production of arms, and of supplying new projects with metal.

In 1944-45, the growth of Soviet heavy industry outpaced the growth of war industry. In coal mining and the iron and steel industries production increased by from 20 to 30 per cent annually. Wartime iron and steel production in the eastern districts increased 50 per cent. In the most important branches, such as the iron and steel industry, power stations, the heavy machine building industry, and the electrical industry, in 1944 the volume of capital works surpassed the prewar level. New iron and steel plants were built in the east and south, the Moscow coal mining district was completely restored and surpassed its prewar production level, and much has been done to restore the Donets coal mining basin, which produces more coal than any other coal mining center in the country.

Power Stations

Many power stations have been restored in liberated districts and new ones built in the East. Thus, early last year, the capacity of the Urals power stations doubled compared to the prewar level, while in certain eastern districts it increased threefold. The author points out that the last two years were marked also by the growth of investments in building materials, in agriculture, and in the textile industries. There has been a sharp increase in the housing program.

The author recalls the enormous work done by transport in wartime, when military transportation alone amounted to 19 million cars. To carry out this gigantic program, it was necessary to greatly increase the capacity of the eastern railways and quickly restore the railways in the liberated areas. Early in 1945, Soviet troops and railwaymen restored 35 thousand miles of track on Soviet territory. The sharp increase of war expenditures and the maintenance of the necessary level of construction would have been impossible without redistribution of national income. The temporary loss of the rich agricultural districts of the Ukraine, and the Don and Kuban valleys, inevitably affected the population's level of consumption.

Standard Maintained

In spite of these exceptionally hard conditions, the Soviet Government was able to maintain the nation's living standard in the grave war years. A remarkable achievement was the fact that in spite of the tremendous hard losses in agriculture, light, and food industries, the social and cultural institutions were able to start on the road to restoration while the war was yet raging. During the war, many branches of economy improved the quality of production and increased labor productivity. This permitted the Soviet Government annually to allot more than 100 billion rubles to war expenditures and simultaneously make tremendous investments in the national economy. Nevertheless, in the last year, state revenue exceeded expenditures by five billion rubles. Under the new Five-Year Plan, the pre-war level of Soviet economy will be exceeded.

★

New Students Begin Study

New students totalling 360,000 were admitted to 3,000 Soviet technical schools, bringing the total of this student body to one million boys and girls. These special schools train personnel for industry, transport and agriculture; also, actors, artists, lawyers, and teachers.

These technical schools have existed for 15 years. By the last prewar year they had graduated a total of 1,850,000 persons. This year the technical schools will graduate 180,000 specialists, and in 1947, 253,000.

The Government has greatly increased the allocations for the maintenance of technical schools. Before the war, 1,700 rubles were spent annually for the training of each student. Now this sum has been increased to 2,100 rubles.

New technical schools are being opened in various parts of the country.

A Talented Poet of Freedom

By S. Petrov

The group of brilliant poets headed by Pushkin in the early years of the nineteenth century included Ryleyev, one of the most active members of the Russian emancipation movement.

Kondrati Ryleyev was born September 29, 1795, in the environs of St. Petersburg. The son of an officer, he was placed in a cadet school and as a young man participated in the foreign campaigns of the Russian army in 1813-1815 which brought freedom to Europe. He witnessed the political events connected with Napoleon's downfall and the growth of the movement for freedom in Western Europe. The poet's own love of liberty was awakened and fostered.

A few years after the end of the war, Ryleyev went to live in the Capital, which was the center of cultural life. The poetry that reflected the ideas of freedom and the movement that spread among the young people of aristocratic families made the greatest progress here.

Spokesman of Freedom

Ryleyev was the spokesman of the love of liberty that prevailed among Russian youth. In the summer of 1820, he published his remarkable satire, *To a Time-server,* an exposure of the powerful, cruel, and gloomy Count Arakcheyev, a favorite of the tsar and the "oppressor of all Russia" as Pushkin called him.

The nobility and boldness of Ryleyev's attack made a sensation and his name became known. "This was his initial step in the political field," his friend Bestuzhev said in his memories.

Ryleyev took up law as a profession and became a judge. In this capacity, we are told by his contemporaries, "he strove with the greatest sincerity and honesty to ameliorate the fate of the people, especially the lowly and defenseless who came before him for trial."

In the year 1824, Ryleyev was the director of the offices of the Russo-American Trading Company. His conduct on this work encouraged the development of Russo-American economic relations. The board of the company presented him with valuable gifts in recognition of his services.

The struggle of the Americans for their independence at the close of the eighteenth century evoked the sympathy and admiration of freedom-loving Russian youth, Ryleyev among them. The name of George Washington was often mentioned by the young men of the 1820's.

Cycle of Poems

Meditations is the title of a cycle of poems in which Ryleyev describes, in original ballad form, episodes and persons famous in Russian history. The might and valiance of the princes of the old Kiev Rus, historic personages like Dmitri Donskoy and Peter I are sung in these ballads. His narrative of Ivan Susanin, the Russian peasant who gave his life for his country's independence, is particularly fine. It was subsequently taken as a theme for an opera by Glinka.

Another of Ryleyev's ballads, that on the glorious death of the Cossack Ataman Yermak, conqueror of Siberia, is still one of the best-loved songs of the Russian people.

He infused spirit and nobility into his songs of those who fought for freedom. His *Voinarovsky,* written in 1823, dealt with the history of the Ukraine.

The romantic poetry of Byron had its influence on the Russian poet. The rebellious spirit, profound dissatisfaction, and stormy romantic impulses of the English poet proved congenial to Ryleyev. He showed a high appreciation of Byron and mourned in poetry his early and tragic death.

Ryleyev's own end was tragic. On December 25, 1825, a rising, organized by a secret society afterwards known as the Decembrists, took place in the Senate Square of St. Petersburg. The members of this society were fighting against the despotism of autocracy and for the emancipation of the people from serfdom. The rising was suppressed and the punishment meted out to the conspirators by Tsar Nicholas I was ruthless. Most of them were sentenced to penal servitude in Siberia. Five were hanged. Ryleyev was one of the five.

Last Verses

His last verses, entitled *Citizen,* written on the eve of his execution, contained a fiery appeal to the youth, to the people, to fight for the freedom of man. He had taken an active part in preparing this rising and was the soul of it.

For decades his poems, and even the mention of his name, were banned in his own country, but some of his work was published by Herzen abroad in the journal *North Star* which came out in London. Herzen compared his verse to a bell which summoned men "to battle and to death as to a feast."

The note of liberty in Ryleyev's poetry was echoed in the work of later poets, particularly that of Lermontov and Nekrassov.

The names of the Decembrists and of one of their leaders, a poet, Kondrati Ryleyev, are honored names, remembered and respected by the Soviet people.

They were among the liberty-loving intelligentsia of Russia who, even long before the Revolution, helped to inspire and keep alive the fires of freedom. They were worthy predecessors of the new generations of Soviet writers and artists.

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Nazi Aggressors at the Bar of Nations

NEW TIMES *wrote editorially:*

The trial of major German war criminals which opened in Nuremberg, November 20th, is being followed with strained attention by the whole world. In the dock sit the ring leaders of the gang of Nazi marauders who, for more than a decade, wielded the power of the state in Germany. Instigators of aggressive wars are being tried by the nations for the first time in history; for as we know, attempts of international justice to bring the German criminals of World War I to book ended in a wretched fiasco.

First Judgment

Hitler Germany plunged the nations of the world into the most sanguinary and devastating of all wars. Her leaders were confident that they could commit bloodthirsty aggression with impunity.

"Victors are not judged," they cynically declared to encourage their accomplices in conspiracy against the world; and they ignored the very idea of a possibility of their own defeat. But the diabolical plan of enslaving humanity and the self-styled German "masterpiece" came to naught, their war machine was smashed; their country, which started the conflagration of world aggression, is now occupied by Allied troops, and the miscreants before whose crimes the grimmest pages in history pale, stand indicted before the International Military Tribunal.

The nations against whom Hitler's aggression was directed have entered the citadel of Nazism. It is they who are meting out justice to the criminals who trampled upon all the laws of humanity. It was a difficult and thorny path that at last brought the freedom-loving nations into the lair of the fascist beast.

The Soviet people are legitimately proud of the decisive role which our country played in vanquishing Hitler Germany. But the victory was won at the severe cost of human lives. The sacred blood of innocent victims of Nazi aggression cries out for the stern and ruthless punishment of the instigators of war and of the war criminals.

These are the top rank of Nazi Germany who are standing trial in Nuremberg. Here we have the chieftains of the Nazi party, the state captains of the German war machine, and the magnates of German monopoly capital. They represent every sphere of the criminal activities of the Hitlerites—diplomacy and the Gestapo, economic preparation for war, militarism, poisonous racial propaganda, and the practical extermination of nations.

Of course, the 20-odd persons standing trial do not comprise all of the leaders of the Third Reich. Many of the major German war criminals—the industrial and financial magnates who raised the Hitler gang to power in particular—have still to be brought to justice.

The dreadful and revolting story of Hitlerism is being unfolded in court. This unprecedented trial will undoubtedly shed new light on many of its aspects as have the documents already offered by the prosecution, documents found in secret Nazi archives which add materially to the already known facts regarding the misdeeds of German fascism.

Early Plans

From its very inception, the Nazi party hatched criminal plans of war for the establishment of Germany's dominion over Europe and then over the whole world. It was for this purpose that Hitler and his associates created their brigand party, that they united with monopoly capital and Prussian militarism, and seized power in 1933. It was for this purpose that Germany's armed forces were surreptitiously built up and expanded, that construction of their air and submarine fleet was conducted on so gigantic a scale, and that concrete plans were drawn up for military operations and sabotage.

The instigators of the plans of aggrandizement, the creators and organizers of the war economy of Hitler Germany, were Schacht, Krupp, Thyssen, Boegler, Schmitz, Siemens, and other German finance and industrial kings who still find compassionate, although by no means disinterested, advocates in certain quarters.

The Conspiracy

The hatching and realization of this conspiracy of aggression against the peace-loving nations was furthered by the entire domestic policy of the Nazi party and the Hitler state: the destruction of democracy and the ruthless reign of terror; the systematic poisoning of the minds of millions of Germans; the education of the German youth in the spirit of hatred and obscurantism, racial fanaticism and impunity, and in the commission of crimes of every kind.

Germany's foreign policy was also unreservedly placed at the service of preparations for aggressive war. While masking their subversive activities by hypocritical professions of peace, Nazi diplomats shunned no means, however sordid, to further their aims. Perfidy, deceit, blackmail, intimidation, and violation of international codes and of their own obligations were the distinguishing features of their diplomacy.

The dimensions of the Nazi conspiracy against the world are attested by the documents made public at the trial. The plans of attack on Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland shed light on their

preparations, not only for the seizure of these countries, but also for a broadly conceived aggression against the peace-loving powers of the west—Great Britain and France, in whose behalf Chamberlain and Daladier pursued the fatal policy of "appeasing" the fascist beast of prey.

The "Barbarossa Plan" discloses the preparations for the treacherous attack upon the Soviet Union by which the Nazi assassins coldbloodedly designed, at the cost of the lives of millions of Soviet citizens, to place eastern Europe at the service of German aggression. This clique of Nazi criminals not only plotted against the peace and security of neighboring countries; they raised the axe over the whole civilized world.

In the light of the new documents divulged by the prosecution at the Nuremberg trial, the historic role of the Soviet Union stands out more clearly than ever as a mighty barrier in the path of fascist aggression. Nazi bandits based their plans on the assumption that they could disunite their prospective adversaries and prevent the formation of a united front of peace-loving powers.

In the period before the war, when the Nazis were only forging their criminal weapons, the voice of the Soviet Union warning of the mortal threat which the Nazi scourge offered to the world was not heeded; and its calls to peace loving countries to unite against the fascist aggression were rejected by the governments then in power in the western democracies.

It was only in the course of the war itself, which exacted such a heavy toll of sacrifice from these nations, that the foundations were laid of that comradeship-in-arms of the peace loving powers which assured the destruction of the seats of aggression in Europe and the Far East.

Lessons of History

The lessons of history indubitably confirm the paramount importance of co-operation among peace-loving powers and of an enduring alliance of all the forces opposed to aggression. These lessons must not be forgotten at this moment when reactionary politicians and groups are advocating the policy of force and "atomic diplomacy" in opposition to the policy of firm cooperation among the democratic great powers to assure lasting peace and international security. It should be clear that any repetition of mistakes of the past, by giving survivors of Hitlerism an opportunity to resurrect German imperialism, would be fraught with new and incalculable calamities.

There can be no doubt that the Nuremberg trial will furnish much additional proof of the criminal activities of the instigators, organizers, and executionists of the Nazi conspiracy against the peace and security and the very existence of nations. Stern punishment must be meted out, not only against the criminals already in the dock, but to all their abettors in rapine and crime. The Nuremberg trial is one more reminder to the democratic forces of the world of the necessity for the utmost vigilance against all machinations of the reactionaries who are out to frustrate the cause of enduring peace.

Farm People Aim at Large Crop

By A. Savcmenko-Belsky

Snow retention was the keynote of farm work almost everywhere in the Soviet Union during December. The weather—slight frosts and snowfalls—favored this important aspect of the farmers' winter work.

In the Saratov Region, in the Volga area, for instance, snow retention measures have been taken over an area of several hundred thousand acres.

This method substantially boosts crops in arid sections of the country. Observations conducted in a course of years by research institutions and the experience of collective farms themselves show that snow retention increases the yield of spring wheat, sunflower, and alfalfa.

Moreover, snow retention protects winter crops, inasmuch as a 10 to 20 cubic meters blanket of snow is sufficient to safeguard tender shoots from frosts. Because of this, this practice has been made the rule also in those sections of the Kuban and Don areas and in the Ukraine where spring and summer rains are plentiful and there is no need to resort to it as a means of accumulating moisture in the soil.

Another seasonal job is cleaning and sorting seed at collective farm granaries and grain elevators. This year it is a bigger job than usual in a number of areas, particularly in the central belt of the USSR, because the autumn was very rainy and in many cases the grain was brought in insufficiently dried. To preserve the seed grain in good condition, it must now be aired by running it through blowers and sorters.

A highly important aspect of the work is the elimination of weed seeds, of which a percentage higher than normal is now to be found in the grain in areas that were either occupied by the Germans or in fields which were located in the immediate vicinity of the war zone and were neglected owing to wartime. An additional difficulty is that very few new cleaning machines were acquired by the farms during the war and the old ones are much the worse for wear. Difficulties notwithstanding, however, the collective farmers are getting along well with this work. The Ukraine, for instance, has already cleaned 80,000 more tons of grain and legume seeds than during the same period last year.

Following last winter's example, when over 3,300,000 collective farm men and women studied advances in farming methods at courses arranged in the countryside, millions of people have again armed themselves with books and set out to master the experience of leading agriculturists.

Most of these spare time students are rank and file farmers who meet two or three times a week to hear lectures delivered by some visiting professor, or a local agronomist, or brigade leader who has raised particularly high yields.

The instruction of the leading personnel of the collective farms is arranged separately. As a rule, farm chairmen attend special courses at secondary or higher agricultural schools in district towns or larger cities. Both elementary and advanced training in power farming are conducted at the machine and tractor station. All this intensive activity in the countryside is directed at a single goal: to raise a bumper crop next season and to speed up the eradication of the traces of war.

American Youth Delegates See USSR

The delegation of American youth which is visiting the Soviet Union has arrived in Stalingrad after a ten-day tour of Georgia. They have already visited Leningrad and some other cities of the USSR.

The delegation's itinerary in their tour of the Soviet Union is designed to give them a good idea of the country as a whole. It began with visits to points of interest in the snowy regions of the North, where they visited farms and factories, museums and youth centers, in the cities and countryside. Their visit to southern Georgia was planned to show them the life of the people in one of the non-Russian republics where the people in tsarist times were oppressed.

Georgian Capital

In Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, the delegates visited the National Museum, where they inspected age-old relics of Georgian culture; the Young Pioneers' Palace, where they acquainted themselves with the system of children's education; the Beria Stadium; the Georgian branch of the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute; and Sion Cathedral, where they were received by Catholicos Callistratus, Patriarch of Georgia.

They also visited the museum in Gori, where Stalin was born and spent his childhood, and declared themselves deeply impressed by this visit.

On their return from Gori to Tbilisi, the delegation was invited to a meeting organized by the youth of Tbilisi at the Conservatory there.

At the meeting, the young Americans shared their impressions of their tour of Georgia.

"At home in America we heard a great deal about the national republics of the Soviet Union", delegate Doris Senk said, "but what we saw in Georgia surpassed all our expectations. We talked to collective farmers, we saw how people in Georgia live and work, and everything that we heard and saw evoked profound and sincere admiration."

Radiophoto

IN MOSCOW—Ann Postma, Ernesto Madera (of Mexico), Alice Horton and Molly Lieber, photographed during their visit to the Capital.

"We saw," delegate Joseph Engel said, "that the USSR is a true union of free and equal republics. We visited one of these republics, Georgia, and we believe it is representative of all the other republics of the Soviet Union."

Collective Farm

Delegate Olivia Stake spoke of her impressions of the Georgian collective farms.

"Our tour of the south of the USSR," Molly Lieber said, "helped us to get the feeling of the vast expanses of your country, and to understand still better the great victories of the Soviet people.

"Once Georgia was a borderland of the Russian empire. Now it is an advanced, cultured country. Culture has reached its remotest parts. We saw libraries, theaters, and clubs in villages. We talked to boys and girls from collective farms, interested not only in their own welfare, but well able to analyze important problems of world politics.

"We were particularly happy to see the Soviet people's confidence in their future, their ability to see prospects of the further development of their country."

"We particularly admire the part played by youth in the life of the Soviet Union", Harry Day said. "We saw here boys and girls who hold important government offices. We saw a girl collective farmer, I. Gurgenidze, who has been nominated to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

"In your country, youth fully realizes that the future is theirs."

The Lenin Library at Moscow

The Lenin State Library of the USSR is one of the finest jewels in the treasury of Soviet culture. Although it was founded only 80 years ago, yet by virtue of the wealth of its book repository and the scope of its work it ranks on a par with the foremost libraries of the world: the Library of Congress in Washington, founded in 1800, the Library of the British Museum in London, founded in 1753, and the *Bibliotheque Nationale* in Paris, founded far back in the fourteenth century.

The Lenin Library possesses a colossal fund of books and manuscripts totalling some 9,600,000.

The Library grew out of the book collection belonging to the Rumyantsev Public Museum. Rumyantsev, a well-known patron of art and literature, in his day gathered together a collection of books and manuscripts of inestimable value.

Cultural Force

The Rumyantsev Library was of no mean importance in furthering the development of Russian science and literature. Many generations of scholars frequented its reading rooms, among them the great scientist Mendeleyev and the great writers Tolstoy and Dostoyevsky.

Lenin first visited the Library in 1893. His signature has been preserved in the visitor's book. Early in 1897, Lenin called at the Library once again when he made a brief stop in Moscow on his way to exile in Siberia. Later, when he was Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, Lenin frequently had recourse to the Library.

The October Revolution infused new life into the old Rumyantsev Library. Immediately upon its accession to power in 1917 the Soviet Government adopted measures for gathering together and preserving the valuable books and manuscripts in the country, concentrating them mainly in the Rumyantsev Library.

In 1919 a bibliographical information bureau was instituted at the Library to meet the requirements both of government and scientific institutions and of the growing reading public, and work was begun on drawing up a systematic catalogue. Some idea of the labor involved in this latter task may be gained from the fact that, at the present time, there are some 17 million index cards in the Library's catalogues.

In 1921 a special reading room was opened in the Library for the use of research workers. This same year saw the creation of a book museum (now the Department of Rare Books), which subsequently grew to include some 100 thousand volumes in many different languages.

Rare Items

This department now includes an invaluable collection of incunabula (books printed before 1500): Aldines (publications of the Venetian printer Aldus Manutius or his family in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries); paleotypes (books printed in the first half of the sixteenth century); Elzevirs (editions by the Elzevir family of Dutch printers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries); specimens of the earliest Slavonic printing; workings of the first Russian printer, Ivan Fedorov; rare editions of Russian secular works dating back to Peter I, and Russian books that were banned under the tsarist regime.

Other treasures of the Rare Books Department include the *Arkhangelskoye Evangeliye* (Archangel New Testament), dating from the year 1092; the first editions of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* published in 1488; autographed first editions of the works of Giordano Bruno; a collection of leaflets and pamphlets of the time of the Seven Years' War, and a priceless collection of albums, among which is an album of water colors by the English artist, T. W. Atkinson, depicting Russian national costumes.

By decree of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union, in 1925, the Library, which had developed into an institution of nationwide importance, was named after Lenin.

The construction of a new building of suitable dimensions to house the Lenin Library was begun in May 1930. The first of the five wings of the new edifice was opened in 1939, and the second—constituting the main depository—soon after the beginning of the war. The outbreak of hostilities interrupted the construction of the remaining wings.

LENIN LIBRARY—This shows the new building of the Library, one of the world's largest in point of collections.

Before the war the activities of the Library had assumed large dimensions. In 1940 it was visited by 800,000 readers who took out some 4,000,000 books. These figures were exceeded in 1944, in spite of the difficulties occasioned by the war.

Foreign Exchanges

The Lenin Library has thus grown to be one of the greatest cultural centers of the Soviet Union and has at the same time formed the strongest ties with the world of science abroad. It practises book exchanges with foreign scientific institutions and libraries, studies their methods of work, and supplies the reading public abroad with up-to-date information concerning its own work, its store of books, and the life of the Soviet Union in general.

The Lenin Library maintains particularly close connections with England and the United States. At the present time it receives the monumental general catalogue of printed books of the British Museum and the printed index cards of the Library of Congress in Washington.

On the day of Roosevelt's death, the President's portrait decorated with the national flags was hung up in the library. An exhibition of Roosevelt's writings, as well as literature about the President, was held in the library's reading hall.

The scope of the library's work finds an especially striking expression in its plan of work for the coming Five-Year Plan (1946-50). During this period four new buildings will be opened to the public, making it possible to increase the number of visitors to 2,500,000 readers annually. The work of the reference bibliographical department is also to increase in scope.

As soon as the war began the Library's priceless collections were transferred to safety. In the autumn of 1941, about 200 incendiary bombs fell on the premises of the Library, but they were promptly dealt with by the Library staff. Meanwhile, the Library went on with its work in spite of the war. Not for a single day were the reading rooms closed, not even when the enemy was hammering at the gates of Moscow. The books were re-evacuated in 1944.

Despite the difficulties, a new reading room for children and a hall for research workers was opened during the war.

After the outbreak of the war, the Library published more than 40 concise bibliographical guides on topical themes. It is compiling a comprehensive bibliography of the war. Moreover, it continued to exchange books with England, the United States, Canada, Australia, Iran, and other countries, and received shipments of valuable publications from the British Book Council.

The Library conducts extensive work in serving the needs of both individuals and scientific and military organizations engaged in defense work.

Where Lenin Studied

By K. Sitnikov
Rector of Kazan State University

The University at Kazan, called after Vladimir Ulyanov (Lenin), was founded in 1804, nearly one and one-half centuries ago. Within its walls studied Vladimir Ulyanov-Lenin.

The University has acquired world fame through its scientific researches. The pride of the university and country are Nikolai Lobachevsky, a mathematician of genius, Alexander Butlerov and Nicolai Zinin, eminent chemists, Ivan Boduen, linguist, and many others who laid the foundation for schools in mathematics, chemistry, geobotany, astronomy, linguistics, history, etc.

The University accumulated a wealth of experience in conducting scientific work and in preparing trained personnel. In its zoological, mineralogical, and ethnographical museums are large collections of rare specimens. The University's scientific library contains more than two million books, more than 10,000 manuscripts in European and Eastern languages, and several thousand rare books and incunabula.

Among the university's alumni are men who have made outstanding contributions to Russian and world literature, for example: Sergei Aksakov, Leo Tolstoy, Fedor Melnikov-Pechersky, Nikolai Panaev, Ivan Lazhechnikov, Alexei Tolstoi, and others.

The scientific and cultural importance of Kazan University has been particularly striking in the post revolutionary period. Before the Revolution of 1917 there were two higher educational institutions in Kazan—the University and the Veterinary Institute. Now there are 12, all of which originated from the University and have more than 15,000 enrolled students, almost 10 times more than the number of students in Kazan's higher educational institutions before the Revolution.

At the present time the University has six faculties—history, philology, physics and mathematics, chemistry, biology, geology and geography; 46 chairs with laboratories and libraries, and three research institutes.

Thirty-two courses are offered in all branches of natural science, analytic mechanics, geology, the history of the USSR, the Russian language and literature, classic philology, the Tatar language and literature, etc.

Postgraduate courses are open to students who have distinguished themselves by their scholarship.

Student Body

Representatives of 16 nationalities are studying in the University—Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Jews, Tatars, Moldavians, Chuvash, Kazakhs, Kirghizians, and others. The students of the University receive a stipend. Larger stipends are granted to students of outstanding scholarship. Students are provided with textbooks and rooms in dormitories with all forms of service.

The students' cultural activities are conducted in the University club. Here students can develop their capacities in music, drama, art, and sports.

During the war, Kazan University graduated more than a thousand specialists. Hundreds of University graduates fought on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War against the German aggressors.

Theory becomes a great material force as soon as it is assimilated by the masses. Kazan University, in carrying out the behests of the great Lenin, served and will continue to serve such science.

Cultural Development of Soviet Peoples

By Professor V. Kirpotin

The high democratic principle of national equality and self-determination, a chief cornerstone of the Soviet Constitution, has brought about the flowering of rich national culture in once backward and oppressed nations.

This is partly due to the education now available to the people. But the basic factor is the material improvement of the people, the sense of national identity and self-respect engendered by the new-found freedom of these nations under the Soviet system.

Prerevolutionary Darkness

Before the October Revolution, before the establishment of Soviet rule, there was only one Uzbek, for instance, with a college education. Today, Uzbekistan has 30 institutions of higher education attended by more than 20,000 students. In old Uzbekistan there was not a single institution of higher learning for a single student.

The general rise in the cultural level resulted in the swift and luxuriant growth of the literature of the people. Never before has Uzbekistan had so many writers, and never have authors exercised such an influence on the development of their people.

The venerable Uzbek writer, Sadredain Aini, whose works are famous throughout the Middle East and have been translated into many languages of Europe and Asia, drew a picture of the dreary past of his native land in his novels *Dokhunda* and *The Slaves*.

The talented passionate poet, Gafur Gulyam, a writer of the Soviet generation, has sung the praises of the Turkestan-Siberian (Turksib) railway line built in the years of Soviet rule and now one of the main trunk lines of the flowering Soviet Uzbek Republic.

It is an ancient road, says the poet, laid in years beyond all memory or record; over this road travelled the conquerors of the past—Alexander the Great, bloodthirsty Genghis Khan, cruel Tamerlane. They passed like a whirlwind, their bared swords flashing, destroying all living things, thirsting for blood. Over this road travelled millions of slaves and orphans, their parched lips swollen with tears and hunger, asking for a piece of bread as the only reward for their endless torments.

The Liberators

Centuries passed, times changed, and over this road passed liberated people, straightening their bent backs, hero people, neither invaders nor destroyers of culture but liberators and creators. Over this ancient historical road the Soviet people laid iron rails and along them thunders a swift, deep-voiced locomotive, piercing the darkness with the fiery tongues of its bright headlights.

In the poet's imagination the image of the locomotive becomes the symbol of

TIME TO REST—Leisure is one of the great factors in the development of native art. These are collective farmers of the Turkmen SSR.

the progress of his people, who press forward tirelessly from one achievement to the next, crushing ignorance on their way.

Works like the poems of Gafur Gulyam roused a storm of enthusiasm and mobilized the creative energy of the people, facilitating the growth of their national consciousness, of their economic and cultural progress.

The dramatic fate of the Armenian people is reflected with exceptional artistic power in the vivid illustrations and ardent words of their poetry.

We all know that through long centuries beautiful sunny Armenia was rent by conquerors, that in the terrible massacres of 1915 the Turks annihilated and drove out more than half of these honest, industrious and talented people. It is also well known that reunion with Russia saved Armenia from final physical extinction and that the Soviet system brought about an unprecedented development of Armenian material and mental culture.

The horrified imagination of the poet Sialanto, who was brutally murdered by the Turks in 1915, could not forget the pictures of the pogroms, the murder and devastation, the danger of destruction that had threatened his beloved homeland. In his poem *My Home, a Handful of Ashes,* the poet weeps for the ruin of his own home and of his country as a whole.

It was a day of horror and blood and massacre, says the poet. Only the flowers continued to blossom in their pure innocent beauty. Asking no support and having lost his faith in the future, the poet doubts whether any countryman of his will be left alive to throw a handful of ashes on his grave.

Armenia Freed

History answered this sorrowful question of the martyr poet. Soviet power, the might of the USSR, saved Armenia from destruction and the Armenian people from annihilation. The people thus saved with the generous and sincere help of the Russian and other peoples of the USSR have made their country into a grand and beautiful land, the gem of the Transcaucasus.

FOLK BARD—Musa Baetov, a folk bard beloved by his people, was awarded an Order of the Soviet Union for his songs.

Akop Akopyan, the venerable Armenian poet, who died surrounded by the love and respect of his free countrymen, wrote with youthful fervor about the rebirth of Armenia.

"A witness of the pangs of birth, I heard the first faint stirrings of creative work. New villages and gardens have sprung up, cherished by a reborn people. Faintly I feel the fragrance of dense orchards and flower beds, and youth returns to my tired, gray soul. I hear loud factory whistles—Armenia, thou art a Titan bearing the torch in thine hands."

Poetry is the voice of the people. When people suffer and perish, writers sing mournful songs of tears, blood, and vengeance. When people live and work in safety, when their national existence is ensured, when their culture and their state is respected, then poets compose exultant hymns in praise of life, labor, creation, and joy, then they bless the system which gave them freedom to sing and a wide outlook. So it was with the Armenian poets and writers who travelled the entire road with their people and who became active participants in the regeneration of their country after the establishment of Soviet rule.

There is one peculiar feature in the history of oppressed peoples; certainly they lose not only their independence, their culture, their daily bread under the yoke of the oppressor—they lose even their names. This was the case with the Azerbaijanians. Under tsarist rule they were mostly called Tatars, although in reality they form a completely separate people. The Soviet Government ensured the freed Azerbaijanians of their national name.

Pride of Nation

Samed Vurgun, an original and interesting Azerbaijanian poet, bred in the classic traditions of oriental literature, points out as the cruellest insult of the past that his countrymen and his country were deprived of their proper name.

"But the hour of liberation came, and with it came your noble fame, your daughters and sons became great people." Pride of national assertion draws from the poet's lips words full of exultation, full of devotion to the homeland, full of devotion to Stalin—the liberator.

In the years of the Hitlerite invasion, Soviet poets and writers acutely felt the danger which threatened the very existence of their peoples. Poets joined the ranks, a clarion note was heard in their songs. They called for defense of their ideals and their nationality. They roused and expressed the wrath of the Motherland. They foretold victory.

Today, when peace is here once more, the voices of the poets ring triumphantly and joyously with new strength in a national chorus of all the victorious Soviet peoples. They laud the integrity and unshaken firmness of the national life; they call to labor, to studies, to creation, to peace on earth. They foretell the future, the prosperity of a happy family of peoples united in the USSR.

To the peoples who under the tsars had no written language; to those nations which under the heel of autocracy were forbidden even to speak their ancient tongues; to those who were denied education and the leisure and facilities to study—to them the Soviet system means new life and with new life, new voices.

Winter Sports in the USSR

By Mikhail Alexandrov

The winter sports season gets under way at different times in different parts of the Soviet Union. While skiers, and ice skaters hockey players, are holding their practice sessions and first meets, and reindeer races are being run off in the north, soccer games, tennis matches, and track and field meets are still in progress in the subtropic climate in the Soviet south.

An outstanding feature of sports in the Soviet Union is the great number of persons who participate. Last winter, for instance, more than 1,500,000 people took part in the mass ski runs held specially for the collective farm youth simultaneously throughout the USSR.

Radiophoto

SKI RACES—These young skiers are competing for a prize offered by Krasny Sport (Red Sport), a Soviet newspaper.

One of the biggest events of this winter is the mass ski runs sponsored jointly by the trade unions and youth organizations. Millions of youths and girls are competing in these runs held in January in the Urals and in Siberia, Moscow and Leningrad, beyond the Arctic Circle, and at the foothills of the Caucasian mountains.

In March, the city skiing teams will get together for a big meet in Sverdlovsk in the Urals, while in April, on the threshold of spring, the best mountain skiers will assemble in the Caucasus to vie for the title of Soviet champion in down hill speed and slalom racing.

Ice skating is an extremely popular sport in the USSR. There are ice rinks in every town and village. Russian ice skaters long have been known in the sport world. They have competed against the best European skaters. Many old timers still recall the brilliant victories of the pioneers of Russian ice skating—Strunnikov, Melnikov, and the Ippolitov brothers, Vasili and Platon.

Soviet ice skaters have made steady progress in technique and are fast approaching world records. The record of K. Kudryavtsev of Moscow in the 500-meter event, for instance, is just .2 of a second slower than the world record held by Engnestangen of Norway which is 41.8 seconds.

The traditional four-city skating meet (Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, and Gorky) is scheduled for January; and the USSR championships, for February.

Ice hockey is as popular in the winter in the Soviet Union as soccer in the summer. The Moscow Dynamo soccer team, which recently returned to the Soviet capital after their triumphant tour of England, will shortly appear on the ice to compete in the USSR hockey league and cup matches. The first games in the Canadian hockey matches for the USSR cup will be run off in Archangel in the north.

In addition to skiing, skating, hockey, and ice sled competitions, the first post-war winter sports calendar includes meets in wrestling, boxing, and weight throwing.

The boxing meet for the title of absolute champion of the USSR recently ended with Nikolai Korolyov winning the title for 1945.

Soviet swimmers, tennis and volleyball players, and gymnasts will compete in indoor meets this winter.

The Soviet chess players who a short time ago scored a victory over the United States in a radio match are ready to meet British chess masters and participate in the forthcoming international tournaments.

The mass nature of sports in the USSR and the results achieved by the country's athletes are a result of untiring care paid by the State to the development physically fit and morally strong

Information Bulletin

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Information Bulletin

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Lenin Memorial Meeting Report Cites Gains and Future Prospects

A Moscow memorial meeting was held on January 21st in the Kremlin Palace to mark the 22nd anniversary of Lenin's death. The Chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Georgi Alexandrov, said in his report at this meeting:

"Every year, on this day, and at this hour, the Bolshevik Party, the Soviet Nation, and progressive people in all countries honor the memory of the greatest man in history—Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

"Lenin and the Bolsheviks [illegible]hemselves the task of [illegible]ng a society, found- [illegible]ession and exploi- [illegible]he majority of the [illegible]; of radically alter- [illegible]course of historical [illegible]ent in Russia; of [illegible]her out of the back- [illegible]to the road of prog- [illegible]d civilization, to the [illegible] socialism.

"This greatest task of all those humanity has faced was not only boldly proclaimed and scientifically grounded; it has been well accomplished.

"Thus, Leninism has triumphed as a supreme achievement of social science; and Soviet society, based on the principles of Leninism, has withstood all trials and has asserted itself as the most progressive and stable system of modern social life.

One hundred years ago, Marx created a new world outlook. But Marx did not live to see the materialization of the principles of scientific socialism. As the creative interpreter of Marx's teaching, Lenin was the first to develop Marxism further; to perfect a number of its principles; and to supplement Marxist theory with new conclusions which followed from new conditions and new tasks.

Radiophoto

V. I. Lenin

"On the basis of Marxism itself, Lenin advanced the idea that Marxists cannot treat the theory of Marx as something final and immutable. Elaborating further the theory of scientific communism, Lenin and Stalin proceeded from the fact that theory must absorb fresh historical experience, must continuously enrich itself by this experience, and must transform the development of society.

"The development of Russia, and then the development of the Soviet Union, proceeded along the course indicated by Leninism. Leninism is the teaching which has brought, and continues to bring, triumph after triumph to the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet people. Only vigorous, p o w e r f u l, creative teaching is capable of yielding such great results. One could not say that the previous history of society knows no attempts to effect socialist transformation.

"Such attempts were made, but nothing came of them, either because of their Utopian character, or else because many socialists who have been socialists in words only, did not and still do not have the real and resolute intention of rebuilding bourgeois society into socialist society.

"This has been apparent in the past few decades in countries where socialists have repeatedly held power. The Bolshevik Party was the first party to solve in practice the problem of socialist reconstruction of society. Therefore, the activities of the Bolshevik Party, of its founders and leaders, signify a new epoch in the history of humanity.

"Twenty-two years have elapsed since

Lenin's death, and each one of these years has meant a new forward stride in the building of our socialist society. Guided by Lenin's teaching on the feasability and the methods of building socialism in one country, the Party, under the guidance of Comrade Stalin, launched intense activity, and organized and inspired the entire nation for the construction of a new society.

"No possibility has been missed, everything has been used in the interest of socialism. Lenin's dream has come true—our country has become, not only a Soviet, but also a Socialist, Republic in actual fact, in real life.

"At present, our socialist society is developing on its own foundation. The Soviet people has created its own socialist industry, its socialist agriculture. Soviet society daily builds on a steadily growing scale the socialist relations of the people, and produces the implements of production, industrial experience, and new labor habits. The national wealth of our country has grown to many times its volume in 1917, and we may consider that, practically, it has been wholly created in the Soviet epoch.

Socialist Progress

"In 1940, the national income of our socialist society exceeded sixfold the national income of Russia in 1913, the last peacetime year of the tsarist regime. It has grown from 21 billion to 128.3 billion rubles. To gauge properly the development of our Soviet society, it is also important to bear in mind that of the 193 million people inhabiting our country, about 100 million were born after October 1917. Since the Party of Lenin and Stalin organized the Socialist Revolution, Russia has turned from the backward country which had repeatedly suffered military defeats, into an advanced, rising, and victorious country.

"The Party and the people know well that this radical change in the position of our country, and her victories in armed clashes with her enemies, were achieved only by the application in life of Lenin's and Stalin's theory that socialism could be built in one country, and their guidance in ways and methods of building this socialism.

"It was in this connection that Comrade Stalin posed and worked out the problem of enormous importance of the socialist state under socialism and communism, of the indisputable necessity of strengthening the socialist state, when socialism has won in one country only.

"Comrade Stalin has theoretically developed and advanced the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the state when socialism exists in one country, and has again proved that one cannot disregard the international situation, that the socialist country must have its sufficiently strong state—in order to be able to defend the gains of socialism from attack from without.

Army Essential

"Lenin's theory of building socialism in one country included the demand that the socialist state should have a strong, well-trained, modern army, a well-developed military science for the defense of the socialist state from its external enemies. Before the appearance of the works of

Radiophoto

JOSEPH STALIN—The artist shows Stalin as he appeared at the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets, after Lenin's death.

Lenin and Stalin, military science had not been elaborated in regard to the defense of socialist society from its external enemies. This elaboration was begun by Lenin and Stalin as far back as the period of the Civil War of 1918-1920 and that of foreign intervention.

"Even in those years, Lenin and Stalin laid the foundations of Soviet military science, armed the Party and the Soviet people ideologically and morally, and created and brought up our glorious Red Army and Navy.

"Since then, the Party and Comrade Stalin have tirelessly continued to work out Soviet military science. They have elaborated on the questions of organization of the armed forces of the Soviet society and of the political and economic conditions which ensure the victory of the socialist state over its enemies. They have elaborated the strategy and tactics of modern warfare: methods of steadily achieving superiority over the enemy in the progress of war, methods of military and diplomatic consolidation of victory achieved, and the consolidation of military successes.

Basis of Victory

"Problems of military science and of military ideology were worked out in the light of the teachings of Leninism on the life and development of society as a whole. The wisdom and farsightedness which distinguish this work of the Party were revealed especially vividly when German fascism made an attempt by force of arms to destroy the Soviet socialist system and to implant a reactionary regime of slave-owning imperialism in our country. The socialist society not only stood with credit the test of war, but displayed a remarkable ability at the critical state of war, at the moment of mortal danger, to tap the additional sources of the people's creative effort, the sources of the growth of its might.

"The political and armed might of socialism surpassed and smashed the political and military might of German imperialism—the center of European reaction. Soviet military science and military ideology demonstrated their immense superiority in modern warfare. At present, it is obvious to everyone that this occurred because at the head of our society the Soviet people has a tried leader and a great strategist—Generalissimo Stalin.

Radiophoto

THE TEACHER—Lenin spent time talking with and guiding the workers and peasantry, his followers, even when cares of state kept him busy.

"Heading the armed forces of the Soviet State, Comrade Stalin brought the country to the greatest victory in the history of our people. The outcome of the Patriotic War is of enormous historical significance to the development and consolidation of our socialism. At present, one can say that although the Socialist State has no full guarantee against armed attack from without, the Patriotic War has shown that the second attempt of international reaction to smash the Republic of Soviets from outside with military force, to force our people to digress from the socialist path of development, also ended in an unparalleled defeat of reactionary forces.

"Consequently, the prospects of development of our society from socialism to communism have now become still greater—not only from the viewpoint of internal but also of external conditions. All this shows that the Soviet country is a growing, rising power, and is capable of standing its own ground and of offering a rebuff to any enemy.

Consolidating Gains

"Lenin and Stalin teach our Party not to be carried away by victory; not to reduce but on the contrary to increase its enthusiasm in work; to be far-sighted and vigilant in protecting the interests of our Motherland; and firmly to consolidate the results of victory. Yet to consolidate victory means in the first place to further strengthen our State, our economy, and to raise still higher our cultural level. In the period of peaceful construction which has now begun in our country, our Motherland will restore the economy in districts which were invaded and ravaged by the enemy, and will achieve new heights in the economy and culture of the Soviet peoples, a rise of prosperity, and of the material and cultural living

Radiophoto

WITH THE YOUTH—Lenin felt that the youth was the hope of the nation. He is shown with delegates to a youth congress.

standards of all the people of the Soviet Union.

"Leninism opens to our people, with the end of the war, a clear path toward the further flourishing of Soviet society, of a further advance toward communism. It is now obvious to all our people that this whole path, traversed by our Party without Lenin and under the guidance of Stalin has been the only correct path towards communism, fully justified by the course of events.

"Lenin taught that the strongest aspect of the Soviet system, when compared with previous forms of society, is the participation of the entire people in the building of the new society; that socialism wins when the majority of the population creates history with its own hands. Our Soviet democracy expresses precisely this historical fact. The Soviet people has become the conscious builder of a new social system. In Soviet society, where there exist no antagonistic classes and no oppression of nations, and where the State is the guardian of the interests of all the working people, the people truly create the policy and put it into effect in their constructive activities.

"This feature of Soviet democracy explains why accelerating onward movement forms the law of life of Soviet society. The working people think it their duty constantly to raise the productivity of labor since any increase of the wealth of society, in conditions of socialism, also means the growth of the material and cultural standards of all its members.

Soviet Democracy

"Lenin's idea of the conscious creation of public life by the people itself is applied in the practical life of our country. This very fact forms the foundation of the irresistible progressive development of Soviet society; the inner strength of the Soviet State; and the most important condition and manifestation of Soviet democracy.

"Of late, not a single problem of modern political life has caused so much divergent comment in world public opinion as the problem of democracy. However, this comment very seldom took account of the simple but decisive circumstance for understanding the meaning and character of democracy, namely: that the test of every democracy is in the actual results of its influence upon society, upon the solution of the principal social problems arising in it. Opponents and enemies of Soviet democracy prefer to pass this most important aspect off in silence, for all their discourses on democracy turn into thin air when their prattle on this subject yields place to an analysis of the facts of actual life.

"The main virtue of Soviet democracy is that men of labor, the masses of people, themselves own all the means of production, the entire wealth they create. It is clear that if working people consider such an order truly democratic and just, the people who live at the expense of others' labor do not like to recognize this same order as democratic.

"However, this very fact serves to expose the enemies of genuine democracy, who place their selfish interests above the interests of the people and of society. Let us turn to another question. It is well known that neither in tsarist Russia nor in modern states abroad, has the national problem been solved in a progressive manner. Yet, the Soviet government has eliminated the national colonial oppression which weighted down the peoples of the borderlands of Russia. It has helped and still helps them to raise their economy and culture to the level of the foremost central regions of the country, it has made these peoples equal. Oppressed in the past, the borderlands have now become independent Soviet Republics with their own well-developed economy and culture.

National Solution

"The Soviet government, for the first time in history, succeeded in creating sincere friendship and fraternal solidarity among all the peoples inhabiting the Soviet Union. The liberation by the Soviet government of tens of millions of persons from national colonial oppression is the supreme achievement of our democracy. In the course of the Patriotic War, relations among the numerous peoples of our country were like those among the members of one harmonious family. The peoples of the Soviet Union set the world an unsurpassed example of fraternal loyalty and mutual devotion.

"All the peoples of the Soviet Union rallied around the Russian people as their older brother, and by common concerted efforts defeated the enemy. History knows many examples of the noble loyalty of great men of science and culture to their ideas. Neither threats nor grave suffering could make them disavow their progressive convictions. But these were individuals.

"Neither the history of the past, nor of modern society, has known an example when the entire nation, and a great nation at that, when the entire society, and a multi-millioned society at that, fought under the banner of a single progressive world outlook and was politically united.

"At present, history has one such example. This example is set by the Soviet society. In this lies the strength of the Soviet system, the vital strength and invincibility of socialism. All this explains why the Soviet people, who have created for themselves a democratic order of life, stand heart and soul for their democracy and for their Government, why they defend and will continue to defend it, and why they consider this democracy the best and fullest expression of their vital interests."

Radiophoto

LENIN AND STALIN—The artist here has shown Lenin and his friend and successor, Stalin, together.

★

Tchaikovsky Studied

Many research works and other publications are being prepared by the Tchaikovsky Museum at Klin. A conference is to be held on tasks of research and propaganda of the composer's work, on the collection of music in manuscript in the Museum and on unknown autographs of Tchaikovsky's.

A three-volume biography written by the composer's brother, Modeste Tchaikovsky, is to be reprinted. A fourth volume which will include various material, criticism and commentaries to compositions is in the course of preparation.

In connection with the 30th anniversary, January 15, of the death of Modeste Tchaikovsky, who was the founder of the Museum and a prominent figure in the Russian theater world, a volume of unpublished letters was compiled. The letters are from noted actors and actresses.

In view of the keen interest shown in Tchaikovsky's work, the town committee of Klin, where the composer lived, is organizing literary and musical meetings. At the first of these meetings, reminiscenses of concerts, organized by the Music Repository of the USSR Composers' Union and the Moscow Philharmonic, are devoted exclusively to new Soviet music and compositions that are rarely performed.

The works of Shostakovich, Kabalevsky, Prokofiev, Polovinkin and others were performed at chamber concerts. The most recent of these concerts included Stepanov's new sonata for alto and pianoforte, the Ukrainian composer Gosenpud's quartet and some new pieces by Balasanyan.

Soviet Cinematography Today

By Gleb Grakov

Soviet cinematography has begun its first postwar year of work. With the war over, its activities will assume a much wider range in the studies of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and Riga, the filming locations on the shores of the Black Sea, and particularly in Odessa. The studios opened during the war in the Urals and in the city of Sverdlovsk will continue to function. Films are being made in the cities of Central Asia: Alma-Ata, Stalinabad and Tashkent.

Film on Stalingrad

During the Leningrad siege the pavilions of the Leningrad Studio suffered serious damage from artillery shelling. More than 40 shells struck the building. But the studio is now fully restored, and the Soviet producer F. Ermler, author of the two-installment picture *Great Citizen*, has just finished his new film *Army General* in this studio.

Ermler was perhaps the first one in the history of the cinema to successfully reproduce on the screen large-scale strategic themes in all their intricacies. The film is based on the history of a battle for a city on an unnamed river. Although the name of the city is not mentioned, the film audience understands it is Stalingrad.

The authors strove to paint the picture in bold strokes and therefore refrained from giving the exact locations of the battles and the real names of the heroes.

The principal character in the film is the commander of the front. He is sent by Stalin at the height of the battle for the city, with a special strategic plan. In accordance with this plan, he lures to the city he is defending a colossal number of enemy troops, all the strategic reserves of the Germans, and only then does he line up in battle new fresh units sent by Stalin to surround and capture the enemy.

The art of the director is so forceful that the spectator is held spellbound as the story unfolds. The script was written by Boris Chirkov, who is the author of the scenarios *Chkalov*, *Zoya* and others.

Grigori Kozintzev and Leonid Trauberg, authors of a popular screen trilogy, finished filming *Plain People* at the Leningrad Studio. This is the story of a Leningrad aircraft factory transplanted by a decision of the government to the eastern part of the country. The leading character of the film is the director of the plant, a determined man with an iron will. Under the most trying conditions and in record time he gets his plant running in its new location. The airplanes of this former Leningrad plant are fighting the battle for Leningrad. Though far from home the workers and all the people of this plant remain true Leningradites.

Their sense of identity with the besieged city which remains their home, though it is far away, runs poignantly through the film. Their hopes and fears, their efforts to produce every possible plane, their feeling that by doing so they are actually defending their homes as well as their whole country, are movingly shown.

The Leningrad Studio is working on a number of other films which promise to be highly interesting. The brothers Vassiliev, producers of the famous picture *Chapayev*, are working on the screen version of Tchaikovsky's *Queen of Spades*. A film depicting the early years of the great Russian artist Ilya Repin has also been started.

The Kiev Studio has just finished shooting the film *Zigmund Kolosovsky*, which is devoted to the struggle of the Polish patriots against the German oppressors. As the subject develops the leading character constantly changes his disguise, thus eluding the enemy and together with his comrade partisans strikes the fascists a devastating blow.

Producer Grigori Roshal has just finished work on the film *Song of Abai* at the Alma-Ata Studio. This is a screen story of the great poet and enlightener of the Kazakh people, Abai (Ibragim) Kunanbayev, the man who brought to the backward Kazakh steppes the high ideals of the nineteenth century Russian European culture.

Sergei Eisenstein is continuing to work on his trilogy *Ivan the Terrible* in the studios of Mosfilm.

Story of Stalin

Very striking is the film *Vow* produced by Mikhail Chaureli. This is a monumental story of the great vow taken by Stalin at the grave of Lenin to continue the struggle for the happiness of the working people, and of its fulfillment. In scope this film covers the historical period from 1918 to 1945.

In so doing, it depicts the history of the Soviet State; the early struggles; the colossal work of building up the economy of the nation; the success; and finally, the Great Patriotic War against Hitler Germany for the salvation of the country and of the world.

Recently the Art Council of Cinematography Committee, which includes outstanding representatives of most diverse branches of art, approved additional new scripts for production 1946.

Among them are scripts on the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against the German-fascist invaders; the struggle of the Slav peoples for liberation; and the heroes of the present restoration work. These last scripts reveal the unanimous striving of the whole Soviet nation to make their country still mightier and richer than it was before the war.

In 1946 a number of films will be released on historical themes, also biographical, comic, musical and sports.

Special importance will be attached to adapting classic works of Russian literature and the literature of other Soviet Republics to the screen.

This year, special attention will be concentrated on developing colored and stereoscopic cinematography. A special studio, "Stereocinema," will release the stereoscopic film and will also take up the manufacture of everything necessary for the stereocinema and for further research in this field. The Stereocinema Studio is passing from its experimental stage to the extensive production of films for special cinema houses which will be opened throughout the country.

The Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute

By I. Smirnov

Opposite the building of the Moscow Soviet, on one of the central squares of the Soviet Capital, stands a gray five-storied building with large plate glass windows. This is the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute, the only scientific research institution in the world engaged in the publication of the literary legacy of these three outstanding scholars of the 19th and 20th centuries.

Here the invaluable autograph manuscripts of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, founder of the Soviet State, are treasured in special safes. The collection includes all of the existing original copies of Lenin's numerous manuscripts: autographs of his works and letters, acts of legislation and other state documents compiled or signed by him, and numerous documents and books reviewed by Lenin.

More than 60 historians, philosophers, and economists of the Institute devoted themselves to the task of collecting, sorting, and filing Lenin's works and documents and preparing them for the press. Experts on literature, linguists, statisticians, and specialists in natural, pedagogical, and military sciences act as consultants in this work.

The Lenin Institute was organized as a central scientific institution of general State importance in September, 1923. (It has borne its present name since 1931.) In the course of these years more than 20,000 documents, letters, and manuscripts of Lenin's works have been amassed in the Institute's archives.

Works Published

The Institute prepares all of Lenin's works for the press. Prior to the publication of any of his works, a thorough study is made of all editions published in Lenin's lifetime, as well as a comparison with all variants of the author's manuscripts. The purpose of this very painstaking work is to ensure that Lenin's texts appear in the form in which the author would have wished to see them. The difficulty of this problem becomes clear if we recall that a considerable number of Lenin's works were published illegally before the Revolution, and owing to technical difficulties, printers' errors may well have crept into the text.

Legal editions were seriously hampered by the censor, and in some cases, the author was not permitted to publish his work at the time it was written. In addition, the author himself made frequent corrections in later editions. All these factors have to be borne in mind in preparing the definitive editions of Lenin's texts for the press.

Each edition published by the Institute has a glossary. In order to compile correct notes for these glossaries, the editor preparing any of Lenin's works or documents for the press must have a thorough knowledge of the subject dealt with in the given work by Lenin, must study the sources from which the author took his quotations, and must be familiar with the data cited.

In order to understand the full scope and nature of this work, we must remember Lenin's great encyclopedic knowledge and erudition. Following are two examples: In his book *Development of Capitalism in Russia*, written in 1896-98, Lenin quotes and mentions more than 400 literary works and sources. The actual number of books and articles which he studied while writing this work considerably exceeds the above figure.

For *Imperialism the Highest Stage of Capitalism* Lenin made excerpts from 148 books and 232 articles written in English, German, French, and Italian.

In the years which have passed since Lenin's death, his works have been published on a stupendous scale in the Soviet Union. Between 1924 and 1943, more than 130 million copies of Lenin's books have been published in 75 languages of the peoples of the USSR.

Lenin's collected works, published in 1920, ran into three editions, with a circulation of many millions of copies. In addition, editions of Lenin's selected works were frequently published in six volumes, three volumes, two volumes, and one volume. Certain works were printed regularly, from year to year.

At the present time, Lenin's literary legacy consists of 66 volumes and more than a thousand publications of certain documents which appeared in the periodical press. This number includes 30 volumes of Lenin's collected works, 35 volumes of Lenin miscellany, which includes formerly unpublished manuscripts, and one volume of his correspondence with relatives. Lenin's total literary output, published up until now, exceeds 1,350 signatures.

Property of People

The Lenin documents and publications belong officially to the Bolshevik Party (CPSU), but in reality they are the national property of the Soviet people. The copyrights are not exploited by anybody in publishing Lenin's works in the USSR.

In 1941, just before the outbreak of the war, preparations were begun for the fourth edition of Lenin's works, which is to be more complete than any hitherto published. It will consist of 40 volumes of Lenin's works and letters.

Each volume will be published with a subscribed circulation of 500,000 copies, while the total circulation of the edition will be 20,000,000 copies. Subscriptions for the fourth edition were completed in the USSR in the course of a few weeks. It has been estimated that the printing of this edition will require more than 1,300 car loads of materials, including 127,500 miles of paper or enough to encircle the earth five times at the equator. Binding of all volumes will require 1,425 miles of material.

War interrupted the publication of this edition of the third volume, but in general, the publication of Lenin's literary legacy did not stop during the war. Between July 1941 and July 1945 a total of 6,158,000 copies of Lenin's book were published.

At the present time, the "Pechatny Dvor" printshop in Leningrad is preparing to resume publication of the fourth edition.

In conclusion, it should be stated that the scientific work of the Institute and the publication of the works of V. I. Lenin forms one of the immediate cares of Generalissimo Stalin.

Red Army Wins Soccer Cup

By Mikhail Alexandrov

The football team of the Central House of the Red Army has won the USSR Cup in the championship matches, beating the famous Moscow Dynamo Team by a score of 2-1.

The prize, a crystal cup, was presented to Grigori Fedotov, center forward and captain of the "Team of Lieutenants", as the Army soccer eleven is called.

Thirty-two teams participated in the tournament leading to the final championship match. The contest for the championship was held at the Dynamo stadium at Moscow, before a crowd of 80,000 fans.

This cup tournament, an annual event in time of peace, was first held in 1936, when it was won by the Moscow Locomotive team. Moscow Dynamo next won it, and then Moscow Spartak, which held it for two years. Then a factory team representing the Zenith Sports Society of Leningrad, took it to the northern metropolis.

The "Team of Lieutenants" has each year reached the finals or semi-finals of the tournament, but until this year never achieved final victory.

In this tournament, they defeated before the final match the Wings of the Soviets team; the Army Air Force eleven; the Tbilisi Dynamo; and the Leningrad Zenith teams. Each team reached the finals through its record of only one defeat in the preliminary matches.

In the early matches, each had beaten the other, and the championship match was held to determine finally which could win the third and decisive game.

Both teams were wary in the opening minutes of the game, trying for weak spots in the opposing defense.

Nine minutes after the starting whistle, Sergei Solovyov opened the scoring with a goal which eluded Nikanorov, the Army goal-keeper. The score remained 1-0 in favor of Dynamo until the last minute of the first half when Lieutenant Vsevolod Bobrov, Army inside left, chalked up the equalizer.

There are no ties in cup games, and spectators shouted themselves hoarse in the second half as both teams sought to score again.

The last and winning goal came just before the end of the game when Alexander Vinogradov, the Army halfback, booted home a scorcher which slipped from the grasp of Alexei Khomich, Dynamo goalkeeper.

The game concluded the football season. Soviet football players of the northern regions, most of whom are also ice hockey players, have now donned skates for the winter sports season.

THE GAME—This is an exciting moment in the game which gave the Red Army team the championship over Dynamo.

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What We Mean by a People's State

By V. Vistinetsky

Many foreign observers are puzzled by Soviet newspapers because they devote so little space to "sensational" news, but give the greatest prominence to what is happening in the Soviet factories and on farms, to scientific developments and to cultural activities. For instance, during the harvest the papers publish daily bulletins on the progress of work in all parts of the country.

"It seems to me," an American correspondent once told me, "that such news can interest only a small group of specialists."

MIKHAIL IVANOVICH KALININ—Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the country's highest organ of state authority.

But the fact is that in the Soviet Union all these questions are of vital interest to millions of people. The whole country follows the development of industry and agriculture very closely, and also the efforts of the Soviet intelligentsia and the activities of public bodies. Practically all Soviet citizens, from the worker at an open-hearth furnace, the conductor of a famous orchestra, and the lone hunter of the northern forests, to the mother of a large family in a mountain settlement on the slopes of the Caucasus, are all concerned about each new success of the Soviet State, and are as proud of it as if it were their own, as indeed it is.

I well remember the enthusiasm with which a grey-bearded beekeeper in the Urals, looking up from his newspaper, announced to his family,

"They've started another blast furnace in the Donbas."

What is the reason for this popular interest in such matters?

It arises from the popular character of the Soviet State. Because the Soviet State is, in the full sense of the word, a peoples' state, every citizen knows that his own future and happiness is bound up with the strength and prosperity of the Soviet land as a whole.

In his last speech at the Moscow Soviet, V. M. Molotov said: "The strength of the Soviet Government is its closeness to the people. Unlike parliamentary democracy, Soviet democracy is of a truly popular nature."

This feature of the Soviet State reveals itself clearly in all phases of the country's life.

In the first place, all national wealth, all industry, banks, land and mineral deposits, serve the interests of the people.

Before the Revolution, 381 million acres of Russia's land belonged to the tsar and the landlords; today all the land belongs to the people. Before the Revolution a large part of the national revenue went into the pockets of a handful of industrial and financial magnates; now it all goes to the Soviet State and is expended for the needs of the people.

Speaking of the unity shown by the Soviet peoples during the war, Molotov said:

"No other multi-national state could have withstood the trials through which we passed during the war. Only our state, in which there is no place for the exploitation of man by man, in which there are no antagonistic classes, but instead workers, peasants and intellectuals, all equal citizens, administering both local affairs and the affairs of state—only such a state,

ELECTION COMMISSION—Checking voters' lists at a Moscow precinct. Serefima Georgieva (left) is vice-chairman of the Commission.

VETERAN—This man, who lost a hand fighting for his country, need not worry about his future. Here, he learns to draw.

and not the old Russia of nobles and merchants, could have withstood the German invasion in the hard years of 1941-42, smashed the reckless enemy with its own forces, thrown him out of its territory, and moreover rendered powerful assistance to other nations in their liberation from foreign enslavers.

"Today in our country there are no oppressed or unequal peoples like those which only recently, under the tsarist regime, were of colonial or semi-colonial status."

Molotov also cited the tremendous activity of the people's organizations and industry as evidence of "the flourishing of a real democracy of the people, such as we did not know in the old days, and which cannot exist in any other state, divided into classes of oppressors and oppressed, a thing which in our country was done away with long ago by Soviet power."

All Soviet citizens enjoy equal rights regardless of sex, nationality, creed, social status, education or past activity. All are equal before the law. The Soviet Union has no privileged classes. A citizen's value as a member of society is determined solely by his personal ability and energy, and by what he does to serve society and the people.

The popular character of the Soviet State is shown further by the attention it devotes to the needs of the masses. Concern for the average man, for his welfare and for his advancement, is the highest law in the Soviet Union. Here are some facts to prove it.

In 28 years of Soviet rule much more has been achieved in the spheres of health and education than in many decades before the Revolution. It was the Soviet State which gave expert medical service to all its citizens free of charge, to say nothing of the fact that working people have at their disposal health resorts, sanatoria and palaces which formerly served only the aristocracy and the rich.

Seventy-nine per cent of the Russian people were illiterate in 1913, the last peacetime year of the tsarist regime. The tsarist government spent an average of from one to two rubles per person on education. The Soviet government, however, was already spending 21 rubles per person in 1939. Fifteen years ago, compulsory education was introduced, and today 782 institutions of higher learning in the Soviet Union are attended by approximately 560,000 students.

Citizens' Rights

The Constitution of the USSR ensures to the Soviet citizen the right to work, education, security in sickness and old age, and the right to inherit and bequeath personal property.

When thousands of children were orphaned by the war, the Soviet State, helped by the public, at once took these children under its protection, provided them with food, shelter, clothing and education, and surrounded them with sincere affection and solicitude for their welfare.

The Soviet State does everything in its power to help demobilized servicemen and the disabled. In addition to a substantial gratuity, they are provided with suitable work and living space, and even such details as repairing their apartments and providing fuel are attended to. Free courses give disabled men and women the opportunity to learn a new profession. The best sanatoriums in the country are open to them free of charge.

The popular character of the Soviet State is expressed in the structure of the Soviet government. All organs of government, from top to bottom, are elected by secret ballot based on universal, direct and equal suffrage and are entirely subordinated to the people. Local as well as national affairs are all administered by people elected for that purpose.

Many Deputies

Counting all the Soviets, from the smallest village Soviet to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, there are more than 1,400,000 Deputies to these governing bodies. All these Deputies come from the working people. They serve the people and are controlled by them.

Stalin said that Soviet rule is never isolated from the people; on the contrary, it arises from the masses, and so is near and dear to them. In this, said Stalin, lies the strength and the flexibility of the Soviet State at moments of crisis. Every Soviet citizen, whatever his occupation, nationality or religious belief, feels that he is master in the State. The Soviet people feel that they are members of one large and friendly family which, united in effort and overcoming all dangers and difficulties, is winning through to a bright and joyous future.

That is why every Soviet man defended his country with the same courage and self-sacrifice with which he would guard his own home. The Soviet State is a people's state. That is why it is so strong, and why all the Soviet people are united in its defense. It is the popular character of the Soviet State that explains the heroism of the defenders of Leningrad, Stalingrad and Sevastopol. This was what made possible the great victories of the Soviet State in the rear as well as at the front.

THE OWNER—This machine-shop worker, like millions of others, feels pride in his ownership with the rest of the Soviet people, of all the country's resources.

ORPHANS—These youngsters, whose parents were killed by the Nazis, are children of the Soviet people in a very real sense. Everything is done to make them feel loved, and for their welfare. Here, they produce a childish play.

A Soviet Scientist and Citizen

By B. Lukyanov

In the 29 years which have seen Julia Dombrovskaya's rise from the status of a doctor's assistant at the First Moscow Institute to professor and director of the children's clinic in that Institute, she has earned the respect and affection of her colleagues and the gratitude of many thousands of mothers who owe the lives of their children to her. Professor Dombrovskaya won a reputation as an advanced scientist, excellent instructor and active participant in the building up of a new life in her native land.

That explains why the personnel of the First Moscow Medical Institute unanimously put her forth as a member of the Election Commission of the Moscow city area for the elections to the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

I met her at a lecture. At 10 A.M. on the dot an elderly woman, slightly above medium height, with a broadfeatured Russian face, entered the auditorium. Like the students and the doctors assembled to hear her speak, she wore a white smock.

In a low, pleasant voice the professor began her lecture. She was discussing the various ailments of the small patients in her clinic and the success achieved in treating them.

Great Teachers

Listening to the professor I tried to imagine her, 30 years old sitting in a similar auditorium in St. Petersburg, listening to some famous Russian scientist like Bekhterev or Pavlov. She had occasion to meet these great scientists outside the institute as well, and her contact with them and their work helped her along the path of learning.

Today, Doctor Julia Dombrovskaya is the author of more than 60 scientific papers. She takes an active part in the work of the various medical congresses and conferences and in the sessions of the learned Medical Council of the Health Commissariat. Not long ago, she was elected a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences.

She has written papers on such problems as pneumonia in tubercular children, the types of pneumococci in infantile pneumonia, the effect of blood transfusion on children, and active immunization in tuberculosis. Her paper, "Pneumonia in Infants," won her Doctor's Degree in medicine.

Many Articles

Her numerous articles in periodicals and the press, and her radio lectures, have helped hundreds of thousands of mothers to guard their children against infections, stomach ailments and rickets. Physicians working under her guidance have written a number of popular scientific pamphlets on the basic problems of child pathology (pneumonia, meningitis and distrophy, the role of vitamins, and so forth) which are valuable aides to the general practitioner.

The war laid its stamp on the work of Doctor Dombrovskaya and her associates whose duty it was to care for sick children. Although their work did not involve the spectacular heroism of the army surgeon, it was nonetheless important and necessary.

A battle, stubborn and intense, was fought continuously in the wards and clinics of the hospital to safeguard the health of the young generation. Professor Dombrovskaya and her staff studied the effects of wartime privations on a child's organism and worked to find the means of keeping our children healthy under adverse conditions. They studied the hearts and nervous systems of children who had gone through the horrors of fascist terror.

When the Red Army began to drive the Germans out of the Moscow area and other parts of the country, Professor Dombrovskaya, who had been studying the sick children brought in from the newly liberated areas, found them to be suffering from a new kind of disease known as infantile nephritis. Wartime nephritis affected children who had lived for a prolonged period in the forests, in damp dugouts and cellars, or who had spent much time in bomb shelters. Dombrovskaya made a valuable contribution to science by working out a method of combatting this new disease.

"Child Pathology in Wartime" was the subject of the papers Dombrovskaya read at a number of Medical Congresses and conferences held in 1942, 1943 and 1944.

The end of the war brought further problems to be solved. Continuous undernourishment left its mark on many children.

"It is our present task to enable the general practitioner successfully to bat the after-effects of the war in organism," says the professor. "I personally study the changes in the c vascular system, undermined endo logical functions resulting from dyst since this new disease has affected such a large number of children."

In her capacity as a member of the Election Commission, she recently made a tour of inspection of a number of election precincts in two of the largest districts of the capital.

Election Work

"In the Frunze election area I found everybody hard at work preparing for the elections," she said. "The Frunze area, which includes 126 election precincts, differs from most of the others in that a substantial percentage of the voters are intellectuals."

There are many higher educational institutions, several military academies and technical schools in the Frunze area with about 15,000 students and more than a thousand professors and instructors.

"I was pleased to find that many lectures on the electoral law and current politics, arranged for the voters, are to be delivered by prominent lecturers," she said. "The other day, N. Semashko, a Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences, addressed a meeting of more than 400 young voters, telling them how the young people lived in pre-Revolutionary Russia in the years when we of the other generation were students."

The Soviet Pedagogical Center

By Academician V. P. Potemkin

People's Commissar for Education, President of Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the Russian SFSR

The Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the Russian SFSR was established by order of the Council of Peoples' Commissars, on October 6, 1943. On May 8, 1944, the first meeting of the foundation members and corresponding members was held; while the first regular scientific session of the academy was held from the 10th to 14th of September 1945 and was attended by leading pedagogues of the USSR and representatives of the departments of education of four Slav countries: Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Founded During War

It is noteworthy, and by no means accidental, that the USSR Government saw the necessity for the foundation of the Academy at a time when war was still at its height, when the German barbarians were still methodically destroying all the treasures of our culture.

It meant that the Soviet government was confident of the invincible might of our country and of the inevitable triumph of our just cause; saw clearly the prospects of a victorious outcome of war and, further, the rapid progress of cultural and economic life of our country.

It also meant that the Soviet government was striving to draw scholars working in the field of pedagogical theory into the practical work of consolidating and improving schools, even under difficult wartime conditions.

By establishing a center for pedagogical research, the Soviet government was dealing fundamentally with the problem of giving greater theoretical knowledge to many millions of teachers and other educational workers of the Soviet Union, thereby raising the school to a level worthy of the dignity of the country of Lenin and Stalin, the country of the people with great historic traditions that has now taken its place in the vanguard of liberty loving peoples of the whole world.

One may say with confidence that no country possesses a state research institution which brings together in the way our academy does so many outstanding pedagogues, which is supported by such a progressive teaching body, or which aims at cooperating with the government in theoretical development of the problems of public education, in the same way ours does.

In the course of its brief existence, the academy has grown into an institution of imposing proportions. It employs more than 750 scientific workers. Out of a total of 58 Doctors of Pedagogy in the USSR, 54 either work in the Academy's institutions or are closely connected with them, and 75 out of the country's 100 professors of pedagogy work in the Academy.

In addition to its staff of workers, the Academy employs the services of 400 other scholars, 275 of whom are public school teachers, while others are lecturers from higher educational establishments.

The Members

The Academy, as at present constituted, consists of 23 members and 26 corresponding members.

The academy is divided into three departments: pedagogics, methods and psychology. There are seven institutes: the theory and history of pedagogy, teaching methods, pedagogical training, psychology, defectology, school hygiene and toys.

In addition to these research institutions, the Academy includes the State educational library, which contains one half million books, an educational museum and archive and a pedagogical laboratory.

The central arts and crafts school for children also comes within the jurisdiction of the Academy. Twenty-six public schools and teacher's schools are allotted to the Academy for pedagogical experimentation.

The presidium of the Academy has decided to open an affiliate of the Academy in Leningrad in the near future.

All scientific research work done by the Academy is based on the principles of Marxism and Leninism. In its studies in the sphere of history and theory of pedagogy, in questions of methods and didactics, in child psychology and defectology, the Academy applies the scientific teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. This is the major difference between our academy and the institutions of the burgeous world that are working in the same fields. This is our guarantee of the fruitful results from our own researches.

The Academy researches are based on the colossal material that has been inherited from great Russian pedagogues: Herzen, Belinsky, Chernyshevsky, Dobroliubov, Pirogov, Leo Tolstoy and Ushinsky. From this legacy, the Academy gathers the strictly national features of the work of the Russian pedagogues—their humanism, their love of their country, their unwavering faith in science, their protective attitude towards the personality of the child and their consistent democracy. The Academy of Pedagogical Science holds sacred these teachings of the Russian pedagogues.

In this field we must mention first the work being done by the Academy to publish and popularize the classical works of Russian pedagogues, beginning with Ushinsky and Tolstoy. In connection with the 75th anniversary, on Jan. 3, 1946, of the death of Ushinsky, an All-Union Government Committee was set up to work out the measures to be adopted for the perpetuation of the great pedagogue's memory. The commemoration of the death of Ushinsky will be a regular festival for scholars working in the field of pedagogy, schools, teachers and the general public.

Prospect Now

An important phase in the life of the Academy was its scientific session held last September. Those who took part realized that new vistas for our schools are opening up now that victory has been won. Soviet schools are on the upgrade and pedagogical science has to make its contribution to the education and training

of the rising generation of our country.

A great interest was shown in the papers read at the session. About one thousand people were present at the plenary meetings, while hundreds of people listened with rapt attention to the papers discussed at meetings of the departments.

Important questions were raised at the session—pedagogical science and its present tasks on conception of the law, principle and rule in pedagogy on formalism among teachers and the methods of combating it, on cultivation of the Russian language, on the inculcation of industry in children, on processes of thought and memory in school children, the problem of physical and mental fatigue, the fundamentals of planning a course of physics in secondary schools, urgent problems in the methods of teaching mathematics, local nature study and the local history in Soviet schools, and so on. All these questions are of vital interest to the Soviet school and the Soviet teachers.

The present tasks of the Academy were outlined in great detail. They are: further study of the ideas of Marxism and Leninism in the field of character formation and culture analysis, of the legacy of classics of Russian pedagogues; the consolidation of the national principle in Soviet pedagogy; the systematic research into the problems of theory and the history of pedagogy; questions of methods of didactics; the development of methods of character formation, especially moral and family methods; the scientific evaluation and improvement of curriculum and programs; textbooks and other teaching aids, in order to improve the work of the school; the scientific basis for training future teachers; the propagation of pedagogical knowledge among the different sections of the public.

Professor Samodumov, chairman of the Senate of the Bulgarian Ministry of Education, Docent Prihoda of Prague University, Professor Falski, Doctor of Philosophy and President of the Polish Ministry of Education and Professor Stevanovich of Belgrade University—in their messages of greeting expressed the hope that the friendly relations between the Soviet pedagogues and their colleagues in the Slav countries would be strengthened and extended in the future.

The problem of teaching and character formation of the rising generation is a very prominent one today. The war is over and a period of peace has begun, but the fascist corpse has not yet rotted away. The poison disseminated by its decomposition is still spreading infection. Mankind must bring up the young people in an atmosphere that has been completely cleansed of the fascist stench. It is the duty of mankind to instill into the minds of rising generation the noble qualities of fighters for democracy and culture.

—★—

Progress in Far North

Yakutia—an Autonomous Soviet Republic forming part of the Russian SFSR—is situated in the Lena River basin. It is a country with a very severe climate; the temperature in winter falls to 70 degrees below zero.

Yakutia, which under the tsars was a bleak and frigid place of Siberian exile for political prisoners, now has ten technical colleges. Under the tsars the population was 100 per cent illiterate.

During the years of Soviet power the economy and culture of Yakutia has made marked progress. The mining of gold and other non-ferrous metals is developing. Yakutia has now its written language in which literature is being issued. The educational establishments of Yakutia have trained many specialists from among the native population: Yakuts, Evenkis and Chukchas.

The first art school was opened this year in Yakutia.

The colleges are training veterinary surgeons. teachers, junior doctors, live stock experts, bookkeepers, radio technicians, and specialists in road construction, fishing and agriculture.

Academy Announces Exploration Plans

A session of the Geology and Geography Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences has approved a research program for the fourth Five-Year Plan period. Commenting on the session's work, the Secretary of this department, Academician Vladimir Obruchev, stated:

"Our program embraces the most diverse theoretical and practical problems of geology and geography of the USSR. The entire Soviet Union, and a number of foreign countries, will be the field of activity of our geological expeditions. If at present only 75 per cent of Soviet territory has been explored, in the next five years, all the geological 'white spots' on the country's map will be eliminated."

Geologists are also working on important theoretical tasks. Among them is ascertaining of the absolute age of the earth. Much will be done to discover deposits of rare metals and elements of the territory of the USSR. To establish laws governing their occurrence, geologists will study the structure of the deposits of the Scandinavian, Canadian, African, and South American platforms, and, in the USSR, the deposits of the Urals, Karelia, and Transbaikal area.

One of the main problems is the study of the first epoch in the history of the earth, which left the great accumulations of coal. By the end of 1950, this work will be completed.

The Seismological and Geophysical Institutes and the Institute of Oceanography will concentrate on the study of the structure and movement of the earth's crust and the deeper layers of the earth. By special methods, scientists will cause experimental earthquakes and study their connection with the structure of the earth's surface.

Prospecting for useful minerals will continue this year along the Urals Range, in the Southern Urals Steppe, and in Kazakhstan. In all, under the Five-Year Plan, more than 2,000 expeditions with a staff of 25,000 geologists will be sent to various parts of the country.

USSR as a Great River Power

By Z. A. Shashkov

People's Commissar of the River Fleet of the USSR

The Soviet Union has 62,500 miles of inland waterways. Upon the development of these arteries, her future prosperity largely depends.

We shall see Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union, become a port of five seas. The Volga-Don Canal will link the Volga with the Don and the Azov Sea. Through the Oka and the Dnieper, by means of the Oka-Dnieper hook-up, Volga cargoes will find an outlet to the Black Sea. Dnieper cargoes will move to the Western Dvina along the Dnieper-Dvina hook-up, and through the Yaselda and Shchara rivers to the Nieman River and the Baltic Sea. The dams of large hydro-power plants will raise the water level of a number of rivers and deepen them.

Unified Network

The idea of linking the various rivers of European Russia into a unified transport network was ridiculed as absurd by *many old-time* "experts." Under Soviet conditions the dreams of yesterday are being realized. The construction of the "Stalin" White Sea-Baltic Sea Canal began only in 1931. Within two years it linked the Baltic with the Arctic waters through a 138-mile long canal. The first warships, the nucleus of the future Northern Fleet, sailed northward through the canal in 1933.

Soviet hydrotechnical construction reached new heights in the years just before the war. The 80-mile Moscow-Volga Canal, 18 feet deep, is an outstanding example. Along this artery there are 11 lockgates, 11 large dams, 14 landing stages and passenger stations, many power plants and aqueducts, and 19 bridges. The Rybinsk and Uglich canal networks, with their reservoirs and lockgates, were put into operation at the beginning of the war, and helped to complete the Greater Volga network.

The Upper Volga from Kalinin to Rybinsk has been fitted with locks and made navigable along its entire length. The Rybinsk dam stems a mass of water 60 feet deep—the output of the Rybinsk hydro-power plant is 330,000 kilowatts.

The 125-mile Dnieper-Bug Canal linking the Dnieper with the Western Bug and the Vistula with the Baltic Sea through the Pripet River has been totally constructed—the job took 18 months. This artery has 10 lockgates, 22 dams and reservoirs. Before the war, we began to reconstruct the Mari Canal network, enabling Volga vessels to reach Leningrad and Lake Onega.

Nazi Destruction

The Nazis methodically destroyed the entire southern section of the White Sea-Baltic Sea Canal. The great Dnieper power plant, the Svir lockgates, the Manich Canal and others were laid waste. Restoration is proceeding rapidly. The White Sea-Baltic Sea Canal will be fully restored this year. The reconstruction of the Dnieper power plant and the Svir lockgates is nearing completion, and the Manich Canal will be restored along its entire length within the next few years. Reconstruction is also in progress on the Rybinsk and Uglich networks. The first section of the Dnieper-Bug Canal is ready for navigation.

Other matters now being investigated are the tasks of linking the Volga with the Don, the Oka with the Dnieper and the Dnieper with the Baltic Sea. In the next few years we shall construct a number of new hydro-power plants which will furnish electricity to the country at large.

Such power plants are to be built on the Volga near Chkalov, on the Kama River near Molotov, on the Oka River near Kaluga, on the Dnieper near Kremenchug, and on the Svir River near Podporozhye. Other great power plants will be built on the Siberian rivers: on the Irtysh River near Ust-Kamenogorsk, on the Ob River near Novosibirsk, and on the Angara River. The power projects of the Volga, Kama, Oka and Svir Rivers will be completed under the new Five-Year Plan.

The Kama dam, near Molotov, will stem a wall of water 70 feet deep, and will raise the water level of the river sufficiently to enable large ships to sail from Solikamsk to the estuary. This to a large extent will solve the problem of rafting timber on the Kama. The engineer, B. K. Alexandrov, proposes to place the entire power plant within the dam, below water level.

What will be the result of linking the Volga with the Don, the Oka with the Dnieper and the Dnieper with the Baltic Sea? Moscow, as previously mentioned, will become a port of five seas. This means that ships from the Neva River will pass through Moscow on their way to the Black or Caspian Seas.

The Volga will be linked with the Don in the Stalingrad district, where the Don flows nearest to Russia's great river. The Oka and the Dnieper will probably be linked through the Zhizdra and Desna Rivers, i.e., where the two major arteries are nearest to one another. There are two possible ways of linking the Dnieper with the Baltic Sea; through the Yaselda, Shchara and Nieman Rivers, or along the Western Dvina in the Vitebsk-Orsha direction.

More Plans

But this is not the sum total of our intentions. An outlet to the White Sea through the North Dvina artery and the provision of a through route for sea-going vessels from the Great Northern Sea Route to the lower reaches of the big Siberian rivers are not idle dreams, but the realities of the future.

The "small" rivers of Siberia—the Ishim, Tobol and others—will also fulfill important functions. When fitted with lockgates these channels will enable big ships to sail to remote centers.

These far-reaching plans do not distract our attention from the primary problems which today face the People's Commissariat of the River Fleet. Our first concern is to put the Moscow River system in order, and to secure for the capital an outlet to the Oka. (The city is already linked with the Volga through the Moscow-Volga Canal.) Other immediate tasks are reconstruction of the Mari Canal network and of the Manich Canal.

Notes on Soviet Life

The Palace of Science, which will house the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, is rising near the main entrance to the Central Park of Culture and Rest at the Krymsky Bridge across the Moscow River. This will be a seven-story building in classic style, with a portico of eight columns and four corner towers. It will be faced with white stone. The meeting hall will seat a thousand persons. The building will also house the six million volumes of the Academy's library.

★

The last Session of the Supreme Soviet of Turkmenia approved the State budget of the Republic. The budget for 1946 is 23.6 per cent higher than last year's on the expenditure side, and 22 per cent in revenue. Sixty per cent of the budget will go to finance social and cultural measures. The new budget insures the further flourishing of Turkmenia's national economy.

★

Frunze Higher Naval School, founded by Peter I in January, 1701, has marked its 245th anniversary. Outstanding Russian Navy leaders of the past, such as Ushakov, Lazarev, and Nakhimov, studied here, as well as present People's Commissar of the Navy of the USSR Fleet Admiral Kuznetsov, Baltic Fleet Commander Admiral Tributs, and others. During the war more than 40 of its graduates earned the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

★

Deposits in Soviet savings banks continue to mount. The first quarter of last year saw an increase of 480 million rubles; the second quarter, 690 million rubles, and the third quarter, 900 million. The gross increase for those nine months came to over 2,000 million rubles.

The total deposits of the savings banks today are considerably higher than the prewar figures.

★

War taxes on the population of the USSR were abolished as of January 1, by order of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR.

Sculptor Sergei Konenkov has returned to Moscow after spending 22 years in the United States. He was accompanied by his wife, Margarita Konenkov. The sculptor, who in America worked mostly on small figures, said that now he wants to do monumental works.

★

The government of the Estonian SSR has approved plans for the construction of five new towns on the territory of the Estonslanets trust, where two gas plants and one shale oil distillery will be built. The towns will be modern, with parks, modern transportation, theaters, and hospitals.

★

At a conference of inventors and innovators held recently at the Moscow electric bulb plant, it appeared that out of 475 rationalization proposals received within the past month, 190 were accepted and introduced. These will affect an economy of more than a million rubles a year.

Special mention was made of the valuable inventions of Ivanov and Volkov who designed and built lathes for the mechanization of arduous processes. These lathes were named in honor of their designers.

★

Preparations for spring sowing have begun all over the country. Meanwhile, PRAVDA *reports that many thousand of collective farms continue to deliver grain to the State after fulfilment of their basic delivery programs.*

★

Demobilized soldiers continue to return to the plants and mines of the Donets Basin. They are offered a wide choice of work. Guardsman Vetov who distinguished himself before the war as a steel smelter was greeted with open arms at the Petrovsky iron and steel works. Cherin, a demobilized officer, is head of the steel smelting brigade at the same plant. The ex-servicemen receive material aid.

The Leningrad Opera and Ballet Theater has produced Tchaikovsky's Maid of Orleans. *This heroic opera was staged for the first time in 1881, in a production which was meagerly financed and was unsuccessful. The present production, lavishly staged, was greeted warmly by the audience. The producer laid stress on the mass scenes, since the main subject of the performance is the struggle of a people against foreign invaders.*

★

Election canvassers are working with dogs and reindeer teams in the Soviet Far North. No trouble is too great to enable every citizen to exercise his electoral rights. Even those living near the North Pole will vote.

★

Correction

Readers of the Information Bulletin have asked that we clarify the table of figures headed *Curriculum of Soviet Schools* in the special edition on education, Bulletin No. 131, Volume V. The table appeared on page 8.

The figures are intended to refer to the number of hours of study set for the entire seven-year secondary course, not to those required in any one year.

Information Bulletin

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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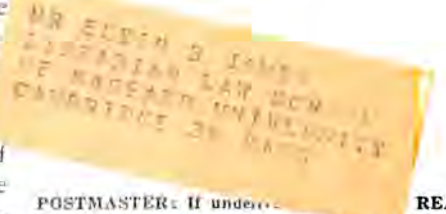

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Information Bulletin

(*Issued Three Times Weekly*)

Vol. VI, No. 11 Washington, D. C. January 31, 1946 5

The General Assembly of the UNO

From NEW TIMES *Number Two:*

The first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization was officially opened in London on January 10, 1946. Representatives of 51 countries have come together to set in motion the machinery of the international organization which was conceived at the Moscow Conference of Foreign Secretaries of the three great Allied Powers in 1943 and which acquired shape and form as a result of the preliminary discussions in Dumbarton Oaks, in 1944, and the decisions of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco in the summer of last year.

The United Nations Organization came into being while the fires of World War II were still raging. The course of the war demonstrated the necessity for close cooperation among the great democracies, if victory over the enemy was to be achieved. The lessons of the recent past similarly made it clear that this cooperation must be continued and strengthened in the postwar period, if an enduring peace and international security were to be maintained. It is the noble aim of the United Nations Organization to unite the efforts of all peace-loving countries and peoples for the purpose of averting a repetition of aggressive wars whose consequences to mankind are so disastrous.

Principal Aim

This is eloquently formulated in the preamble and first chapter of the charter of the United Nations Organization as its principal aim. The preamble speaks of the determination of the United Nations "to save the succeeding generations from the scourge of war which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind." Chapter I of the Charter, which defines the purposes and principles of the organization, speaks of maintaining international peace and security by the adoption of effective collective measures "for the prevention and removal of threats to peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression of other breaches of the peace."

Effective Organization

It need scarcely be said that for the achievement of such important and responsible aims, no declarations, however lofty, are enough.

Maintenance of peace and security demand an effective organization of the countries united for the protection of the interests of peace. The United Nations Charter defines the concrete forms of such an organization. The General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice and Secretariat—these are the principal organs of the United Nations whose function will be to lend concrete shape to the general principles and declarations in the form of sufficiently swift and concerted action.

The first session of the General Assembly will have to settle the important questions of the Organization. Its task is to constitute the permanent organs of the United Nations. The most important of these is the Security Council. The extremely responsible functions and wide powers of the Security Council, which will be called upon to concentrate the strength and prestige of the United Nations in tackling the cardinal problems bearing upon the maintenance of international peace, make this body the hub of the organization.

As we know, the Security Council consists of five permanent members—the Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain, China and France—and six nonpermanent members who are elected by the General Assembly. The six nonpermanent members have already been elected at a session of the General Assembly, and the Security Council, the pivotal organ of the International Organization, has thus been constituted.

The election of other organs is also of paramount importance, as well as the election of the Secretary General of the organization, who is to be recommended to the General Assembly by the Security Council.

Proper organization is vitally essential to the success of any serious undertaking.

League's Weakness

Experience has shown that if sufficient attention is not paid to the organizational side, even useful decisions passed by international conferences remain scraps of paper. One of the most serious of defects which led to insolvency and the ultimate debacle of the League of Nations was its organizational weakness. Only too often, owing to neglect of organizational matters, the results of the labors of the League were paltry and futile. Necessary lessons must be drawn from this.

The first days of deliberations of the General Assembly in London already have revealed different attitudes on the part of the delegates towards the so-called questions of procedure, as was to be seen during the endorsement of the temporary rules of procedure of the General Assembly and in the election of its president. The debate that arose in this connection was one more striking demonstration of the fact that all organizational questions including those coming under the head of procedure, are of far more than merely formal importance. Incorrect procedure may often hamper the adoption

of the wisest decision on the actual problem under consideration.

The General Assembly of the United Nations met in its first session at a time when the attention of nations is focussed on the by no means easy task of eliminating the political, economic and social consequences of a devastating war. The peoples of all countries which took part in the fight against fascism are anxious for the speediest accomplishment of this task. The cardinal condition for its success is the maintenance of enduring peace and international cooperation.

Interests Coincide

Democratic countries, both big and small, are interested in consolidating peace and preventing a resurgence of German or Japanese imperialist aggression. On this paramount issue, their interests fully coincide. That is the real and effective basis for successful cooperation of the big and small countries represented on the General Assembly. All attempts to set up small powers against big pursue a different purpose, a purpose which has nothing in common with this interest of peace-loving nations in the consolidation of peace and security of all peoples. These attempts are made in the main by those circles which implant or support reactionary regimes in small countries with the purpose of exploiting them in their own narrow or selfish interest. Yet the lessons of the recent past convincingly prove that the maintenance of lasting peace and organization of a reliable system of international security, imperatively demand concerted effort on the part of the peace-loving nations—big and little.

It is the mission of this first session of the General Assembly to play a substantial role in fostering the cooperation among peace-loving countries. Thereby it will justify the hopes reposed in it by progressive opinion.

★

Build Bearing Plant

The first Ukrainian bearing plant, under construction in Kharkov, will be completed this year. It will produce 10 million roller and ball bearings annually for the automobile, tractor, bicycle and other industries of the Ukraine and the Caucasus.

Kisselev's Speech to Assembly

In a speech made at the evening session of the General Asembly on January 18th, Chairman of the Byelorussian delegation Kisselev said:

"The Byelorussian delegation attaches a great significance to the work of the first session of the General Assembly. The United Nations, which have successfully accomplished the rout of Hitlerite Germany and imperialist Japan keenly wish stable peace and security. The first session of the General Assembly is confronted with exceptionally responsible problems, in the solution of which all freedom-loving nations are interested.

"The countless sacrifices made by humanity for the sake of the rout of Hitlerism and Japanese imperialism render the organization of a universal peace a sacred task; and to fulfill this task, we must consolidate and develop the established collaboration of nations which found in themselves the strength to unite and smash the sanguinary conspiracy of the axis aimed at the enslavement of the world. The peoples of the United Nations, which passed through grave suffering and great struggle, loyal to the noble ideals of international security, are eager actively to build a new universal peace.

"I wish to take this opportunity to dwell on the problem of the punishment of the German war criminals by those governments on whose territories the crimes were committed. It is a well-known fact that the Hitlerites committed monstrous atrocities on occupied territories.

"Particularly striking evidence of this is supplied by the crimes perpetrated by the German fascists on territories of the Soviet Union and other states. A declaration on responsibility of the Hitlerites for atrocities, signed by Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill, says that at the moment when any armistice is granted to any government which may be created in Germany, those German officers and soldiers and members of the Nazi party who were responsible for the above named atrocities, murders and executions, or voluntarily took part in them, will be sent to those countries in which they had committed their hideous crimes, in order to be tried and punished in accordance with the laws of these liberated countries and of the free governments which will be created there.

Confirm Pledges

"The joint declaration of December 18, 1942, of the governments of Belgium, Great Britain, Greece, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, the USSR, the United States, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and France, points out that these governments again confirm their solemn pledge to ensure together with all united nations that persons responsible for these crimes should not escape deserved retribution and to hasten the necessary practical measures for achieving the above aims. The punishment of German war criminals for their crimes is a vital problem today. I shall permit myself to cite certain facts concerning the war crimes committed by the Hitlerites on the territory of my country.

"The German fascist invaders exterminated in Byelorussia several hundred thousand civilians and deported many thousands of sons and daughters of Byelorussian people to slavery. They demolished and burnt 209 big and small towns, 9,200 villages, 682,000 buildings. A list of the demolished towns includes the capital of the Byelorussian people, Minsk, Gomel, Zhlobin, Orsha, Vitebsk, Polotsk, Lutsk, Borissov and many more. They ruined and plundered 10,000 collective farms and 316 machine tractor stations; they demolished 1,136 hospitals, clinics, and dispensaries and 1,085 schools, clubs and museums. The German invaders destroyed and ransacked half of the national wealth of my country. The Byelorussian government has a list of the German fascist criminals and their accomplices totalling 1,200 men who committed crimes on temporarily occupied Byelorussian territory.

"An overwhelming majority of these criminals have not yet been located. According to information on hand, some of the notorious criminals have found shelter in Franco's Spain, as for example Colonel Erst, who, when commandant of

(Continued on page 96)

The Election—Methods and Candidates

By A. Kostitsyn

The election campaign, for elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, scheduled for February 10, has entered upon a new phase. Candidates have now been named. Joseph Stalin has been named the candidate of the personnel of the Moscow electric appliances plant, the motor-building works, and the machine building plant of the Schcherbakov Trust, the workers of the Mikoyan Food Trust, and the staff and student body of the Institute of Technology.

In an open letter published in the Soviet press, Stalin, Molotov, Kalinin, and several other prominent state and public figures, thanked those area electors who had nominated them, and announced the districts from which they would run for office.

Under Soviet electoral law, each nominee may be a candidate from only one area, though he need not necessarily be a resident of this area.

A number of areas throughout the Soviet Union had nominated each of these leading figures.

Stalin's decision to accept the nomination of this area was greeted with great enthusiasm. One hundred and thirty thousand persons attended an area meeting to hail his candidacy. Similar meetings were held in other areas.

Izvestia published a photo of one of the nominating mass meetings, comprising seven thousand workers, technicians and engineers in the electric appliances plant. This photo shows orators, at the meeting, emphasizing the role played by their candidate in the industrialization of the country, in strengthening the Red Army, and in achieving victory over fascist Germany.

People Speak

The speeches of the orators expressing their great affection for the leader of the Soviet people showed how the development of the Soviet land has influenced the lives of its individual citizens.

Fitter Sharov, of the electric appliances plant, is as fond of his factory as he is of his home. The plant furnished him, son of a peasant, with education and technical training. It was here that he acquired his skill. He called upon his fellow workers to support the candidacy of Joseph Stalin.

Engineer Akimov, in his speech, drew attention to Stalin's most important gift—anticipating the course of historic events. During the three Five-Year Plans, Joseph Stalin firmly directed the economic reconstruction of the country and transformed backward Russia into a leading industrial power.

War Leader

Foreman Slavnov, who took the floor, declared that the Soviet people have been fortunate in having Joseph Stalin at the head of the state during the difficult years of war. He reminded his listeners that it was Stalin who led the country to victory.

The newspapers have reported that pre-election conferences were being held. The candidates put forward by the Communist and non-Party bloc at mass meetings of workers and employees were warmly supported by the working people's delegates.

The conference in the Stalinsk election area of Moscow was attended by 750 delegates, representing 154 thousand electors. The candidacy of Joseph Stalin to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR was warmly supported on behalf of the Stalinsk Area electors.

In the Molotov election area, the conference advanced Vyacheslav Molotov as a candidate to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Named as candidates to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR at other pre-election meetings were Kalinin, Beria, Malenkov, Voroshilov, Zhdanov, Andreyev, Kaganovich, Mikoyan, Khruschchev, Shvernik, Voznesensky, and other members of the government.

Also nominated were such famous men as Marshal Zhukov, Marshal Vasilesky, President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Vavilov, and many others whose services to the country are known to all Soviet citizens.

The weaver Anna Seregina was named candidate to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR at a mass meeting of her co-workers in Trekhgornaya textile mills at Moscow.

She came to work in this enterprise in 1932, at the age of seventeen. She attended the factory school for two years and went to work as a weaver in 1934. She has been employed here ever since. She displayed remarkable initiative, in becoming one of the first workers simultaneously to operate three complex looms with 1,296 spools.

During the war the factory had to convert to different production. The job of conversion was entrusted to Anna Seregina and her friends. It was a great day at the factory when the first batch of new yarn was produced. Thanks to the excellent work of Seregina, the factory coped with its new task.

For her tireless efforts and staunchness during the defense of Moscow, Seregina was decorated with the Moscow Defense Medal and the Patriotic War Labor Medal.

The workers and employees of the Molotov metallurgical plant named steel melter Tyurin as their candidate. This outstanding worker was one of those who introduced rapid steel melting methods in the USSR. Employed by the plant for 15 years, he has been augmenting his skill year by year. In 1945, Tyurin melted 17 batches of steel by extra rapid methods and topped his annual program by 516 tons. His selfless effort on the job, his interest in young workers, and his devotion to his country's cause, earned him great authority and popularity among the workers and administrators of the enterprise.

Children's Doctor

Dr. Maria Sokolova, another candidate, has well merited her reputation as the best children's doctor in the city of Serpukhov, Moscow Region.

The daughter of a worker, she was born in Serpukhov in 1899. She was graduated from a girls' secondary school in 1916, and from the medical faculty of Moscow University in 1922. Employed as a district doctor for some years, she

was finally appointed a children's doctor in her native city in 1928. She has been employed as chief doctor of the Children's Clinic since 1935. She proved herself a staunch and courageous Soviet doctor in 1941, when her home town was in the war zone.

During the air raids she continued at her post, a devoted Soviet citizen doing her duty.

Engine driver Ivan Panin was proposed as a candidate by the Moscow Institute of Railway Engineering at the suggestion of Professor Mityushin.

Panin went to work on the railways as a fireman in 1932, then worked as fitter, later as assistant engine-driver, and became a first-class engine-driver in 1943. During the war, Panin more than once drove his train through enemy fire, curtains of shells and bombs. For this outstanding service, Panin in November 1943 earned the title Hero of Socialist Labor.

Lysenko Proposed

The peasants of the Rostov Village Soviet in Odessa Region have proposed the candidacy of Professor Trofim Lysenko, member of the Academy of Sciences, who is famous for his contributions to agriculture. His experiments in early planting of potatoes, his new methods of selecting and raising seedlings, as well as his numerous scientific works, helped the Soviet farmer to obtain many a bumper harvest.

Candidate Raisa Shilova, the daughter of a Mordovian peasant, was born in 1919. She went to work at the age of 16. Employed by a factory in 1941, she began work as an unskilled laborer, but later became a checker. In 1943 she became forewoman of her department. Dozens of checkers were trained by her during the war, when she habitually did three or four times the work required of her in each shift.

Architect Dmitry Chechulin, who participated in the construction of the Moscow subway and a number of pavillions for the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition, designed one of the finest buildings of the Capital—the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall. He is a Stalin Prize winner. He was proposed as a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR by the personnel of the Goznak print shops.

LITERATURE—These are pamphlets on the election to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, of which three million were printed.

Radiophotos

CANDIDATE—Fedor Petrov, candidate of a Urals electoral area, is typical of many. He is shown with his wife and children.

The personnel of the Voroshilovgrad locomotive works, on the suggestion of the engineer, Minayev, proposed Mechanic Ivan Sedov as a candidate.

Sedov began his work before the Revolution. During the Five-Year Plans, he took an active part in the construction of a big locomotive building plant. During the war, he fought heroically in the ranks of the Red Army. He returned to his native plant and is energetically participating in the job of its restoration.

Academy of Sciences Meets

The regular General Meeting of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR opened in Moscow January 15. It is the first since the Jubilee Session held last summer to mark the 220th anniversary of the foundation of the Russian science center.

On the agenda were many scientific reports, as well as the election of members of the Presidium of the Academy and of the Secretaries of its sections.

Physics Report

Most of the reports were devoted to the progress made by Soviet scientists in the field of physics. These included papers on the Soviet electromicroscope by its designer, Academician Alexander Lebedev, and on its application to the study of catalysts, by Corresponding Member of the Academy S. Roginsky.

The ultraviolet microscope was discussed by Professor Brumberg; and a paper was also read on the gas flow theory and the study of substances with high and ultra-high dielectic permeability.

Academician N. Papelexi, chairman of the Council of Radiophysics and Radio Engineering, reported on the preminary analysis of radio observations made durin the total solar eclipse last summer by numerous scientific observations in various parts of the country.

The contributions to science made by Academician D. Pryanishnikov, an agrochemist, and by Academician A. Baikov, a metallurgist and chemist, were reviewed in connection with the recent anniversaries of these two outstanding Soviet scientists.

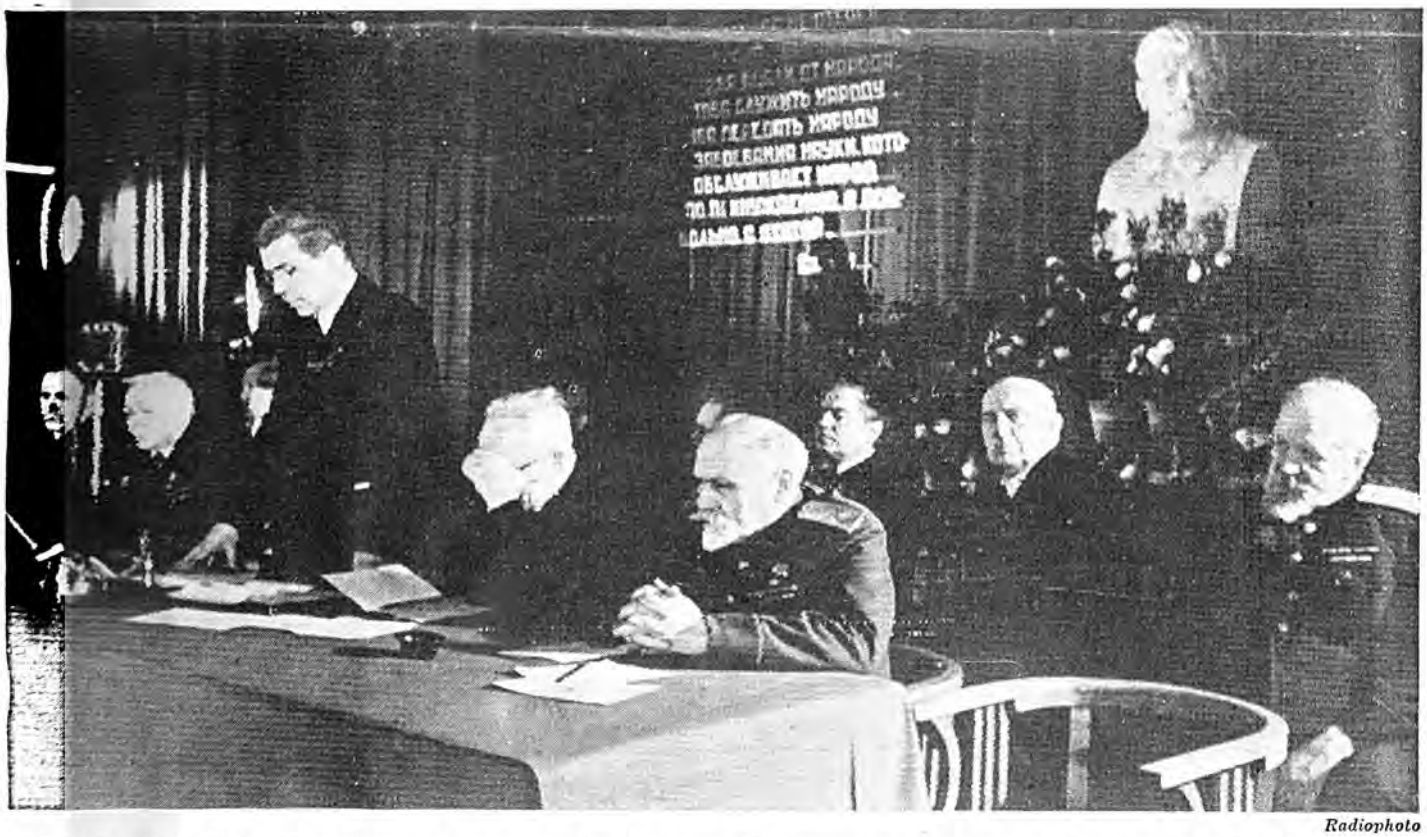
Another landmark in science which was observed by the General Meeting is the second millennial of the death of Titus Lucretius Carus, physicist and philosopher, and one of the greatest materialists of ancient times.

The tribute to Lucretius, whose philosophical poem *On the Nature of Things* was published for the occasion in a new Russian translation under the supervision of Academy President S. Vavilov, was paid at a joint session of the physics, mathematics, history, philosophy, literature and language sections.

Lucretius' Work

Academician Vavilov delivered a report on Lucretius' work in physics; Professor V. Svetlov, director of the Institute of Philosophy, spoke on his world outlook; and Corresponding Member of the Academy I. Tolstoy reported on his poetry.

As usual, the sections of the Academy are timing their scientific conferences and



Radiophoto

SESSION CONVENES—This picture was taken as the Academy of Sciences began its meeting. President Sergei Vavilov, standing at the table, calls the meeting to order.

reports, to coincide with the General Meeting which brings together scientists from all parts of the country.

At the conference of the physics and mathematics section, V. Abarzumian, Vice President of the Armenian Academy of Sciences, told of the peculiarities he has discovered in the structure of the galaxy.

Corresponding Member Orlov, known for his research on the structure of comets, delivered a report on comets and radiation pressure.

Besides reports strictly in the field of chemistry, the chemistry section meeting, together with the biology section, heard a number of papers on biochemistry.

Among the speakers were Academician Y. Parnas, Academician N. D. Zelinsky, dean of Soviet chemists, and Corresponding Member N. Maximov.

Academican V. Obruchev, dean of Soviet geologists, told the conference of the geology section about the section's Five-Year Plan of research. New developments in research on the Pacific mineral belt were reported by Academician S. Smirnov.

The biology section has drawn up an agenda including reports on fundamental reformation of the soil as a basis for high crop yields, on diseases of fish and of ichthyofauna of the Pacific Ocean, and on the free grafting of bones.

Of the reports delivered at the conference of the humanitarian sciences section a paper by Academician I. Trainin, on democracy in the countries of southeastern Europe liberated from German fascism, was of the greatest interest.

The session also dealt with plans for the future, outlined by President Vavilov in his opening address. Soviet scientists, like Soviet citizens in other fields, plan their work ahead so that it may best serve humanity. Scientists will play an important part in the work of rebuilding devastated areas of the Soviet Union, improving technics, and raising the cultural and industrial standards of the country to new levels.

Their role is great in the success of the Five-Year Plan now being formulated to achieve these ends. The members of the Academy discussed the direction their own plans for the next five years should take in order to achieve the greatest gains in science.

Why One-Party Democracy?

By George H. Hanna

Almost every newspaper I pick up, irrespective of its country of origin, seems to have something in it about democracy. Since the democratic powers defeated fascism and by common consent undertook to foster the introduction of the democratic way of life into all those countries that had been ruled or occupied by the Axis and its satellites, writers and politicians of all shades of political opinion and of all nationalities have been trying to prove that their particular interpretation of the term "democracy" is the only true one.

In this week's batch of English and other newspapers which have reached Moscow, I find adherents of all kinds of political and economic systems gallantly defending their own ideas. I find them defending the British system of democracy that developed in the course of centuries, the modern American version of that same Anglo-Saxon parliamentary democracy, the French or Scandinavian systems, and the newest of all systems, Soviet democracy.

Personally, I don't think this is a bad thing. People should be able to speak and write in defense of what they believe in. Nor is it bad when they criticize certain features of the democratic practice of other countries. There is one sweeping statement, however, that has been very much stressed by many western writers during the past few months—that there can be no democracy in a country that has only one political party.

I have read this statement time and time again in many publications that reach me here in Moscow, and I find that it is completely unsubstantiated.

As Soviet democracy comes under the heading of "one-party democracy" it would perhaps be as well to analyze what the Soviet people think about their own democratic institutions. As I was brought up in an atmosphere of party politics, my own experience of Soviet democracy and my understanding of it may be helpful.

Democracy, as the Soviet people understand it, is best summed up in Abraham Lincoln's famous phrase: "government of the people, for the people, by the people." And this is in fact what is effected by the Soviet Constitution and in its practice.

Equality of rights in all fields is guaranteed by the Constitution and is put into effect in everyday life. Every man and woman who has attained the age of 18, irrespective of race or nationality, religion, educational and residential qualifications, social origin, property status or past activities, with the exception of insane persons and persons who have been convicted by a court of law, may vote and every precaution is taken to ensure that he or she makes full use of that right, is able to and does vote at elections and knows for whom and for what he or she is voting.

No Party Ticket

Although there is only one political party, the Communist Party, in the Soviet Union, candidates for election to any government or municipal body do not necessarily have to belong to the party. Candidates run in their own names and not on a party ticket—they are representatives of those who elect them.

This seems to me to be the epitome of true democracy. Candidates for election to government bodies are selected by the people from among those whom they respect most highly. Thus, those who make laws come from the people and they govern in the name of the people.

One of the most common criticisms leveled abroad against the Soviet parliament, the Supreme Soviet, is that there is no opposition. But how indeed can there be any opposition? Opposition presupposes conflicting interests, notably class interests.

Soviet society consists of the working class, the peasant class and the intelligentsia which is drawn from these two classes. These three groups have absolutely identical interests—the building of Socialist society in a country where the means of production are owned by the whole people and not by any individuals.

This is the viewpoint of the Soviet people—political parties represent different group and class interests, so that if these interests do not differ there is no

reason for more than one political party.

Before any bill can become law in the Soviet Union, it has to pass two chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR—the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. These two chambers, unlike those of parliaments in other countries, are both directly elected and have absolutely equal powers. There is no upper or lower house in the Soviet parliament.

The Soviet of the Union is elected on a population basis, with one deputy for every 300,000 people; while the Soviet of Nationalities is elected on an ethnographical basis, with a definite number of representatives from each constituent and autonomous republic, each national region or area.

Thus, there is absolutely equal representation in the Societ of the Union, while every national group in the country is equally represented in the Soviet of Nationalities. As I said before, every bill must be approved by both these Soviets before becoming law.

These are a few of the outstanding features of Soviet democracy as I understand it. Let the facts speak for themselves.

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Far Eastern Fishing

Japanese management seriously impaired the fishing industry in southern Sakhalin and the central and southern parts of the Kuril islands. Under the Japanese, small semi-handicraft enterprises were formed, each owning several small vessels and primitive equipment and employing no more than 100 workers. The packing of fish was done mostly by hand.

According to A. Ishkov, the People's Commissar of the Fishing Industry, the USSR development of these new areas, as well as of Kamchatka, should double the fish yield of the Soviet Far East next year. Their enterprises will be not only rehabilitated but substantially reconstructed. Next year will see the launching of ten canning and cold storage plants in south Sakhalin, as well as other enterprises in the northern part of the Kuril islands and in southern Sakhalin.

The City Fathers

By Arkadi Klyachkin

Who in the Soviet Union is master of the district, village or city? The Soviet of Working People's Deputies. And who conducts the business of the Soviet? The deputies elected by the population. In so large a city as Leningrad, each deputy of the City Soviet represents 3,000 electors, equal to the population of several large apartment houses. The electors know their deputy well; they often meet him and turn to him with all their needs and troubles.

The broad democracy of the Soviet system finds its expression in the fact that in his constituency the Deputy of the City Soviet does not work alone. He is assisted by members of the District Soviets and by volunteers among his electors.

In a report delivered at a meeting of his constituents, Dmitri Vinogradov, Deputy of the Leningrad City Soviet, said that before the war he had organized the following commissions composed of constituents in his district: a Sanitary Commission, which looked after the cleanliness of public conveniences; Financial Commission, which controlled the rent charged for apartments; the Building Commission, which checked up repairs of houses and public buildings; and the Comradely Court, which dealt with grievances among neighbors in apartment houses. He also organized in his constituency a small club in which lectures on scientific, literary, social and political subjects were delivered, and in which plays were performed.

Took Charge of Defense

When war broke out Vinogradov took charge of the defense work. He organized numerous home defense groups and set up air shelters and first aid stations. Residents in the district collected presents for the frontline men and for the wounded, and they also went on duty in the hospitals. Money was collected in Vinogradov's constituency for building a tank column for the Red Army, and scores of kilograms of nonferrous scrap metal were collected for the war factories.

When the war came to an end, a period of energetic rehabilitation in Leningrad set in. Scores of people are now working in the prewar commissions in the district. Assistance is regularly rendered to sick members of commissions. Doctors are called out to the homes of patients, and medicine is bought for persons living alone.

Helped Many

During the period of his activities as Deputy of the Leningrad City Soviet, Vinogradov received 506 persons who applied to him for various kinds of assistance. Of these he was able to settle 409 cases himself. The remainder he took up with the respective departments of the Soviet.

Such is a brief summary of the activities of one of the Deputies of the Leningrad City Soviet in his own constituency. Like all members of the City Soviet, Vinogradov naturally takes an active part in the administration of the city. He is a member of the Building Commission of the Leningrad City Soviet, one of the ten permanent commissions of the Leningrad City Soviet The others are Housing, Municipal Services, Budget, Public Health, Education, Local Industry, City Transport, Trading, Heat and Power. These commissions prepare material for the sittings of the Soviet and its executive committee. They check on the work of organizations and institutions under the jurisdiction of the Soviet and draft resolutions to be passed by it.

The volume of work of the Leningrad Soviet can best be realized when it is said that its budget for this year has been set at almost one billion rubles, of which 350 million will cover the expenditure on municipal services and 492 million on social and cultural institutions.

The Soviet Working People's Deputies have to enter into all details of the life of so great a city as Leningrad, with its large population, hundreds of educational establishments and colossal streetcar, trolley, bus and autobus traffic. It is not, therefore, surprising that subjects on the agenda of any sitting of the executive

committee of the Leningrad City Soviet are so varied and numerous.

For instance, consider the minutes of one of the latest sittings of the Executive Committee—the rehabilitation of housing in the Sverdlovsk District of Leningrad; confirmation of a summary plan of rehabilitation of houses and factories in the city; progress of the repairs of buildings in Dvortsovaya Square; removal of streetcar tracks from the Bolshoi Prospect in the Petrogradsky District; the opening of a new trolley-bus line; the transportation of this year's vegetable crop; and the organization of children's homes.

Such a large volume of work can be carried out by the City Soviet because of the thousands of volunteers from among the Leningrad citizens who are taking an active part in this work. Each of them is working indefatigably for the common good.

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Arctic Flying Begun

The plane "SI-47", piloted by the well-known Arctic flier, Kotov, flew from Moscow to the Eastern Arctic. Freight and passenger planes almost daily take off from Moscow for points of the Soviet Arctic. They participate in the work of expeditions, carry supplies, mail, and various equipment for Arctic weather stations.

At present, the Arctic aviation works are nearly on a prewar scale. Regular air service has been established on the Moscow-Tiksi Bay Line via Arkhangelsk, Dudinka, Dikson, and Cape Okssisty; on the Arkhangelsk-Providence Bay-Anadyr and Moscow-Wellen-Moscow Lines.

New airlines also are being developed along with extensive observations over that state of ice in the higher latitudes of the Arctic, which is of major importance for the making of forecasts for the forthcoming spring navigation along the Northern Sea Route.

The flights of Kotov and Veteran Arctic Pilot Orlov, who the other day also started from Moscow for the Western Arctic, will add to the rich experience in high latitude flying.

KISSELEV

(Continued from page 90)

the town of Gorodok (Vitebsk Region), organized mass shootings of civilians; Major Lemp, who is accused of having burned alive hundreds of women, children and old men in Liozno District of Vitebsk Region; Lieutenant General Von Kluge, who demolished the town of Gomel and exterminated the masses of civilians; Major General Erick Reipenink, Division commander, who murdered the partisans and civilians; Lieutenant General Sperling, who, while commandant of the city of Minsk organized the extermination of 317,000 of the civilian population of the city and its suburbs.

"The Byelorussian delegation believes that the time has come to fulfill the declarations and agreements on punishment of the criminals, made in due time by the governments who were in a state of war with Germany and to discuss this question at the first session of the General Assembly for the purpose of taking corresponding decisions which would permit the hastening of the punishment of the criminals.

"At the same time, I believe that the United Nations must also induce the governments who are not members of the United Nations Organization to deport the criminals to those countries where they committed their crimes. From time immemorial, Byelorussia has attracted foreign invaders and was more than once the object of invaders' lust, but each time, the blood-thirsty aggressors found their inglorious end. In Byelorussia, we are leaving behind numerous mounds and graves with which the Byelorussian land is dotted. In the days of the enemy invasions, the Byelorussian people faced a grave ordeal, but never have they bent their knees before the enemy.

Lofty and Noble Task

"The history of the Byelorussian people is full of examples of their heroic struggles for freedom and independence. Twice in the life of our generation has Byelorussia experienced the horrible tragedy and bloody consequences of a German invasion. Enormous national wealth and hundreds of thousands of people perished in the fire of battles—in the darkness of German occupation.

"A lofty and noble task faces the democratic countries: to merge all their efforts and to create a mighty force which would restrain any aggressors, no matter from where they appeared.

"The Byelorussian people, wholeheartedly devoted to the cause of creation of durable peace in alliance with all the United Nations, will do everything in its power to ensure the freedom and security of all nations."

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Lithuania Rebuilds

Soviet Lithuania has rehabilitated 3,038 elementary schools, 178 junior high schools and 89 high schools. Two universities, the Agricultural Academy, two institutes, seven economy schools, two technical schools and four art schools are open to the public. The Academy of Sciences and the State Philharmonic have resumed their functions.

Five years ago, before Lithuania entered the USSR, 26,000 children were going to high school. Today this figure has mounted to 65,000 and the total number of children going to elementary and high school comes to 293,000.

In 1940 there were four theaters in Soviet Lithuania, whereas today it has nine theaters, a house of national culture, a folk ensemble chorus, a symphony orchestra and a jazz orchestra.

Information Bulletin

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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Gromyko's London Speech

The following speech was delivered by Andrei A. Gromyko, Acting Chief of the Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, at the 13th plenary meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations, January 18, 1946.

ANDREI A. GROMYKO
The Ambassador of the USSR to the United States

The First Session of the General Assembly is an important stage in the course of the struggle of the freedom-loving nations for peace and security. It is the logical development of the idea expressed in the declaration of the Four Powers adopted at the Moscow conference of Foreign Ministers in October, 1943, which stated the necessity for creating an International Organization to maintain peace and security.

Important stages in bringing this declaration into effect, as is known, were: the Conference at Dumbarton Oaks, the Crimea Conference of the heads of the Three Powers, the Conference in San Francisco, and finally the work of the Executive Committee and the Preparatory Commission which worked out the recommendations submitted to this Session.

An Important Stage

Completing an important stage in creating the International Organization, the present Session is, at the same time, the first step in putting into effect the principles of the Charter of the Organization adopted at the Conference in San Francisco.

Eight months after the unconditional surrender of the German aggressor and four months after the surrender of the Japanese aggressor, the United Nations are in a position to take practical steps to carry out the provisions of the Charter in order to provide peace and security for mankind.

As is known, the initiators of the United Nations Organization are the three outstanding statesmen of our time—Generalissimo Stalin, the late President Roosevelt, and Mr. Churchill. The idea behind the creation of the Organization is the expression of the aspirations of peace-loving peoples to prevent the repetition of a tragedy similar to that which humanity has just endured. This is why the idea pronounced in the Moscow Declaration has met with whole-hearted support of all the United Nations.

After the Moscow Conference of 1943 and the Conference in Dumbarton Oaks, all the United Nations participated in the creation of the Organization. All subsequent work has been carried out in an atmosphere of cooperation between the democratic nations, large and small.

Despite the difficulties which accompanied the drawing up of the Charter of the Organization at the Conference in San Francisco, the Conference, having created the Charter of the Organization, has on the whole coped with a serious task of great historic significance.

True Cooperation Needed

The Soviet Delegation more than once emphasized at the Conference in San Francisco the fact that the success of the new Organization would directly depend on how the experience of cooperation of the democratic countries during the war would be taken into account and to what

degree in the future true collaboration of all member-nations would take place. I mean true cooperation aimed at bringing into effect the principles and attaining the aims of the Charter. Without this the United Nations Organization cannot realize the hopes placed upon it by the freedom-loving peoples of the world.

Generalissimo Stalin in his well-known speech of November 6, 1944, said:

"It will be a new, special, fully authorized world organization having at its command everything necessary to uphold peace and avert new aggression.

"Can we expect the actions of this world organization to be sufficiently effective? They will be effective if the great powers which have borne the brunt of the war against Hitler Germany continue to act in a spirit of unanimity and accord. They will not be effective if this essential condition is violated."

All the nations, large and small, are interested in securing stable peace and in preventing a repetition of new aggression. In this their interests completely coincide. The endeavors to counterpoise large states against small ones cannot be regarded with sympathy in the United Nations Organization, for this Organization is the body charged with the protection of peace-loving states, large and small.

United for Peace

This Organization is designed to protect the interests of the large and small states against aggression. The counterpoising of large countries against small ones has nothing in common with the principles of the United Nations Organization, which has been created in the interest of the struggle against aggressive states and their allies, and which unites the large and small peace-loving countries in order to fight for peace and international security.

Now the body has been established on which devolves the most important task of maintaining peace,—that is the Security Council which is charged with arresting at the very inception, any attempt by aggressors to imperil again the peace, tranquil labor and freedom of the peoples. Thus, a practical application has already been found for the most important provisions of the Charter.

The Soviet Delegation, as well as other Delegations taking part in the present session, expresses the hope that the activities of the Security Council will, from the very beginning, be fruitful and effective and will be aimed at the realization of the main objects and tasks of the Organization.

No doubt we all have noticed how the role of the Security Council in the maintenance of peace has been emphasized by the last Moscow Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Three Powers. As is known, this Conference has, among other important questions, discussed the problem of using atomic energy for the purpose of international peace. In the terms of reference adopted by the Conference, of a commission on atomic energy which, I suppose, will be set up by the General Assembly, it is stated that the commission will function in accordance with directives and instructions of the Security Council. This is entirely in accordance with the role and place of this most important organ of the United Nations.

Voices of Despair

In this connection the Soviet Delegation wishes to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the fact that already now, as the Organization is being born, voices are being heard from some quarters speaking as if its Charter had already become obsolete and needed revision. Such allegations must be decisively rejected by all those who, not merely by words but by action, are trying to build up strong and effective machinery for the maintenance of security.

Such allegations are dangerous, and under certain conditions may lead to serious consequences. The observance of the Charter of the Organization and its enforcement not in word but in deed is an indispensable condition for the successful and fruitful activities of all organs of the United Nations.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the First Session of the General Assembly is a test of its kind, showing how smoothly and effectively the new international machinery, created by the United Nations, is beginning its work. In a sense the First Session of the General Assembly will be a precedent for the subsequent activities of this important body.

That is why the Soviet Delegation would like to see at this Session a sound and creative atmosphere capable of securing positive results.

New Methods of Work

The United Nations Organization must differ from the League of Nations not only in the sense that it must be an effective instrument capable of defending the interests of the peaceful life of the peoples, but it must also be a new body in the sense that in it there should prevail a sound atmosphere and new methods of collective work. The revival of the methods applied in the League of Nations would cause nothing but harm to the United Nations Organization. The Soviet Delegation considers that this observation is quite relevant and useful at this Session.

I have already pointed out that the observance of the Charter is an obligatory and fundamental condition for the fruitful activities of the Organization.

It is necessary, however, to point out that some provisions of the Charter, which must be carried out, are not yet being put into effect. In this connection, I would like to draw your attention only to those provisions of the Charter which have not yet found their practical realization. I mean the Chapters relating to non-self-governing territories.

Among the provisions of the Charter there are those concerning the establishment of a trusteeship system for the territories which have not yet been given independence. The trusteeship system, as it is provided for by the Charter, is an instrument designed to accelerate the giving of the status of national and state independence to all such peoples.

That is why the speediest carrying out of the principles of trusteeship declared in the Charter is one of the most important obligations of the member-states of the United Nations, which must take practical steps in the direction of the realization of these supreme principles of the Charter.

Among the three categories of territories defined in the Charter there is a category with regard to which steps may be taken concerning this question without further delay. The Preparatory Commission has made considerable progress.

having adopted a special resolution inviting certain members of the United Nations to accelerate the process of changing one of the categories of these territories into trust territories. The word, and what is even more important, the actions, are now with those powers to which the recommendation of the Preparatory Commission primarily refers.

The Organization of the United Nations was born as a result of bloody battles against fascism. Now German fascism and Japanese militarism have been defeated.

Thus there have been removed two sources of aggression which, for many years, kept the whole world in a state of fear and alarm and which plunged humanity into the most sanguinary war. It would, however, be a mistake to believe that the military victory over fascism removed the necessity for the further persistent struggle for the eradication and complete liquidation of the remnants of fascism which still remain. This fight for the eradication of the remnants of fascism cannot be separated from the work of our Organization.

Allow me to express the hope that the work of the Session will be a success. The Soviet Delegation will do everything possible to make the Session a success.

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Darnitza Rebuilt

Darnitza, a large railway junction near Kiev, which was completely demolished by the German occupationists, is now the scene of busy rehabilitation. Among those who have scored outstanding successes in the rebuilding work is Grigory Kholokholenko, a Red Army man of the Battalion of Railway Troops. In August, while working on the construction of a railway school, he and his crew accomplished nine times their daily quota. As a result, the school was finished in good time and opened on September first, the beginning of the school year.

During the month of August, Kholokholenko achieved new records, doing as much as 12 to 15 times his daily quota.

Having mastered the technique of his profession, Kholokholenko conveys his experience to newcomers in the building trade. Many of his pupils are already doing many times their daily quota.

Chess in Leningrad

By Vyacheslav Ragozin
Leningrad Chess Champion

The Leningrad chess championship tournament was the first postwar chess event. I won first prize and with it the Leningrad chess title. The bitterness of the struggle may be judged from the fact that the contest lasted 35 days. My three rivals finished with only one-half point behind.

City of Chess

Leningrad always has been known as a chess city. It was here that the three Soviet chess champions, Peter Romanovsky, Grigory Levenfish and Mikhail Botvinnik developed their chess talents.

The Central Chess Club of the city, a magnificent two-story building, has conducted analytical work for many years. Chess circles and schools functioned at various trade union clubs and Houses of Culture. Chess was played during the dinner hour, at factories, higher schools, in the foyers of theaters and even barber shops. The game was and still is popular in the true sense of the word.

The war cut short but did not completely efface the popularity of chess. Championships were held during the war, even when German bombs and shells exploded in the streets.

Since the end of the war there have been many chess events. The most important of which were the semifinals of the USSR Championship Tournament of the Leningrad Garrison, an All-Union tournament of youthful chess players who recently concluded the championship tournament of the city.

Twenty-one Players

There were 21 players in the line-up. One finished in first position with 17 points. The second, third and fourth prizes were divided among Nikolai Kopylev, a postgraduate of the Polytechnical Institute, the young singer, Andrei Batuyev, and the well-known chess master, Georgy Lisitsin, each with 16.5 points. Behind them, with only one-half point less, came a war invalid, Victor Vasilyev. An enemy shell deprived the gifted player of an arm and a leg.

But Vasilyev is not broken in spirit. He receives a Government pension and devotes much time to the theoretical problems of chess.

"I took up chess seriously in 1924, when still a schoolboy. My present age is 37, and I am a civil engineer. Chess takes up most of my spare time. In style I bend to a combinational play. To be a good chess player one must study theory and also be a good judge of position. To this side of chess I have been devoting my efforts, striving to achieve a harmonic development of the general elements with my own special qualities.

Leningrad Champion

"I was chess champion of Leningrad in 1936. My present achievement, as well as my success in the radio match with the players of the United States, I attribute to my theoretical training and my past experience.

"Today, one may say that chess in Leningrad has completely revived. Chess clubs attached to the trade union Houses of Culture are gradually reopening. Interesting chess work is done at the officers' clubs, and chess circles have sprung up at many factories and higher schools."

The chess school of the Pioneer Palace, which is attended by the more gifted youngsters, has been functioning for over a year now. Before the war, Mikhail Botvinnik directed the activities of this school which gave the country some of its best chess players.

Ex-champion of the Soviet Union, Grand Master Gregory Levenfish, now chess instructor of the USSR Committee on Sports and Physical Culture, is doing much to promote chess in the city. With his help, the Central Chess Club has reopened in an old building which was given a thorough overhauling and the place is again alive with chess activity.

Soviet Union Prepares for Election

The campaign for the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to be held February 10, is being carried on in many different ways.

In the great cities and populous centers, thousands of voters have attended huge meetings to hear speakers talk on the tasks facing the country and on election procedure and to meet the candidates who have been nominated by the people.

Great Elation

An atmosphere of great elation surrounds the election campaign meetings, as was also seen at the nominating meetings. The Soviet people feel that this, their first postwar election of Deputies to the supreme organ of government, is a further demonstration of Soviet democracy.

In the more remote sections of the USSR, the campaign is being no less thoroughly carried out, whatever difficulties may face the election commissions and canvassers. No Soviet citizen lacks information on the coming election or proper facilities to enable him to participate in it.

In the Pamir Mountains, sometimes called the "Roof of the World," for instance, election literature and other printed matter was sent from Stalinabad, the capital of the Tajik SSR, to a town called Khorog, the center of an electoral area which elects a Deputy to the Soviet of Nationalities, one of the two Houses of the Supreme Soviet.

The party started by automobile, transferred to burros when the roads became impassable, strapped the literature to the backs of men when the burros could no longer follow the trail, dynamited their way through an avalanche, and delivered the precious election material.

Planes had been unable to fly the material in, because of ice which formed on their wings. Planes are used in many parts of the more remote sections.

Newsreels are being shown on Soviet screens which portray election activity. They show a meeting of the Soviet of Nationalities Commission of the Russian SFSR; a meeting of the housewives of one election precinct listening to an explanation of procedure by a canvasser; a talk to a mass meeting of voters by President Golyakov, of the Supreme Court of the USSR, on the electoral law.

Workers' Celebration

Another sequence shows steelworkers who are carrying on a competition to celebrate the election by raising the production of their plant. This sort of celebration is being conducted in most Soviet plants by workers who show their love for their country by seeking to repair the damage done by war as quickly as possible and to rise to new production levels.

In the Red Army and Navy, where they have full electoral rights, including the rights to nominate candidates and to run for office, the campaign is active.

Posters and streamers are prominent in Soviet military installations as reminders of the elections. The Constitution of the USSR and the election regulations are studied, particularly by the many young servicemen who will cast their first vote in this election.

Election commissions have been elected by the servicemen.

Members of these Commissions are chosen from among both officers and men, Party and non-Party persons, and women who are usually doctors and nurses. The task of these Commissions is to conduct the election.

Question sessions are organized where any question may be asked and answered.

LENINGRAD—An Electoral Commission meets in the northern city. The speaker is Ivan Platonov, a Commission Member.

Radiophotos

STUDENTS—These pupils at a railway communications institute meet to discuss regulations and issues.

Civilian organizations and military installations frequently trade speakers.

The Candidates

The candidates nominated by the people come from all walks of life, from every field of endeavor.

Generalissimo Stalin was the first candidate nominated. He is the nominee of the Stalin Electoral Area of Moscow.

Among the other eminent statesmen and military leaders nominated are V. M. Molotov, M. I. Kalinin, L. P. Beria, G. M. Malenkov, K. E. Voroshilov, A. A. Zhdanov, A. I. Mikoyan, L. M. Kaganovich, A. A. Andreyev, N. S. Khrushchev, N. A. Voznesensky, N. M. Shvernik, Marshals Zhukov, Rikossovsky, Konev, Govorov, Malinovsky, Meretskov; Army General Bagramyan, and Admiral Kuznetsov.

Among the leaders of Soviet scientific thought who have been nominated are President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Sergei Vavilov, and Academician Nikolai Tsitsin, the famed creator of new plants and plant varieties. Academician Tsitsin is the nominee of the Omsk Region, Western Siberia. Sergei Kaftanov, chairman of the All-Union Committee on Higher Education, has been nominated to the Soviet of Nationalities by the people of the Kazan Electoral Area. President of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Bogomolets is a nominee.

Many outstanding workers of factory and farm, as well as leading intellectuals, have been nominated.

The people of the Proletarian Electoral Area, Rostov-on-Don, nominated Nikolai Kucherenko, head of the heat and power station of the Rostselmash factory, as their candidate.

Submarine Commander

Jaroslav Iosseliani, a submarine commander stationed with the Northern Fleet in the Arctic and a Hero of the Soviet Union, has been nominated by the citizens of his native Abkhazian Autonomous Republic, which forms part of the Georgian SSR. A member of the small Svan tribe, which before the Revolution lived in ignorance and dire poverty, he was the first of his people to go to sea. His name is now known throughout the Soviet Union.

Collective Farm Chairman Kashakpai Primov and Woman Collective Farmer Zhumagul Abdu raimova have been nominated by their districts, among many other agricultural leaders.

Mikhail Sholokhov, whose book *And Quiet Flows the Don* is world-famous, has been nominated, as have many writers, teachers, and other intellectuals.

Guards Colonel Chelnokov, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, is the candidate of the sailors of the Baltic Fleet.

Colonel Chelnokov, during the pre-election period, is visiting the voters of the fleet, in their ships and on shore. The sailors and officers have entertained him and have gathered to talk to him about the problems to be met by the Soviet Union and its elected officials in the postwar period of peaceful construction.

Radiophoto

CANDIDATE—Guards Colonel Chelnokov, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, was nominated by Baltic Fleet sailors.

Alexei Ilyich Semivolos, a famous miner of Krivoi Rog, has been nominated. He holds the Order of Lenin and the For Valiant Labor Medal for his work in raising labor productivity in mining methods.

Semivolos began his mining career with the most humble tasks in the mines. He became a pneumatic pick operator, and developed the new production methods which enabled him to mine several times his quota of ore.

Hundreds of miners immediately became his followers.

During the war, Semivolos worked in the Urals where in two years he produced the equivalent of ten annual quotas. He was awarded the Stalin Prize, and when he returned to his native Krivoi Rog he held the position of head of the Mines Administration.

The Germans reduced the mines to rubble. Semivolos' talents as an organizer of swift and efficient work were used in reconstruction. In the two years that have passed since that time, three mines, much housing and other facilities have been reconstructed, and a large farm to supply the miners with food has been organized.

Hitlerite Trials Before Soviet Judges

By Alexander Sinelnikov

(Trials in connection with the crimes and atrocities committed by Germans during the temporary occupation of USSR territory in 1941-43 are being held in several towns in this country. Trials in Bryansk and Leningrad followed that held in Smolensk which came to an end at the close of last December.)

The party of journalists, with whom I came to Smolensk, arrived in town two days before the trial was to open, so we decided to spend the time at our disposal in looking around the place. We knew, of course, from the findings of the State Extraordinary Commission that the Germans had devastated the ancient Russian town, but we were unprepared for what we saw; at the time of its liberation, only two per cent of the buildings were still standing.

Nevertheless—such being the law of human nature—the townspeople returned to their native place, though it presented but a pile of ashes and rubble in many quarters.

Living Conditions

Where then are the returned evacuees, who number more than 75,000, living today? Although some scores of new houses have been put up, you can see many small wooden huts and shacks. In the shell or frame of what was once a large house built in good style, there is a tiny house that looks as though it might almost have been built of cards. It is on the first floor where the ceiling beams are still intact and a signboard informs you that it is the barber's. Several dozen families are living in a building once occupied by the German occupation authorities. I visited a family on the fifth floor; the head of it, who is the editor of a local paper, occupies, with his wife and eight year old child, a room measuring eleven square meters. Firewood and provisions have to be stowed away under the bed, and water has to be dragged in buckets from an ice hole in the Dnieper.

An American power train, a present to the townspeople of Smolensk, is in the siding working at full capacity like a temporary power station built in place of the one blown up by the enemy. But still there is far from enough light.

In prewar times, this was a prosperous and picturesque town, noted for its architectural remains and historic memories. In Soviet times, a close network of factories, blocks, flats, offices and clubs was built up. Nothing was spared by the Nazi vandals who were bent upon the total effacement of all the memorials of its historical and cultural past—as, for instance, the Church of Saints Peter and Paul, built in 1146, the ancient Kremlin, Philharmonic Hall, and the school of music, named in the memory of the Russian composer, Mikhail Glinka.

Monstrous outrages were perpetrated against the Russian civilians. No. 126 Concentration Camp is situated on Smolensk's outskirts where, behind electrified barbed-wire, in barracks hastily thrown up of thin boards thatched with straw, the Germans tormented, starved, shot or hunted down with dogs, Russian women, children and old people. In the gloomy grey building, with a moat, called the German hospital No. 551, I was told of the dreadful experiments on wounded prisoners carried out by the Hitlerite murderers who had once qualified as doctors.

Outside the Red Army Club, I was shown a natural ditch valley almost in the center of the town. This was the spot chosen by the Germans for the mass executions of the war prisoners. In the summer of 1945, hundreds of bodies with wounds inflicted by firearms in the back of the neck, were exhumed here. In Bolshaya-Sovietskaya Street, and on the Roslavl-Kiev highways, the Germans opened fire on a column of wounded and exhausted Red Army men and killed 5,000. About the same number of local people were shot in Gedeonovka, a large village. In all, more than 135,000 Soviet citizens were murdered by the Germans in the towns and regions of Smolensk during the occupation.

Ten of those who took direct part in these crimes were led into court. They were Rudolf Modisch, doctor's assistant at No. 551 hospital; under officers, Willi Weiss and Erich Everts; Corporals Erich Mueller, Fritz Henchke, Kurt Gaudian and Willi Krause, of the security police battalions; Private Heintz Winckler and Reischman; and commander of the detachment Robert Kirschfeld, who was also an interpreter.

Admit Guilt

The Assembly Hall of the Medical Institute, where the trial was held, was familiar to them. It used to be the premises of the German municipal administration where two Hitlerite celebrations were held—once in honor of their entry into Smolensk, and once again, on the anniversary of this date.

All ten of the accused were exposed and in the face of the incontrovertible evidence were obliged to admit their guilt. Clearly and simply as though they were reporting to a command, or recalling some very common story, they told the military court of the crimes that outdid the horrors of the inquisition. The first to give evidence was Rudolf Modisch, a swarthy fellow with an aquiline nose and high cheekbones. He admitted cynically that he personally destroyed 23 persons by injecting large doses of strophanthin; that he used to take children from their parents, under the pretense of giving them medical treatment, and pump 800 cubic centimeters of blood from them. The children's deaths followed very soon after this operation. We recall one particular episode from his evidence: a Soviet lieutenant from a tank regiment was brought to the hospital for a wound in his leg. Modisch gave the man no treatment at all for 14 days, and when the wound festered and an abscess formed, he had him taken to the operating room. German students began an experiment on the patient. Employing no anesthetics, they amputated both legs, though there was no evidence that this was necessary. The man was still alive when Modisch had him taken

to the morgue and injected a large dose of strophanthin. Two hours later, he died in frightful agony.

"So you put a living person in the morgue?" the prosecutor asked.

"Where was I supposed to put him—in my own bed?" Modisch retorted cynically.

One day a woman ran into the hospital yard in a frenzy with a dead child in her arms; all its blood had been pumped out by this doctor of death. He said to the court:

"This woman asked us to restore the child to life, but, of course, we couldn't do that. And anyway, she kicked up an awful row and made a scene so we had to hand her over to the security police and she was killed. . . ."

Modisch did not confess everything to the court. Elena Chernysheva, a Smolensk girl, appeared in the court after reading his evidence reported in the newspapers, and said she wished permission to add something to it. During the occupation, she had trouble with her eyes and went to the hospital. Modisch took her to Professor Mueller who treated her for the ailment and cured it. When she came for treatment the last time, she was given an injection and the cornea was removed in order to graft it on the eye of a German officer. Now she has a glass eye in the place of her own.

Erich Mueller was active in the mass shootings of war prisoners on the night of October 20, 1941, known in Smolensk as "bloody Monday." In No. 126 camp, he killed 100 persons, raped 32 women and shot six of them. He said in court that this sort of thing had become a habit with him and his companions.

Erich Everts once followed the profession of an architect, but his convictions and views are those of a robber and murderer. He was allowed 120 cartidges when he had to conduct a column of war prisoners and he used them all.

"You fired them at living targets?" he was asked by Major General Goyrachev, presiding officer of the Tribunal.

"I was known as a good shot in my company," Everts replied.

Henchke declared that the command told him to kill as many Russians as he could, regardless of whether they were women or children. He carried out the orders and was promoted.

Josef Reichman, puny, red haired constantly smiling German, known as "hound Fuehrer," admitted that he had hunted down dozens of civilians, including women, with dogs whenever he was "in a bad humor," or wanted to "amuse" his comrades. He added that by killing off the children, they saved them from a worse fate.

Josef Reischman, Erich Everts and Heintz Winckler were sentenced to penal servitude and the rest were to be hanged. The execution took place in the public square.

Siberians Study Languages

An interview with Anna Khoroshikh, English language teacher at the Irkutsk Medical Institute.

The study of foreign languages in the USSR is included in the curriculum of secondary schools and colleges. Workers, collective farmers and professional people, too, are eager to study foreign languages. Anna Khoroshikh told us about foreign language study in that faraway city of eastern Siberia:

In Irkutsk there are more than 80 teachers of foreign languages. All of them, especially the English teachers, are swamped with work. Besides teaching at the Irkutsk Agricultural Institute, Ludmilla Ivanova is teaching English to the employees of the Eastern Siberian Railway Administration. Twice a week she travels to the State farm, "May First," in the suburbs, where she teaches the English language.

200 Students

Ivan Brizgalov, head of the Chair of English Language at the Irkutsk Mining Institute, is also teaching 200 workers employed at an automobile repair plant and other factories in Irkutsk.

Once eastern Siberia was one of the most backward corners of tsarist Russia.

For every literate person there were seven illiterate and two who could only sign their names and read by syllables. In a period 25 years, illiteracy has been entirely wiped out in eastern Siberia and the general culture has risen immeasurably. An evidence of this cultural growth, incidentally, is the desire to study foreign languages.

The interest in the study of foreign languages, especialiy English, has grown as a result of the union of the Great Powers which came into being and grew strong in the days of the Great Patriotic War. The Siberians, like all people of the Soviet Union, not only want to know about the life of their foreign friends, but should occasion arise, they want to be able to speak to them and to read in their original form the words of foreign writers.

We, as teachers, have been made particularly aware of this by the progress made by our students in educational institutions as well as those studying in groups. In 1940, for example, out of 140 students in the Institute, only 22 received an excellent rating. Now, at the examinations in English, 94 out of 168 students received an excellent rating, the rest showed good and satisfactoty knowledge, and only seven received an unsatisfactory mark. Members of English language circles in offices and industrial establishments study with equal zeal.

Nearing completion in Irkutsk is the Institute of Foreign Languages. Short-term courses will be available for those who once studied a foreign language and wish to refresh their knowledge. The school commission of the city Soviet has created the section of Foreign Language Teachers.

Meetings of this section are attended by as many as 30 to 40 teachers. They pass on the programs for circle study of English and French in industry and discuss measures designed to popularize the study of foreign languages. In July, a section of the Foreign Language Teachers organized a literary evening at the Irkutsk Theater for the Young Spectator.

More than a thousand young workers, engineers, college and school students listened to a lecture in English given by Agrafena Melnikova on the works of Bernard Shaw.

Notes on Soviet Life

Health [illegible] draft protec- habili- spitals, 200 polyclinics and outpatient hospitals, 115 mother and child consultation centers, 640 nurseries and a number of other medical and prophylactic institutions.

★

Before the war Soviet astronomers had begun work on the compilation of a catalogue of the exact position of 17,500 faint stars, of equal luminosity and little proper motion and equally distributed about the heavens. A general plan of work was drawn up according to which the observations for the first epoch of the catalogue should have been completed between 1940 and 1950.

Only two observatories, Kazan and Tashkent, continued this work during the war and both of them have completed their first series of observations. Pulkovo Observatory was destroyed by the Germans who also looted and burned Simeiz Observatory. The observatories of Odessa, Kiev and Kharkov were badly damaged and part of their instruments and the material obtained from the observations were lost.

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Ancient Khwarizm is a huge oasis on the lower reaches of the Amu Darya in the territory of the modern Uzbek Soviet Republic. Archeological and ethnographical research was begun in 1937 but had to be abandoned for a number of years on account of the war. This year the work is being resumed by an expedition under the leadership of Professor Sergei Tolstov sponsored by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Uzbek Academy.

Before the war, our expeditions discovered numerous traces of past cultures on the territory of the present Khwarizm Oasis and to the east and west of it in the Kzyl Kum and Kara Kum deserts. The finds cover a period of over 50 centuries —from the 4th millenium B.C. to the 15th century A.D.

A new children's sanatorium and sanatorium kindergartens for 45,000 children are being opened in various districts of the country, mostly under industrial and agricultural enterprises. Children with impaired health will spend from two to six months in such sanatoriums. The best country villas have been set aside for the sanatorium kindergartens. In the summer, the little patients will spend nearly the whole day in the open and not less than four or five hours daily in winter. Besides experienced medical personnel, the sanitorium and sanatorium kindergartens will be staffed with physical culture instructors.

★

Technical training by correspondence was instituted by the Soviet Union in 1924, beginning as departments of resident higher and secondary educational institutions. These correspondence departments train engineers with higher school qualifications and technicians with secondary school training, as well as skilled workers.

The departments subsequently have grown into autonomous correspondence educational institutions with several departments for various specialities. Among the largest of these types of schools, we have the All-Union Industrial Institute with 6,000 students before the war and the Leningrad Correspondence Industrial Institute with 3,000 students. Both correspondence departments and correspondence institutes are now in existence in this country.

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The year's volume of gross output in Leningrad industry in 1945 exceeded that of 1944 by 28 per cent.

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There was a time when, owing to the chaotic accumulations of debris, not only vehicles but even pedestrians found it difficult to move about on territory of the Dnieper power station. The present clearing of blown up concrete and metal girders has been completed. The dismantling of the wrecked equipment has been half finished.

All libraries wrecked by the Germans on the territory of the Russian Federation are to be restored by the end of 1946, according to Alexander Usov, head of the libraries department of the Cultural and Educational Institutions Committee of the RSFSR. Bringing the book stocks to the pre-war level, however, will take much longer since the Germans plundered or destroyed no less than 17,000,000 volumes.

The committee has under its jurisdiction all the libraries in the Russian Federation outside of those belonging to trade unions, educational establishments, scientific or other institutions. Of the 4,000 libraries completely destroyed by the Germans, some 3,000 have been reopened to date. Particular attention is being paid, Usov said, to the reestablishment of libraries in district towns which serve urban dwellers and organize mobile branches to serve the rural population.

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During 1945, more than 400 artist troupes toured Red Army and Navy units. Thirty-eight of these troupes gave concerts in army units in the Far East.

Information Bulletin

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Information Bulletin

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Recent Soviet Industrial Growth

The USSR is a great industrial power. In peacetime, it outstripped the capitalist countries in the speed of its industrial development. This progress took place not only in the old industrial districts, like the Ukraine, the Urals, the Central and Leningrad Districts, but also in once backward areas and republics such as Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Armenia.

Steady Increase

Although temporarily interrupted by war, the industrial development of the country as a whole steadily increases. Here are some facts and figures indicative of the growth of the economy of the Soviet Union since the first elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR held in December 1937, and during the war.

The Germans inflicted enormous damage on the national economy of the Soviet Union. They completely or partially wrecked 31,850 industrial enterprises and approximately 40,300 miles of railway.

In the Donets Basin, the Germans burned and flooded all mines, and blew up all factory buildings. Before the war the Donets Basin had been the country's chief fuel base, yielding 57 per cent of all coal mined in the USSR. It had more than three hundred large mines and about two thousand small ones, yielding a total of 250 thousand tons of coal a day.

The rehabilitation of industrial enterprises began in 1942-1943. By November 1, 1945, 19 blast furnaces, 78 open hearth furnaces, 42 rolling mills, and 63 coking batteries in formerly occupied territory had resumed operation.

By the end of 1944, about one thousand Donets Basin mines had been restored, including 130 major mines and 798 small ones.

At present the Donets Basin is yielding almost half its prewar coal output.

Railways

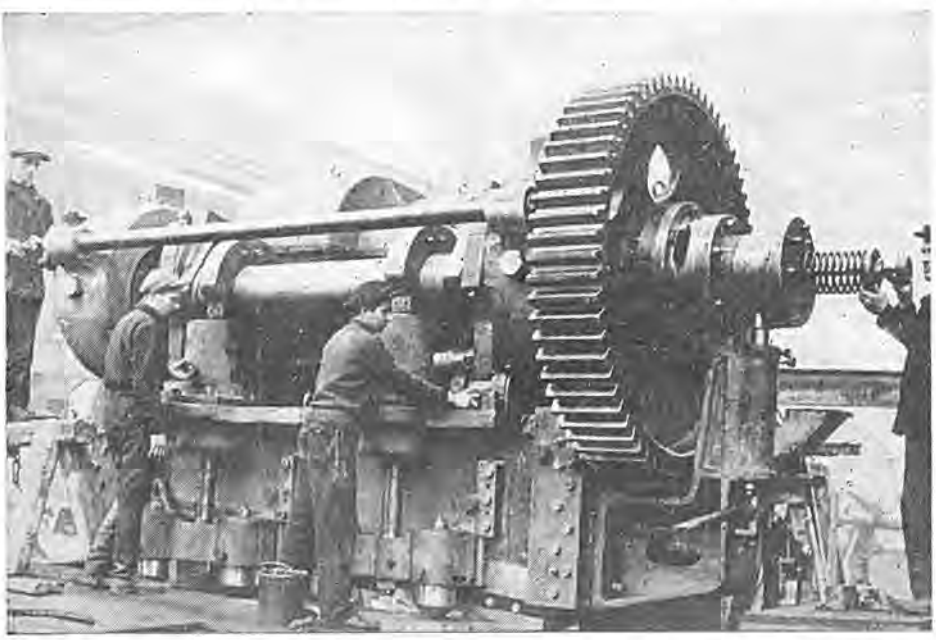
Important achievements have been scored in the rehabilitation of railways. Approximately 31,000 miles of main lines on Soviet territory and 18,641 miles on the territory of Rumania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, more than 25 hundred stations and sidings, more than 16 thousand bridges, have been rebuilt.

The large bridges over the Dnieper River are being swiftly restored at the approximate rate of from 230 to 260 linear feet a day.

Industrial Plants

Hundreds of enterprises, among them some of the largest in the country, have been rehabilitated. These include the Voroshilovgrad locomotive works, the Stalingrad tractor plant, the Novokramatorsk machine building plant, the Kharkov turbine plant and the Stalino, Makeyevka, Mariupol, and Taganrog steel works.

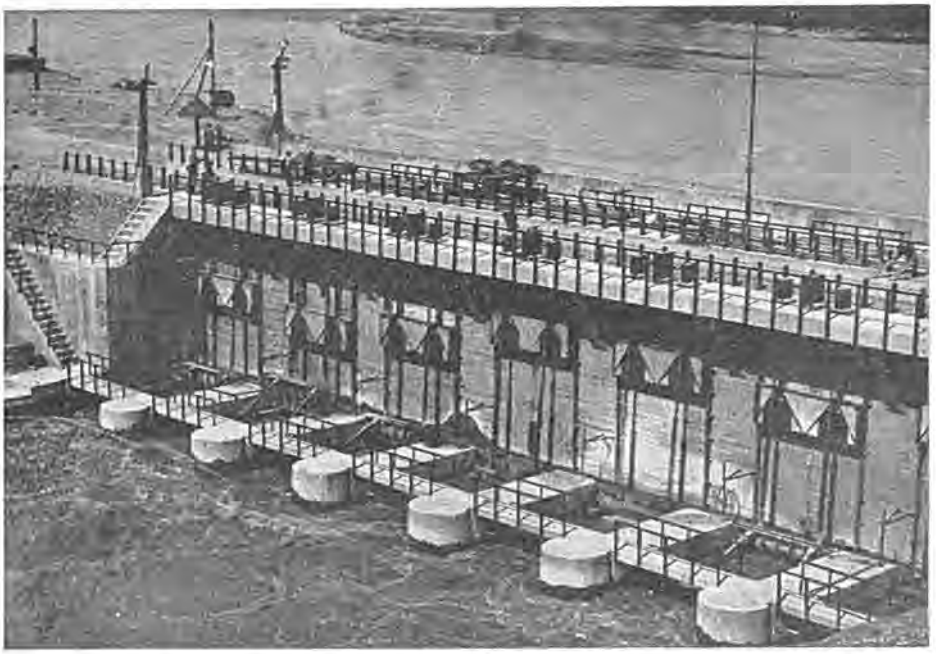
At the same time, restoration and construction work is proceeding successfully on schools, dwellings, hospitals, municipal and cultural enterprises. In the Ukraine alone, about eight million square yards of new and restored dwellings have been made available to the people. In the liberated districts of the Russian SFSR two and one-half million persons were moved from dugouts and ruins to comfortable dwellings.



RECONSTRUCTION—These workmen are installing machines in a Soviet factory which is being rebuilt.

The amount of capital investments in the liberated districts has reached approximately 32 billion rubles.

One cannot speak of the Urals without giving first mention to the



STATION—This is the Vakhsh Hydro Station in Tajikstan, built under the Five-Year Plans, before the war.

Stalin steel works at Magnitogorsk. This enterprise, one of the largest of its kind in the world, played an important role in scoring victory over the enemy in the recent war. With the end of the war, it went over to the output of metal for the needs of the growing national economy.

Since 1937, the number of units at the plant has almost doubled, and on January 1, 1946, it had six blast furnaces, 23 open hearth furnaces, 13 rolling mills, and eight coking batteries in operation.

The following figures are indicative of the progress made by the Magnitogorsk plant. As compared with 1937 production, pig iron increased 52.3 per cent; steel, 103.2 per cent; rolled goods, 90.2 per cent; coke, 60.1 per cent.

Whereas in 1940 the plant produced 9.8 per cent high grade rolled metal, in 1944 it turned out 73 per cent of these goods.

During the war years, 10 blast furnaces, 32 open hearth furnaces, 16 electric steel furnaces, 14 ferro-alloy furnaces, 21 rolling mills and tube mills, and 13 coking batteries went into operation in the Soviet East.

From 1940 to 1943, the output of coal in the Urals doubled. Its power resources, too, almost doubled during the war. Some stations increased their capacity five times and more.

The Urals machine-building industry increased several hundred per cent during the war. It also set up its own machine tool industry.

The famous Krivoi Rog mines, in the Ukraine, which were destroyed by the German-fascist invaders, are being restored. Nearly 65 per cent of the prewar total output of iron ore came from these mines.

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Notice
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Krivoi Rog Today

The Ukraine is a region of incalculable natural wealth. Here are the famous Donbas coal fields, the Krivoi Rog iron ore range, the Nikopol manganese deposits and the Drogobych oil fields.

The Krivoi Rog mines, which stretch for miles across the Ukrainian steppes, provide iron ore not only for metallurgical plants in the Dnieper area and the Donbas, but also for iron and steel works in the central regions of the USSR.

Soviet miners began restoration work immediately after liberation. Drillers and tunnelers temporarily became bricklayers, carpenters and concrete workers.

Before the war, no one could keep pace with Ilya Kurilo in drilling. When rehabilitation work got under way, this experienced miner and his three best friends, Kondrat Berezhnov, Alexander Kovalenko and Stepan Larionov, tackled the most important section of the mine—the shaft. They first had to clear away debris on the surface and then clear a passage to the bottom of the shaft. Instead of waiting for structural steel to arrive, miners salvaged beams, girders and pipes from the wreckage.

Ilya Kurilo and his crew finished their job ten days ahead of schedule. Other crews did not lag behind. Veteran miners were ably assisted by young miners. Nadya Yegorova and Vera Yatsenko, daughters of old ore miners, dropped their office jobs to become bricklayers. Vera laid 13,000 bricks a day and so did her friend.

The ore mine where Kurilo, Berezhnov, Kovalenko and Larionov are employed is working again. Locomotives bring up empty freight cars and leave every five minutes, hauling away cars loaded with iron ore. Miners have rereturned to their old jobs.

It was a tradition among Krivoi Rog miners to put up a red star on top of the compressor building to mark production victories. The red star was lit up at night. This tradition has been revived and red stars are now shining over compressor buildings at 37 restored ore mines, signifying the amount of work accomplished by miners since the liberation of Krivoi Rog.

More Candidates to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

With the registration of candidates, which began January 10, the election campaign for Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR was launched. Nomination and discussion began January 2. Campaigning centers in every election precinct are very busy now. The election will be held on February 10.

At these centers one may get all literature on the Soviet electoral law, and all material on candidates.

All through the country, candidates are meeting their electors. The list of candidates includes the names of men and women who won great fame at the front or in the rear during the war. Here are some of them:

Thrice Hero of the Soviet Union Ivan Kozhedub, a Soviet ace who brought down 62 German planes, studied before the war at a chemical engineering school and at the same time attended flying courses.

When the Germans perfidiously attacked the USSR, he joined the Air Force.

Before the war, **Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Sidor Kovpak,** the famous partisan, was Chairman of the City Soviet in the tiny old Ukrainian town of Putivl. He took part in the Brusilov break-through in World War I, was the famous Guerrilla Leader Chapayev's comrade-in-arms during the Civil War of 1918-1920, and in the Great Patriotic War displayed an extraordinary gift as a military organizer.

His detachment of several dozen men rapidly grew into a formidable force. Emerging from the Bryansk woods, it carried out thousands of raids in the enemy rear, harrassed the enemy, and reached the Carpathians.

Hero of the Soviet Union Sergeant Mikhail Loginov has five decorations. Before the war he was a tractor driver. He diligently studied the powerful "Stalinetz" caterpillar tractor and constantly overfulfilled his quota for ploughing.

Called to the Red Army in the autumn of 1941, he took part in the fiercest fighting at Velikiye Luki, Malo-Yaroslavetz, Mozhaisk, and Rzhev. He developed into an excellent scout. At the head of a reconnaissance detail, he made his way behind the enemy lines and with his comrades boldly demolished the most dangerous gun emplacements of the enemy.

Loginov and two comrades forced the Niemen River, entrenched on the enemy bank to cover the crossing, and facilitated the widening of the bridgehead.

Colonel General Andrei Kravchenko of the tank forces, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, is the candidate to the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in one of the special election areas of the Red Army.

Kravchenko began his Army career as a rank and file soldier and rose to the heights of military science. When the war broke out he was a colonel. His tank unit fought on the western front. He distinguished himself in the Battle of Stalingrad, took part in the liberation of Kiev, helped smash the German troops encircled at Korsun. Kravchenko was the first to emerge on the border along the River Pruth, passed through the whole of Rumania, and fought in Hungary. His unit was the first to enter Vienna.

When the war with Japan began, General Kravchenko and his tankmen were sent to the Far East, where he won distinction against the Japanese aggressors.

Balganum Dospayeva, is a Kazakh woman who started work as a charwoman. At the age of 32 she learned to read and write, and worked several years as an oiler, later becoming a machine operator.

In the winter of 1944, she was made forewoman at the Baichunas oilfields in Emba. Heading a brigade of 12 women, most of them wives, mothers and sisters of oil workers gone to the front, Dospayeva succeeded in making her sector a leading one.

Having fulfilled the 1945 program with flying colors, her sector continued steadily to increase its oil output and regularly overfulfilled the tasks set.

Workers of the Stakhanovetz shoe factory in Kimry nominated as their candidate **Maria Volkova,** Chairman of a collective farm in the village of Trosukhino, Kachin District, Kalinin Region.

Maria Volkova took over this post when the former chairman went to the front, and in spite of war-time difficulties, succeeded in increasing the grain harvests as well as the amount of meat and dairy produce.

She was recently the guest of the Stakhanovetz factory, whose workers assured her of their unanimous support.

Mikhail Sholokhov, the well-known writer, was nominated for re-election in the Cossack village of Veshenskaya, which is his home.

He is popular throughout the country, not only for his books but for his public activities.

Before the war, the water system, power station, and Palace of Culture at Veshenskaya formed a model district center. During the war, the Germans shelled it heavily from the right bank of the Don River, and bombed its finest buildings. Sholokhov's home was among the buildings bombed.

Today, the traces of destruction are no longer visible and the work of restoration is proceeding apace.

These successful results are due in no small measure to the efforts of Mikhail Sholokhov in his capacity as a public official.

Sholokhov is known throughout the world as the author of the popular *And Quiet Flows the Don* and other books which have been widely translated.

Rehabilitation of Soviet Moldavia

By I. Konstantinovsky

In considering the rehabilitation of Soviet Moldavia, it must be remembered that this is a new Soviet Republic and that, therefore, it did not undergo the transforming process of the Stalin Five-Year Plans.

What was destroyed has had to be rebuilt, and not only that but much has had to be built up from the beginning in order that a sound economic base may be created for the population of three million Moldavians. The Republic reminds one of an invalid who after a long and exhausting illness gets on his feet again and turns his face to the sun.

In Moldavia you see not only people returning to health and life, but whole districts, towns, and works. It is an exciting picture.

Sugar Industry

Production of sugar is the outstanding question in Moldavia's rehabilitation.

An example is the Baltsi sugar refinery, once the largest in the country. It was wrecked by the fascists who took away the equipment. Now it has been restored to work and life.

The beets have a long way to go before they reach the huge diffusion apparatus that extracts the sugar. As I went over the place with the head mechanic, Grigori Veksler, he said now and again, "We had to make this ourselves."

It turned out that practically the whole refinery and most of the machinery was repaired or newly constructed on the spot by the fitters, turners and engineers of the works who never left it for days on end and seldom appealed for outside assistance.

While I was in Moldavia the first output of sugar came from the refinery. It was not very much. Now the news has come from Kishinev that production is equal to the prewar level.

This is only a beginning: in the next three years Moldavia will be turning out twice the quantity of sugar it produced before the war.

It is a classic land of vineyards and of blooming orchards. Some grape-growing districts resemble Champagne, Epernay, and Rheims. The orchards on the Dniester's banks are like those of California.

Cultivation was at a low level during the Rumanian rule of Bessarabia. During the last year, 15 hundred thousand decaliters of champagne was produced in Bessarabian wineries.

An immense amount of work has been put into the vineyards to restore and improve them. A nursery vineyard, the largest in the Soviet Union, has been laid out on the largest Moldavian State farms to cultivate American varieties of grapes.

The plants from the nursery gardens will be supplied free to the peasants. The general raising of the standard of vine-growing is the aim, and the big champagne works being built in Kishinev will have its own raw material base.

Rapid progress is being made in the rehabilitation of the tobacco industry. Works like that at Dubosar, which had a productive capacity of one thousand tons before the war, have already been repaired and are in working order.

The Kishinev tobacco plant, built in 1940 when the territory became Soviet, resumed production at the end of 1945. Though the damage done by the army of occupation was great, the plant has been rebuilt.

This year all the crop gathered in the Kishinev and Orgeyev Districts will be fermented in the huge fermentation rooms of this plant.

While Bessarabia was in Rumanian hands, there was no market for the fruit grown here and much of it rotted. Large canneries were built when this country became a Soviet Republic.

Canning Industry

Tkachenko cannery, at Tiraspol, was one of the largest of its kind in the Soviet Union. Before the war, Moldavian canneries produced vast numbers of cans of food. Most of the plants were wrecked, and after the Germans and Rumanians had been driven out by the Red Army, the town was in ruins.

In 1945, the Tkachenko plant turned out five million cans. New canneries are being built on the right bank of the Dniester at Benderi, and at two other places in Bessarabia.

As Moldavia is mainly agricultural, the local industries have a special part to play in the welfare of the population.

Local Industry

Formerly, the production of building materials, furniture, crockery, haberdashery, and other consumers' goods was inconsiderable.

But even these small industries were disorganized by the war. The rehabilitation work has produced some excellent results here. The gross output of local industry for the last 10 months amounted to 20 million rubles. Thus, it already exceeds the prewar level.

The technical re-equipment of small factories is going on together with the reconstruction. One small machine shop, now in working order again, not only does repairs, but makes dynamos and other equipment. The Tiraspol machine works has begun to turn out apparatus for wine manufacture and gardening tools.

Factories for consumers' goods have been built in Kishinev and Beltsi. The new cart building works at Orgeyev District was organized by cooperative groups.

In 1945, the Moldavian cooperatives for the production of consumers' goods on a large scale increased their output by 500 per cent.

The volume of production of local industries, according to the Fourth Five-Year Plan, will increase from 20 to 70 million rubles a year and, by 1950, the output of consumers' goods will be increased tenfold. The rate at which reconstruction progressed in 1945 showed that the plan is a practical one and will be carried out.

The Soviet People's Victory in the Patriotic War

By Major General M. Galaktionov

The decisive events of the Second World War, the greatest and hardest-fought war in the history of mankind, took place on the Soviet-German front. The Soviet people emerged victorious from titanic single-handed combat with fascist Germany, which mobilized all the forces and resources of conquered Europe against the Soviet State.

Test of War

The State founded by Lenin and Stalin stood the tremendous test of war with credit. The Soviet people alone proved capable of checking the German advance, of wearing down and depleting the ranks of the German army which had defeated the armies of the western European states. No other nation attacked by the German aggressor possessed the might, unity, and organization displayed by the Soviet people in this war.

The Russian people had won great victories in the past, too, but their power was then fettered by a despotic, autocratic regime.

The First World War revealed the rottenness of that regime. Tsarist Russia could not hold out against imperialist Germany. The triumph of Soviet power ushered in a new era in the life of the Soviet people, unfettered their creative forces, and laid the foundations for a powerful socialist economy and a mighty Soviet State.

But the Soviet rule had to be defended then in an incredibly hard struggle against the German imperialists, against counter-revolution and intervention.

There were many marauders who sought an easy prey in the young and still weak Soviet Republic. Disappointment awaited them. Lenin and Stalin founded the Red Army, an Army of workers and peasants. The Bolsheviks assumed leadership of the heroic struggle which developed into a people's war against the numerous enemies of the Soviet country. The people triumphed and Soviet power was firmly established.

Lenin regarded the construction of socialism and the socialist industrialization of the country as the only way of consolidating the Soviet State, surrounded as it was by hostile encirclement.

Dream Realized

Lenin's dream of industrialization was realized in the course of the Stalin Five-Year Plans, when the USSR was equipped with modern industry and the peasantry adopted collective farming.

The policy of industrialization and collectivization, victoriously realized by the Bolshevik Party, saved the country.

Hitler relied on his tanks to crush the Red Army with one lightning blow. In the rear of the German troops Himmler brought into operation a monstrous machine for the destruction of millions of persons in death camps. The world never witnessed such organized and monstrous villany, aimed at destroying the very foundations of civilization.

The only force which, in those trying days, rose like an impregnable wall to block the way to the black forces of fascist Germany was the Red Army.

Accepting battle against the numerically superior fascist armies, the Red Army had tremendous moral advantages on its side. It was defending its socialist Motherland and the just cause of the peoples enslaved by Hitlerite tyranny. It was defending all mankind from the menace of fascist slavery.

First Victory

In the autumn of 1941, the Soviet troops inflicted the first defeat on the Hitlerites, and at Moscow launched the offensive and forced the German troops back to the west.

The war was the greatest trial in the history of the Soviet people and the culminating point in this ordeal was the year 1942, when the enemy reached the bank of the Volga. The Hitlerites captured vast and economically important territory, the Ukraine and Don granaries, the Donbas coal mines, and the Krivoi

VICTORY—Here Soviet and American troops greet each other after the junction at the Elbe.

SAILORS—These are men of the Red Navy. They, too, played a great part in the defeat of fascism.

Rog iron mines, and cut direct communications between central Russia and Baku and the wealth of the Caucasus. The decisive hour struck.

The Soviet country did not flinch even in that hour of mortal danger. The Soviet State stood as firm as a rock; the alliance between the working class and the peasantry, and the Stalin-fostered friendship of the peoples, were still further strengthened.

The Red Army covered itself with undying glory. In a fight to the death, the defenders of Stalingrad beat back the enemy. On the premises of the Bolshevik, Stalingrad tractor, and Red October factories the Soviet people fought to the last defending the gains of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It was a combat between the country of victorious socialism and that of fascist reaction, of freedom against slavery.

Soviet Industry

In this critical situation, the advantages of the socialist system were manifested with unprecedented force. Soviet industry, which the Hitlerites believed they would put out of commission, began full capacity production in the eastern districts of the country and kept up a steady and growing supply of first-rate equipment for the front.

Strategic reserves were equipped with tanks, aircraft and artillery. Backed by this, Stalin's genius initiated what proved to be a masterpiece of military science—the immortal Stalingrad operation for the encirclement and defeat of 300 thousand strong enemy troops. The historic offensive of the Red Army, which commenced there, brought Soviet regiments, led by some of the greatest generals of all time, from Stalingrad to Berlin and Vienna.

Advancing all the way from the Volga to the Spree, Elbe and Middle Danube areas, the Soviet titan crushed the German defenses and strode across wide rivers and high mountains, bringing freedom to the slaves and prisoners of fascism.

Wherever it set foot, the peoples were wrested from the clutches of Hitler imperialism and were restored to life.

Delivered from their bloody nightmare, the peoples of Europe returned to life. The glory of the intrepid and noble liberators will shine throughout the ages.

The Soviet people won, owing to the advantages of their socialist economy and the strong spirit of a free people, and inspired by the lofty ideals of the Party of Lenin and Stalin. The Soviet people are the living embodiment of the fraternal cooperation of many nations with a common cause and one common socialist country. They are led by the great Russian people, the eldest brother in the united Soviet family of nations.

The people of the new socialist society, the people which has forever broken the chains which fetter the human mind in class society, a people whose love of country is supreme and selfless—this is the people which beat back the terrible enemy and defeated him by force of arms and strength of spirit.

It is not without reason that the peoples of Europe, freed by the Red Army, look to the free Soviet people for the guarantee of their freedom and independence. The Soviet Union is the bulwark of peace and security for the peoples.

Geology Society Formed

The All-Union Geological Society, uniting more than 200 prominent Soviet geologists, has been founded in the Soviet Union.

The veteran scientist, Hero of Socialist Labor Academician Vladimir Obruchev, has been elected President of the Society.

Among the members are Academicians Alexander Zavaritsky, Dmitri Belyankin, Alexander Polkanov, Sergei Smirnov, and Pavel Stepanov; Corresponding Members of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Ivan Gorsky, Iosif Grigoryev, Dmitri Nalivkin, Nikolai Shatsky, and others.

The Society will popularize the sciences of general geology, mineralogy, geochemistry, petrography, and useful minerals. It will hold scientific conferences, establish contact with geologists in other countries, and will publish a magazine on the problems of Soviet and foreign geological science.

Its formation will aid in correlating the work of scientists in these fields and in aiding them in the maximum use of their information and discoveries.

Russian Officer Traditions

By Shishmarev

A Review of New Books Published by the Military Publishing House.

A. Krivitsky's book on Russian officer traditions is of considerable interest, though small in size.

The author outlines centuries of Russian military history, showing us what underlies Russian military traditions and how they are handed on from generation to generation. Many illustrations drawn from the life of the Russian officer in peace and war reveal the enormous part played by his spiritual strength as the basic and decisive factor in the formation of his character.

This is seen in the finest traditions of the most progressive section of the Russian Army—traditions forged in the wars waged by the Russian armies under such brilliant war leaders of the past as Suvorov and Kutuzov.

The opening chapter of the book, *Milestones, from Peter to Suvorov,* gives a brief outline of the main stages in the development of the Russian Army.

A permanent officers corps has existed in Russia since the time of Peter I. Peter's Guards Regiments, in which every officer began his career as a rank-and-file soldier, laid the basis for Russian military traditions. Spartan courage and fortitude, love for their work, and a just but strict attitude toward their subordinates, proved time and again that they were superior to the officers of foreign armies, who enjoyed class privileges.

Traditions Clash

Peter's traditions, however, clashed with German influences that came into Russia, and the original policy was frequently distorted.

Under Tsar Paul, Peter's conception of the officer as the father of his troops was replaced by Prussian drill-sergeant methods in training. The new system did not suit the Russian character.

The brilliant group of truly Russian war leaders headed by Suvorov reinstated and developed the traditions of Peter. Such great founders of the Russian Army and of the glory of Russian arms as Rumyantsev and Suvorov, and later Kutuzov, Yermolov, and Brusilov, trained their men on the principles of the duty, honor, and personal example of officers.

Suvorov demanded of every officer unmatched bravery on the battlefield, and was himself an example of paternal solicitude for his soldiers.

Suvorov opposed Paul I's new system of the Prussian goose-step, the senseless Prusian drill, the lowering of the soldier's personal dignity. The inheritors of the finest Russian battle traditions were invariably against Paul's system.

The traditions of the Russian Army, which grew up in the course of centuries and which were forged in unremitting effort on the field of battle, arose from the character of the Russian people.

Krivitsky gives us numerous examples of the essence of these old military traditions of Russian officers, which are further developed by officers of the Red Army and Navy.

Honor and Service

The high consciousness of the honor of an officer, and of self-sacrificing service to his country, have always been basic qualities of the Russian officer.

"His true traditions," says Krivitsky, "are profound loyalty to his country, selfless devotion in the performance of his military duty, his skill and discipline, his initiative and firmness, his fraternal love for his subordinates, his solicitude for their welfare, and the spirit of closest comradeship between all the men who make up the officer corps."

The chapters dealing with definite Army traditions (*The Honor of the Officer's Uniform,* and *The Officer and the Banner*) include a number of historical illustrations constituting brilliant proof of the author's ideas and conclusions.

The concluding chapter gives a short outline history of the Red Army and delineates the character of the Soviet officer.

The Soviet officer combines in himself the qualities of a patriot and defender of his country with the high qualities of a fighter for a righteous cause. He is a man who has mastered modern science and technics, and has attained a high political and cultural level as well.

The Soviet officer is the trusted representative of the Soviet State in the Army and the true son of his people. Soviet officers are fosterlings of the most advanced Stalinist military schools.

War a School

The war against the German invaders was a school for Red Army officers. As a patriot of the Soviet land they fought in alliance with the freedom-loving democratic nations; when the Red Army had driven its enemies from its country, it went on to bring peace to other peoples defending their great national traditions which had been crushed beneath the heel of the fascists.

Krivitsky's book was favorably received, the chief criticism being that the author was too brief in the development of his theme, and that he does not speak of the old traditions of the Naval officer, which form an important part of the traditions of Russian military science.

Another book published by the Military Publishing House, entitled *Notes of an Officer,* by Colonel Demin, goes far toward supplying details omitted in the final chapter of Krivitsky's book.

Its material is a kind of reflection of life itself, supporting the thoughts and conclusions set down by Krivitsky. Demin gives a delineation of the character of the modern Soviet officer on the basis of a wealth of battle episodes and a critical analysis of a number of operations.

Simultaneously, he describes his own war experiences, analyzing his errors and his achievements, showing the officer in process of spiritual growth.

Both books present the Soviet officer as a man who is imbued with fine old war traditions, and who has created new high ideals, founded on democracy and the love of man.

Prospects For Rural Electrification

By G. Susloparov
Chief of Rural Electrification Administration

Rural electrification is due to take huge strides in the coming five years projected for outstripping all prewar standards in this field. According to the Five-Year Plan for electrification of the countryside, some 15 thousand small hydroelectric stations and nine thousand steam power plants are to be built in rural districts of the country to provide electricity both for production and for farmers' homes. These units are to have an aggregate capacity of two million kilowatts. Just how sweeping this contemplated development is may be judged from the fact that in 1941 the total capacity of 7,000 rural power stations was only 300,000 kilowatts.

The problem of bringing electricity to the village has always been important in the Soviet Union. As in so many other fields, the Soviet State had to start here from nothing. All tsarist Russia could boast of were some 80 rural power stations which supplied electricity to manorial estates.

The building of large hydroelectric stations and steam power plants brought electricity to many farms in adjacent districts. Though fast growing industries presented an increasing demand for electric power, stations could always supply the needs for the farming localities, inasmuch as the peak of demand in industry does not coincide with the busiest farming season. Moreover, consumption of power by the rural localities could easily be regulated to fit in with the regular schedule of power plant operation.

Large stations, however, could cater only to villages within a definite radius which meant that a large number of rural localities still had to do without electricity.

Small Units

To build long transmission lines for them, in view of the big outlay of funds and materials involved, was uneconomical when compared with the possible benefits of electrification. The solution was for rural localities to build their own smaller power units. The decade before the war, when the country's peasantry united into collective farms, saw the building of a considerable number of rural electric stations, since large scale farming provided advantageous conditions for utilizing power.

Threshing was the field where electricity was used most in agriculture. Before the Second World War, there were some 5,000 electrically operated threshers. They cut down the amount of labor needed and also make for more speed. Electricity is also a boon on livestock farms.

War did not halt the electrification of the countryside. Shortage of labor, if anything, made the problem of power more urgent than ever. In the war years, several hundred power units were set up and put into service. Even before the war ended, it became clear that the Soviet farmer was not going to sit back and wait until the necessary supplies and labor would be available to lay the power-lines to his locality.

To guide this development, the Soviet Government set up a special Rural Electrification Administration at the People's Commissariat of Agriculture of the USSR. This administration, with its own offices in every region and republic in the USSR, prospects possible sites, helps collective farmers to draw up plans for small power stations, guides their construction, and aids in the assembly of the power equipment and in its operation.

The government extends to collective farmers credits for the purchase of the necessary equipment. To foster rural electrification, electrical equipment plants designed special miniature hydro-turbines of simple design.

Small stations are built by collective farmers themselves, under the guidance of experts provided by the Electrification Administration.

Local Water Used

Most of the stations built in rural localities utilize the local water power resources. They are tiny hydroelectric units set up on small rivers or lakes. Potentialities in this field are truly immense. It is estimated that small rivers which may be utilized for the installation of power units have a total water power resource of some six million kilowatts.

The small rural steam power stations operate on peat or other locally available fuel.

Rural electrification made great progress last year. Though the war was still in progress at the beginning of the year, many collective farmers undertook, with government backing, to build power units.

As many as 600 hydroelectric plants and 860 steam power stations were completed and put into service last year—a record figure for any year.

A still more ambitious program is outlined for the current year, when it is contemplated to build not less than 1,600 hydroelectric and 1,000 steam power units.

Interest in electrification is growing in the countryside and, as a rule, projects worked out in various regions exceed the provisions of the Five-Year Plan.

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The Award of the Stalin Prizes— A Soviet Cultural Landmark

From IZVESTIA:

On January 27 the Soviet press published the decision of the Council of People's Commissars on the adjudgement of Stalin awards for 1943-1944. The awards were instituted in 1939 in honor of Comrade Stalin's 60th birthday. Since then they have been issued three times. The Stalin Prizes were last awarded for work accomplished in 1942 in the fields of science, technics, literature and art.

Many Inventions

The war temporarily retarded the annual distribution of these awards, but it did not hinder the intensive scientific investigations, inventions and creative artistic work of the Soviet people. On the contrary, it raised to a high level all aspects of the creative endeavor of Soviet intellectuals, mobilized all their efforts for the defeat of the enemy.

On November 6, 1944, Comrade Stalin said: "Our intelligentsia are striking out boldly in the field of technical and cultural innovation, successfully promoting modern science and displaying the creative spirit in applying its achievements to the production of munitions for the Red Army. By their creative work the Soviet intelligentsia have made an invaluable contribution to the enemy's defeat."

The Stalin Prizes awarded now by the Government for the fourth time are for achievements in the war period. They represent a summary of the great creative work of Soviet intellectuals during the war years and their new contributions to the further development of Soviet culture.

This high Government award is bestowed only on the best, the most significant accomplishments in Soviet culture. Thus, of some 2,000 works submitted, the Stalin Award Committee selected 183 for prizes.

Among these, attention was attracted by the numerous military discoveries and innovations. The Red Army fought and won with first-class arms created by Soviet technicians.

In addition, Stalin Prizes were awarded to those who advanced new technological methods of production, speedy methods in construction of new enterprises, new metallurgical furnaces, and similar improvements.

Theory Advanced

But technology could not have progressed, could not have satisfied more complex requirements, if theoretical science had lagged. In examining outstanding achievements in Soviet culture for 1943-1944, the work of Soviet scientists occupies a place of honor. Investigations and discoveries are apparent in all branches of knowledge. Physicists and geologists, mathematicians and biologists, medical men and historians, are holding high the banner of scientific findings.

Soviet science may well be proud of its great theoretical discoveries (for example, the radiation of electrons moving with a speed faster than light).

The very list of the scientific achievements for the two years that won the prizes attests the broad range of scientific work in the Soviet Union. It indicates the intensive research work of dozens of scientific enterprises in the country, of the work of the institutes and universities, of the fine successes in science by the people of the National Republics.

Just as scientific work blazed new paths during the war so did Soviet art. Verse and song were constant companions of the Soviet soldiers; they inspired them in battle. Our writers and poets unfolded a new and fresh way of the glorious traditions of our people.

The decision on the Stalin awards is a landmark for Soviet culture; it attests to its growth and prosperity.

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Some First-Class Stalin Prize Winners

Professor Vladimir Rodionov of the Mendeleyev Institute of Industrial Chemistry in Moscow, a Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, has been awarded the First-Class Stalin Prize of 200,000 rubles for his research work in organic chemistry published in 1943 in his articles, *Beta-Amino Acids, Interaction between Dialkylaniline and Aryldicarbonic Acids, Arylated Derivatives of Isochinolin. Synthesis of Dimethoxylated Chinasolon.*

Rodionov is one of the leading Soviet authorities in organic chemistry. His scientific interests are extremely varied. His early works dealt with organic dyes and their by-products. He synthesized light-proof dyes and other alkaloids in the USSR and developed an original method of synthesizing codein. While oxydizing narcotine he isolated opianic acid and studied its derivatives. He studied tautomerism of aldehyde acids and their ethers.

Rodionov made use of the original

general method to obtain beta-amino acids by condensing aldehydes of malonic acid in the presence of ammoniac. The beta-amino acids that he obtained were used for many processes of synthesis.

He played an important part in the founding and developing of the Soviet dye industry by organizing the production of alpha-beta-naphthol diphenylamine dimethylaniline and by developing the production of nitrogen and sulphur dyes.

In addition to his work at the Academy of Sciences of the Mendeleyev Institute, Rodionov holds the chair of organic chemistry at the Moscow Medical Institute and is consultant to many educational and research institutes in the textile, fats and aniline dye industries.

He is chairman of the section on organic chemistry at the Moscow branch of the All-Union Mendeleyev Chemical Society.

A First-Class Stalin Prize of 200,000 rubles has been awarded to **Stepan Malhasyan,** an old Armenian scholar, Member of the Armenian Academy of Sciences, for his complete dictionary of the Armenian language. Malhasyan has devoted some 60 of his 90 years to literary research work and teaching.

Academician Malhasyan is a scholar of great erudition and versatility. He has done considerable research into the manuscripts of ancient Armenia and has written some very important monographs on early Armenian historians. As a professor, Malhasyan conducted a course in the Armenian language and has trained several generations of scholars. Among scholars studying Armenia, Malhasyan is regarded as the greatest authority. His best work has been done during the past 25 years, since the time when the Armenian Soviet Republic was established.

One of the finest proofs of the scientific progress made during the past quarter century is Academician Malhasyan's work. His dictionary consists of four huge volumes compiled in the course of 25 years.

The present complete dictionary of the Armenian language has no predecessor, although scholars issued two partial dictionaries in the nineteenth century and a number of dialect dictionaries of Armenian have been compiled. The advantages possessed by Malhasyan's dictionary are the following:

His is the most complete and detailed dictionary yet produced in Armenian and fulfills the demands made by modern philology. It covers all stages of development of the Armenian language but is based on the modern literary language. All former dictionaries are of purely historical interest and have dropped out of use. The sources used are numerous as are also literary examples and authoritative definitions.

In a preface to the first volume the author writes that had it not been for the support he received from the Armenian government, including financial support, he could not even have dreamed of completing such a colossal work.

In the Autumn of 1942 the Germans were near Stalingrad and the country marshalled all its forces for the struggle against the enemy. Scientific and cultural work, however, did not cease.

In Erevan, the capital of Soviet Armenia, the plan for the publication of the dictionary by the State publishers was discussed in those fatal days. To prepare and publish four volumes from a total of some 10,000 pages of manuscript was a gigantic undertaking in wartime.

Naturally the author, already an old man and ill, wanted to see his life's work in print. Printers' representatives promised to publish two volumes during the first year and the other two volumes a year later. Professor Malhasyan said, "I will have to postpone my death for at least two years in order to see the dictionary printed."

Another recipient is **Professor Ivan Petrovsky,** mathematician, a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

Petrovsky's first scientific work was on the theory of functions of the real variable. In doing this, Petrovsky solved the problem posed by the French mathematician Lebesgue on the determination of functions. He then worked on the theory of probability and the theory of elasticity.

During the last ten years Petrovsky has been engaged in research connected with important problems in differential equations. His chief attention was devoted to the solution of Cauchy's problem and to the study of hyperbolic equations describing physical processes which proceed in a certain sense with finite velocity.

Petrovsky published many papers on the solution of the Cauchy problem. The best known are *The Cauchy Problem for Linear Equations with Special Derivatives in the Field of Non-Analytic Functions, The Dependence of the Solution of the Cauchy Problem on Initial Data and The Diffusion of Waves and Lacunae for the System of Hyperbolic Equations.* The last-named paper was published in 1943-1944. For this work, Ivan Petrovsky was awarded the First-Class Stalin Prize of 200,000 rubles.

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Soviet Flax

Flax is one of the oldest industrial crops in Russia, though before the Revolution the Russian flax industry was poorly developed and much of the country's crop was exported.

During the years of Soviet power flax-growing was conducted on an unprecedented scale, as the peasants united into collective farms. Between 1909 and 1913, the last peace-time years of the tsarist regime, the average annual output was 260 thousand tons. Between 1933 and 1937, it ranged from 500 thousand to 600 thousand tons.

The Soviet Union is now the producer of almost nine-tenths of the world's flax. The main growing areas are in Pskov, Smolensk, and Kalinin Regions, and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

During the past few years a beginning has been made in sowing flax in the Ukraine, particularly in Chernigov, Kiev, and Zhitomir Regions. The area sown to flax in the Urals, and in Western and Eastern Siberia, has also increased considerably.

The Soviet Electorial System—How It Differs from Western Usage

The coming election to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to be held February 10, will be conducted on a basis of universal, direct and equal suffrage, by secret ballot.

It is true, of course, that there are other countries which hold elections formally on these principles. But in fact, in the states where parliamentary democracy prevails, the suffrage constitutionally proclaimed is much distorted and amended in practice.

It is common knowledge that the parties participating in the French elections made many complaints about the way the constituencies were mapped out. Candidates may represent widely varying numbers of electors.

In Britain, constituencies with a small number of electors still exist. Naturally, they have an advantage over the numerous workers' constituencies. The vote of one citizen is not equal to the vote of another, and this inequality is always to the disadvantage of the working class. In the Soviet Union, all votes are equal.

Radiophotos

CANDIDATES—Anna Seregina (left) is a skilled weaver in a textile mill. Sergei Vavilov is President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Both are nominated on an equal footing to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Nomination

Who nominates the future representatives of the people, the leaders of political life? In other countries where parliamentary democracy prevails, the candidates are nominated by political parties. Theoretically, a candidate may be nominated by any group of citizens united for this purpose.

But what really happens is that in some countries—in Britain and in some elections in the United States, for example—they must first post a sum of money, which is not returned if the candidate polls less than a minimum number of votes. This means that the parties with the most money have better opportunities of nominating candidates.

Then money is also needed to cover the enormous expenditure connected with canvassing. Therefore, candidates are usually nominated by parties.

In the Soviet Union, the system is totally different. Let us look at it from the beginning—the formation of central and local election committees. They have a very responsible duty—to see that the elections are conducted in accordance with the law.

In the parliamentary democracies the creation of these committees is a complete formality; the parties appoint their representatives who, together with the civil officials, conduct the elections. The people as a whole take no part.

In the Soviet Union the people appoint their representatives, whom they trust, to the election committees.

Once the committees have been formed, the nomination of candidates begins. In the Soviet Union, the broad masses of the people actively participate in this aspect of the elections as well. According to Soviet law, any public organization may nominate candidates.

These organizations are the Communist Party (which has six million members), the Communist youth organization (with many more millions), the Soviet trade unions (with tens of millions of members), the cooperative societies (uniting almost the entire peasantry and millions of city dwellers), and scientific, cultural and sports organizations. Prospective candidates are not required to post a bond.

Non-Party People

Candidates are nominated openly at large meetings of the memberships of these organizations.

Non-Party men and women play a most important part in preparing the elections. The Communist Party does not oppose those who are not Party members, or stand apart from them. The Communists participate in the election together and in solidarity with the non-Party men and women, in a bloc or union with them.

The candidates nominated by various organizations are discussed at open meetings. Each organization supports its own candidate, but the meeting as a whole strives to choose the best candidate—one who is equally acceptable to the Communists and to those who are not of the Party, to workers by hand and brain.

Two Typical Candidates of the People

MARSHAL ZHUKOV

Typical of the candidates nominated by the Soviet people to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are two whose walks of life have lain far apart, but both of whom have won the love and trust of their people.

They are Marshal G. K. Zhukov, commander with Marshal Konev of the troops which took Berlin, and Olga Leonova, a Moscow primary school teacher.

There is a holiday feeling these days in the area where Marshal Zhukov has been nominated candidate for the position of Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. His electors are keenly interested in his biography. At the close of the Second World War, he was leading troops which, besides a huge mass of infantry, included four thousand tanks, 22 thousand guns and trench mortars, and five thousand airplanes. This was the battle for Berlin.

Election Meeting

The other day, Marshal Zhukov met his electors. Lieutenant Colonel Bogdanov, who addressed the meeting, said: "I remember that in the days when we were discussing the outline of the Stalin Constitution, fascist hack-writers asserted in the German press that the Soviet Union was non-existent as a state and was only a 'geographical' conception. Ten years have passed since then. Our State has survived terrible trials and emerged the victor from war. Our calumniators are defeated.

"Our candidate for Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Marshal Zhukov, for whom we shall vote with the greatest satisfaction at the election, has ably carried out Marshal Stalin's strategic conceptions."

The next to speak was Sergeant Major of the Guards Hassanov, who was wounded three times in battle. He said he was proud to have fought under Marshal Zhukov's command all through the war and would gladly vote for him. Then, saluting, he turned to Marshal Zhukov.

"Comrade Marshal," he said, "permit me to assure you that we shall do everything possible to help you carry out the tasks set for you by the government and by Comrade Stalin."

"Thank you, Comrade Hassanov," the Marshal replied, and shook hands with the soldier. There was general applause.

Three other speakers, Captain Batskovsky and Sergeant Major Gluzman, both of the Guards, and a woman, Dolinskaya, who represented families of men in active service, expressed the belief that all electors would vote for Marshal Zhukov, who has been three times awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Peacetime Election

Zhukov thanked his electors for their attention and for the confidence they have shown in nominating him as their candidate. He said that the elections will take place now under new conditions, following the brilliant victory won by our Soviet people and their heroic Red Army over the German-fascist invaders and the Japanese imperialists. The war, he said, has shown the whole world the unconquerable strength and might of the Soviet State, founded by Lenin and Stalin.

Marshal Zhukov spoke of the terrible suffering and hardship that the German invasion caused in our country.

"The elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR," he continued, "are being held in a peacetime period of reconstruction, won in deadly struggle against the country's enemies. The Soviet people, who have covered themselves with glory in these victories, are rallying closer around the Bolshevik Party, the Soviet Government and our beloved leader, Comrade Stalin.

Radiophotos

OLGA LEONOVA

"As at the last elections, when there was a bloc formed of Communists and non-Party people, the Party now will merge with non-Party workers, peasants and intelligentsia. When the Soviet electors vote for candidates nominated by the bloc of Communists and non-Party people, they vote in the first place for the policy followed by the Bolshevik Party and by the Soviet Government."

Marshal Zhukov, who went on to outline our international situation, stressed the fact that the Soviet Union's part in the defeat of the fascist aggressors was decisive, and that now in peacetime our country is taking a leading part in the struggle to secure peace.

"In the new conditions, the armed forces of the Soviet Union must remain

as before a bulwark of our country's freedom and independence, and of the peace and security of the freedom-loving nations. The armed forces of the Soviet Union are called upon to preserve the things that were fought for in the war—the peaceful constructive labors of the Soviet people."

Marshal Zhukov concluded his speech with a glowing tribute to his country, to the honor of the victorious Soviet people, and to Generalissimo Stalin. This was greeted with a storm of applause.

Of **Olga Leonova,** A. Orlov, Head of the Moscow City Department of Public Education, says:

A good teacher is of necessity a person of good character. It is impossible to bring up children to be responsive and good if you yourself are egoistic and petty. It is impossible to develop in children the love of work if you yourself are lazy and indolent. It is difficult to bring up children to be patriots if you yourself do not love your country deeply and sincerely.

Teacher and Pupil

We learn about our teachers from their pupils. Of course it is not only the teacher who influences children. The school is not the whole world. Many people have influence on the formation of character. Gorky wrote that in his childhood he likened himself to a beehive, "Where simple grey people like the bees brought the honey of their knowledge and ideas of life." In our time this "honey" comes from the teacher.

Olga Leonova has been teaching children for 32 years. Her first pupils are now almost 40 years old. And yet among them are some who still remember their teacher, young Olga Leonova, who taught them how to read and write. Even then you could tell she was a teacher of talent, although she was only a 17-year-old girl.

Thirty years ago it was not at all simple for a person from the people to become a teacher. Leonova's father was a house painter, her mother a needleworker.

Leonova was and still is an elementary schoolteacher. She gets her pupils when they are quite young, only seven or eight years old. She takes the child with her firm and affectionate hand and leads him step by step, grade by grade, over a period of four years.

Becomes Deputy

In 1937, eight years ago, an extremely important event occurred in the life of the schoolteacher—the people elected her Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the highest organ of power of the Soviet State.

Until then she had been known as an excellent teacher, a responsive person with a sense of justice, a person active in community affairs. Now she deals with affairs of the State.

In the Soviet of the Union, one of the two Houses of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonova was elected a member of the Commission on Legislative Projects and Chairman of the Cultural Sub-Commission of the Budget Commission. In all her work Leonova is guided by the interests of the people.

On Thursdays, Leonova receives her electors, who turn to their Deputy on every question that they cannot settle in other places. On that day her reception room is always full of visitors.

Deputy Leonova is slow to make a promise. She listens to what her visitor has to say with closest attention, and she is in no hurry to answer. Her popularity is not won by easy promises. Those who have had occasion to deal with her know how persistently the Deputy carries out to the end any matter she begins, how quickly she settles matters that require immediate action.

Still Teaches

Despite her duties of State, she has continued as a schoolteacher. Despite the fact that she is extremely busy, every evening she prepares for the following school day just as she did 32 years ago when as a timid 17-year-old girl she opened the door to her first class. One would think that her 30 years of experience would suffice for all the lessons she might ever have to give. But she does not want to and cannot live with old baggage.

Such is Leonova. That is why the workers of the Sverdlovsk election area renominated her as candidate for Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Farm Training

The People's Commissariat of Agriculture of the USSR maintains a large chain of specialized high schools, colleges and vocational schools for training the many experts needed in Soviet agriculture.

The agricultural mechanization schools annually train from 200 thousand to 250 thousand specialists. During the last ten years these and various other schools of the Commissariat have trained 4,300,000 experts.

The 359 mechanization schools maintained by the People's Commissariat of Agriculture graduate some 90 thousand specialists from each course of study, which varies from four to ten months.

In addition to free tuition, the students receive a State stipend up to 200 rubles a month and housing.

Apart from the permanent schools, four-month courses for tractor drivers function at the machine tractor stations during the winter. Three months of the training at these courses is supplemented by one month's practical training in the field. All expenditures involved in the maintenance of these courses are borne by the State, the collective farms providing for the maintenance of the students.

Collective farm specialists are trained in 450 agricultural schools with a one-year course of study. These students receive a State stipend of 80 rubles per month. Meals and school supplies are free. Graduates are sent back to work on their own collective farms.

In addition to those, there are 700 collective farm district schools with one to five-month courses. In the winter these schools are attended by farm team leaders, milkmaids, swineherds, stablemen and collective farm bookkeepers. While the teachers are maintained by the State, the collective farms cover the administrative expenditures connected with the maintenance of these schools.

This year's plan approved by the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR calls for the training of 145 thousand tractor drivers, 30 thousand combine operators, 37 thousand assistant combine operators, 38 thousand drivers, four thousand mechanics. 10 thousand tractor crew leaders and 21 thousand repair mechanics.

Progress in the Transcarpathian Ukraine

By Y. Zhukovsky

For the past two weeks, I have been touring the Transcarpathian Ukraine. I have traveled along valleys of Tissa and Latoritsa, past endless gardens and vineyards covered with straw mats to protect them from frost; I have climbed up to mountain villages and met Guzuls in their colorful sheeps' wool jackets and talked to wood cutters, shepherds and river drivers.

I stopped for the night in one mountain village called Yasinya. Tall ashes and century old beeches line its main street. Mountains rise sheer on all sides and down below roars Chornaya-Tissa torrent.

A Village

Yasinya is a large village, numbering more than a thousand homesteads, and is inhabited exclusively by woodsmen. In the mountains, where the forests are so dense that it is twilight there in the sunniest day, the woodcutters saw through the thick trunks of trees and drop them over the mountainside into the swift torrent below. Tractors with long trailers haul the logs to the sawmills, and wood-chemical and wood-working factories. Not far from Yasinya is a large factory where chemicals are made from beechwood.

On the evening of my arrival, old Andrei Belusyak, at whose home I put up, took me to a meeting. More than 300 woodsmen, as well as some peasant women, were gathered in a large log cabin to hear a speaker from town tell them about elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Guzul women in their embroidered and sleeveless jackets of yellow suede added a colorful touch to the gathering.

All this is new to the people of this territory, which only recently became a part of the Soviet Union, and they listened attentively to the speaker. The man from town once had been a woodcutter himself. He knew what it meant to work in the forests; and he spoke well. Listening to his comparison between the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and parliamentary elections in other countries, the old men in their tall black hats nodded their heads in approval. They were on familiar ground here.

Many people took the floor after the speaker had sat down. But best of all, I remember, was the speech made by old Ilko Mikolyuk, a veteran woodsman, father and grandfather of 14 woodsmen like himself.

"I remember," he said, "the kind of candidates that used to be nominated in the old days. If it was not the landowner or manufacturer, it was some official of theirs. All we could do was to choose which one of them was to sit on our backs." Old Ilko stroked his grey mustache and continued: "Now things are different. We will choose our own Deputies, elect our own people, good and worthy people! Am I right?" "Tell them, Ilko," interjected his wife from the front row, "to elect people who will see to it that there won't be any more wars and that the fascists won't come here any more."

"My old woman's right," said the speaker. "Those are the people we have to elect."

The meeting broke up quite late. As we walked home through the snow, my host told me how different this meeting had been from similar gatherings in the past. Woodsmen would come to a gathering, listen in silence, and depart in silence. "Now it is another matter entirely," he said. "Now people are building their own lives as they wish."

This revival of public activity, this reaching out for a new life is in evidence everywhere.

Before they left Yasinya, the fascists burned down many houses, wrecked schools and blew up railway bridges. Within the space of a few months, three mills, eight bridges and several new brick and wood houses had been built, and damaged buildings were repaired.

Underground Fairyland

Not far from Yasinya is another mountain townlet, Solotvin, famed all over Europe for its salt mines. Tourists come to visit its underground palaces of white rock salt that look like fairlyland under electric light illumination. Some of the subterranean halls are 80 to 100 meters high. The entire population of Solotvin works in the salt mines. As timber is the source of livelihood in Yasinya, salt is the breath of life for the people of Solotvin.

I was introduced to Joseph Goldberger, an old salt miner, whose family has worked in the mines for three generations. Goldberger has been elected as a member of the Election Commission and he was very proud of his appointment.

Free Election

"These are our first free elections and we are looking forward eagerly to them," he said.

His is the same enthusiasm I observed all over the Transcarpathians. Considering the changes that have taken place in the lives of the local population lately these sentiments are understandable. Take Khimich, for instance. Who was he only a half year ago? An inhabitant of the village of Jobra in the Carpathian Highlands, he had a tiny cabin, half sunk into the ground, and a strip of land narrow enough for a hare to jump across. His sole worldly possessions were a saw and an axe.

This summer, Khimich was moved down to the fertile valley of the Uzh River, given a good house (abandoned by some German settler), land, an allotment and money to start his farm going. What more could a peasant wish for? Now his land is planted, his winter grain is turning green in the fields, and in the shed stands his latest acquisition, a cow. "They saved my life," he told me simply.

Or, take Mikhail Turyanitsa, the village school teacher. His school was perched way up amid the mountain peaks. When partisans rapped at his window one morning, the young teacher went away with them. I met him in Mukhachevo where he is in charge of public education of a whole area. "All our children are attending school now," he said proudly. "That is something we never had before."

One of the members of the precinct Election Commission in Irshav is a woman named Vasilina Tuga who used to work in the mines there. Her husband, a miner,

was buried alive by the fascists for refusing to betray his partisan comrades. Her son, also a partisan, perished in battle at a moment when the Red Army was approaching, and the Soviet infantry was fighting its way forward. This old woman who was left all alone in the world with nothing to live for has acquired a new interest in life now. Work in the election commission helps her forget her sorrow, and Vasilina has thrown herself heart and soul into the campaign.

In Uzhgorod, main city of the area, stands a handsome old building which houses the first university to be opened in the Transcarpathian Ukraine. Professor Ivan Kercha, one of the university's organizers, says that the desire for learning is so strong among the Transcarpathian youth that when the university opened it was flooded with applications for enrollment, couched in most enthusiastic terms.

Who are the university's students?

Vasilina Popovich, handsome young girl with pitch black braids, hails from the village of Veliky-Bychkov, on the upper ranges of the Carpathians.

"My father was a poor peasant," says Vasilina. "Until recently, he had a tiny plot of land which was barely enough to keep us from starvation. I could never have dreamed of going to the university then. Now, everything has changed and I intend to be a doctor."

Yuri Leirich is a tall stately mountaineer about 25. One year ago, he joined the Red Army as a volunteer and fought his way with it to the Oder. He wants to be a history teacher.

"I was wounded twice and I feel that I have earned the right to study," he says.

To Study Medicine

Vasily Petrovka hails from the village of Rokuta. He and his father and two brothers were partisians. Two fingers are missing from his left hand. They were blown off. He also wants to be a doctor.

"The Stalin Constitution, which we are all studying now on the eve of the elections with great interest, has given us the right to education, the right to work—in other words, the right to life," Professor Kercha said. "The Constitution of happiness, we Transcarpathians call it. This is something our people have been dreaming of for a thousand years. . ."

Medical Research at Moscow

By S. M. Pavlenko, M. D.

The Moscow Regional Clinical Research Institute has 15 clinics specializing in various diseases and six departments of theoretical research. Problems of modern medicine are studied from all possible angles by the Institute staff.

Professor B. E. Linberg has done some interesting research on problems of surgery of the thorax. He has developed surgical methods of treating patients, whose cases were formerly considered hopeless, by operations. Linberg's work on surgery of the thorax was widely used in wartime and proved of great value in treating wounds.

Cancer Research

Professor Y. G. Dillon's excellent work on the early diagnosis and X-ray treatment of cancer of the lungs is well-known. Cancer of the lungs is very difficult to detect in time for effective treatment to be given. According to data in world literature on the subject, no more than 50% of all cases of lung cancer have been correctly diagnosed by clinicists during the patient's life. Thanks to a clever combination of the old methods of diagnosis and new analytical methods, Professor Dillon has succeeded in raising the number of correct diagnosis of lung cancers to 90%.

Professor Dillon has also obtained good results in treating lung cancers with X-rays. His method of administering the rays enables him to treat the cancer with an enormous dosage which completely destroys the tumor but does not affect the normal cells of the tissue.

Professor Dillon is still working on the further perfection of the diagnosis and therapy of lung cancer: there is every reason to believe that his method has a great future.

Professor R. T. Tamalayev's work shows convincingly the allergic factor in the pathogenesis of severe rheumatism. He has developed an original form of pathogenetic therapy of the disease which promises to be effective not only as a cure but also as a prophylactic.

Professor V. K. Khoroshko, Director of the Clinic of Nervous Diseases, is world famous for his work on encephalography and the diagnostics of brain tumors. Khoroshko is at present working on a study of the peculiarities of methods of treating various traumas of the central and peripheral nervous systems. Making use of the clinical material and various experimental methods, he has achieved success in the diagnosis and prognosis of various nerve traumas and in the development of effective therapy.

Ulcer Treatment

Some interesting research has been done in the experimental department which the author directs. I have been experimenting with the transfusion of blood from animals to man and have developed a method of introducing foreign blood without causing the patient to fall into a state of shock. My methods are now being used in the clinic to give foreign blood transfusions to patients suffering from stomach ulcers, trophic skin ulcers, eczema and other skin diseases. Experiments show that this results in an improvement in the general condition of the patient and the rapid healing of many diseases.

During the war years, the Institute published several dozen important scientific papers covering many branches of modern medicine.

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Health Protection for Railway Workers

By A. Tretyakov

Railway workers of the Soviet Union are provided with medical attendance free of charge by a system of medical institutions of the Chief Transport Medical Administration. The war against the German fascists inflicted considerable losses on this service. On the 27 railway lines which were captured by the enemy, the latter wrecked 137 hospitals with 14,082 cots; 260 nurseries with 15,104 cots; 253 maternity and child welfare consultation centers; 31 children's medical institutions; and 115 milk distribution centers.

However, despite wartime difficulties, much was done toward ensuring medical attendance for railway workers and for the great number of passengers traveling on the lines. A number of new institutions sprang up during the war, such as sanitary inspection points at large railway stations, disinfection centers, and so on. New anti-epidemic and prophylactic measures were introduced by medical institutions. All medical personnel, regardless of specialties or qualifications, were called upon to defend the country, in the rear and at the front, against epidemics, and to carry out health measures intended to lower the incidence of disease and traumas. Much importance was attached to measures protecting the health of children.

Medical Facilities Grow

The number of hospitals, nurseries and other medical institutions serving the railways of the interior grew considerably during the war. As soon as the temporarily-occupied regions were freed by the Red Army, restoration of the medical-sanitary network began immediately.

These institutions are now gradually being supplied with the necessary medical equipment and personnel. Already, the number of these institutions considerably exceeds the prewar level. On September 1, 1945, the number of hospitals on the entire network equalled 418 as against 362 on January 1, 1941; the number of nurseries, 715 against 686; and nursery cots, 40,180 against 35,617.

Thanks to the measures taken during the war, the incidence of disease was insignificant and at certain periods even below the prewar level. The same may be said, incidentally, about the number of cases of sickness and accidents among industrial workers.

Sanatoriums and health resorts play an important part in maintaining the health of railway workers. At present, five sanatoriums for transport workers, with accommodations for 1,500 persons a month, have been restored and opened on the Crimean and Caucasian seashore. All categories of railway workers receive free passes to these sanatoriums in Gagry, Alushta, Livadia, Mineralnye Vody, and to rest homes in various picturesque corners of the country. It is planned that by May, 1946, another 10 sanatoriums, with accommodations for three thousand persons a month, will be repaired and opened.

Night Sanatoriums

At the service of railway worke[r]s are also 15 night sanatoriums wh[ere] workers may rest and recuperate afte[r] their day's work. Special attention is paid to medical services for women and children and the network of special maternity and child welfare institutions is being enlarged. Even during the war the government found it possible to assign certain funds for pioneer camps in which 144 thousand children of school age spent their holidays, while 30 thousand infants were taken out into nurseries in the country; this, in conjunction with the sanatorium network, made it possible to cater to 200 thousand children of railwaymen.

Last year, some 204 thousand school children rested in pioneer camps, while 40 thousand babies were taken out into the country. Some 20 thousand children received passes to sanatoriums. Thus, about 264 thousand children of railwaymen visited health institutions in the course of the summer of 1945, which closely approaches the prewar figures.

Moscow Broadcasts

Following are the times and frequencies of English language broadcasts from Moscow:

EASTERN STANDARD TIME	FREQUENCIES [In megacycles]
1:30 A.M. to 1:45 A.M.	11.81 9.47 7.33
6:20 A.M. to 7:45 A.M.	15.74 11.81 11.63 9.47
7:45 A.M. to 8:15 A.M.	15.74 12.11 11.81 11.63 9.56 9.47
11:00 A.M. to 11:25 A.M.	15.74 11.81 9.47
Noon to 12:30 P.M.	11.87 11.63 7.29
1:00 P.M. to 1:15 P.M.	11.87 7.29
2:00 P.M. to 2:30 P.M.	7.42 7.29 6.97
3:00 P.M. to 3:30 P.M.	7.42 7.29 6.97
4:00 P.M. to 4:30 P.M.	7.42 7.29 6.97
5:00 P.M. to 5:15 P.M.	7.42 7.29
6:20 P.M. to 7:20 P.M.	7.42 7.36 7.29 6.77 6.03
7:30 P.M. to 9:30 P.M.	7.36 7.29 6.03

Moscow radio is now broadcasting concerts from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M. (E.S.T.) every day except Saturday and Sunday.

Information Bulletin

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET [SOCIA]LIST REPUBLICS

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Information Bulletin

(*Issued Three Times Weekly*)

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USSR to Vote February 10

On Sunday, February 10, the Soviet people will go to the polls to elect their Deputies to the two Houses of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR—The Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

The list of candidates nominated by people's organizations is headed by the great leader of the Soviet people, Generalissimo Joseph Stalin, and includes those from great and humble walks of life—Marshals of the Red Army, great scientists and writers, officials of the constituent republics of the USSR, teachers, collective farmers, factory and mill workers, and others.

Radiophoto

NAVY VOTERS—Major Alexei Protsai (left), Chairman of an election commission in the Baltic Fleet, checks voters' lists.

Chapter One of the regulations governing elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR states:

ARTICLE 1.—In conformity with Article 134 of the Constitution of the USSR, deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are chosen by the electors on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

ARTICLE 2.—In conformity with Article 135 of the Constitution of the USSR, elections of deputies are universal: all citizens of the USSR who have reached the age of 18, irrespective of race or nationality, sex, religion, educational and residential qualifications, social origin, property status or past activities, have the right to vote in the election of deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, with the exception of the insane and persons convicted by a court of law whose sentences include deprivation of electoral rights.

ARTICLE 3.—Any citizen of the USSR who has reached the age of 23, irrespective of race or nationality, sex, religion, educational and residential qualifications, social origin, property status or past activities, may be elected deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

ARTICLE 4.—In conformity with Article 136 of the Constitution of the USSR, elections of deputies are equal: each citizen has one vote: all citizens participate in elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on an equal footing.

ARTICLE 5.—In conformity with Article 137 of the Constitution of the USSR, women have the right to elect and be elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on equal terms with men.

ARTICLE 6.—In conformity with Article 138 of the Constitution of the USSR, citizens serving in the Red Army have the right to elect and be elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on equal terms with all other citizens.

ARTICLE 7.—In conformity with Article 139 of the Constitution of the USSR, elections of deputies are direct: deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are elected by the citizens by direct vote.

ARTICLE 8.—In conformity with Article 140 of the Constitution of the USSR, voting at elections of deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is secret.

ARTICLE 9.—Persons residing on the territory of the USSR who are not citizens of the USSR, but are citizens or subjects of foreign states, do not have the right to participate in elections or be elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

ARTICLE 10.—In conformity with Article 141 of the Constitution of the USSR, candidates for election to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are nominated according to electorial areas.

ARTICLE 11.—The expenses of elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are covered by the state.

Marshal Konev, Candidate of His Troops

By Lieutenant Colonel B. Polevoi

Marshal of the Soviet Union Ivan Stepanovich Konev, Hero of the Soviet Union, liberator of Prague, and commander of troops which with those of Marshal G. K. Zhukov took Berlin, has been nominated to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR by soldiers and officers of the Central Group of the Occupation Troops who fought under his command.

When the citizens of Prague last summer conferred on Marshal Konev the freedom of their city and honorary citizenship in gratitude for the "May Miracle" which liberated the Czechoslovakian capital, he summed up for correspondents his history and his military philosophy.

Explains Success

The questions put to him were:

"To what military school are you indebted for your remarkable fighting skill?"

"To what qualities do you attribute the almost invariable successes of your offensive operations for which the people of Europe called you 'General of the Offensive?' "

Konev answered these two questions with the brevity native to him. "In reply to the first," he said: "for my military skill I am indebted to the great party of Bolsheviks."

To the second he replied: "The military successes of the troops under my command I explain by the fact that in all my operations I endeavored to realize to the utmost the strategy of our great Generalissimo Stalin—a strategy that is the most advanced and victorious in the world."

I am inclined to think that our foreign colleagues were not satisfied with the brevity of the Marshal's answers. But the Soviet people, who attentively followed all the battles of this great war, and especially the officers of Konev's staff who took an active part in all his operations, will be able fully to appreciate the justice of these brief replies.

Konev's biography is typical of the Bolshevik who sprang from the thick of the people and rose to the summit of military and state activities. The son of a peasant, he was a soldier of the First World War, from which he emerged with the rank of non-commissioned artillery officer, he had already in those battles manifested his courage and daring. He joined the party of the Bolsheviks in his youth, and from the very first days of the 1917 October Revolution became an active builder of Soviet power.

MARSHAL I. S. KONEV

In 1918 he held the post of military commissar of Nikolayevsk City, Vologda Region. But his greatest desire was to join the forces at the front, where in heavy battles against White Guards and interventionists the fate of the young Soviet Republic was being decided. He gained his point. He was appointed commissar of armored train No. 102 which was sent to one of the hottest sectors of the Civil War of 1918-1920, to the Far East.

Became Legend

Armored train 102, named "Formidable," before long became famous all over the transbaikal for its fighting exploits, bold raids in enemy territory and sudden night attacks on enemy garrisons.

Legends spread through the villages and hunters' settlements of the Far East about the fighting operations of the "Formidable" armored train, its elusiveness and ability to appear where the enemy least expected it, and about its commissar —a young, tall fair-haired man in a leather jacket.

Soon afterward the commissar of the armored train was promoted to commissar of a rifle brigade, and subsequently, of a division. In February, 1921, at a party conference of the transbaikal front, Konev was elected delegate to the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party, and together with other Congress delegates assisted in the suppresion of the Kronstadt mutiny.

On returning to the Far East, Konev became Commissar of the People's Revolutionary Army of the Far Eastern People's Republic and later was appointed Commissar of the 17th Maritime Corps.

In the peacetime that followed Konev commanded a regiment, then a division, and lastly, the Army. In all these posts he manifested great abilities as a commander and organizer. He completed his military education with graduation from the Military Academy.

In his regiment, and later in his division, he trained his men the Suvorov way; he taught them the art of warfare in conditions approximating fighting situations. He persistently steeled them for the hardships of a future war and always demanded perfection in masterly fighting technique.

In the Great Patriotic War, Konev entered in the capacity of an Army Commander. All of us remember the brief reports of the Soviet Information Bureau on offensive operations undertaken in the Yelna District by General Konev's troops in the first months of the war. Those were still not very large successes, and the territory recaptured from the enemy covered only a few score miles. But those were the first successes in the Soviet advance, and farsighted men saw in them the promise of future gigantic victories over the German-fascist army.

In the days of the Patriotic War, Konev became one of the renowned Marshals in the glorious host of Stalin generals. The

Kalinin operation, which ended in routing the right flank of the huge German grouping that was rushing to Moscow; the liberation of Belgorod; the impetuous offensive through the entire Ukraine on the left bank of the Dnieper; the mighty leap to the right bank of the Dnieper; the "second Stalingrad" which met the Germans in the Korsun-Shevchenko District; the forcing of the rivers Bug, Dniester, and Pruth; the liquidation of the gigantic pocket of Brody; the Lvov operation; the march to the Vistula, and the conquest of the famous Sandomierz Base which was the point of departure for a blow on Germany; the mighty dash through the whole of Poland beyond the Oder River and the capture of upper Silesia; the entry into Saxony; the participation together with troops of the First Byelorussian Front in the capture of Berlin; the storming of Dresden, and the brilliant operation for liberating Prague—such is a far from complete enumeration of the fighting operations conducted by Red Army units under Konev's command.

Heroic Operations

Each of these operations is a heroic chapter in the history of the Great Patriotic War. In studying them, future historians will undoubtedly be able to establish Stalin's style of generalship: the knowledge of the situation and the enemy, the thorough preparation of each tactical move, the rapidity of maneuvers in the chosen direction when the enemy least expects it, and the breadth of operative schemes.

Konev is one of those generals who spend no little time among the troops he is commanding.

At times, he might be met somewhere in a trench or on an advance position, chatting with a rank-and-file soldier or an officer.

During the severe battles for Poltava, one night in the hottest hours of the storming operation, I overheard the following conversation between two new soldiers at a pillbox. One of them was evidently extremely excited. He was trying to convince the other: "I swear, Comrade Major," he said, "that I saw him just as I am seeing you now. As soon as he came to our battery I at once noticed him—so tall and strong—in his cloak, and next to him were tommy gunners. Well, I thought to myself, it must be some general—a big shot. And as is the rule on such occasions, I reported to him. He asked me several question about the enemy. I answered him in proper order, and he said: 'Good! Thanks for your service.' In the meantime, the German again began to spit out his shells on our hillock. They were exploding, and Konev simply took no notice of them.

"'Comrade Commander,' I kept on saying to him, 'Comrade Commander. Come away from here, for the place is not without danger.' But he took no notice and kept on asking me how long I had served, whether I had fought in the First World War—but at that point a shell burst right near and he was even hit by some of the sand.

"'Well,' he said to me, 'good-by soldier' and shook hands. 'Go on firing and aim well!'

"To which I replied: 'Yes, Comrade Commander, I will do my best,' and he went away. I noticed his calm face and even step as if he were walking on a street."

"And how do you know that it was Konev?" the other man asked doubtfully.

"I know because when they went away the major who was with him came up to me and asked me my name which he wrote down in his notebook. 'Who was that man, Comrade Major?' I asked. To which he replied: 'Couldn't you see that it was the commander of our front—Comrade Konev!'"

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American Music Popular in USSR

By Leonid Pyatigorsky

Orchestra Conductor of the All-Union Radio Committee

Soviet radio listeners are showing great interest in American art.

The symphony, opera and jazz ensembles of the All-Union Radio Committee, together with prominent vocalists and instrumentalists, constantly include American musical numbers in their programs. More than 600 radio musical programs of works by American composers were broadcast in the last six months of 1945.

Soviet listeners are very fond of the works of the gifted American composer, George Gershwin. His opera, *Porgy and Bess*, his *Rhapsody in Blue*, which is an elaborate composition for piano and orchestra in the jazz style, his *An American in Paris*, and many others are often broadcast.

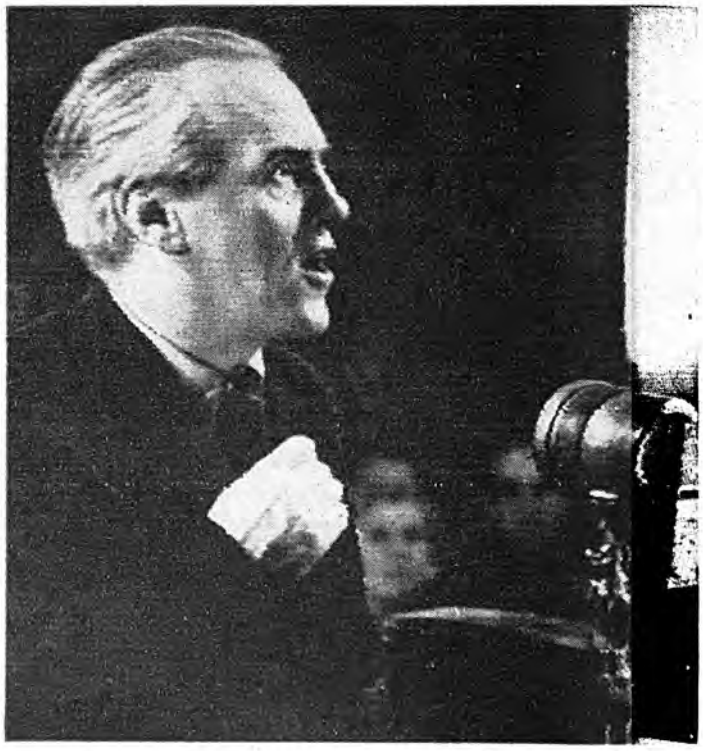
Very impressive are the compositions by Jerome Kern. His symphony portrait *Mark Twain* and excerpts from his operetta *Sally* are often performed over the Soviet radio.

Other works by American composers popular with Soviet listeners are the *Grand Canyon Suite* by Ferde Grofe; *Quintet, Concerto Grosso Schelomo,* and *Rhapsody* by the composer Ernest Bloch; *Adventures in a Perambulator* and *Skyscrapers* by John Alden Carpenter; pieces for voice and popular American melodies for chorus and orchestra by Stephen Foster, and Rudolf Friml's operetta *Rose Marie.*

Dance, jazz and vaudeville vocal melodies by American composers appear constantly on the programs of our vaudeville and dance concerts. American folk songs are greatly enjoyed by Soviet listeners, especially in renditions by the great vovalist Marion Anderson, who is still remembered by Moscow audiences for her recitals here.

We highly esteem the superior art of Arturo Toscanini, Leopold Stokowski, Sergei Koussevitzky; violinists Jascha Heifetz, Yehudi Menuhin, who recently visited the Soviet Union; pianist Vladimir Horowitz, and many other first-class virtuosi.

CANDIDATES OF THE PEOPLE



Radiophotos

Above are some of the candidates nominated by the people of the USSR to the Supreme Soviet.

Artist of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic Sara Ishanturayeva (top, left) is shown chatting with a voter at Tashkent.

Nikolai Tikhonov (top, right), a famous Soviet author, addresses a meeting in Leningrad, where he has been nominated.

Trofim Lysenko (lower, left), an eminent Soviet scientist, has been nominated by peasants of the Odessa Region in the Ukraine.

M. P. Papyan, (lower center) Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, has been nominated to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR by members of the Stalin Collective Farm in Armenia.

Sergei Kaftanov is chairman of the All-Union Committee on Higher Education. He has been nominated to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR from the Kazan Electoral Area, Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

The Election Campaign in the Red Army

By Major Y. Miletsky

Like all other citizens of the Soviet Union the soldiers and officers of the Red Army will take part in the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR February 10. According to the Constitution they enjoy both the right to elect and to be elected.

The rights enjoyed by Red Army men differ in no wise from those of all other citizens of the Soviet Union. Hence, the election campaign in units and formations of the Red Army is conducted on a scale as extensive as in the industrial enterprises in the cities and villages all over the country. Every man in the Red Army, from the private to the general, will vote.

Separate Precincts

For the convenience of the electors in Army units and formations, separate electoral precincts numbering from 50 to three thousand or more voters have been set up. Special electoral areas have been formed for the officers and men stationed beyond the boundaries of the country.

The majority of persons who have been entrusted with the conduct of the elections, the counting of votes and other organizational work, are men who have seen active service and who have won the respect of their comrades by their exploits on the battlefields.

Among the members of the Area and Precinct Election Commissions in the Army you will find generals and soldiers, Communists and non-Party people.

The Soviet soldier knows the law well. He is fully conscious of his rights and obligations as an elector to the Soviet Parliament. He has attended lectures on the Soviet electoral law and has a good idea of how the election system works in other countries as well.

I attended election meetings addressed by an elderly general and a young sergeant. The difference of approach of these two election canvassers was interesting. The general recalled how the elections to the state duma had been conducted in old Russia. He was a new recruit at the time and was not permitted to take part.

MARSHAL K. K. ROKOSSOVSKY

MARSHAL F. I. TOLBUKHIN

The sergeant recalled the recent battles in the Carpathians and at Koenigsberg where he fought for the Constitution in which his country's democratic gains are recorded.

The list of canvassers in many Red Army units include mostly men who, in civilian life, were doctors, workers, collective farmers and teachers. Most of the campaigners are people who have been wounded several times during the war, who have lost their nearest and dearest relatives, and have suffered all the hardships and miseries of war.

Army Candidates

Enthusiasm ran high in the Army when the candidates for the Soviet parliament were being nominated. The first candidate nominated at every meeting was Generalissimo Stalin. This was an expression of the natural desire of the whole Army and each man individually to vote for Stalin; it was a token of their love and devotion to the man who made victory possible.

Among the nominees for Deputy to the Supreme Soviet are generals, officers and fighting men: Marshal Zhukov and Hero of the Soviet Union Sergeant Loginov, Marshal Rokossovsky and Hero of the Soviet Union Guards Lieutenant Colonel Pilyutov. Marshal Tolbukhin and 24-year-old Denute Stanelene, a Lithuanian girl who operated a machine gun.

Active service in the Patriotic War, devotion to country and people are traits common to all the candidates whatever their rank and position. But the Red Army has its civilian candidates as well. Soldiers stationed in Minsk nominated as their candidate for Deputy a peasant woman named Zima, while units stationed in Leningrad have chosen the famous writer, Nikolai Tikhonov.

In their turn, the workers and collective farmers have nominated officers and generals. The work of the Army canvassers thus is not limited to their unit or garrison. They go out to the people just as the representatives of the civilian population come to the Army barracks to campaign. For example, an Army unit will arrange a social evening for the workers, or the young soldiers and officers will arrange an evening at the regimental club for university students and young workers.

Young Americans Tell Soviet Impressions

The American Youth Delegation has now toured many parts of the Soviet Union. The young Americans were invited by the Soviet Youth Anti-fascist Committee to visit our country to learn something of the life and work of Soviet youth. The delegation consisted of 12 persons, including representatives of student bodies, of the Negro Youth Congress, the American Youth For A Free World Organization, the Young Women's Christian Association of America, and other youth organizations. Joseph Engel, leader of the delegation, also headed the United States delegation to the World Youth Congress in London in November, 1945. Elsa Graves, member of the delegation, is Vice-Chairman of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, founded at the London Congress last November.

Tell Impressions

During their stay in the Soviet Union, the young visitors learned many details of life in the Soviet Capital and visited Leningrad and Stalingrad, and the Georgian Soviet Republic.

At a press conference held in the offices of the Soviet youth newspaper, Komsomolskaya Pravda, the young people told of their impressions. The conference was attended by more than 40 representatives of the Soviet and foreign press.

Speaking in the name of the whole delegation, Joseph Engel said he would like to give his audience some details of the history of the delegation.

The members of this delegation were elected by 62 American youth organizations to represent their country at the World Conference. Part of the delegation had to return to the United States after the Congress, as they were employed, while the remaining 12 continued on their way to the Soviet Union. Engel said that the delegation was very warmly received by the Soviet Youth Anti-fascist Committee, who discussed their itinerary with the delegates. "They asked us what we wanted to see, with whom we wanted to talk and what interested us," Engel said. The itinerary was drawn up in accordance with the wishes expressed by the delegates.

In the course of the tour, this program was extended. If the delegates pointed to any particular house during the visit to a collective farm, they were immediately taken to that building. Once, when the delegation was visiting the Moscow subway, they got out of the train at Dynamo Station. They asked if the station was in any way connected with the football team then in England and were told that the station took its name from the clubs of the stadium which was close by. They asked to see the stadium and were taken there.

"Sometimes," said Engel, "we stopped people on the streets and asked them questions."

"I am telling you this," he continued, "so that you will know that the tour was conducted in an atmosphere of warmth, with a friendly desire to show us everything we wanted to see. The American Youth Delegation is deeply indebted to the Soviet Youth Anti-fascist Committee for the invitation to visit the Soviet Union. We realize the importance of this trip, as we are the first representatives of American youth organizations to tour the Soviet Union.

"In our opinion, this visit is a concrete example of the way in which the friendship of the youth of different countries should be developed with the aid of the World Federation of Democratic Youth."

The speaker then went on to say that probably the deepest impression on the delegation had been made by the sincere desire of the youth of the Soviet Union to establish friendly relations with the youth of the United States.

Desire for Peace

They had also been greatly impressed by the desire on the part of the Soviet people for peaceful labor and reconstruction.

Engel said that during their stay they had become fully aware of the material difficulties which the Soviet people were experiencing, but they had seen something which was much more important than that unobtainable dress or pair of shoes: the firm conviction of everybody with whom the delegation spoke that they would soon have these things.

Doris Senk, another member of the delegation, was particularly impressed by the work done by the educational authorities, the educational system and the work of the various public bodies in the USSR.

"I was very interested in the extensive opportunities for cultural development and education that are available to the Soviet youth," she said. "We visited kindergartens, schools, universities and Pioneer Palaces and Houses. Wherever

Radiophoto

DELEGATION—The American visitors see the Museum of Serf Art at Ostankino, near Moscow. They are shown taking notes.

we went, I saw the great effort that is being made to develop the individual creative abilities of the children. When we visited the kindergarten and saw how three and four year old children sing and dance, we recalled the difficulties that the teachers in America have with children of this age, even in the most progressive institutions."

Talent Encouraged

Doris Senk went on to relate how they had visited the Moscow Conservatory of Music. They saw the individual training given to talented young violinists, singers and pianists, to whom all roads were open, and recalled that in the United States a large number of talented children are forced to break off their education because of material need or because they are uncertain of what the future will bring.

While in the Soviet Union, the delegates never encountered a case of talent trying to flourish in a vacuum: every one of the young musicians regarded himself as a part of society and regarded his art from the standpoint of pleasure it could provide for those around him.

"We felt this absence of egotistic desires with special clarity," Miss Senk said, "after we had visited Leningrad University and had talked with the students who had fought in the war."

"We were astonished to hear that during the Leningrad siege many students continued their studies in tiny rooms under constant bombardment, under difficult conditions, while many others went to the front in partisan units or joined the Army as nurses, realizing that unless they fought there would be no chance of continuing their education in the future."

She went on to say that everywhere the delegation went, they found that the youth were well acquainted with the processes that were devolping in the world and that there was a great desire for knowledge of all that is going on.

She concluded by saying that the Soviet educational system was a real discovery to her. She was most impressed by the fact that when a Soviet youth leaves school, he knows exactly the place that he is to take in life.

She said that her own generation of American youth, who finished school during the war, were lucky in the sense that there was work waiting for them. For a long time before the war, however, even American boys and girls who were graduated from good schools had to accept any sort of work that presented itself. When the Soviet youth has learned a trade or profession, however, he knows that he will always have an opportunity to follow it and to show his abilities at it.

Radiophoto

WITH ORPHANS—Delegates Molly Lieber (left) and Ann Postma visit war orphans at a Leningrad home for these children.

Saw Stalingrad

The next speaker was Betty MacKendlass who began by speaking in the name of Elsa Graves who had left that day for London. She had delegated Miss MacKendlass to greet the Soviet youth in her name and tell them that she hoped the World Federation of Democratic Youth would be successful in strengthening friendship among the youth of all countries.

"Now, about myself," continued Miss MacKendlass. "My greatest impression is of Stalingrad. We saw the terrible ruins of Stalingrad, but the impression we got from them was not oppressive, for we saw what the youth of Stalingrad, together with the young people who have come from other parts of the Soviet Union, are doing to rebuild the city.

"I was astonished by the fact that among such ruins schools exist and are functioning and that three theaters and a cinema are open. The director of the theater which we visited was full of excuses about the shortcomings in the work of his theater. He said that the building did not look good enough for a theater, but we thought it was wonderful.

"We visited the Stalingrad tractor plant. We talked with the young workers there. Some of them were still very young, but they all knew what they were working for."

Miss MacKendlass told the conference that the delegation had worked for a day helping to build a dwelling house in Stalingrad.

Betty Green said that she had just graduated from high school before she left the United States and that her knowledge of the Soviet Union was no greater than that of any other high school pupil in the United States.

"I knew about the form of government in the USSR, but knew nothing about the life of the people here. I felt a deep respect for the Red Army, but knew nothing about it," she said.

Miss Green, who comes from a country district in New England, was especially pleased with the visit the delegation paid to a collective farm in Georgia.

"The Soviet farmer," she remarked, "works to improve the life of all the peoples of the Soviet Union. He does not work only for himself. In addition to

his work, he also finds time for cultural recreation."

Molly Lieber, who represents the American Youth for a Free World Organization, was particularly interested in the policy on national minorities of the Soviet government. She said that the Soviet policy of establishing complete equality between the various nationalities had always met with the approval of American youth, and that when the delegation were in Georgia they had an opportunity to see how it worked in practice.

"We were given an opportunity," said Miss Lieber, "of seeing Georgian cultural achievements. The splendid dances of Georgia and the song and dance ensemble in Tbilisi were very impressive. When, after a five-hour trip through the mountains, we visited a collective farm. we saw an amateur troupe perform a play based on Georgian history.

"With great pride in his voice, the chairman told us that his farm has a library and two cinema theaters. We visited the houses of the collective farmers and saw how culture has penetrated into the home."

Miss Molly Leiber added: "We were greatly astonished at the unanimous support which all the peoples of the Soviet Union give to the Soviet government and the trust and love which Generalissimo Stalin enjoys, not only in big cities, but even in those distant collective farms which we visited."

Will Report

In reply to a question put by one of the correspondents regarding the way the members of the delegation proposed to tell the youth of the United States of what they had seen in the Soviet Union, Miss Senk answered: "Shortly before we came here, we discussed the question of reporting on our trip to our organizations. Every member of the delegation realized that, as the first American youth delegation, we had a big responsibility.

"In view of the fact that our young people are deeply interested in the life of Soviet youth, we decided that we would write a pamphlet on the life and work of the youth of the Soviet Union. We shall distribute this pamphlet among the members of the organizations which we represent and also among the hundreds of thousands of young men and women of America who do not belong to any organization. Members of the delegation also plan lecture tours on the London Youth Congress, and on the trip to the Soviet Union."

Religious Freedom

In answer to a question of whether the delegates representing religious organizations had met with the representatives of the church in the USSR, and of their impression of the position of the church in the USSR, Miss Green replied that she had visited several churches and had spoken to churchgoers. These services and talks had given her a conception of the complete freedom of religion and religious rites in the Soviet Union.

One of the foreign correspondents asked the delegates whether they knew William White's book on Russia, which distorted life in the Soviet Union, and for their impression of that book compared with their own impressions and experience of the Soviet Union.

Miss MacKendlass answered this question.

"Members of this delegation," she replied, "came here with minds much more open for objective observation than did William White. The fact that the book was published for the conduct of a certain campaign, we think, plays a big role in determining its character. We did not feel ourselves bound by any internal or international considerations.

"We came to see freely and we believe what we have seen completely refutes White's book."

In replying to all the questions put by the correspondents at the conference, Engel said: "In conclusion, I should like, in the name of the whole delegation, to tender our profound thanks to the Soviet Youth Anti-fascist Committee, the Komsomols and all the organizations which welcomed us so heartily, to the youth press, and to the Soviet press in general for having given full and favorable reports of our trip. We all agree with the statement made by Elsa Graves, and are filled with a sincere desire to strengthen and develop the friendship between the youth of our two countries."

Young Huntsmen

Hunting and trapping are very popular sports among Soviet youth. They develop such qualities as stamina, daring, keen observation, marksmanship, and skill on skiis.

The first All-Union contest for the best young hunter and trapper was held in 1943. Some 25 thousand youngsters took part in this contest and delivered more than a million rubles' worth of furs. Six hundred boys were given shotguns and other valuable gifts as prizes.

In 1944 there was another competition, for which there were 48 thousand entries, and this time nearly three million rubles' worth of furs were delivered. Six hundred youngsters won prizes.

Sixteen-year old Ivan Kalinin of Chelyabinsk Region killed two bears with his shotgun. Other boys and girls bagged sables, foxes, and wolves.

The third All-Union contest for young hunters and trappers is being held this winter, with 100 thousand entries. The children are expected to deliver at least 10 million rubles' worth of furs.

School children are permitted to enter the contest provided their scholastic marks are good. Judges include Air Marshal A. Astakhov, Lieutenant General J. J. Khotenko, and Rear Admiral Ivan Papanin, twice Hero of the Soviet Union.

Information Bulletin

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Information Bulletin

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FEB 19 1946

Five Witnesses at Nuremburg

By Vsevolod Vishnevsky

Special PRAVDA *Correspondent*

There were two particularly tense days at the 86th and 87th sessions of the International Military Tribunal when witnesses and victims of fascist atrocities gave their testimony. These included Marie-Claude Vaillant Couturier, widow of Vaillant Couturier and a Deputy to the French Constituent Assembly; Francois Bois, former soldier of the Spanish Republican brigades; Kappelen, lawyer participant of the Norwegian resistance; Paul Rozere, French lieutenant who escaped five times from German camps, and Doctor Alfred Balakhovsky, employed in one of the laboratories of the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

Everyone in the courtroom saw Marie-Claude Vaillant Couturier raise her hand and distinctly heard her pronounce the oath, "I swear to . . . tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth." She wore the narrow red ribbon of the Order of the Legion of Honor.

The witness was arrested February 9, 1942, and turned over to the Gestapo. She was warned that the Gestapo had at its disposal "worse means than those which make persons die."

Her friends, the finest representatives of the French intelligentsia, died in adjacent cells. The scientist was dying, and when his wife came to see him for the last time, he said, "I cannot embrace you because I cannot move my arms."

Marie-Claude Vaillant Couturier was sent to Oswiecim. The train was guarded by soldiers. They jeered at the prisoners, saying, "You don't know the place you are bound for. You may be sure you will never come back."

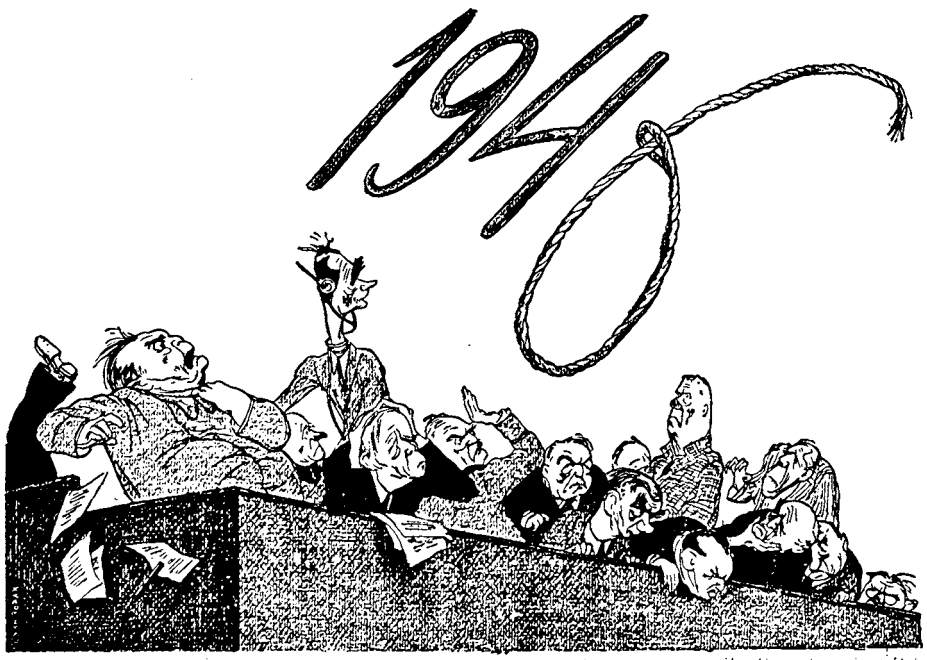
The cars packed with women were sealed and no food or drink given them the whole way. Nevertheless, the French women sang the *Marseillaise*. In the camp they were forced under an ice-cold shower and given filthy vermin-infested clothes, and each had a number tatooed on her left hand.

They were assigned to wooden berths, and at 3:30 A.M. they were roused, beaten with rifle butts and driven to work. This work consisted of digging ditches in the swamps. The weak and dying were left behind. Hordes of rats gnawed at their bodies. From time to time trucks bound for the gas chamber passed the barracks.

In order to escape this fate many preferred to toil till they dropped from exhaustion and died on the fields under the open sky. Periodically groups of women were subjected to sterilization. Expectant mothers were operated on and the infants killed immediately. There was a period when the infants were allowed to live, but this was soon revoked. Nursing infants were taken to the gas chamber.

The witness related these facts simply, clearly and precisely amid deadly silence. Later, one of the German defense lawyers coldly asked the witness, "Why then did you remain alive? You look very well." The people in the courtroom rose from their seats in indignation and protest.

Francois Bois, young and well-



—Cartoon by Kukriniksi

YEAR OF JUDGMENT—The first year of peace is a year of doom for the fascist murderers who tried to enslave the world.

built, took the stand. He had lived through the horrors of the Mauthausen camp where prisoners were flung to their death from 130-foot cliffs. The prisoners hoped with all their being that some day if they survived they would tell the world what they had witnessed in the German death factories.

Francois Bois, who fought ten years ago against the fascists in Spain, testified:

"Once about 7 thousand Russians were driven into our camp. The Germans treated no one with greater hatred and malice than they did the Russians. Before putting them to death they were made to shave and look their best. Then they were photographed at some easy work. After the photos were dispatched to Berlin, they began to exterminate the Russians. Out of this party of 7 thousand only 30 remained."

Produces Pictures

The witness paused, then he made a statement that startled the courtroom.

He said that he had preserved the photograph of these last 30 Russian survivors.

The Soviet prosecutor, Lieutenant General Rudenko, asked about the photograph. Francois Bois showed signs of great emotion. Rudenko was a representative of the country for whom he had kept this document. Reproduced in several copies it was handed to the court. The judges examined the photograph. It was handed to the defense and I could see the defendants, Goering and others, straining their necks to see it. Then it was passed to us. It showed 30 Red Army men stark naked standing in snow. They were frightfully emaciated and their ribs protruded. Their eyes, which still retained a spark of fire, looked out from dark cavities.

Francois Bois raised his voice, "I want to talk. Let the Russians hear me."

The witness finished. The door slowly opened and Kappelen, the Norwegian, limped toward the witness stand. He was pale but very calm. There was about him an air of isolation, of complete detachment from everything around him.

He did not raise his voice once as he related how he was questioned by the Gestapo; how they threatened and beat him and how he lost consciousness three or four times during each examination. He told the court how they had pulled out his hair with blood and bits of skin. You looked at his bald head, strangely white, with veins visible beneath the thin transparent skin. The witness went on to describe how they tortured him in a metal press. The entire right side of his body was paralyzed as a result of the beatings, visual nerve centers became disordered and he began to see double. "The Gestapo officer examining me looked like two officers," he said.

Many wept in the courtroom. It seemed as if the stenographic machines had stopped clicking, it was so quiet.

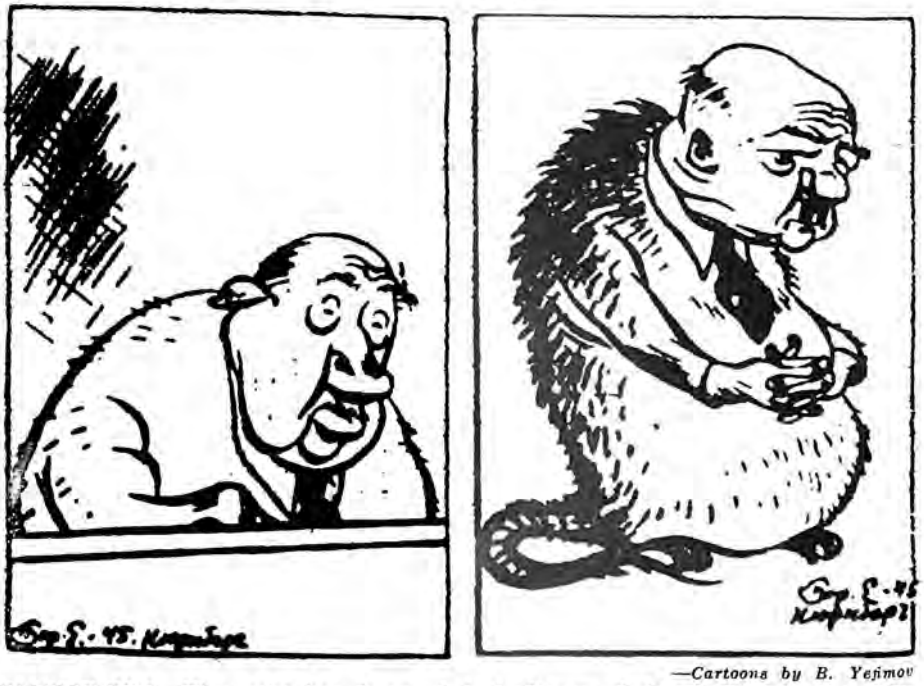
His place on the witness stand was taken by the lieutenant of the French Infantry. His eyes held everybody's attention. They look not like eyes, but like two black spots of suffering. This officer tried five times to escape from the camp, but was recaptured each time. He refused to work for the Germans. They drove him from camp to camp, from one penalty crew to another. The Germans demanded that he take up shovel or pick. He refused. When they had reduced him to a mass of bleeding flesh and asked him again if he would work to which he replied he would not.

On recovering his ability to think and move he again began to make plans for resistance and escape. He was sent east to a death camp. To intimidate the French prisoners the Germans brought Russian prisoners close to the French camp and did things to them that the witness' said the French could not see without crying out in horror.

Secret Barracks

The next witness was Dr. Alfred Balakhovsky. Something about him, his dynamic personality and composure, reminded one of the preceeding witness, the lieutenant. The doctor described in detail what had happened in the Buchenwald camp. He told about the secret barracks where German army doctors under Keitel, and doctors of the German air force under Goering, as well as SS doctors, conducted their inhuman experiments on human beings. They produced excruciating burns on Russian prisoners by the use of phosphorus in order to test new medicaments for German airmen and tankmen. The Russians would not submit. They were the most stubborn people in the camp. The SS men fell on one of them like a pack of wolves and put him in a strait jacket.

Yes, those two days of the trial were very tense.



—Cartoons by B. Yefimov

FASCIST ZOO—The artist has drawn their bodies as their minds appear to him. These are his conceptions of Funk (left) and Sauckel.

Young Scientists Win Awards for Atom, Radiation, and Industrial Research

By Academician G. Krzhizhanovsky

There is probably no better testimony to the march of Soviet science in wartime than the recently published list of Stalin Prize Awards for 1943-44. Besides the researchers, inventors and engineers belonging to the older generation, young people who received their education and got their start in Soviet times have made some highly important contributions to science and technique during the war, opening new prospects for the development of industry and agriculture.

Splitting Atom

I would like to mention two young innovators in science, Petrzhak and Flerov, whose researches on the atomic nucleus stand among the most important developments in Soviet physics in recent years.

Until 1940, scientists the world over believed that the nucleus of the uranium atom could be split only by bombarding it with neutrons. It was established that the fragments into which the atomic nucleus is split by such bombardment fly out in all directions with great force. Petrzhak and Flerov proved that under certain conditions the fission of the nucleus of the uranium atom may take place spontaneously.

The biographies of these gifted young scientists are interesting. Georgi Flerov began as a common laborer. Then he became an electrician's helper, and finally a full-fledged electrician. In 1933 the Young Communist League sent him to the Kalinin Polytechnical Institute in Leningrad to study, where he majored in technical engineering. After graduating in 1938, he expressed the desire to remain and do postgraduate research, and in 1943 he defended his thesis for a Candidate's Degree in physicomathematical sciences.

He made the acquaintance of Konstantin Petrzhak, a fine experimenter with an excellent knowledge of nuclear physics, in the research laboratories of the Radium Institute. Both had their minds set on one problem, and they devoted themselves to it body and soul. Their persistent, painstaking research was rewarded by the discovery of a perfected method of observing the processes of the splitting of the atomic nuclei, and resulted in a detailed paper on the spontaneous fission of the nucleus of the uranium atom. This research was an important contribution to the theory of the atomic nucleus.

Petrzhak and Flerov, however, are not the exception in Soviet science. Pavel Cherenkov, the son of a Voronezh Region peasant, made a name for himself in scientific circles by the discovery of what has come to be known in world scientific literature as Cherenkov Radiation. This is one of the latest and most interesting phenomena in modern physics.

Pavel Cherenkov works in the Lebedev Institute of Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences under Sergei Vavilov, one of the most prominent Soviet scientists.

In collaboration with a group of other scientists, Cherenkov long engaged in research on the movement of electrons in a given medium at a velocity greater than that of light. The work was crowned with success and has now merited the Stalin Prize.

Practical Discoveries

Of exceedingly great practical significance is the work of the splendid mathematician Pelageya Polubarinova-Kochina who made use of the latest mathematical methods to achieve the most rational placing of bore holes at oil fields. When ten years ago she brilliantly defended her Doctor's thesis, her dissertation dealt with the horizontal movement of subterranean waters. It is pertinent to recall the high appraisal the Academy of Sciences gave of her work at the time.

"The entire monograph," the decision of the Academy reads, "as a whole is the outstanding work in the field of filtration of water, in which a number of new mathematical methods of solving various practical tasks of great importance to the national economy have been brilliantly worked out and efficiently applied. Although being now reviewed only as applied to hydrotechnical problems, P. Polubarinova-Kochina's methods may likewise be employed to solve a number of tasks pertaining to subterranean hydraulics of oil."

Members of the staff of the Power Institute of the Academy of Sciences, led by Anatoli Agroskin, have worked out and introduced in industry a new method of increasing the productivity of coke and by-products plants. One can say without danger of exaggeration that this discovery is a landmark in the development of the country's iron and steel industry.

I remember how efficiently and harmoniously this group of scientists worked during the war. In spite of the great difficulties they faced, they were certain of success in the undertaking to which they had devoted so much of their strength.

And when preliminary laboratory tests were completed and the method was introduced in industry in the Urals and Siberia, where it boosted the productivity of coke and by-products works by five per cent, it was clear to all how great was the effect on both the military might and the economic development of the Soviet Union of the discovery of Agroskin and his colleagues.

★

Vitamin Reservoir

The huge natural vitamin reservoir provided by the fruit and nut forests of southern Kirghizia will be more thoroughly utilized when plans now under way to open it up for industrial utilization are completed. A survey has been made by the southern Kirghizia expedition of the council for the investigation of the country's productive forces of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. State farms and food processing factories are planned for canning these products.

Soviet Decorations Awarded United States Personnel

The Charge d'Affaires to the United States of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Nicolai V. Novicov, has transmitted medals of the USSR to representatives of the Navy Department and the Department of State of the United States to be presented to various personnel of the United States Navy, the Naval Reserve, the Coast Guard, and the Coast Guard Reserve.

The orders and medals were accepted for transmission to their recipients by Rear Admiral Thomas B. Inglis, Navy Department, and Mr. Elbridge Durbrow, Chief of the Eastern European Division, State Department.

The decorations were awarded by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR July 7, 1945, for outstanding military activities aiding the delivery to northern ports of the Soviet Union, during the war against the common enemy of the USSR and the United States, Hitlerite Germany, of transports with military cargo, and for valor and courage displayed while performing this duty.

Following is the list of personnel to whom the decorations were awarded:

Order of the Patriotic War, First Class

Avery, Howard M., Lt. Commander, USN
Billings, Roy M., Ensign, USNR
Brown, Willard W., Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Carter, William A., Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Collins, Wilbur P., Ensign, USNR
Corbus, John, Commander, USN
Cram, Kendall H., Ensign, USNR
Fink, Frederick S., Ensign, USNR
Hoffman, Norman C., Lt. Commander, USNR
Hutchins, Charles Harris, Lieutenant, USNR
Kellogg, David M., Lt. Commander, USNR
Kinney, Sheldon H., Lt. Commander, USN
Kroetz, Rudolph H., Ensign, USNR
Maddalena, Arthur D. Jr., Ensign, USNR
Maynard, Albert, Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Pollard, Francis C., Lt. Commander, USCG
Ricks, Robert B., Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Rooker, Daniel J., Ensign, USNR
Sessions, William A., Lt. Commander, USNR
Stone, Merrill R., Ensign, USNR
Ulrich, Charles M., Ensign, USNR
Wanless, Robert H., Lt. Commander, USNR
Welch, Brian C., Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Wilcox, Robert, Lt. Commander, USCG
Wolfson, Morton E., Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR

Order of the Patriotic War, Second Class

Adams, Norman O. W. Jr., Ensign, USNR
Baughan, Robert L., Lieutenant, USN
Bloch, Jules H., Ensign, USNR
Brown, Philip Bausche, Lieutenant, USNR
Church, John H. Jr., Lt. Commander, USNR
Daley, Walter R., Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Desgalier, Marcel Jr., Ensign, USNR
Gillen, Joseph T., Ensign, USNR
Gudat, Walter J., Ensign, USNR
Harshaw, J. H., Chief Boatswain, USN
Hay, Sidney M., Lt. Commander, USCGR
Howard, Blake C., Ensign, USNR
Hughes, Blake, Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
McNaughton, John T., Ensign, USNR
Merlo, Michael L., Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Miller, Wesley Norton, Lieutenant, USNR
Murray, Howell S., Ensign, USNR
Nisbet, Robert A., Lieutenant, USNR
Rutherford, Wilson D., Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Smith, George T., Ensign, USNR
Smith, Harrison, Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Stein, Milton A., Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Stone, Richard M., Lieutenant, USNR
Thompson, Paul W., Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Williams, James D., Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR

Order of the Red Star

Balliett, Letson S., Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Buckbee, Robert Edward, Lieutenant, USNR
Carraway, Howard E., Ensign, USNR
Delate, Thomas E., Lieutenant, USNR
Farrar, William, Ensign, USNR
Fowler, Wilma S., Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Grotenrath, John G. Jr., Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Heim, Elbert S., Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Hodson, Norman Douglas, Lieutenant, USN
Hogan, Gerald G., Lieutenant, USNR
Hopgood, Robert B., Lieutenant (j.g.), USN
Horn, Joseph D., Ensign, USNR
Kinney, Paul Bruce, Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Kirby, William R., Ensign, USNR
Marks, Louis D., Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
McGinnis, John A., Chief Ship's Clerk, USN
Pickler, David A., Ensign, USNR
Puckett, David O., Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Roberts, Howard Stowe, Lt. Commander, USNR
Schilbe, William A., Gunner's Mate 3c, USNR
Sonneborn, Herbert M. Jr., Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Schwartz, Dan R., Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Tipping, Kenneth W., Ensign, USNR
Young, Gilbert S., Lieutenant (j.g.) USNR
Webb, Paul Neil, Seaman 1c, USN

Order of Glory, Third Class

Anderson, Philip Randolph, Ensign, USNR
Brokas, Alex X., Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Chatterton, Joseph John, Boatswain's Mate 2c, USNR
Cole, William, Lieutenant, USN
Currant, John H., Coxswain, USNR
Davis, Lowell L., Lieutenant, USNR
DeBaun, Garnett Curry, Seaman 2c, USN
DeGennaro, Louis, Seaman 2c, USNR
Delhom, James Joseph, Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR

Dyer, Bradford M., Ensign, USNR
Enloe, George Albert, Lieutenant, USNR
Farmer, Arthur Latney, Coxswain, USNR
Forney, Junior C., Lieutenant, USNR
Gallegos, Faustin, Seaman 2c, USN
Green, William J., Chief Machinist's Mate, USNR
Hanshuh, Harold L., Ensign, USNR
Harmon, Leonard E., Lieutenant, USN
Haycraft, Cecil R., Aviation Chief Machinist's Mate, USN
Hayman, Robert W., Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Holt, Stewart B., Lieutenant, USNR
Hudson, Bert J., Ensign, USNR
Hyams, Norman Erwin, Gunner's Mate 2c, USNR
Johnson, Roy Walter, Ensign, USNR
Jones, Dallas Harding, Aviation Chief Ordinanceman, USN
Kinaszczuk, Thomas, Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Marihugh, Clarence Henry, Seaman 1c, USNR
Mason, Donald F., Lieutenant, USN
McLane, William M., Ensign, USNR
Millard, Robert C., Lieutenant, USN
Pagnotta, Mario James, Machinist's Mate 2c, USNR
Porter, Wallace S., Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Ratz, Charles N., Seaman 1c, USN
Saum, Irving Randolph, Machinist's Mate 2c, USNR
Schwartz, Norbert Lewis, Coxswain, USNR
Sherbring, Milton John, Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Sissler, Bernard C., Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Smith, William B. C., Aviation Machinist's Mate 1c, USN
Stewart, Jack Howard, Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Sulton, John Jr., Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Tepuni, William, Lieutenant, USNR
Thueson, Theodore Stanley, Lieutenant (j.g.), USN
Walters, Charles Edgar, Coxswain, USNR
Watson, John B., Lieutenant, USNR
Wright, Kenneth Leon, Lieutenant (j.g.), USNR
Vandiver, Donald Lee, Seaman 1c, USNR

Medal of Ushakov

Abbott, William Robert, Boatswain's Mate 2c, USNR
Houghton, Mason Minor, Gunner's Mate 3c, USNR
Huntsinger, Paul L., Coxswain, USNR
Richards, Floyd Eugene, Signalman 1c, USN
Wishon, Junior, Apprentice Seaman, USN

Medal of Nakhimov

Adler, Arthur Leslie, Boatswain's Mate 2c, USNR
Anderson, Emmet Dotson, Seaman 1c, USN
Cooper, George Clifford, Gunner's Mate 3c, USN
Friday, Albert Delloyd, Gunner's Mate 3c, USNR
Gay, Frank C., Gunner's Mate 3c, USNR
Goddard, George Cecil, Gunner's Mate 3c, USNR
Graff, Cecil Billy, Gunner's Mate 3c, USNR
Guyton, James Nathan Jr., Signalman 2c, USNR
Harkins, William Thomas, Seaman 2c, USNR
Harmon, John Henry, Gunner's Mate 3c, USNR
Henderson, Robert Glenn, Radioman 2c, USNR
Leahy, Joseph Donald, Radioman 2c, USNR
Lessard, Paul Oscar, Seaman 1c, USNR
McDonald, Arthur Jr., Seaman 1c, USNR
Robertson, Rex Eldon, Seaman 1c, USNR

Medal for Bravery

Blake, Renald H. Jr., Gunner's Mate 2c, USN
Cassidy, Oswald Irvin, Seaman 2c, USNR
Dole, Charles Everett, Boatswain's Mate 2c, USN
Grandey, Earnest E. Jr., Seaman 2c, USNR
Gossman, Harry Madison, Coxswain, USN
Hall, Leland, Seaman 2c, USNR
Harris, Charles Clayton, Seaman 2c, USN
Horton, Leonard Durwood, Seaman 1c, USNR
Jones, Harry Jr., Seaman 1c, USNR
Kroeger, Lewis William, Seaman 2c, USNR
McDole, John Wallace, Radioman 3c, USNR
Mathson, Andrew Oliver, Seaman 2c, USNR
Nightingale, Thomas, Coxswain, USNR
O'Savage, Joseph, Boatswain's Mate 2c, USNR
Ours, John Jacob, Coxswain, USNR
Parker, Milton, Seaman 1c, USNR
Peer, Raymond Peter, Seaman 2c, USN
Perdue, Luther William, Gunner's Mate 3c, USNR
Pernell, James William, Coxswain, USNR
Perret, Francis Peter, Seaman 1c, USN
Phillips, Willie H., Seaman 1c, USNR
Shipley, Francis Marion Jr., Boatswain's Mate 2c, USN
Spann, Percy Leon, Signalman, USNR
Wilson, Harry Parks, Coxswain, USN
Yingling, Albert Oney, Seaman 2c, USN

Medal for Merit in Action

Anderson, Edward Thomas, Seaman 1c, USN
Biggs, Donald Sherman, Seaman 1c, USNR
Bourg, Eli Philip, Gunner's Mate 3c, USNR
Brown, Thomas Edward, Gunner's Mate 3c, USN
Cannon, John W., Seaman 1c, USNR
Cassey, Milton Clayton, Seaman 1c, USNR
Decottes, Eaton Pleasants, Chief Boatswain's Mate, USNR
Dixon, Thomas Jackson, Gunner's Mate 2c, USNR
Duncan, Francis Lee, Seaman 1c, USN
Hoban, Edward C., Gunner's Mate 3c, USNR
Houndeshell, Merlin G., Seaman 1c, USNR
Kirby, Elden Samuel, Seaman 1c, USNR
Lague, Alexander, Boatswain's Mate 2c, USNR
Larson, Elvin Maurice, Seaman 1c, USNR
Lazetera, Ernest John, Boatswain's Mate 2c, USNR
Malloy, Bernard Aloysius, Radioman 2c, USN
Nelson, Oman Ambrose, Seaman 1c, USNR
Newman, Edwin B., Boatswain's Mate 2c, USNR
Schill, Gustav W. Jr., Gunner's Mate 3c, USNR
Sharp, William Stewart, Coxswain, USNR
Smalley, Harvey Carroll Jr., Boatswain's Mate 2c, USNR
Starnes, Clifford Harmon, Gunner's Mate 2c, USNR
Thompson, Allan Anthony, Seaman 1c, USN
Trahan, Senva, Seaman 1c, USNR
Williams, Hubert, Seaman 1c, USN

Work of the Institute of Defectology

By Professor Leonid Zankov
Corresponding Member of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences

The ruthless prosecution of the war by the German aggressors, the air raids and shelling of towns and villages, the torture of children in the regions that were occupied by the enemy led to a great increase in the number of defective children in the USSR. Many children and adolescents have been found to be suffering from various types of neurosis following injuries; others have lost their sight and hearing. The government has opened a number of new children's institutions, clinics and schools for these small sufferers. These institutions are maintained at the expense of the state and special attention is paid to the teaching and training of the children.

Seven years ago a special scientific center was organized for the study of defective children, which in 1944 became a scientific research institute of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences. The institute's work consists of perfecting methods of developing positive talents and abilities in defective children, finding methods to overcome or lessen their defects, and in training them to become adults capable of finding a useful vocation in life.

Work Expanded

During the past few years, the Soviet Government has increased the assignments made for this work. The institute has acquired a number of new buildings and extra laboratories have been established. The number of scientific workers permanently engaged on research has been increased from nine to 48; among them are 12 doctors and professors and 19 Candidates of Science.

The Institute of Defectology as constituted today consists of six departments—surdopedagogy, typhlopedagogy, oligophrenopedagogy, vocational training, history and theory of defectology, and psychology. Each department has its own well-equipped laboratory. In addition, the Institute has a clinic for children suffering from impediments of speech. During the war the workers of this clinic did some excellent work on methods of restoring the speech of wounded soldiers.

There is also a consultative medico-pedagogical clinic at the Academy where defective children are treated by pedagogues and doctors specializing in defectology.

The Department of Surdopedagogy, directed by Professor I. Sokolyansky, studies the problem of teaching the deaf and dumb to speak. The system of training is based on kinesthetic touch, vibratory and visual sensations. The Department of Surdopedagogy compiles curricula and develops methods for teaching the main subjects of general education in schools for the deaf and dumb. There is an experimental school under the jurisdiction of the department attended by 70 children and adolescents.

The perfection of teaching methods for those suffering from acquired and congenital blindness is the work of the Department of Typhlopedagogy, directed by Professor B. Kovalenko, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.

The problem of training mentally backward or under-developed children is the work of the Department of Oligophrenopedagogy. The department works on teaching methods whose purpose is to give this type of child the same degree of knowledge and ability as that provided by a normal school.

The Institute's Department of Vocational Training is directed by Professor A. Grabarov. This department studies the specific features of the rate of work of children in special schools for defectives and the way in which habits of movement are formed.

The history of the development of the theory and practice of training and educating defective children is the study of the Department of the Theory and History of Defectology headed by Professor D. Arbukin.

Children Studied

The Department of Psychology, headed by Professor L. Zankov, studies the peculiarities of the psychology of deaf and dumb and weak-minded children.

The results of the Institute's investigations are published in many treatises.

SPEECH TRAINING—These children have defective hearing or speech. They are learning to correct the defects with the aid of microphones.

The Training of Soviet Scientists

By I. Braslavsky

The training of scientific workers capable of combining pedagogical and scientific work has always been a subject that has deeply interested the Soviet government.

Young scientists are trained in institutions of higher learning in post-graduate courses. Students are selected for these courses in two ways.

The professor who holds a chair in a higher educational establishment or heads a department in a research institution selects from among his best students or young scientific workers those who show the greatest ability for scientific research in a definite branch of science. The young members of the Academy of Sciences, Sergei Sobolev and Sergei Christianovich, both mathematicians, and Corresponding Members Victor Ambartsumiyan, astrophysicist, and Ivan Kornilov, chemist, all received their scientific training in this way.

The second way in which postgraduate students are chosen is from among those working in industry and in research laboratories. Postgraduate students who have many years of experience in industry present their theses for their degrees of Candidate (Master) of Science and then return to work in research institutions, laboratories and designing bureaus. During the war, many young scientific workers of this group played an important part in helping to provide the Red Army with modern weapons. Several of them were awarded Stalin Prizes.

Candidates for postgraduate courses must pass three examinations—philosophy, a foreign language and his own specialty. In addition to this, the candidate must present a paper on his specialty.

Three Year Course

The course of training offered lasts three years, two years being spent in the study of general science and the student's major subject. The third year is devoted to the preparation of his Candidate thesis. The thesis has to be approved by the professor under whom the student is working and must then be publicly read at a meeting of the senate of an institution of higher learning or a research institution. If the thesis is successful, the student is given the title of Candidate of Science in whatever branch he is studying.

In 1939 there were 12,200 postgraduate students in the USSR; in 1941 the number increased to 16,900, of whom 13,200 were studying in higher schools, the remainder in research institutes.

The training of a postgraduate student is under the direct guidance of someone of authority in the given branch of science, usually the leader of a definite school.

An individual plan is drawn up for each postgraduate student and is approved by the head of the higher school or research institution. In addition to theoretical reading in philosophy and his own specialty, the student must study two foreign languages and take part in the methodological and laboratory work of the chair or the research institution; all this is provided for in the individual plan. Postgraduate students in pedagogical institutes carry out regular teaching work and develop some piece of research connected with their theses.

The majority of the postgraduate students are to be found in universities and pedagogical institutes. There are also many postgraduate students in the higher technical schools. Before the war, there were 3,200 postgraduate students in the industrial institutes of the Soviet Union and about 2,000 in the medical institutes.

Student Body Increases

Beginning with 1943 the number of postgraduate students, which had fallen off during the war, began to increase again. In 1945-1946 there will be 8,500 postgraduate students working for higher degrees.

The Soviet government has approved especially favorable conditions for postgraduate students. They receive a higher monthly stipend and receive the same rations and other supplies as qualified scientific workers.

On completion of the postgraduate course and the successful reading of a thesis, the student is appointed to research or pedagogical work by a special government commission. The demand for scientific workers who have passed a postgraduate course is very great. Proof of this is to be seen in the project for the new Five-Year Plan which provides for the annual graduation of double the present number of postgraduate students.

LABORATORY—These are students who are studying epidemiology. They are working in an institute in Siberia.

Notes on Soviet Life

The Museum of Regional History in Irkutsk is 160 years old. Its exhibits include those acquired in 1850 from the East Siberian Geographical Society which sent expeditions to explore the vast and then unknown reaches of Siberia. An interesting exhibit, also, is a gift from the United States—a collection of stone weapons used by North American Indians.

★

Upon the request of Sergei Koussevitsky, the Ukrainian Society for Cultural Relations with Countries Abroad has sent the Music Committee of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship over 60 Ukrainian folk songs and many compositions of Ukrainian classic composers.

A number of paintings by Ukrainian artists now on exhibition in Kiev have been set aside for the Art Committee of the Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

★

Two new periodicals, called *Art* and *Creative Art*, made their appearance in Moscow in January 1946. The first periodical will be issued six times a year, the second is to be a monthly.

Another magazine soon to be issued is the monthly *Soviet Music*.

The new year will see the reestablishment of the monthly illustrated popular scientific periodical *Round World*, which will discuss questions of geography and geology, will give descriptions of the Soviet Union and its natural resources as well as of other countries of the world, and will publish sketches and stories on travel and geographical discovery.

★

The Tchaikovsky house-museum at Klin, whose wrecking by the German Nazi armies enraged the entire Soviet people by its wanton destruction, has been restored. The irreplaceable exhibits have been restored and look the same as before. The great grand piano which is opened once a year, on the composer's birthday, shines again. Many visitors have come to the museum since its reopening.

The 110th anniversary of the birth of the great American writer, Mark Twain, was recently celebrated at Moscow. Speeches on the life and work of the famous writer were made by W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador to the USSR and by Soviet writers S. Marshak, L. Kassil, D. Zaslavsky, V. Lebedev-Kumach and K. Chukovsky, and by V. Kemenov, head of the VOKS society which sponsored the meeting.

★

Plans are being made for the irrigation of the "Hungry Steppe" of more than two million acres of arid land in Central Asia. The plans involve the utilization of the waters of the Syr-Darya for power and irrigation. The plans are being worked out by government oganizations of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic.

★

In 1945, 205 new libraries were opened in the district centers of the Russian SFSR. The State Literature Fund recently sent each of these libraries a thousand of the latest books, including fiction, scientific and technical literature.

★

Some collective farms in areas which were not occupied by the Germans have undertaken specific projects of aiding in the reconstruction of those farms in regions so occupied. Workers at the Iskra collective farm, Gorky Region, for instance, have sent seed, carpenters, and other help to members of the Traktorist collective farm in Smolensk Region. The Traktorist workers were evacuated to the Iskra farm during the occupation.

★

A medical institute has been opened in the city of Stanislav, Ukrainian SSR. Many students, a number of whom had fought in the Patriotic War, have been admitted to the institute.

When the tube-rolling mill now being built at Sumgait, Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republics is completed the great oil fields of Baku, as well as those of Grozny and Emba, will have a new supplier of oil pipes nearby. The mill will have a greater capacity than any plant of its kind in the Soviet Union before the war, and will turn out the equivalent of 40 per cent of the entire country's prewar tube production.

★

The Shevchenko Ukrainian Dramatic Theater, the oldest theater in the Ukraine, recently presented five plays in Moscow. The theater was evacuated from Kharkov to Central Asia during the war. It was the first theatrical company to return home after the Germans were expelled, and is the fist to resume the custom of visiting the capital of the USSR periodically.

★

Problems ranging from theoretical research to the practical one of where a fisherman may get the largest catch are met by the staff of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Sea Fisheries and Oceanography in Moscow. Forecasts are made long in advance of where the fish will run, so that the fishing industries may be prepared for in the proper areas.

Information Bulletin

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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Information Bulletin

(*Issued Three Times Weekly*)

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Soviet Union Celebrates Election

Zaslavsky writes in PRAVDA:

The elections to the Supreme Soviet have resolved into a demonstration of great unity. It is so clear, natural and understandable to us, but is it as understandable to foreigners—even to well-wishers?

There are some of them now in Moscow who walked in the streets, looking attentively around and perhaps wondering: "It is good, but why such a celebration? What has happened? This perhaps is not bad, but why did they, the Soviet people, turn such a prosaic matter as the elections into a celebration?"

The point is that it is neither a prosaic nor a routine matter. Even if the present elections were not historical elections following a great victory, they would have been celebrated just the same because the Soviet people see in them a triumph of their State, of their social system.

STALIN—Generalissimo J. V. Stalin headed the list of Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, elected February 10.

Our attitude toward our State and our social and economic system is different from that of any citizen in any other country. We ourselves have built our new Soviet house; with our own hands we laid the bricks, laid the foundation, erected the walls and built the roof . . . even the smallest log in the edifice of our State is dear to our hearts. It was not easy to build it, but we have built it, well and solidly.

The elections to the Supreme Soviet have resolved into a popular celebration because the Soviet people have the feeling of public and state ownership. We feel how fine it is on election day to stand back and take in a full view of our State and enjoy the work of our hands.

The Soviet State edifice is good, really good!

There is a deep pride in this happy feeling of the elector. We all have felt it listening to Stalin's speech. How deeply it has moved the electors! They weighed his every word, and the old people wished to tell about both their old and new life, and every Soviet citizen, old and young, knew that he himself was a living example of the wonderful transformation of our country of which Stalin spoke.

There is strength in our festive spirit. The war tested this strength and has confirmed it. The Soviet people has come to the electors as a victor. We know that we are strong. We follow our own path, and our path fascinates other nations. Other nations have a great deal to learn from the Red Army. One can learn much from the Soviet people, both in economic and state organization.

The Soviet Government cannot be shaken by the wind. It rests on the granite foundation of the people's support.

And our elections, though they resolved into a celebration, are the most important state affair. The Soviet people is used to doing its job well and thoroughly. The elections became a new achievment of the Soviet Government. They show to the whole world that there is no other government in the world which enjoys such unanimous effective support as the Soviet Government.

No party in the world enjoys such trust by its people as does the Party of Lenin and Stalin.

Scenes at the Moscow Polling Places

Moving and interesting incidents were common at the polls as the citizens of Moscow came to vote for their Deputies to the Supreme Soviet on February 10. It was not yet light when lines began to form before the polling stations.

Nearly 100 people had gathered at five A.M. before polling station 51 in the Sovietsky electoral area, impatiently looking at their watches. They had nearly an hour to wait before the polling began. Most of the early arrivals were young students voting for the first time. They wanted to be the first to cast their ballots.

"Last night I heard my neighbors say they were getting up early and would be in front of the polling station at four o'clock," Victor Frolov, an electrician working at the Mendeleyev Chemical and Engineering Institute, said to Lena Fomina. "That is why I came here at two o'clock to be the first one to cast a ballot."

"I came here at three and thought I would be the first," she said. "If I had known you would be here at two, I would have come still earlier."

A candidate for Deputy to the Soviet Union from the Sovietsky electoral area was Tatyana Fyodorova, a young engineer of the Moscow subway building trust.

All Walks of Life

"I know Tatyana Fyodorova very well," said Vera Gordienko, a bookkeeper of the Research Institute Sugar Refining Industry. "I worked with her on the construction of the subway for two years. She is one of the best engineers on the subway, and as a Deputy of the First Supreme Soviet has fully justified the trust of the electorate."

In every polling booth was a table, a chair, an inkwell, a pen and a vase with flowers. Leaving the polling booths the voters returned to the hall and dropped their ballots in sealed boxes.

In the course of the first few hours the voters included factory workers, Red Army men, students, doctors, architects, housewives, people from all walks of life.

A group of women were talking in the corridor. One of them was saying how the neighbors came into her flat to listen to Stalin's speech broadcast over the radio.

"Stalin said that our industry would further develop in the near future, that output would increase and life would be much easier," she said. They were still talking as they left the polling station.

The polling station in the Krasnaya Presnya electoral area of Moscow, set up on the premises of the Union of Soviet Writers, was filled with voters from six A.M. on. They came there in whole families.

The people were dressed in their Sunday best. Many of them wore uniforms on which orders and medals of the USSR were pinned.

There was a young fellow wearing a fur-lined cap. His overcoat was open despite the frosty weather outside. The way he looked and conducted himself at the polling station one would think he had already voted at least eight times before. But he could not have been more than 20 years old—meaning that he had received the right to vote not more than two years ago.

The folds of his overcoat fell further apart and the Order of the Red Star was disclosed on the left side of his tunic, with two yellow ribbons signifying two wounds received at the front, sewn on the other side. This young man had indeed experienced a great deal in his life.

A middle-aged woman approached the ballot box hardly able to conceal her excitement. Her hands were shaking and her eyes were misty.

What had happened? When she dropped her ballot in the box and headed toward the exit she explained.

"You seem to be worried over something," a bystander said.

The woman replied, slowly but willingly as if she expected this conversation.

"I was thinking about my son Leonid. He perished in Sevastopol. When his comrades picked him up they found a note in his pocket, 'I am going into battle,' he wrote, 'and if I die, consider me a Communist.'

"There was a letter from me and a picture of Natasha, a girl he was very fond of. As I stood in front of the ballot box a few minutes ago, it seemed to me that I heard Leonid's voice. I carried out his wish. I voted for the candidates supported by the Communist Party."

During the war hundreds of thousands of persons of different ages wrote such notes as did Leonid the son of this woman, a school teacher of the Krasnaya Presnya District. But no one mentioned this to her. As a mother she had heard the voice of her gallant son.

By 11:00 A.M. nearly 70 per cent of the electorate of Krasnaya Presnya had voted.

Aircraft factory designer Morozov came to the 73rd polling station of the Sverdlovsk constituency. On the eve of Election Day he met at his polling station with Schoolteacher Olga Leonova, who was elected from the area as Deputy to the Supreme Soviet. This was a very touching meeting. Morozov is a former charge of a children's home where Leonova once taught. And now the young engineer was electing to the Soviet parliament his teacher, who had been like a mother to him.

Eminent Voters

In the voting hall of the 10th polling station newsreel men and news photographers converged upon a member of the Central Election Commission—the famous fighter pilot, thrice Hero of the Soviet Union, Colonel Pokryshkin, who had come to vote.

Lyubov Kosmodemyanskaya, the mother of Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, the young girl guerrilla who was tortured to death by the Germans, came to vote at the sixth polling station situated in one of the large new houses on Gorky Street.

Admiral of the Fleet Golovko, nominated as a candidate to the Supreme Soviet from the Karbardino-Balkarian Autonomous Republic, approached the table of the election commission. Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijanian Republic Nagiya Vabibikhanum, who was visiting the capital, also cast her ballots here.

Film actor Babochkin, who played the title role of the famous guerrilla in the film *Chapayer* came to perform his civic duty.

We Shall Raise the Standard of Life

More than 30 speakers took part in the discussion on the report of Vassili Kuznetsov, Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, at the recent plenary session of the Council.

One of the speakers at the session was Leo Krzycki, Vice-President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union of America. He brought fraternal greetings from Philip Murray, president of the CIO, and from six million American trade unionists.

"I am glad to have this opportunity," said Krzycki, "to salute the Soviet workers. We Americans are proud to have become allies of the great Soviet people, and to have come to know you. No force in the world can stop our continued friendship and cooperation.

United Front

"We must have a united front for peace," said Krzycki. "We all know that the Soviet Union wants no foreign territory and we must all work together. I have just come from Poland," he continued, "where for the first time a government has been set up representing the entire nation. If Poland is closely allied with her elder brother and neighbor, the Soviet Union, it will be a great achievement.

"Your country is the only place in the world where there are no political crises, no economic convulsions and unemployment. I will tell the American workers of all that I have seen here, and I know that more Americans will be coming over to shake you by the hand."

In his report Kuznetsov summarized past achievements and the tasks for the future. He stressed the difficulties which have still to be overcome, and he made sharp criticisms of some executives who were not showing enough concern in improving the living standards of the factory and office workers.

A large part of the report was devoted to questions of housing construction. The session was informed that about two and one-half million square yards of floor space had been made available for occupation in 1945, and that 120 million rubles had been spent by the State for this purpose. The State budget will allocate a still greater sum in the future, but there is a shortage of building material and labor.

The people's commissars for nearly every important branch of the national economy were present in the hall. Kuznetsov demand the unconditional fulfilment of all State housing plans, and he put forward a number of valuable suggestions. He also reminded the leaders of the cement, timber and building material workers' unions that fulfilment of the plans would depend primarily on the efforts of their memberships.

The meeting approved Kuznetsov's proposal for trade union representation on the committees appointed to inspect new and reconditioned buildings. The task of these committees is to ensure that such buildings are taken over in perfect order.

The trade unions will insist that the Fourth Five-Year Plan now being drafted will provide enough houses, bath houses and laundries to satisfy in full the needs of the working people.

Food Supplies

Considerable attention was given to questions of food supplies and consumer goods. Most industrial enterprises established their own auxiliary farms during the war. These farms have been growing from year to year. In 1945, the farms maintained by 37 industrial commissariats increased their acreage sown to potatoes by eight per cent, as compared with the previous year, and that sown to grain by 25 per cent. Their cattle increased by 12 per cent, their pigs, sheep and goats by 13 per cent, and their poultry by 45 per cent. All this made it possible to improve the workers' food supply. In 1945 the supply of potatoes and vegetables per worker from the auxiliary farms had increased by 17 per cent.

The working of gardens was further encouraged this year. More than 18 million factory and office workers cultivated 3,700,000 acres of allotments, representing a five per cent increase over 1944. This naturally improved the diets of the workers and their families. And the gardening movement will attain even greater scope in 1946.

The Soviet Government, on the proposal of the Central Council of Trade Unions, adopted a decision on November 23 to grant long-term credits and a number of privileges to factory and office workers who wanted to go in for livestock breeding. Kuznetsov called upon the unions to make as big a success of livestock breeding as they had of allotments.

The social insurance funds administered by the trade unions will enable them to do a great deal to raise the living standards of the workers, Kuznetsov said.

Social Insurance

The social insurance budget for 1945 reached 10,100 million rubles. This represented an increase of 147 million rubles over the prewar budget. In 1945, the trade unions spent about 600 million rubles on restoration, maintenance and equipment of rest homes and sanatoriums or 53 million rubles more than in 1944.

Expenditure on services for the children of trade union members has increased this year by one and one-half times over 1944, the report stated.

A number of trade union leaders and people's commissars and assistant commissars took part in the discussion. Many speakers criticized the people's commissariats for insufficient speed in housing construction. The justice of these criticisms was admitted by representatives of the commissariats, who pledged themselves to take energetic steps to speed up housing construction in the near future.

Ernest Thornton, the Australian trade union leader who visited Moscow at that time, attended the session as a guest speaker.

Thornton said that he had listened with great interest to the report and discussion. "I can see," he said, "that Soviet trade union leaders are never content with their achievements where the workers' interests are concerned. You are extremely straightforward and outspoken in criticizing your own short-comings.

Postwar Development of the Soviet Automobile Industry

By G. Osipov

On the eve of the First World War there were approximately only nine thousand automobiles in Russia, all imported.

The Soviet automobile industry came into being during the Stalin Five-Year Plan periods. The large Stalin auto plant in Moscow and the Molotov auto plant in Gorky were completed and put into operation in 1931-1932. The manufacture of trucks was started at Yaroslavl.

1938 Figures

In 1938 Soviet auto factories turned out more than 200 thousand cars. The manufacture of trucks and passenger cars of the latest types was mastered in a short time. The Soviet Union in that year occupied fourth place in the world output of automobiles, and second place in the output of trucks. It manufactured more trucks than any other country in Europe.

Many new roads and highways were built and existing ones reconstructed. More than 37 thousand miles of paved roads, including many asphalt and concrete highways, were built during the First and Second Five-Year Plans. An extensive network of dirt roads totaling more than 200 thousand miles in length was also set up.

The automobile industry continued to develop during the war years. A large plant was built in the Urals which began to turn out automobiles in July, 1944. Construction was started on another huge auto plant in the Volga area. During the same period designers were engaged on a new deluxe model passenger car at the Stalin auto plant in Moscow.

The next five years will see further development of the USSR automobile industry.

The Moscow, Gorky and Urals plants will be considerably expanded and the Yaroslavl plant will undergo radical reconstruction. The Moscow factory will considerably exceed its prewar level in the next three years. The prewar capacity of the Gorky plant will be doubled by the end of 1950, while the Urals plant will be two and one-half times larger than it is today. After reconstruction, the automobile factory in Yaroslavl will become a giant enterprise manufacturing heavy trucks.

The Moscow low-powered automobile factory will be completely rehabilitated. The construction of an auto plant in the Volga area will be completed at the same time.

New plants in Siberia, the Ukraine, Byelorussia and Georgia, the construction of which is already under way, will also be completed and put into operation in the course of the next five years.

The output of automobiles in the Soviet Union in 1946 will be double the total produced in 1945. A number of auto assembly plants will also go up between 1946 and 1950.

New Trucks

The new Five-Year Plan likewise calls for the manufacture of new types of trucks which will have increased load capacities and greater speeds and will use up less fuel and lubricating materials. The introduction of diesel engines on two new types of cars will cut down the fuel expenditures of these machines by from 20 to 25 per cent.

Three new types of passenger cars will be put out at the Soviet automobile factories. The ZIS-110 eight-cylinder seven-passenger limousine, with a top speed of 87 miles per hour is already being manufactured at the Stalin plant. The production of the M-20 Pobeda (Victory) five-passenger sedan with a maximum speed of almost 70 miles per hour will get under way at the Gorky plant in June 1946.

The contribution of the Moscow low-powered automobile factory is a four-passenger machine called Moskvich (Muscovite) in the popular car class, which will have a top speed of 56 miles per hour.

In addition to passenger cars, Soviet automobile factories will be turning out the latest models of auto buses of various sizes, gas generators, dump trucks, etc.

Capital investments in the automobile industry for the next five years will reach nearly 4,000 million rubles. The Five-Year Plan calls for the introduction of the most up-to-date methods of production in the automobile industry as well as for the construction and expansion of factories.

The machine tool industry will provide the auto plants with five thousand special machine tools.

Related Industry

The development of the automobile industry in the USSR also means the further development of many related branches of the national economy, in the chemical, rubber, timber, glass, electrical, textile, paper and other industries.

Ball bearing plants and other related enterprises expect to boost their production three or fourfold and to turn out new types of equipment.

Experimental work will also be developed in the laboratories at the auto plants.

The tempo of production and construction work is steadily increasing at the Soviet automobile factories. Enthusiasm is running high among the workers and other employees in the automobile industry who are determined to contribute their share to the fulfilment of the gigantic tasks of postwar development of the country.

Voice of Sea

The Black Sea Hydrophysical Station, set up by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR to study marine physical phenomena, numbers among its discoveries the "Voice of the Sea" detected by Professor V. V. Shuleikin, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences.

He found that the wind, blowing over waves, sets up pulsating pressures in the air and water which fly ahead of the advancing storm in sound waves of five to 10 cycles, inaudible to the human ear.

A Kurd Hero of the Soviet Union

By G. Kolmanov

Among the Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR elected by the people of Armenia is Samand Siabandov, one of the most interesting persons I met during my recent visit to that Republic.

Siabandov is a Kurd whose family lived in the Kars area. After the First World War, when the Turks, taking advantage of the Soviet State, invaded the Kars area, many Kurd families left their homes and moved north with the Armenians.

Refugees

Among those who joined the stream of refugees that crossed Armenia into Georgia was old Ali Siabandov and his son Samand, a lad of ten. A native of an Armenian border village, the old man had abandoned his home and packed his horse with as much of his worldly possessions as it could carry.

Accustomed to the mountains, the old Kurd could not settle down to a life in the city, and when in 1926 he heard that the Government of Soviet Armenia was granting land allotments and money to former nomads, he started the trek back home.

Many Kurd families moved back to Armenia and settled, happy to be among the mountains again. They founded 12 small towns on the slopes of the lovely Armenian mountain bordering Mount Ararat, and applied themselves to the livestock breeding for which the alpine meadows made a splendid pastureland.

These were exciting years for the Kurds. The nomads, now settled on land, learned to husband the soil. Before long doctors appeared in their towns, and gradually the Kurds overcame their age-old prejudices and superstitions with regard to medicine. Schools were opened. Teaching had to be in Azerbaijanian since the Kurds did not have an alphabet of their own until quite recently. Small though the Kurd population is, no more than 15 thousand today, the Armenian Government has devoted proportionately more attention to their needs than to the indigenous population.

With this encouragement, the Kurds, once poor and illiterate, have indeed come forward.

Men and women who in pre-Revolutionary days would have spent their lives herding sheep in the alpine meadows, with no opportunity to study, no knowledge of culture or of the world, no chance to develop their potential talents, now live a new kind of life.

The sons and daughters of the Kurd people have learned to read and write in their own language, and to take their place among the other Soviet peoples in all the varied fields of human activity and usefulness.

I visited some of these people of the new generation of Kurds, and could not help reflecting on the difference of their lot and that of their ancestors.

After 20 Years

About 20 years after the events described above, I saw in Erevan a tall, handsome officer, his tunic bright with decoration ribbons. He walked with the springy gait of a mountaineer and he had the dark eyes and hair of a Kurd.

Passers-by turned to look at him, many nodded a greeting as they passed, and some paused to shake hands. When he came abreast of me I saw the gold star of a Hero of the Soviet Union, the Order of Lenin and two Orders of the Red Banner among his other decorations, indicating that this lieutenant colonel had seen active service.

It was Samand Siabandov, the best known Kurd in Armenia. He is not only the first Kurd to have won the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, but the first to have been in command of a Red Army regiment. His regiment distinguished itself in the Battle of Byelorussia when it repulsed 11 counterattacks by a German division on the Narva River and executed several successful encirclement operations.

He told me that he had been one of the first Kurd boys whose parents had consented to their attending school. It was many years before custom and tradition were overcome to enable girls to acquire an education.

Siabandov finished school with honors, and when he was offered a scholarship to go to Russia to enter the Institute for National Minorities of the Soviet East, he seized upon the opportunity. After completing the course he returned home to work in his native region.

Siabandov soon became extremely popular among his fellow countrymen. When in 1938 the elections to the Supreme Soviet of Armenia were held, the Kurds and Armenians who lived in the Aparan District sent him as their representative to the supreme organ of state power in their Republic.

I was told that while in office Samand had done much to help his compatriots build up collective farms and to spread culture and enlightenment. Today there is not a single Kurd in Armenia who does not know of his Deputy's good work.

I did not have the opportunity to visit the Kurd collective farms which are famous for their livestock. But I did pay two visits to the Kurd theater founded in Erevan ten years ago with the assistance of Armenian theatrical producers and directors.

New Intelligentsia

It was during my visits to this theater that I was introduced to several other members of the new Kurd intelligentsia. They were young men and women who had been graduated from secondary schools in their home towns and were now studying in various colleges and institutes of Erevan. I met a Kurd girl who had a Candidate's (Master's) Degree in philological sciences. She told me about a Kurd who was teaching at the State University of Armenia. Another Kurd Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR was in charge of a large organization which handled the sale of all cotton produced in Armenia.

Samand Siabandov is the second Kurd to come to Moscow to take part in the work of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Soviet Correspondence Schools

By L. Moiseev

Instruction by correspondence has become an essential part of the system of higher education in the Soviet Union. It began to develop on a large scale in the years of the First Five-Year Plan, 1928–1932, when rapid reconstruction of the country's economy and the growth of culture greatly increased the demand for engineers, doctors, agronomists and teachers.

Mutual Advantage

Instruction by correspondence proved to be a mutual advantage for the State, which received an additional number of qualified specialists through the system, and for the student, who wished to retain his job while studying. At the present time, there are 16 independent correspondence schools of higher education and 374 correspondence departments in ordinary higher educational institutions.

The organization of higher education by correspondence is simple. Entrance examinations, according to subjects and programs established by similar faculties and departments of ordinary higher educational institutions, is the only requirement for admission. There is no age limit for entrance to the correspondence school. The course of study is one year more than the ordinary higher educational institutions: in universities and in a number of technical institutes, it is six years; in pedagogical institutes, five years; and in teachers' training schools, three years.

Students of correspondence schools take the same course as students of similar faculties in an ordinary school of higher learning. Final examinations, specified by plan, must be taken by the student before he is promoted to the next course.

The correspondence students whose progress keeps abreast of the plan do not pay any fees for tuition; but the rest pay an annual fee of 200 rubles. Upon completion of the course of study, the students take their state examinations and receive a diploma which entitles them to the same rights as graduates of ordinary higher educational institutions.

The system of instruction in the correspondence schools differs considerably from that in ordinary higher educational institutions.

The correspondence student has to study by himself; and, in order to make it easier for the student to learn the material, the correspondence departments of higher educational institutions send out special handbooks and instructions that show the student how to study with the greatest effect.

As a guide to the student's independent work and to help and direct his studies, consultation centers that serve as branches of the institutes have been opened. At these centers, students receive necessary literature, counsel and consultation. From time to time, professors and docents visit these centers to deliver a course of lectures on the most important and difficult subjects. The system of higher educational institutions of the People's Commissariat of Education of the Russian SFSR alone has 121 consultation centers.

Paid Vacation

Twice a year, generally in January and in July or August, correspondence students come to the universities or institutes in which they are enrolled. During these sessions, they attend lectures, conduct their experiments and practical work in the laboratories, take tests and examinations. In accordance with Soviet law, the students attending these sessions do not forfeit their pay at their place of work. Correspondence students who successfully carry out their academic plan are given an additional 10 days' paid vacation, at the expense of the state.

Travel expenses of the journey to and from the sessions are paid by the higher educational institution.

The responsibility for direction of correspondence students is in the hands of the Assistant Director of Higher Educational Institutions specially appointed for that purpose. Contact with students in the period between sessions is maintained by mail as well as by consultation. The correspondence student must send in at least one control work on every subject studied. This is important in order to determine how the student studies between the sessions.

The correspondence system of instruction has made it possible for thousands of workers, peasants and office workers to receive a higher education. Thus, for example, Ivan Pravkin, son of a peasant from the village of Gavrilovskoe, Spassk District, Ryazan Region, who lost his father at an early age, after completing secondary school, could not enroll in a higher educational institution. The oldest in the family, he was obliged to remain in the village and work in order to support his mother, brothers and sisters. But this young man was eager to study and become a history teacher. Instruction by correspondence enabled him to become one.

Pravkin began to teach in the elementary schools and at the same time he enrolled in the correspondence department of the Moscow Regional Pedagogical Institute. When he was in the third course, he was qualified to become a teacher in an incomplete secondary school. Upon completion of five years of study at the Institute he received a diploma and the title of secondary school teacher.

During War

War greatly disturbed the system of the correspondence schools. In the calling up of the reservists, the difficult conditions of work and life in the rear led to a sharp reduction in the number of correspondence students. Many correspondence departments of higher educational institutions in the zone of German occupation temporarily ceased to exist.

But beginning with 1944, the network of correspondence schools was rapidly rehabilitated. The Fourth Five-Year Plan for economic and cultural construction, now beginning, will require a large number of trained personnel. That is why a further extension and development of the system of higher education by correspondence has been provided in the Plan.

The Soviet Financial System

By A. Birman

Historians will undoubtedly make a point of recording the extraordinary stability of the financial system of the Soviet Union during the Second World War. In spite of the vastness of war expenditure, on an average amounting to 400 million rubles a day, and in spite of the enormous destruction wrought to some of the richest areas of the country—such as the Ukraine, the Northern Caucasus and the Leningrad Region—Soviet finance have remained stable. Money is circulating normally, market prices are systematically falling, and no tendency is to be observed on the part of the public to convert their money into goods as a means of hoarding; on the contrary, the steady increase of deposits in savings banks reveals a quiet confidence in the currency and an increasing tendency to save.

This picture becomes still more vivid when contrasted with the breakdown of the finances of pre-Revolutionary Russia after the First World War and with the state of affairs to be observed today in a number of other countries.

What most of all enabled the Soviet government to cope with the immense financial strain of the war is the fact that the economic activities of the country are conducted according to plan. This made it easy when the war broke out to outline a program of measures to cover the expenditures it would entail without a general financial upheaval. All expenses not connected with national defense were drastically retrenched and all resources adapted to the needs of the war.

It is generally known that war, while putting a heavy burden of privation upon the people, tends to enrich the industrialists and manufacturers, who, taking advantage of the increased demand, raise the prices of munitions and equipment supplied to the armed forces. But in the Soviet Union all the big industrial plants are socialized. They operate according to plan, and their products are sold at the fixed prices established in the plan. As the production of tanks, aircraft, guns and other munitions steadily increased during the war, the cost of production for each unit of output diminished. In any other country this would have been a source of additional profit to the manufacturers. In the Soviet Union the government was able to reduce the price of products conformably to the drop in the cost of production.

Many another example might be cited to illustrate the beneficial effects of a planned economy upon the financial soundness of the Soviet Union.

Budget is Backbone

The backbone of the Soviet financial system is the State budget. The budget for 1945 has been endorsed in the amount of 307,000 million rubles. About half the revenue is obtained from the earnings of State-owned industry. The next largest item is taxes and contributions by the general public.

The expenditure side consists of appropriations for national defense, for economic development (industry, agriculture, transport and trade), for social and cultural services (education, health, social maintenance and art), and for administration. In 1945 these expenditures were budgeted in the following amounts: defense—138,000 million rubles; economic development—65,000 million rubles; social and cultural services—66,000 million rubles; administration—9,500 million rubles.

The budget of the USSR is a summation of the budget of the Union and the budgets of the 16 constituent republics. The budget of each of the republics, in its turn, is a summation of the republican budget and of the budgets of the territories, regions and autonomous areas it comprises, and so on down to the lowest administrative area. In all, 77 thousand different budgets are comprised in the budget of the USSR. Each of them is discussed and endorsed by the Soviet of Working People's Deputies of the rural area, district, region or republic, as the case may be, the Soviets being the government authority, central or local, elected by the people by universal suffrage. The budget of the USSR is discussed and passed by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Once enforced, the budget acquires force of law. Its administration is entrusted to the People's Commissariat of Finances of the USSR and its offices in the localities. The People's Commissariat of Finances is accountable to the Government and to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; its branches to the Commissariat itself and to the Soviet (local government authority) of the particular locality.

Planned economy makes it possible to estimate expenditure with a great degree of accuracy, to adapt expenditures accordingly and so achieve a balanced budget, which is essential for currency stability and financial soundness.

Another component part of the Soviet financial system is the banks, which in the USSR are state owned. The largest of the banks, which supplies short-term credits to all branches of economy is, in fact, called the State Bank of the USSR. All the other banks also belong to the State. Their function is chiefly to supply long term loans and to finance capital development. The branches of economy they serve are indicated by their names: Industrial Bank, Trade Bank, Agricultural Bank, Municipal Bank and Bank for Foreign Trade.

Banks Ensure Stability

The banks play a major role in ensuring the stability of Soviet finances. They advance loans for fixed periods repayable at the time when, according to plan, the raw materials purchased with them are due to have been worked up into finished goods and sold. The banks prevent material assets from becoming frozen and help to bring all the material wealth of the country into circulation.

The State Bank, furthermore, as the largest monetary center in the country, is also charged with the function of regulating the currency circulation, so

as to prevent any disproportion between demand and supply of goods.

Soviet banks do not engage in speculation or similar dubious operations. They are thus safeguarded against failure. The public is confident of the security of the funds it keeps with the banks.

Still another integral part of the Soviet financial system is the assets of the industrial, trading, transport, agricultural and other enterprises. They are all large-scale undertakings with considerable capital and working funds. They each receive a financial plan from the state planning bodies, which indicates the cost of production of each item it is to produce, the price at which it is to be sold and what annual profits it must make. Part of the profit of each enterprise goes to improve the welfare of its employees: to the building of dwelling houses, clubs, rest homes, child nurseries and kindergartens, and the like. Another part is used for the expansion of the enterprise, and the remainder goes to the State.

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Yakutia Studied

The expedition sent out by the Geodesy and Map Department of the Council of People's Commissars recently returned to Moscow from Yakutia. For four years the expedition studied the mountain regions of the Yakut Autonomous Republic, an area of more than 77 thousand square miles, which is very difficult of access.

The territory studied is remarkable for its physico-geographical nature and for its sharp contrasts. Yakutia is situated in a zone of eternal frost. The temperature is always below zero for a considerable depth down in the earth.

In this land of eternal cold there was a hot climate in the pre-glacial age. The expedition found preserved in those ancient strata an abundance of the remains of mammoths, woolly rhinoceri, musk oxen, bison and other large mammals.

The expedition brought back to Moscow samples of these strata containing petrified fauna, and also a rich collection of mountain plants and soils and an herbarium containing several hundred plants. It gathered exhaustive descriptive and photographic materials, and explored rivers and lakes of northeastern Yakutia.

Improving Soviet Cattle

The yellow and white corridor leading to Academician E. F. Liskun's study owes its color scheme to the 3,800 animal skulls and skeletons lying on shelves and under the glass of the showcases.

To the uninitiated there seems no reason for the existence of this collection. The bones, however, are the key to a zoological mystery, Liskun's solution of which provides the country with an additional 63 million quarts of milk and thousands of tons of meat annually from cattle whose weight has been greatly increased during the past few years.

Liskun has devoted almost all of his 72 years to this subject.

About 47 years ago, when he was a 25-year old student at the Moscow Agricultural Academy, he began studying the distinguishing features of breeds of domestic cattle, in order to prove his hypothesis based on Darwin's theory, that cattle change under the influence of climate, soil and living conditions.

At that time authorities believed that the one way to improve poor cattle was by breeding. For more than 200 years Russia has been importing pedigreed cattle to improve the productivity of the Russian stock.

Liskun maintained that although improvement by breeding was necessary, it was a roundabout way to improve the millions of poor cattle in Russia's herds.

Liskun felt it his task to work out scientific feeding methods suitable to the climate and soil conditions of Russia.

He was spurred on by the memory of his father's poor flock of sheep, and of the dire poverty of the family. He dreamed of helping the Russian peasant.

Seeking the solution of his problem and the knowledge necessary for it, he traveled over Europe and Asia, gathering and studying his now famous collection of skulls and skeletons of domestic milk and meat animals.

His researches were misunderstood in some countries and brought him as much notoriety as if he were collecting scalps. At Lausanne, he was forbidden the city by the scandalized police who could not understand why anyone should collect cattle bones; for in those days, scientific stock breeding was not recognized.

The pre-Revolutionary Russian government refused to supply him with funds.

Now the thing had to be proved in practice as well as theory. He was unable to do this until after Soviet power was established, for the indifference of tsarist officials presented an insuperable barrier.

Only after the Soviet government had provided him with encouragement and favorable working conditions did Liskun come to understand the relation between the work of the scientist and the political atmosphere in which he lives.

Eleven years ago the Soviet government, upon Liskun's proposal, set up an All-Union Institute of Animal Husbandry; and until this year, when age and fatigue forced his retirement, he was its director.

On the collective farms of the Soviet Union, Liskun's work was finally proved in practice.

Liskun made careful measurements of the skulls and bodies of his non-pedigree cattle and established a distant relationship between them and some of the highly productive breeds represented in his collection of skulls and skeletons; for each group he worked out a feeding system on the basis of the whole breed and with due consideration paid to the individual peculiarities of the most highly productive animals.

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Soviet Patriotism as a Source of Soviet Heroism

By Alexander Nosachev

Patriotism is one of the most profound and noble feelings of a nation. To love one's native land is to want the ideals of mankind realized in practice and to help in their realization to the best of one's ability.

As the manifestation of love for all mankind, real patriotism cannot exist side by side with hostility toward other people.

Historic destiny has made the Russian people standard bearers of patriotism. The struggle which saved European civilization by the defeat of the Mongol invasion, the defeat of the German knights, the rout of the Napoleonic army in 1812, and the struggle against the oppression in tsarist Russia which crowned the glorious history of the Russian people: these evoke a legitimate feeling of national pride.

Soviet Patriotism

The victory of the most rational and just system, the abolition of oppression and exploitation, the establishment of complete national equality—all this has supplied a basis for new Soviet patriotism. The strength of Soviet patriotism lies in the fact that it is based not on racial or nationalist prejudices but on the profound devotion and loyalty of the people to their Soviet Motherland — on the fraternal friendship of all nations of the Soviet land.

The peoples of the USSR respect the rights and independence of foreign nations and have always displayed their readiness to live in peace and friendship with neighboring states. Fervent Soviet patriotism is the source of the heroic exploits of the Soviet people. The upsurge of patriotism observed in the Soviet Union is a phenomenon unprecedented in the history of all nations.

During the war waged by the Soviet people for the honor, independence and freedom of their country, we heard of numerous instances of Red Army soldiers pressing their bodies against the embrasures of enemy pillboxes to enable their units to advance.

In the approaches to Moscow 28 heroes withstood, in single combat, 50 enemy tanks. During the defense of Sebastopol, five Soviet sailors tied grenades around themselves and dived under enemy tanks. With odds heavy against them, intrepid guerrillas fought behind enemy lines. More than 42 thousand guerrillas operated in Byelorussia alone. It was Sovier patriotism and the great feeling of friendship among the peoples that united the ranks of the fighters of the Leningrad front, whose nationalities were many.

Sons of the Caucasus and Central Asia, of the Ukraine and Byelorussia marched side by side to Stalingrad and to Berlin. They performed many a heroic exploit for the sake of their country's liberation.

Victory Won

The Red Army succeeded, because it was backed by all Soviet people, in discharging its duty to the country and in helping the peoples of Europe and Asia to free themselves from German and Japanese enslavement. The source of heroism of the workers of the labor front was the same Soviet patriotism which nurtured the heroism of the soldiers of the fighting front.

During the initial period of war, the Soviet people were confronted with a task of enormous magnitude—that of transferring industry from menaced districts to the interior; the Soviet people coped brilliantly with this task.

Production of tanks, aircraft, artillery, mortars and ammunition during the fourth year exceeded several times that of the initial period of war. Despite the fact that large and economically important districts were in the hands of the Germans, Soviet industry kept up a steady growing supply of armaments and ammunition to the front, enabling the Red Army to attain superiority in technique over the fascist army.

War Loans

State war loans were subscribed to with exceptional speed. A 10,000 million ruble war loan, floated in the spring of 1942, was oversubscribed in the course of 10 days. The war loan floated in 1944 was oversubscribed in the course of one week.

A growing stream of contributions poured into the defense fund for construction of tanks, guns and planes. A campaign for the collection of foodstuffs, warm clothing and footwear for the Red Army attained a mass scale. Soviet people sacrificed everything they could for their country.

The outcome of this war affords convincing proof that a nation where the working people know and realize they are defending the cause of victory, whose victory will secure to themselves and to their children the possibility of enjoying all the benefits of culture and fruits of human labor—such a nation can never be vanquished.

The Trial of the Finnish War Criminals

By O. Kuusinen

The trial of the Finnish major war criminals has moved slowly and creakingly but it is now apparently drawing to a close.

The accused eight former members of the Finnish government did their best to obliterate the traces, to destroy the compromising documents and to keep the truth about their nefarious deeds concealed. But in spite of this, the trial has disclosed a chain of evidence strong and more than strong enough to bind the accused to the pillory of history and to justify a stern sentence of the court in accordance with their merits.

In the first place it exposed the German-Finnish machinations by means of which Finland was drawn into the military gamble on the side of fascist Germany.

Secret Preparations

As we know, the reactionary rulers of Finland always alleged that they had had no secret arrangements with the Germans before the war, that they respected international treaties, that they had made no preparations for an aggressive war, that in the summer of 1941 they were embroiled in a war by the Soviet Union against their own will, and that Finland had only waged a "separate defensive war." Even during the war the falsity of this assertion was obvious to all observers with unbefogged minds; but at that time the Finnish war criminals were able to conceal many facts pertaining to their preparations for war.

Now, however, many secrets have come to light, and it has been revealed that in the latter half of 1940 and the early half of 1941 the Finnish and German rulers carried out a series of joint measures which bore the clear stamp of military conspiracy. They believed that the way of secret military negotiations and agreements was not only the shortest path to their goal, namely, a joint war, but also the most convenient from the point of view of military and political secrecy.

All arrangements could be made within a narrow intimate camarilla and practical preparations for war could be carried out secretly, with the result that the Finnish people, the majority of the members of the Diet, and even some members of the government would be confronted with a *fait accompli.*

The Conspiracy

As we gather from the indictment and documents presented in court, the German-Finnish military conspiracy developed along the following lines:

On August 18, 1940, Colonel Weltens, Goering's emissary, arrived in Helsinki from Berlin, ostensibly to ascertain from the Finnish high command whether "transit" of German troops through Finnish territory could be arranged. The letter of recommendation which Weltens brought from Kivimaki, the Finnish minister in Berlin, requested that if there was agreement to plans which Weltens had to communicate, the fact should be signified to Berlin by secret telegram consisting of only one word, "Yes." This was done.

On September 12, in deep secrecy, the first "transit" agreement was concluded, and by September 21 the first transports carrying German troops and armaments arrived in the Finnish port of Vaasa. The following day Kivimaki signed the final "transit" agreement between Finland and Germany in Berlin. It was only after that, on September 24, that it was deemed fitting to communicate the fact to the members of the Finnish government not directly involved.

Secrecy

If it had been only a matter of transit of troops through Finland and Norway, what was the need for this truly conspirational secrecy? The fact is that something else was afoot. Both the German and Finnish rulers were working for a joint aggression against the Soviet Union and were desirous, as soon as possible, of creating an operational base for the Germans in northern Finland. But as it was obvious that the appearance even of the very first contingents of German troops on Finnish territory could not pass unnoticed, the expedient was devised of calling them "transit" movements in order to mask their real designation. The German "transit" contingents found a resting place in a hospitable country and firmly established themselves on the railway lines of northern Finland.

This fact none of the Finnish war criminals can now deny, but they are endeavoring to exonerate themselves by declaring that they "knew nothing" about what the Germans were doing on Finnish territory. It appears that it entered nobody's head to control the actions of the Germans in Finland. Ryti alleges that he considered this the duty of military authorities, not the government.

But the "transit" agreement was only the initial phase of the Finnish-German war conspiracy. The next phase began in December, 1940, when the master plan for the attack on the Soviet Union, known as the "Barbarossa Plan," was drawn up at Hitler's headquarters.

Nuremberg Evidence

Even when their trial had begun, Hitler's Finnish accomplices were sure that from the recesses of Hitler's headquarters no secrets would ever emerge. Therefore, they briskly denied their complicity with the Hitler clique in the period preceding the Soviet-German war. But they miscalculated. The Nuremberg trial has brought to light certain secret documents from the Nazi archives which have a direct bearing on the case of the Finnish war criminals.

Point Three of the Barbarossa Plan itself states that Finland was to cover the advance of the German Nord group on its transfer from Norway and then to operate in conjunction with it. The document bears the signatures of Jodl, Keitel and Hitler.

A note was added to the Barbarossa Plan which reads:

"The tasks of the Finnish army: rapid and secret mobilization. Participation in the offensive from the Rovaniemi area, preferably with picked forces. Two Finnish divisions to be assigned for the purpose (there will be no room for a larger force). The offensive to be con-

ducted on both sides of Lake Ladoga, toward the Ladoga Canal and the Svir. Finland's main forces to be brought into action for this purpose."

A few days after this plan was endorsed by Hitler, chiefs of staff of the German armies, as well as General Heinricks, Chief of Staff of the Finnish army, were summoned to the German town of Zossen, where Colonel General Halder, chief of the general staff of the Wehrmacht, initiated them into the secrets of the Barbarossa Plan. After this, the German high command instructed General Buschenhagen, chief of staff of German forces in Norway, to get in touch with the Finnish general staff in Helsinki to discuss joint operations against the Soviet Union.

General's Statement

All the details of the German-Finnish plan for the attack on the Soviet Union were subsequently worked out in Finland in conjunction with this representative of the German high command. It was therefore obvious that the testimony of General Buschenhagen might have been very telling in the Helsinki trial of war criminals. But the accused and their lawyers believed that he had been killed in the war and were therefore confident that he was effectively silenced.

However, this German general proved to be very much alive in a Soviet war prisoners' camp and he expressed his willingness to submit detailed written testimony, which was transmitted to the court in Helsinki. According to the Finnish press, this document, when read in court, produced the effect of a bombshell, or at any rate, of a star shell.

General Buschenhagen testified that the first time he went to Helsinki was in the middle of February, 1941. On the very day of his arrival, to his own great astonishment, he was presented by the Finnish government with the Commander's Cross of the Finnish Order of the White Rose.

The next day Buschenhagen and the German officers who had accompanied him discussed with the leaders of the Finnish general staff (Heinricks, Airo and others) the operational potentialities of an offensive from central and northern Finland toward the White Sea and Murmansk.

In connection with these discussions, Buschenhagen, accompanied by the German chief of intelligence in Norway and two colonels of the Finnish general staff, made a ten-day tour of inspection of the border districts of eastern and northern Finland. They made a thorough study of the possibility of concentrating and dislocating troops for the offensive against the Soviet Union.

In March the results of the inspection were analyzed by the German staff officers in Oslo and submitted in the form of an operational plan to the German high command. This, Buschenhagen testified, was the basis for the operational plan known by the code name of *Blue Fox,* which was the plan for the attack on the Murmansk Railway from Kuusamo, Rovaniemi and the Petsamo area. The plan of operations from the Kirkkoniemi-Petsamo area was named *Reindeer,* and the plan of operations from the Rovaniemi area, *Black Fox.*

Toward the end of April, 1941, Buschenhagen was again sent to Helsinki to continue negotiations between the German and Finnish general staffs. During the discussions, the Finnish generals not only reaffirmed the readiness of Finnish military leaders to take part in the contemplated war against the Soviet Union, but expressed "uneasiness that after Finland had prepared for war, Germany might renounce the enterprise."

The Problems

The following principal problems were then discussed:

First, the time Finland would need to carry out mobilization, and the measures for masking the mobilization.

Second, the concentration of Finnish and German forces.

Third, the plans of attack.

Unanimous decisions were reached on all questions and Heinricks kept the Finnish high command and War Minister Walden informed of the course of the negotiations.

On May 20, 1941, Minister Schurre was commissioned by the German government to see President Ryti and propose that delegates from the Finnish military command be sent to a conference at the Fuehrer's headquarters to discuss the final establishment of military cooperation.

We learn from Ryti's diary that he at once consulted with the government, with Premier Rangell and with the war minister and foreign minister, that "they were all agreed", and that the delegates were duly sent to the conference which took place in the German town of Salzburg. No outsiders, of course, knew anything about this conference. It had been alleged that Finnish officers were sent to Germany "only for the purpose of information and study," and that "no agreements were concluded between the military leaders." However, General Buschenhagen was in a position to throw light on this obscure question, too, for he was present at the Salzburg conference.

Offensive Planned

According to his testimony, the chief representatives of the German high command at this conference were Field Marshal Keitel and General Jodl; the Finnish delegates were General Heinricks and Colonel Tapola. "On the basis of earlier discussions between the German and Finnish general staffs, plans for joint operations, the time of mobilization and the time of the offensive were finally endorsed," Buschenhagen's testimony runs. Shortly after, Hitler sent a letter to Ryti confirming "what the military leaders have agreed upon."

Thus by May, 1941, all military plans for Finnish-German aggression had been worked out in detail and endorsed so that by the beginning of June it was possible to set the whole machinery in motion precisely according to schedule.

On June 1, in pursuance of secret agreements, Finland began a masked mobilization which assumed the "form of calling up reservists and officers of reserve for re-training." In the course of a fortnight, beginning June 7, two German divisions were transferred to Finland from Norway, and 74 transports carrying German troops, armament and equipment arrived in Finnish ports. On June 15, we learn from documents submitted to the court, secret instructions were issued to the Finnish Fifth Army Corps to place itself under the orders of the German command in Rovaniemi (exactly in accordance with the plans drawn up by Buschenhagen and Heinricks).

On June 18, the Seventh Army Corps

was ordered to advance "in offensive formation" on Sortavala (Serdobol) and Janiojoki, while the 14th Division was to take Lentiira and Repola. On June 20, an order was given to all Finnish units to be in a state of complete military readiness by June 22.

And on June 22, when Hitler informed the world that Finland would fight side by side with Germany, the offensive of the Finnish army and the German troops in Finland was launched precisely in accordance with the operational plans which had been worked out several months earlier at the conferences of the German and Finnish general staffs and endorsed in Salzburg.

It is not surprising that under the pressure of the abundant and weighty evidence which the prosecution was able to produce at the Helsinki trial, the lying plea of the accused that they were not guilty of the charge of dragging Finland into an aggressive war was shattered.

What was the Ryti-Tanner government fighting for?

World public opinion has long had a pretty good idea of the general character of the war which the Finnish government was waging on the side of Nazi Germany. It was just as predatory and criminal a war as that waged by the other satellites of Hitler Germany.

This opinion has been corroborated in the course of the trial of the Finnish war criminals. But the trial revealed certain previously unknown or little known facts which throw an additional light on what Finland's rulers were hoping for when they plunged their country into a fascist war. The criminality of their aims is appalling.

The Aims

They were obsessed, in the first place, by an insensate desire to help in the destruction of the Soviet Union. This was admitted with brazen candor by Tanner who, during the war, in a way was the ideological leader of the Finnish government. It appears from documents submitted in court by the prosecution that Tanner, in a radio speech delivered in Germany, July 2, 1941, proclaimed himself in full harmony with the declarations of the German fascists, that "for the sake of the future of mankind it is necessary that this noxious system (that is, the Soviet system) be destroyed."

This arrant social-fascist was called the "strong man" of the Finnish government. And, of course, with regard to the Soviet Union, there were no differences between him and the other Finnish ministers who are now sitting in the prisoner's dock. But they bit off more than they could chew.

The appetites of the ruling circles of Finland were also directed toward large tracts of Soviet territory which they intended to annex with the object of creating a "greater Finland."

Repeated reference has been made at the Helsinki trial to the military order of the day of July 10, 1941, which crazily declared, "Before us looms greater Finland."

The accused endeavored to take refuge behind the subterfuge that the government had nothing to do with the framing of the commander-in-chief's orders. But, first, the order was in harmony with Ryti's utterances regarding the predatory aims of war and, second, it has been established that the Finnish government far from objecting to these aims, encouraged the persistent campaign of the press and radio for the creation of a "greater Finland," and the enlargement of her "living space" by the annexation of Soviet territory.

A lurid light is also thrown on these predatory ambitions and on the Finnish-German plans for their promotion by two documents submitted at the Helsinki trial which were found in the secret archives of the Nazi ringleaders. One is an order of the day of the chief of staff of the German navy "on the future of St. Petersburg (Leningrad)." He stated: "The Fuehrer has decided to wipe the city of St. Petersburg from the face of the earth.

"After Soviet Russia is vanquished, we shall not be interested in the continued existence of this large city." Finland likewise declared that she was not interested in the continued existence of Leningrad, so close to her new frontiers.

The second document is a minute one, by Bormann, in which it is stated: "The Reichsmarshal asked the Fuehrer what areas had been promised to other states. The Fuehrer replied that the Finns wanted eastern Karelia, but that in view of its big nickel output, the Kola Peninsula should pass to Germany. The Finns claim the Leningrad Region. The Fuehrer wants to level Leningrad and then turn it over to the Finns."

Such were the monstrous schemes cherished by the arch robber Hitler and his associates in the Finnish government.

With this was coupled the stubborn determination of Finland's rulers to do everything in their power to help Hitler Germany vanquish the nations of Europe. This was the third unscrupulous aim of the ruling clique of Finland.

Knew Danger

It would be naive to think that Finnish politicians like Ryti, Tanner, Linkomies and Kivimaki were so shortsighted as not to see the danger Finland, as much as the other European states, was in of losing her independence—even in German victory. They knew, as well as we did, that it was the ambition of the Nazis to enslave Europe and to establish their dominion over the world. As far back as 1940, Tanner, speaking in Oulu on August 14, sketched the prospects as follows: "It is to be foreseen that the Axis states will play the leading role in Europe . . . other states will be compelled to obey the orders of the victor states."

Tanner was not dismayed by this prospect. He was quite prepared to obey the orders of the Nazis and to compel Finland to do the same. And in September, 1941, Tannner, as representative of the belligerent Finnish government, while making a propaganda tour of Germany, Slovakia and Austria, paid tribute (in his speech in Vienna, for example) to Hitler Germany and declared: "The aim of this war is the same for us and for these when we are closely allied as comrades-in-arms."

In the summer of 1941, Ryti, with the trickery of a provincial lawyer, tried to fool American Envoy Schoenfeld into believing that Finland ". . . had no political agreement with Germany," taking care to say nothing about military agreements with the Germans. Four months later, when the Germans invited Finland to subscribe to a general political pact of the Axis (the so-called "Anti-Comintern Pact") Ryti hastened to gratify this

desire of the Germans, too. Generally speaking, both during the preparations for war and during the war, the Finnish government never refused the Nazis anything.

No Refusal

Whatever the Germans asked of Finland, whether it was cannon fodder or raw materials, food or other supplies, the reply of Finnish authorities was always "Yes, Yes, Yes!" It was as if the brief telegram with the single word "yes" which had been sent to Berlin in August 1940 created a precedent for all subsequent phases in the official relations between Finland and Nazi Germany.

Neither the German nor the Finnish fascists made any secret of the Nazis' intention to establish a fascist "New Order" in Europe and to force Finland into this prison of nations. Furthermore, we learn from the minutes of a conference convened by Hitler that the latter bluntly declared that Finland, in the long run, must be annexed to the Third Reich. But this clear threat to Finnish liberty and independence did not for a moment deter Ryti, Tanner, Linkomies and their gang from allying themselves in a criminal comradeship-in-arms with the Nazis. The Finnish war criminals evidently believed that however disastrous the fate of the Finnish might be, they (the criminals) had nothing to fear from the German "victors." They had faith in the old adage: "There is honor among thieves."

In short, in all their actions, they behaved as arrant traitors to their country. That is why they are now sitting in the prisoners' dock awaiting sentence with all hope gone of receiving their 30 pieces of silver.

There is no spectacle more disgusting than that of a criminal, caught red-handed, protesting his purity and innocence. Not one of the accused in this trial of Finnish war criminals has admitted his guilt. In court, as during the preliminary investigation, they keep reiterating "I don't know . . ." "I don't remember, I was busy with other affairs at the time, I only heard rumors to that effect. . . ." "My memory is hazy."

They deny everything. When they are pressed to the wall by irrefutable facts and documents, when they are even confronted with entries from their own diaries (which are not always reliable, it is true), both accused and their counsel resort to quibbling and technicalities. The most zealous in this respect is Ryti's counsel, the notorious Procope, former Finnish envoy to the United States, who, during the war, carried fascist propaganda there until the American Government lost patience and turned him out.

Shift Blame

Some of the accused have attempted to lay the blame on their accomplices (Finnish—not German). Ryti tried to make out that the military command alone was responsible, although it has been proved that the government and military command acted in full agreement. Bank Director Reinikka and Pastor Kukkonen, members of the government's foreign policy committee, who were on very close footing with the Nazi legation in Helsinki, justified themselves on the grounds that they were often absent from committee meetings and that consequently many important decisions were taken without their knowledge. Kivimaki, the Finnish former premier, who before and during the war was Finnish minister to Berlin, tried in court to shift the blame for his criminal intrigues with the Nazis to the other accused members of the government. This arrant fascist, who during his premiership in 1932-1936 was the leading spirit in the Nazification of Finland's foreign and domestic policy, is now trying to make out that he was merely an instrument of the Helsinki government.

False Defense

"As a diplomatic representative," he declared in court, "I was obliged to carry out the instructions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Inasmuch as the law prescribes a definite subordination in relations between superiors and inferiors, the actions performed in pursuance of this law cannot be considered wrong—otherwise, the hangman who carries out the death sentence passed by the court would be liable to punishment as a murderer."

The Kivimaki "instrument" forgot only one thing, namely: that the sense of justice of freedom-loving nations demands punishment of all fascist hangmen —both superior and inferior.

Even the charge that they resisted Finland's withdrawal from war is denied by all the accused. "We wanted peace, only we couldn't get it," they hypocritically declare. But there is documentary evidence showing how many times during the war the Finnish government rejected American and British proposals that the accused terminate hostilities and enter into negotiations with the Soviet Government. In the face of this, the accused can only assert that they "began to occupy themselves with the problem of peace in 1943." Yes, after the defeat of the German armies at Stalingrad and on the Don, things started to look black for Hitler's Finnish accomplices and they really did begin to occupy themselves with the problem—the problem of how to fool public opinion in Finland and in democratic countries. It was with this purpose in view that the reorganization of the government was undertaken.

Declined Proposal

And now Linkomies assures us that he formed a new government "specially for the conclusion of armistice with the Soviet Union." But when, only a fortnight later, the American Government offered for the last time to act as intermediary, Linkomies' government decided to communicate this confidential proposal to Ribbentrop, and under his dictation sent a reply to the Americans declining it.

In private conversation with one of the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Diet, Tanner bluntly declared that separate peace was impossible since Finland's example would be followed by others and this would lead to Germany's collapse.

It was also established at the trial that in the spring of 1944, when Linkomies' government at last took certain steps to ascertain the Soviet armistice terms, the Germans, as Kivimaki reported from Berlin at the time, were not one bit uneasy about the negotiations for Finland's withdrawal from the war, because "they knew that negotiations for separate peace were being conducted chiefly for the purpose of demonstrating to the Finnish people how unacceptable Soviet armistice terms were."

And sure enough, when Linkomies' government was informed of the Soviet terms, it declared that they were unacceptable and recommended that the Diet reject them. Then, in June, 1944, after the Soviet armies launched their offensive on the Karelian Isthmus, Ryti and others decided behind the back of the Diet, to sign the pact proposed by Ribbentrop. Under this pact, Finland obligated herself to continue fighting on Germany's side and not to withdraw from war without the German government's consent. As we see, Linkomies' government stubbornly sabotaged Finland's withdrawal from war.

The Helsinki trial shows that the Finnish war criminals learned absolutely nothing. They have undergone no change of heart. They dragged the Finnish people into the fascist war on the side of Germany; they coldbloodedly sacrificed innumerable lives; but they remain unrepentant. They refuse to acknowledge the criminality of their deeds. Their policy was the right one; they assert "it was impossible to act otherwise." And it was not their fault if circumstances prevented them from achieving what they desired. They do not even dissociate themselves from the Nazis. Neither in form nor in substance do they condemn Hitler's monstrous war of aggression, and still less do they condemn the policy of abetting him.

Tanner in particular assumes the pose of a man righteous and without sin. During the war, too, he publicly declared that in choosing the path of war, he had "no qualms of conscience."

A Parable

"Sinless" Tanner reminds us of the old legend of the wandering monk, told by the Swiss author, Gottfried Keller. A stranger he met on the road asked to be confessed. Interrogated as to the sins he had on his conscience, his answer to every question was in the negative. The monk enumerated every imaginable sin, but the stranger would acknowledge none of them: he had not stolen, he had not broken the law—in short he had not offended either in word or in deed, either before God or before man. At last the poor monk started back in dismay and cried, "Now I know thee! Thou art Satan himself!" And, true enough, it was the devil in human shape.

On January 11, 1946, the Norwegian newspaper *Aftenposten,* in an article on the trial of the Finnish war criminals, remarked that the Soviet Union was treating Finland very leniently and that, in spite of serious episodes such as the discovery of the secret organization which concealed stores of arms, it was not interferring in Finnish politics. In Soviet quarters, the newspaper said, there is a "neighborly desire to understand the Finn's difficulties."

In Finland, however, it adds (evidently referring to definite sections of Finnish society) "they do not properly realize the role which has been assigned to the Finns themselves and the importance of the way they react to this." From which the Norwegian newspaper drew the following conclusions:

"All that is demanded of Finland is that she condemn the undemocratic and actively chauvinistic circles which formerly played such a decisive role in Finland's military and political life. The trial of the men responsible for the war should become, as it were, a public exposure of these circles. The purpose of this trial is to lay the basis for a broad democratization of Finnish policy and for a demonstration of the sincere desire on the part of democratic Finland to cooperate with the democratic powers which were the victors in the Second World War. Finland must in theory as in practice dissociate herself from the forces which have bound her to the German policy and to authoritarian political trends. If Finland does not neglect these opportunities, there are good grounds for believing that a bright future awaits her."

Certain individuals in Finland would do well to give heed to the conclusions of this Norwegian newspaper.

Naturally, the Soviet public cannot remain indifferent to the process of purging Finland of the fascist and chauvinistic influences which impede the development of enduring neighborly relations between Finland and the Soviet Union. Both the Soviet people and public opinion in other countries expect an unqualified condemnation of the policy of the Finnish war criminals and their exemplary punishment for the crimes they have committed.

Artists Honored

A meeting was held by the Moscow Union of Soviet Artists recently to honor the masters of political satire and pictorial illustrations—P. Alyakrinsky, L. Brodaty, Y. U. Ganf, K. Eliseyev, A. Kanevsky, V. Lebedev and A. Pakhomov—who were recently proclaimed the Honored Masters of Art of the Russian SFSR.

The affair was attended by outstanding Moscow artists, critics, journalists, the staffs of *Crocodile Magazine,* of the Children's Publishing House and other literary organizations.

Work in War

Soviet cartoons served as a formidable weapon during the Patriotic War. By means of their sharp and humorous satire Soviet artists pilloried the Nazi gangs of German army bandits who were routed on Russian soil.

Hundreds of cartoons from the pens of Brodaty, Ganf, Eliseyev and Kanevsky appeared in *Crocodile.*

In addition to his cartoons, A. Kanevsky drew illustrations for various books and children's magazines. He was responsible for a series of illustrations for the works of Saltykov-Schedrin.

P. Alyakrinsky, the well-known artist, is an authority on Russian history. He drew a series of pictures devoted to the great Russian Army leader Suvorov.

Remarkable, too, has been the career of V. Lebedev, painter and cartoonist. His numerous pictures for various children's books and magazines are invariably well received.

A warm welcome was given to the Leningrad artist, A. Pakhomov, author of a series of engravings under the general title of *Leningrad During the Blockade.*

The meeting was opened by Professor A. Sidorov who outlined the respective careers of the aforementioned artists. The feted artists were also greeted by Mishakov, Secretary of the Komsomol Organization; by L. Dubrovin, Director of the Children's Publishing House; D. Zaslavsky, D. Moor, D. Shmarinov and B. Nikiforov.

Soviet Railways and Construction

By Anatoli Galitsky
State Planning Chief of Soviet Railways

Soviet railway economy, particularly rolling stock and track lines, were completely transformed in the years preceding the Second World War.

Our locomotives park was then augmented by hundreds of powerful and improved FD, SO and IS engines. Our rolling stock was increased by hundreds of thousands of large, special-purpose cars fitted with automatic brakes and coupling devices.

Our line equipment was simultaneously reconstructed and renovated. Heavy duty rails were laid along the most important truck lines. The number of ties were increased.

Thousands of miles of our railways were fitted with up-to-date communication and signal equipment, particularly automatic switches.

Junctions and stations were rebuilt, roundhouses and truck lines increased in number. Thousands of miles of secondary lines were laid. Then there were entirely new lines such as the Turksib, Northern Pechora, Akmolinsk-Kartaly, Guriev-Kandagach.

When the fascist hordes fell upon the Soviet Union its railways were prepared for large-scale transport.

As distinct from the First World War, the Second World War made great demands on all forms of transport, but particularly on railway transport.

Soviet railway transport not only coped with its tasks but rushed troops, ammunition, equipment and food to the front at top speed.

Grave tasks confronted the railwaymen, particularly in the first stage of the war, when the civilian population had to be evacuated from the zones temporarily in the enemy's clutches. Soviet trains, too, had to handle the difficult job of evacuating industrial equipment and objects of cultural value.

Railway transport again had to deal with the job of re-evacuation as the Germans were driven westward. This great and important job was successfully completed.

The introduction of vast quantities of machinery and technical equipment during the war compelled a conversion of the country's economy and prompted an enormous growth in industry producing war materials, armaments and ammunition.

Soviet war plants could cope with their enormous defense programs only if they could be smoothly and reliably supplied with fuel and raw and prefabricated materials. Railway transport enabled both the country's industry and its agriculture to function faultlessly. Food and fuel for the population reached the industrial centers on time.

Soviet railwaymen during the war began the job of restoring railway transport on the liberated territories. They rebuilt almost 30 thousand miles of line and a total length of nearly 133 miles in bridges. In addition, they restored thousands of miles of secondary lines, hundreds of railway stations and junctions.

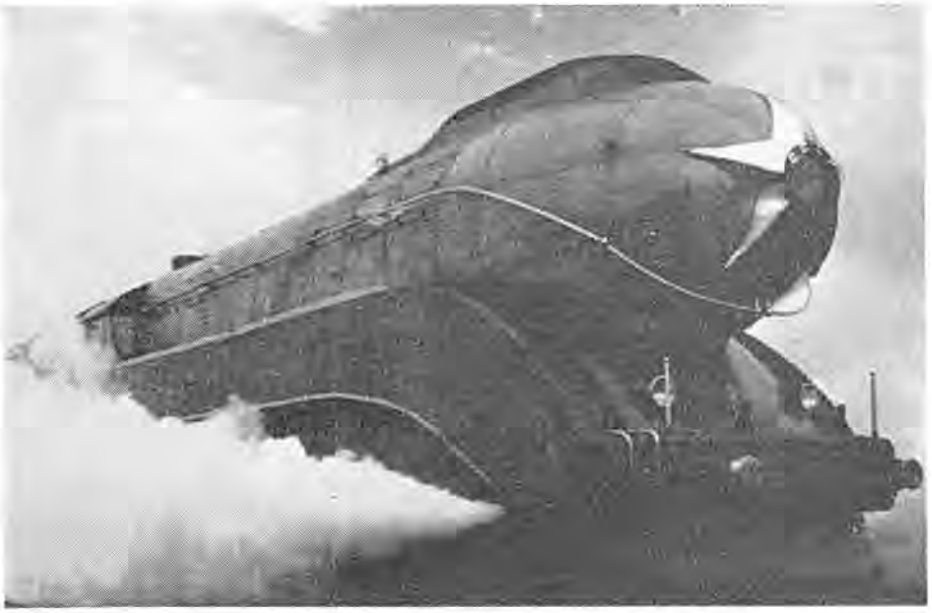
Restoration tempos of Soviet railway transport have sharply increased since the end of the war. The nature of restoration, too, has changed as compared with the years of hostilities.

Restoration was primarily launched in the Donets coal basin and the Krivoi Rog iron ore basin and in reconstruction of the trunk lines linking these territories with the other industrial centers of the Soviet Union.

The branch lines, which were nearly dismantled in their entirety by the Germans, are being replaced. Automatic switches—equipment which the Germans removed to the last scrap—are being restored. Bridges are being erected to replace those which were blown up. Plenty of hard work lies ahead in the restoration of stations, junctions and marshalling yards.

Now being restored are the railway stations of Leningrad, Stalingrad, Kiev, Lvov, Odessa, Kharkov, Rostov, Vilnius, Riga and Minsk. About 400 passenger stations will be rebuilt in 1945.

Of primary importance to the railways in the formerly occupied zones is the restoration of water supplies and depot facilities. To be restored and re-equipped this year are many roundhouses, hun-



STREAMLINER—This train was built before the war.

of car barns, work shops, marshalling yards, car building works, water towers, coal bunkers and powerhouses for some thousands of miles of electric lines.

A great industrial base was built up in the eastern regions of the USSR during the war. This calls for the extension of a new railway network toward the east and the improvement of the old lines of the Urals and Siberia.

New lines in these regions will improve communications between the Kuznetsk and Karaganda coal basins and the iron ore deposits and will facilitate the development of the latter. They will also enable the country to tap the timber wealth of the north. A second track will be added to many single track lines. Reconstruction has begun of the most important junctions, particularly those of Sverdlovsk, Chelybinsk, Nizhny-Tagil and Novosibirsk.

The railways now being reconstructed in the new industrial districts of the Soviet Union, the Urals and Siberia, are at the same time being electrified.

The reconstruction of railways in the USSR has increased the importance of those enterprises producing rolling stock, railway equipment, spare parts, rails and other equipment for railway transport, necessary for the construction of new lines.

These enterprises in the near future must compensate for the materials lost during the war. The railway lines today are receiving improved models of locomotives, spacious freight cars fitted with automatic coupling devices and brakes.

Hard work is in progress in the USSR today in the restoration of the plants and factories. Rolling stock is being overhauled. The completion of the great railway repair shops will accelerate replacement of the stock damaged and lost during the war.

The scale of restoration now in progress will soon compensate for the losses of Soviet railway transport and will secure its further development in accordance with the postwar requirements of Soviet economy.

Stalin Prizes for Cinema

By Ivan Bolshakov

Chairman of the Government Committee on Cinematography

The recent award of Stalin Prizes for 14 outstanding Soviet films produced in 1943-1944 is striking proof of the great attention paid by the Government to cinema art. It also sums up the achievements of Soviet cinema in those two years of war with Hitler Germany.

Nine of the Stalin prize-winning productions are feature films, three are full-length newsreels, and two are popular science films. Among the feature films are *Kutuzov, Ivan the Terrible* (first of a series) and the sequel of *Georgi Saakadze* dedicated to the heroic past of the Russian and Georgian peoples, their struggle against foreign invaders for the freedom and independence of their Motherland.

The other six feature productions which won the Stalin Prize are: *Zoya, The Rainbow, Invasion, Six P. M. After War, She Defends Her Motherland, and Man No. 217,* all dedicated to the war with the German-fascist invaders. These films testify to the steady progress made by the Soviet cinema industry and to the patriotic endeavors of the people in this industry to serve their country to the best of their ability.

Stalin Prizes have been awarded to Soviet directors Eisenstein, Chiaureli, Pyryev, Petrov, Donskoy, Arnshtam, Abram Room, Ermler, and Mikhail Romm; actors Cherkasov, Diky, Khorava, Vanin, Zhakv, Samoilov, Lyubeznov, Zaichikov, Zakariadze; actresses Uzhvy, Maretskaya, Dzhaparidze, Kuzmina, Vodyantiskaya, Ladynina, Birman, Alisova; operators Moskvin, Tisse, Volchek, Shelenkov, Gindin, Digmelov, Rapoport, and composers Sergei Prokofiev and Tikhon Khrennikov.

The Stalin prize-winning films strikingly and truthfully brought out the best characteristics of the Soviet people. They aroused fire and burning hatred against the enemy, and revealed to progressive mankind what the Soviet people were fighting for in this just and fierce war against the German-fascist invaders.

Producer Raizman and operators Klimov, Pogorely and Medvedev were awarded Stalin Prizes for the full-length documentary film *Armistice with Finland.* This high award was also won by scenarist Agapov, director Poselsky and operators Dobronitsky, Tsitryn and Khavchin for the *Rehabilitation of Stalingrad,* and director Delyayev and operators Bykov, Glider and Sukhova for the *People's Avengers.* Newsreel cameramen Sushchinsky, Afanasyev, Mogilevsky, and Shkolnikov likewise won the Stalin Prize for their excellent shots taken at the front. Their shots vividly show the might of Soviet arms and the greatness of Stalin's military strategy.

Several talented newsreel cameramen who won the Stalin Prize perished in the battles for the freedom of their Motherland. The workers of the Soviet cinema industry will always cherish the memory of V. Sushchinsky, N. Bykov, and M. Sukhova.

Considerable progress has been made by the people engaged in the production of popular science films. The Stalin Prize was awarded to Producer Zguridi and operators Troyansky and Asmus for the film *In the Deserts of Central Asia,* and to Producer Dolin and operator Kobalov for *The Law of Great Love.*

The award of the Stalin Prizes will inspire the workers of the Soviet cinema industry to produce new films depicting the glorious history of our great country, our glorious contemporary times.

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GENERALISSIMO JOSEPH V. STALIN

28 YEARS of the RED ARMY and NAVY

The 28th Anniversary of the Red Army

By Lieutenant General Zhuravlev

The Red Army is one of the youngest armies in the world—it is only 28 years old. But glorious and victorious has been its path during that brief period.

Born in the fire of the 1917 October Revolution, the Red Army in the very first days of its existence had to cross swords in mortal combat with the German Kaiser's army which was trying to enslave the young Soviet State. On February 23, 1918, the troops of Wilhelm II were routed at Pskov and Narva, and that date was proclaimed as the birthday of the Red Army.

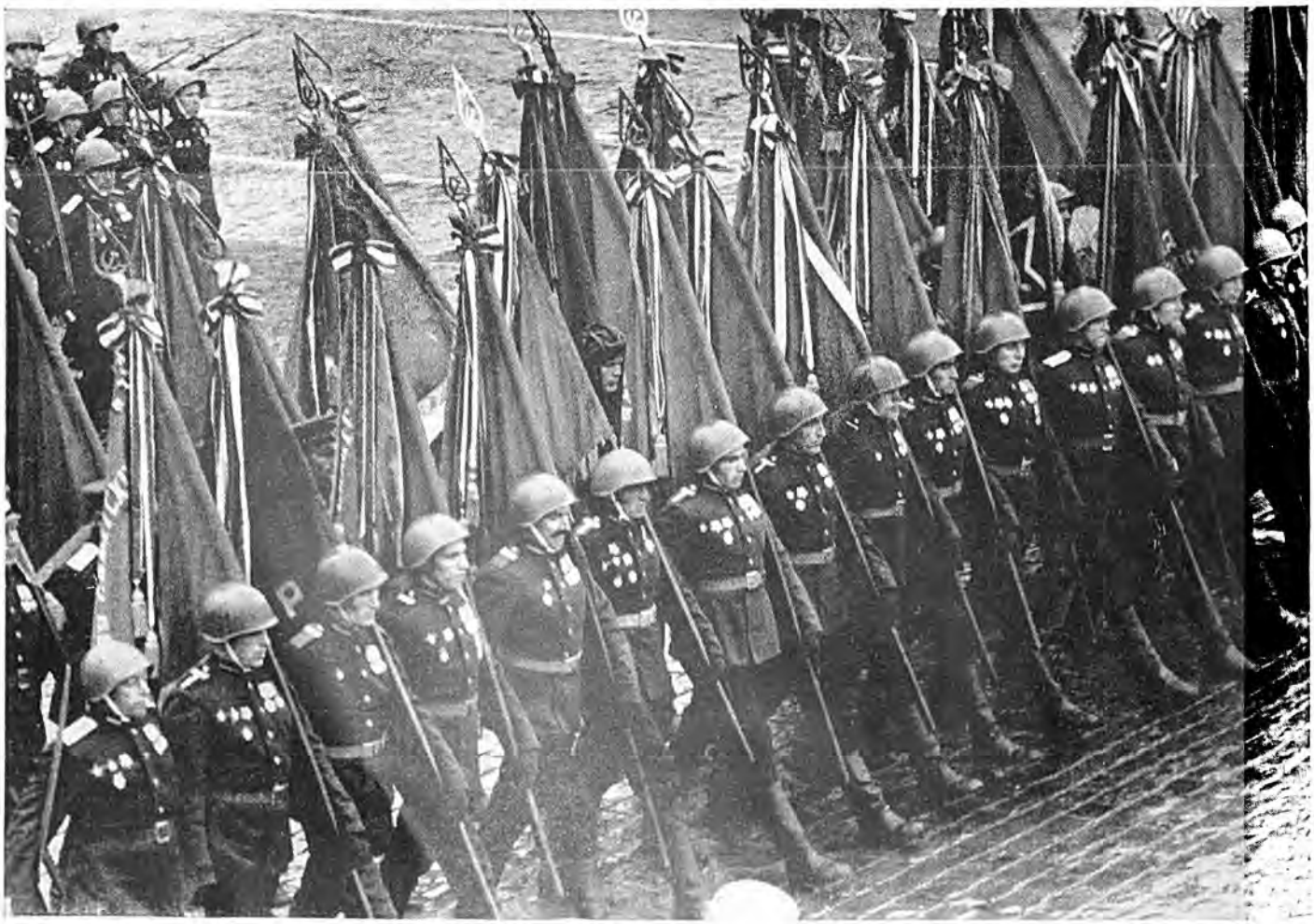
Since then, the Red Army has been growing and gaining strength. During the Civil War of 1918-1920, the Red Army smashed the hordes of the White Guard generals and the troops of the interventionists and cleared the Soviet soil of its enemies.

The Red Army successfully repulsed all the numerous attempts of its enemies and proved with its bayonets the strength of the USSR defense. And, lastly, it upheld its honor in the struggle against the terrific war machine of fascist Germany.

In the initial stages of World War II, due to the suddenness of the brigand attack of the Hitlerite hordes, conditions of struggle were unfavorable for the Soviet people, and Hitler won temporary successes. In those days, not only enemies, but many friends of the USSR spoke of the inevitable defeat of the Red Army within a brief period.

The course of the war, however, proved the contrary. The Red Army not only withstood the furious onrush of the main armed forces of fascist Germany and of her numerous satellites, but even in that period, when there was as yet no second front in Europe, it inflicted a number of decisive defeats on the enemy. In 1941 the Red Army not only stemmed the advance of enemy troops but by brilliant victories outside Moscow, at Tikhvin, Yelets and Rostov-on-Don exploded the myth of invincibility of the German Army.

Under the walls of Stalingrad, in the



HEROIC TROOPS—The troops which took Berlin parade in Moscow.

summer of 1942, by heroic defensive battles the Red Army smashed the offensive capacity of the Hitlerite troops and, in the fall and winter of the same year, passing over to a determined counter-offensive, broke through the front of enemy troops west and south of Stalingrad and gripped in a vise the Hitler army of 330 thousand which perished in the encirclement. The Stalingrad victory of the Red Army became the turning point not only in the Patriotic War of the Soviet people, but also of the entire Second World War.

The Red Army marked 1943 by new important victories, including such great events as the battle of the Kursk bulge which ended in the rout of the Hitlerites.

In the course of 1944, fascist Germany and its satellites experienced the force of ten Stalin blows which finally put out of action many of the German satellites and facilitated the triumphant march of Allied troops through western Europe.

In 1945, the Red Army stormed and captured Berlin and jointly with its Allies dealt a knock-out blow to the enemy.

The secret of the success of the Red Army lies in the fact that it is truly a people's Army. Every Red Army soldier constantly feels his vital ties with his people. He is never alone, even in the most trying moments. Not infrequently during the war a soldier would lose all his near and dear ones. But as soon as news of the calamity that befell him became known, scores of people would come forward and endeavor to comfort him by their sympathy and attention.

In the USSR, the defense of the country is the concern of the whole people. In the years of war, Red Army men unsparing of their lives performed immortal exploits at the front while the people in the rear worked under the utmost strain to provide the most perfect arms and munitions for the Red Army.

When he launched his attack on the Soviet Union, Hitler had the larger and, technically, the better equipped army. But he was unable to retain these advantages. Thanks to the self-sacrificing labor of the Soviet people, the Red Army was able to achieve technical superiority over the German-fascist armies. By the fall of 1942, all the peoples of the Soviet Union had risen as one man in their might in defense of their country. The patriotism of the Soviet people rose to boundless heights. The roots of the unshakable fighting spirit of the Red Army are to be found in the consciousness of unity of the Soviet people

SOLDIERS—Assistant squadron leader Guards Captain Maria Dolina (left) advanced with her unit from Stalingrad to Eastern Prussia. Below (right) a Cossack soldier.

The Red Army is strong not only in its fighting spirit but also in its fighting technique. In the fire of battle all Soviet arms gained fame. The artillery of the Red Army inherited the glorious age old traditions of Russian artillery and is rightly considered one of the best in the world. Under the powerful blows of Soviet artillery, numerous fortifications of

Hitlerite Germany and imperialist Japan tumbled down like a house of cards.

Soviet tanks emerged with honor from the duel with the boasted German armored tanks whose treads crushed almost all of western Europe. Urals armor defeated the famous German Krupp armor.

The Soviet Air Forces, despite the suddenness of enemy attack, fought for two years against the tremendous German-fascist air fleet and, by the spring of 1943, won complete mastery of the air. By their fighting actions, the Soviet Air Forces rendered a great service not only to the Red Army but also to its Allies. The successes of the Soviet Air Forces prevented the Germans from carrying out their plans for intensive raids on England and, in this way, helped the preparations of our Allies for invasion in western Europe.

Soviet aviation was able to achieve these immense successes because Soviet designers created machines so superior in quality that the boasted German aircraft seemed obsolete in comparison. Soviet airmen, during the entire course of the war, surpassed the enemy in their fighting spirit and in flying craftsmanship. The exploits of the valiant Soviet fliers were admired throughout the world. The late President Roosevelt called Colonel Pokryshkin the "best ace of the United Nations." Many other Soviet airmen repeated the feats of Pokryshkin, and for the number of planes knocked down, Major Kozhedub even surpassed him. In this respect, a number of airmen who were twice Heroes of the Soviet Union came close to Pokryshkin's record.

The force of the Red Army is also to be ascribed to the talent of its officers and generals. The great leader of the Soviet peoples, Generalissimo Stalin, by his brilliant strategy raised Soviet military art to an unprecedented height. Under his direct leadership there grew a host of gifted commanders whose fame spread throughout the world.

During the war years, the Red Army grew and gained in strength. It is celebrating its 28th anniversary in the heyday of its power and in the halo of world glory.

It also has everything needful to be in the future the faithful sentinel of peace, the defenders of the culture and progress of humanity against attempts at aggression.

VICTORS—Red Army men drag Nazi banners in the dust of Red Square.

The Red Army, an Army of Democracy

by D. Zaslavsky

The Red Army, which is celebrating its birthday today, is the favored child of the Soviet people. In the Soviet Union the Army lives the life of the whole nation. On the eve of its anniversary the Red Army voted on the same terms as all citizens in the elections to the Soviet parliament, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

People's Army

The Red Army cannot be an army supporting the ruling classes against the people, for in the Soviet Union the ruling classes are the workers and peasants and they are the people.

This year the Red Army is 28 years old. The Red Army is young, but it is marked with the features of maturity and manliness. In the defeat of Hitler Germany the Red Army played the main and decisive part.

Before the Second World War the old armies of Germany and France contended for first place in Europe. The German army boasted of its traditions which it traced to Prussian generals. The Germans succeeded in inspiring fear in Europe. Many thought that the German army was invincible, and the school of the German general staff was regarded as exemplary and classical. The Germans were the teachers of many European generals.

There was a great deal of conceit in the old French army, too. Very many there believed in the talents and skill of the generals of Petain's school. The French army was considered the best land force in the world.

And the Red Army? At best, the attitude of the strategists of the old school toward it was one of condescension. The prevailing opinion was that the Red Army was no match for the old armies on the European continent. Conservative military theorists took it for granted that an army of the Soviet Socialist State could not be strong; that at best such an army could but act on the defensive, and that for only a short time.

Economists of the old world also took it for granted that the economy of the Soviet Socialist State could not be strong, that such an economy could not stand the tension of modern war.

The Soviet people, on the other hand, knew their own strength and the strength of their Red Army and trusted their leaders.

The issue of the Second World War has shown that the strongest army in the world is the Red Army. The "invincible" German army no longer exists. The Red Army drove the enemy from Soviet territory and liberated the nations enslaved by the Germans. These nations hail it as the liberator of Europe.

The Red Army displayed not only uncommon courage and fearlessness in the fight for its country, but also uncommon military skill and great technical strength. An explanation of this is to be found in the social system of the Soviet Union.

During the war the world was split into two military camps—fascism and democracy. Each camp had its nuances. But the main dividing line was distinct, and the attempts of the fascists to split the camp of democracy failed.

Today with fascism defeated in the war, it is natural for the dividing lines in the camp of democracy to come to the fore. But what was brought to light during the war cannot be obliterated or forgotten.

Democratic Force

To the Hitlerites, the Red Army and the Soviet people represented the main and most formidable democratic force. It was a force that threatened them with extinction. In that quarter there were no hesitations, no pleas for merely bad fascists, no champions of a negotiated peace. That was why until the very last day Hitler kept his main forces in the East. That was why in the last minute the leaders of Hitler Germany sought refuge in the West. Most of them fled to the American and British occupation zones.

Thus, it happened that as the Red Army advanced westward, the countries of eastern and southeastern Europe were cleared of fascism while the war was still in progress. Fascism fled before the Red Army just as shadows flee before the rays of dawn.

The Red Army drove out the fascists and freed the peoples. It was a liberation not only from the German invaders; in those countries all the old reactionary elements had linked their fate with the fate of the Germans—the elements that for centuries had established the rule of those reactionary elements that belong to the landowning class, the capitalists and bankers. It was the case in Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Hungary.

Liberation

To the nations freed by the Red Army, their liberation from the German-fascists meant their liberation from reaction. The Red Army does not "impose" freedom and democracy on nations. The Red Army brought these nations freedom and democracy because it expelled the enemies of freedom and democracy, and also because the Red Army is by its very spirit and origin an army of the democracy, freedom and independence of nations.

It was that kind of an army when it was born 28 years ago, and that is how it has grown. The Red Army is an army of the Soviet State in which there is no place for national hatreds, where friendship among nations has become part both of the political system and of the mentality of the people, where any propaganda of national or race inequality is treated as a crime. The Red Army is the army of a young Soviet nation which is free of colonial oppression, free of all national conceit and haughtiness. The independence of nations is the slogan carried by the Red Army through Europe. Democracy is the atmosphere which the Red Army creates and breathes.

Who are those who do not like this? Only the enemies of the independence of nations. There still exist such enemies. They are quite strong in some countries. They provide evidence of their existence by their abuse and calumnies directed against the Red Army and against the Soviet people. But the louder the clamor of the enemies, the stronger is the attachment of democratic peoples to the Red Army.

The Navy of the Soviet Union

By Major General P. Musyakov

Russia has always been noted as a maritime power, with her coast line stretching for tens of thousands of miles. Her trade routes with the rest of the world cross many seas and oceans. Russian seafarers, despite some backwardness in shipbuilding, scoured the seas and oceans, explored and discovered new lands and channels and studied the customs of various tribes and countries. Miklukha-Maklai, Chelyuskin, Bering, the Laptev brothers, Sedov and others made important contributions to the world of knowledge and culture.

Some historians in Russia, as well as those abroad, erroneously considered the Russian Fleet to have dated from the days of Peter I. Peter I did much to develop the Russian Navy which was then in a state of decay, but Russian seafarers had been known long before Peter. In the ninth century, Russian princes waged naval campaigns against the Byzantine Empire and engaged the strong fleet of the enemy.

The Soviet Government had to build up the Navy anew since all but a few of the ships were lost during the period of the Civil War of 1918-1920 and foreign intervention. Some ships were lost in battle and the greater part of the Black Sea Fleet was scuttled by crews to avoid its falling into possession of the Germans. The battleship Volya, the cruiser Kagul and a few other craft were taken abroad by reactionary officers and were left to rust at Bizerte.

The shipbuilding industry in pre-Revolutionary Russia was rather weak. After the First World War and the Civil War, it declined still further. As it was impossible to build up the Navy without a sound material base, ship building yards were chiefly engaged until 1929 in completing ships started in 1917. But as a result of Five-Year Plans, ship building in the USSR was established in a sound material foundation.

The Soviet country was well aware of the important role of the Navy in the protection of the coast line and devoted every effort to building up new modern warships. Cruisers, leaders, destroyers, submarines and minesweepers, constructed during the war, stood the severe test of battle and were found to possess better qualities than ships of the enemy.

The German naval command did not risk its big surface ships in open battle with Soviet war vessels, but made futile attempts to carry out assignments with small craft and the Luftwaffe.

Never once did the German navy succeed in dealing a serious blow to the

FLAG GOES UP—Soviet Navy men cheer as the Navy Flag is hoisted over Port Arthur.

Red Army's sea flanks. Attempts generally ended in the rout of the enemy's ships. Nor could the Germans seriously hamper Soviet sea communications. Sea and lake routes in Leningrad, for example, and from Leningrad to islands in the Gulf of Finland, passed close to the shore occupied by enemy forces and yet the Germans could not disrupt communications, just as they could not cut communications on the northern route from Europe and America to the USSR. The beleaguered cities of Sevastopol, Odessa and Kronstadt received their supplies by sea in spite of the enemy's efforts to prevent it.

The situation was entirely different on the German-occupied territory, and on their own sea routes, even those located in the deep rear of their troops. This was because the Soviet Navy dealt the enemy severe blows throughout the campaign, shelling the coast and attacking vessels at sea. The bombardment of Rumanian towns on the Black Sea Coast, Finnish ports in the north and in the landings near Odessa, Kerch, Feodosia, Novorossiisk, Tamen Peninsula, Petsamo and the Baltic Islands and in the war with Japan in the ports of Korea, Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands will go down in the history of war as very significant events.

The Germans offered fierce resistance, but the ships so ably supported the landings and so carefully guarded the transports carrying the reinforcements that the operations generally were successful. The fine qualities of the ships are naturally not the only feature accounting for the success of these operations. More important were the men that manned them—the seamen who fought stubbornly and heroically to achieve their goal.

The following will serve as an example of the matchless courage and experience of the seamen: During the landing operation at Feodosia, a cruiser of the Black Sea Fleet penetrated the harbor and, firing direct, knocked out the German gun emplacements and machine gun posts, pounding the Soviet ships from close range.

The cruiser Krasny received several direct hits and fires broke out, but the crew landed its party and in the morning repelled all attacks of German bombers. Enemy airdomes were located near Feodosia. The Germans disposed of many planes and yet their efforts proved of no avail.

ABOARD SHIP—A sailor stands guard on a Black Sea Ship.

Soviet fleets also distinguished themselves in operations against enemy communications. The Submarine Fleets, the Air Arm and surface ships sank enemy vessels at sea and in ports. German losses were particularly heavy on the northern coast of Norway, in the southern sector of the Baltic Sea and on the sea routes between the Crimea and the ports of Rumania and Bulgaria. In one month of fighting, during the rout of the German Crimean group in the spring of 1944, the Black Sea Fleet accounted for 191 enemy

(Continued on page 161)

The Red Army and the Peoples' Friendship

By Semyen Mayorov

The Soviet Union is inhabited by more than 100 peoples and nationalities. The Red Army, which is truly the peoples' army, defends the interests of the multinational Soviet State.

The autocratic government of tsarist Russia did not trust arms to the people of Central Asia, the North and the Caucasus, who were not called up for service. These restrictions were abolished by the Soviet Government. In the USSR, the defense of the country is the right and the duty of every citizen.

All the peoples of the USSR rose to the defense of their Motherland when it was attacked by the fascist hordes of German imperialism. This great patriotic enthusiasm reflected the profound understanding that danger to any part of the Soviet Union affects the vital interests of every nationality inhabiting it.

This was aptly expressed in the appeal of the Uzbek people to the Uzbek soldiers who fought in the ranks of the Red Army.

"Your people," the message read, "are the children of the Soviet Union. For 25 years the Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Azerbaijanians, Georgians, Armenians, Tajiks, Turkmenians, Kazakhs, and Kirghiz have worked side by side with you, laboring day and night to build our great edifice—our country, our culture.

"The German bandits have now broken into the home of our elder brother, the Russian people, into the homes of your other brothers—the Byelorussians and Ukrainians. They are bringing the brown plague, the gallows and the whip, hunger and death.

"But the home of the Russians is also your home! For the Soviet Union is one friendly family and, although each member of this family lives in his own home, their household is one and indivisible."

The progress of general culture and the technical level of the Soviet people during the period of peaceful construction was the foundation for the future success in battle against the German fascist invaders. The skillful officers of every branch of the armed forces developed even from the midst of the most backward nationalities of tsarist Russia.

LITHUANIAN

UKRAINIAN

BURYAT-MONGOLIAN

The principle of complete national equality is the law of the Red Army. All Red Army soldiers have equal rights, an equal chance for promotion and award regardless of nationality.

Nearly all nationalities of the USSR are represented among the Red Army's officers and generals. In addition to Russians, the Red Army in 1944 had 250 Ukrainian, 150 Byelorussian, 40 Armenian, 11 Tatar and nine Ossetian generals.

Many nationalities are represented among the 10,510 Heroes of the Soviet Union, and soldiers of all nationalities are among the Red Army soldiers and

officers awarded government decorations.

Educational work is conducted among the non-Russian soldiers and officers in their native languages. Forty-seven newspapers, numerous pamphlets and other literature is published by the Red Army in languages of the peoples of the USSR.

The progress made in military art by the peoples of the USSR enabled the Soviet Government to carry out a decision, made at the Tenth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, on the formation of national units, the People's Commissariats of Defense of the Union Republics. This broadens the rights of the Union Republics and strengthens the defense might of the USSR.

In the peaceful period the Soviet people and their Red Army have come out as the most resolute and consistent fighters for a durable and lasting peace, for friendly fraternal relations among nations.

It is an army that can be relied upon. It will not let down its own people or the peoples which it liberated. That is why the Red Army's birthday is a red letter day not only to the Soviet Union, but to millions of working people throughout the world.

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Navy

(*Continued from page 159*)

ships. Ships of the Northern Sea Fleet sank 150 enemy vessels of various sizes during the brief period from October 7 to October 31, 1944.

Many Japanese ships were dispatched to the bottom by ships of the Pacific Fleet. Dozens of enemy vessels were destroyed in the ports of Seishin, Rasin, Yuko and near the shores of Sakhalin.

The Danube, Dnieper, Peipus, Ladoga, Onega, Volga, Caspian, and Amur Flotillas rendered invaluable assistance in carrying Red Army landing parties into the enemy rear and helping to force the rivers. Gunboats and armored motorboats traversed thousands of miles along the Danube, its tributaries and canals in Germany, along the rivers Amur and Sungari.

The war ended in the complete rout of Nazi Germany. With the armed forces of the United States and Great Britain, the Red Army and Red Navy destroyed the military power of Germany and Japan, forcing two aggressors to capitulate.

COSSACK

The Soviet Art of War

By Major General Nikolai Zamyatin

The war between the Soviet Union and Germany ended in a defeat for the enemy greater than any known to history.

The chief events of the war, including the decisive battles of 1944-1945, took place on Soviet soil. The German supreme command constantly stressed the paramount importance of the Eastern Front, and on several occasions transferred troops there from the West.

The success of the Red Army in the lengthy and intense struggle against all the might of the war machine of Germany and her satellites is to be explained to a considerable degree by the superiority of the Soviet art of war and the Soviet theory of warfare as compared with the art of warfare practiced by the German generals and the German general staff.

The highest degree of skill was attained by the Red Army and its commanders during the war, for they constantly analyzed and learned from their rich experience. It must be strongly emphasized, however, that the fundamental principles and the theory of tactics were developed, long before the war began, on the basis of study of the First World War, the Civil War of 1918-1920 and other wars which took place between the First and Second World Wars.

There is no doubt that the early successes achieved by the Nazi armies in the war against the Soviet Union are only to be explained by the temporary superiority which Germany secured by her treacherous and sudden attack on the USSR.

The USSR was able to overcome the difficulties of the first period of war and assume the offensive for the final defeat of the enemy because she depended not only on her tremendous reserves of manpower but to an even greater extent on huge quantities of armaments, first-class in quality, which the industries of the Soviet Union supplied to their Red Army.

The Soviet art of war, the war doctrine of the Red Army, was built up under the direct guidance of such brilliant authorities as Lenin, Stalin, M. Frunze, one of the greatest of the Red Army's early generals, and others. Generalissimo Stalin directed the most important operations of the Civil War and stood at the head of the armed forces of the USSR during the Second World War.

The main theses on which the Soviet art of war is built up, the methods of conducting operations, types of maneuvers, activities in the main direction by large striking forces, the maintenance of supplies for operation, the building up and employment of reserves, and many other points were laid down by Stalin in a number of his prewar works based on a brilliant analysis of the experiences of the Civil War and First World War.

These theses, which were extensively employed by Stalin with such good results during the Civil War, formed the basis of *Red Army Regulations (1936)*

—From a painting by Yakovlev

"A LANDING"—The artist has depicted the storming of an enemy-held position.

and have not yet become obsolete. The main point in these regulations covers most of the typical features of modern warfare—operations in great depth, the growing importance of artillery, tanks and aircraft, and methods of employing them.

The regulations, correctly assessing the growing strength of modern defenses, lay special stress on the importance of effecting a breach in strong previously built defenses, in depth. No less important are the offensive operations planned in the regulations for definite objective operations employing movement and complete encirclement of the enemy.

It will be remembered that many of these Red Army regulations were used in their entirety by the Germans for their own rules and regulations (especially on the use of tanks and airborne troops), and, also, by the Japanese who in the last edition of their field regulations copied a number of points of the *Red Army Regulations (1936)* almost word for word.

Before the Second World War, the Red Army avoided the tragic mistake of the French high command and General Staff, who, having studied the experiences of the First World War, were completely bound by this experience and believed that the next war would be exactly the same as the previous one.

The Red Army made a thorough study of the experiences of the past, but studied them from a creative viewpoint, taking into consideration constant changes in technical equipment, and tried, as far as possible, to foresee the characteristic features of the future war. This is the only correct course, and it proved efficacious in the course of the Second World War.

From the standpoint of theoretical knowledge and training of regular officers, the Red Army was not taken unawares by the Second World War. From the very outset it did not meet with anything that was staggeringly new or unexpected. The Germans, despite the treachery and suddenness of their attack, did not surprise Soviet troops with anything new in the way of operations or tactical methods. On the contrary, the methods used by the German staff were extremely stereotyped on the whole.

—From a painting by Georgi Nissky

PANFILOV—The late General Panfilov, whose troops heroically stopped a German tank division before Moscow.

The Soviet war against the German aggressor developed on a scale unknown in history, both from the viewpoint of the number of men and machines participating and from the viewpoint of the problems that the Red Army had to solve for the purpose of speedily defeating and destroying the enemy's fighting forces. In view of this the Soviet Command reviewed while the war was in progress a number of these from the *Regulations* concerning the conduct of operations under new conditions.

These were such items as: the planning and conduct of simultaneous operations on a wide front embracing groups of armies and several fronts for the purpose of defeating the enemy's main strategic forces; questions of conduct of continuous offensive operations to a depth of 250 to 300 miles without a lull or a halt; and questions of organization of maneuvers to surround enemy forces, which was only fully developed during the Second World War and became the Red Army's chief method of conducting offensive operations. The problem of frontal attack was extensively developed.

From a narrow use of maneuver to force a breach only in the enemy's tactical depth, the Red Army progressed to the striking of such frontal blows as would split the enemy's operative defenses to a depth of anything up to 300 miles.

The question of the use of artillery was very widely developed, as well as that of employment of tanks and aircraft in modern battles; and the use and cooperation of all branches of the armed forces in depth in defensive and offensive operations.

All this fine experience will without doubt help enrich the new pages of the Soviet theory of the art of war.

Soviet Youth in the Red Army

By A. Fedorov
Member of the Soviet Youth Anti-Fascist Committee

Sunday, June 22, 1941, most of the young people of the Soviet Union were preparing to spend the day in the usual manner. Many of them intended to go into the country; others were thinking of visiting museums and exhibitions. Still others intended to spend the day in the city parks. A brief and unexpected radio announcement interrupted the peaceful routine of their lives. It was on that day that Germany's war against the Soviet Union began.

The young people of the Soviet Union then rose as one man to fight for their country and took their places in the foremost ranks of the defenders. Millions of boys and girls flocked to the city and district Army bureaus with the request to be sent to the front at once. More than 260,000 volunteers departed from Moscow alone in the very first days of hostilities.

Soviet youth took places of honor in the trenches, in combat planes, in tanks, on ships, in reconnaissance and snipers' units.

The history of the great war of the Soviet people against the German-fascist invaders has no bounds in examples of selfless exploits performed by the young patriots who faced the enemy so fearlessly. Contemptuous of danger they thought only of victory, only of their country, their liberty and independence.

"One must not think of death," said Machine Gunner Nina Onilova, a girl who accounted for hundreds of Nazis, "and it will be easier to fight. You must know just why you are risking your life. It is wrong to risk one's life for glory alone. Exploit is admirable only if performed in the name of people and country."

All the world knows the name of Nikolai Gastello, who deliberately crashed his blazing machine in the midst of a column of enemy fuel cisterns. He sacrificed his life but at great cost to the enemy.

Another young flier, Victor Talalikhin, was defending the Soviet capital when with his propeller he sheared away the rudder of a German bomber. What words will suffice to describe the daring courage and devotion to country needed for such an exploit? His example was followed by many other Soviet fliers.

Giving battle to superior numbers of enemy in the air, Soviet fliers very soon dimmed the fame of much advertised German aces. Soviet industry during the war furnished the fliers of the Red Army with excellent planes which enabled them to gain complete air domination in decisive battles. Soviet airmen during the war downed tens of thousands of enemy aircraft.

There are some fliers of the Red Army who downed 50 to 60 planes each. Hundreds of Soviet airmen earned the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

SNIPER—Senior Sergeant Roza Shanina shot 54 Hitlerites.

The Soviet people are justly proud of the valiant young fliers Alexander Pokryshkin, who accounted for 59 enemy planes, and Ivan Kozhedub who downed 62. These fliers are Thrice Heroes of the Soviet Union. Only Marshal Zhukov shares this honor with them.

The mass heroism of the Red Army is attested by the fact that the title of Hero of the Soviet Union was conferred upon more than three thousand young Soviet patriots who displayed marvelous courage in combat with the enemy.

When the roll is called in the 254th Guards Infantry Regiment of the 56th Guards Division, the first name to be mentioned is that of Private Alexander Matrosov, Hero of the Soviet Union. Young Alexander Matrosov earned immortality in his country's service. Going into attack on one occasion, his unit found the way barred by a camouflaged

gun nest of the enemy. Matrosov managed to reach the embrasure of the pillbox unseen and suddenly blocked the aperture with his body. At the cost of his life he paved the way for his comrades and preserved dozens of them from certain death.

The title of Hero of the Soviet Union was conferred upon valiant Tankists Lavrenenko and Lyubushkin who destroyed dozens of enemy tanks and cannons. The title was also earned by girl Sniper Ludmila Pavlyuchenko, who picked off 309 enemy soldiers and officers.

Thousands of young men and women fought in the ranks of partisans who took a heavy toll of the enemy in the remote hinterland. More than 50 thousand young partisans, men and women, were decorated with orders and medals of the Government. Thirty-five of them earned the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Soviet people will always cherish the memory of the young Moscow partisan girl Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya. When she fell into the enemy's hands she did not plead for mercy but stoically endured torture and died like the heroine that she was.

Soviet people will also remember the Ignatov brothers, young Krasnodar partisans who fell at their posts when they destroyed an enemy troop train.

An example to future generations of Soviet youth will be the heroic activities of the "Young Guard." An underground youth organization in Krasnodar, it was engaged with acts of diversion in the enemy's Donbas hinterland.

During the war against the fascist invaders the young men and women of the Soviet Union displayed exemplary staunchness, courage, unbounded love of country and implacable hatred for the enemies of mankind. Soviet youth, therefore, has fully earned its place of honor among the liberty loving youth of the world. The war brought them many severe trials, but they never despaired. The harder the conditions the more stubbornly did they fight against the Germans.

The young people of the Soviet Union today are displaying no less heroism. With characteristic vigor they are restoring cities and villages razed by the Nazis. At work and in their studies they are laboring for the benefit of their country.

Red Army Recreation

By Stanislav Radzinsky

The Central House of the Red Army, an imposing structure built in the Empire style, is the favorite haunt of Soviet generals and officers and their families. It is attended both by resident commanders and by guests to the capital.

Rest, entertainment and education all have their places in this huge recreation center. Here one may hear and see some of Moscow's finest actors and singers, spend a few hours in the splendid library or enjoy a pleasant evening in the cozy restaurant.

Often the Central House of the Red Army is called an officers' club. This is not quite correct. For it is really a huge cultural center where the satisfaction of the spiritual and cultural needs of Soviet officers is given primary attention.

A thirst for knowledge, an appreciation of good art are typical of the Soviet Army man. He is interested in philosophy and music, in politics and poetry, in history and the theatre, and in military science, of course.

To give some idea of how the Central House of the Red Army is run, one might review, for example, the major activities of a ten-day period, say the last ten days of January. During that period 19 lectures and talks were held at the center. Lectures devoted to friendly nations, and particularly to the United States, are a regular feature. *USA Postwar* was a recent lecture delivered to Red Army officers by Baransky, a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

Much of the activity of the Red Army's recreation center is concentrated in a number of study rooms. Here regular seminars are held, courses function and consultations are given on definite days of the week. In the military study room one may hear of the latest developments in gun productions of the Red Army in the Great Patriotic War. On Sundays there are competitions, with prizes for markmanship, in which the officers and their families take part.

In the inventors' study room technical aid is proffered to Army efficiency experts and inventors. An officer or a private of the Red Army who has invented something or has a rationalization suggestion to make may obtain here technical aid, even if his suggestion is not within the bounds of military science.

To help officers who wish to continue their military education and enroll in Army academies, special coaching courses have been organized. There are language classes and special oral practice.

A great deal of attention is devoted to sports. There are special sections for skiing, skating, fencing, wrestling, boxing and other sports. The club's football team won country-wide fame. The officers who play in it have a following of millions of football fans.

Such are the officers Fedotov, captain of the team, Bobrov, topnotch forward, and many others. The team won the USSR Cup.

The Red Army team also made out very well in its matches abroad: of the four matches it played Czechoslovakia, it won three; while in the fourth, the score was a tie.

The hockey team of the Central House of the Red Army is the winner of the USSR Cup.

Several sportsmen at the center are champions of the USSR; Officer Vanin is a champion runner; Officer Proshin is a champion skater.

Chess is a favorite pastime with Soviet officers, among whom are players of the first and second category, and even several candidates for master players. The tournament for the chess championship of the Moscow garrison was held here.

Along with the chess sessions and blitz tournaments, a lecture on the history and prospects of a contest for world chess championship was delivered by Kan, the well known chess champion and leader of the chess club.

Literary evenings devoted to the classics and modern books are a great success. Recent literary evenings were dedicated to the great Russian poet Pushkin, to Saltykov-Stchedrin, the satirist, and to the art of the fraternal peoples of the USSR. One of the evenings dealt with American literature.

The Forge of Military Knowledge

By Lieutenant General A. Sukhomlin

The founder of higher military education in Russia was Peter I. The first military schools, including higher schools for officers, were opened in his time.

In 1832 the Academy of the General Staff was opened in Russia. Graduates of the Academy distinguished themselves in a number of wars as officers of the Russian General Staff and as commanders in the field. They comprised the flower of the officer corps of the old Russian army who, in the main, coped succesfully with its duties during the First World War.

After the October Revolution the Soviet Government took care to preserve the old Academy of the General Staff. At the beginning of March, 1918, Vladimir Lenin personally ordered the reorganization of the old Academy and the formation of a new one for the Red Army.

The Academy of the Red Army's General Staff was opened December 8, 1918.

The task set before this Academy was to give not only higher military education, but also a broad general education to enable its graduates to understand all questions of political, social and international life.

The Academy's students made good progress in theory and tested their knowledge in practice when they helped smash the armies of counter-revolution and intervention.

The victorious conclusion of the Civil War enabled the Red Army in 1922 to commence realization of its peaceful program of military training and political education. In that year the Academy of the Red Army's General Staff was renamed the Military Academy of the Red Army.

Scientific work in the Academy attained special scope in 1924. It was conducted under the direct guidance of the distinguished Soviet General Mikhail Frunze. After Frunze's premature death, October 31, 1925, the Military Academy of the Red Army became known as the Frunze Academy.

The Academy celebrated its 20th birthday in 1939, the year which witnessed the beginning of the Second World War.

In the summer of 1938, Japanese troops invaded Soviet territory in the neighborhood of Lake Hassan. In 1939, Japan launched a major offensive against the Mongolian People's Republic in Khalkhin-Gol area, and in the autumn of the same year Finland provoked a war on the northwestern borders of the Soviet Union.

●

From the Constitution of the USSR

Article 132

Universal military service is law. Military service in the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army is an honorable duty of the citizens of the USSR.

Article 133

To defend the fatherland is the sacred duty of every citizen of the USSR. Treason to the country—violation of the oath of allegiance, desertion to the enemy, impairing the military power of the state, espionage—is punishable with all the severity of the law as the most heinous of crimes.

●

The enemy troops which invaded Soviet territory were smashed and beaten back.

The period of the Red Army's struggle for inviolability of the borders of the USSR was marked by considerable achievements in scientific research conducted by the Academy. Together with studying military operations of active Red Army units on the front, the staff of the Academy studied the experience of the Second World War in the West. The graduates of this Academy were well prepared for the trials which befell the USSR in 1941.

The titanic scope of the struggle conducted by the Soviet people against German fascism raised major problems before the Academy and the General Staff.

The necessity of making an immediate study of experience of the Great Patriotic War, and of utilizing it in training officers, demanded exceptional flexibility and mobility and constant introduction of corrections into programs to give the students training equal to the demands of the given moment.

The staff of the Academy constantly studied the struggle on the fronts, summed up the experience of warfare and utilized it in training students.

The most urgent problems of contemporary operational art and tactics and the use of technique in action were thoroughly studied at scientific conferences and sessions of the Academy.

All these activities were conducted under exceptionally difficult war conditions.

During the 27 years of its existence the Academy has educated tens of thousands of officers and generals. The legendary hero of the Civil War of 1918-1920, Vassili Chapayev, was a student of this Academy in 1918.

Many distinguished generals of the Great Patriotic War received their training at the Academy. Directing the operations of divisions, corps, armies and fronts and carrying through major assignments at the headquarters of the Supreme High Command, they led the Red Army to victory over the German fascists and Japanese imperialists.

For outstanding achievements in training officers for the Red Army, the Academy was awarded the Order of Suvorov, First Class, on the 27th Anniversary of the Red Army in 1945.

The victory days over Germany and Japan ushered in a new period of peaceful construction in the USSR.

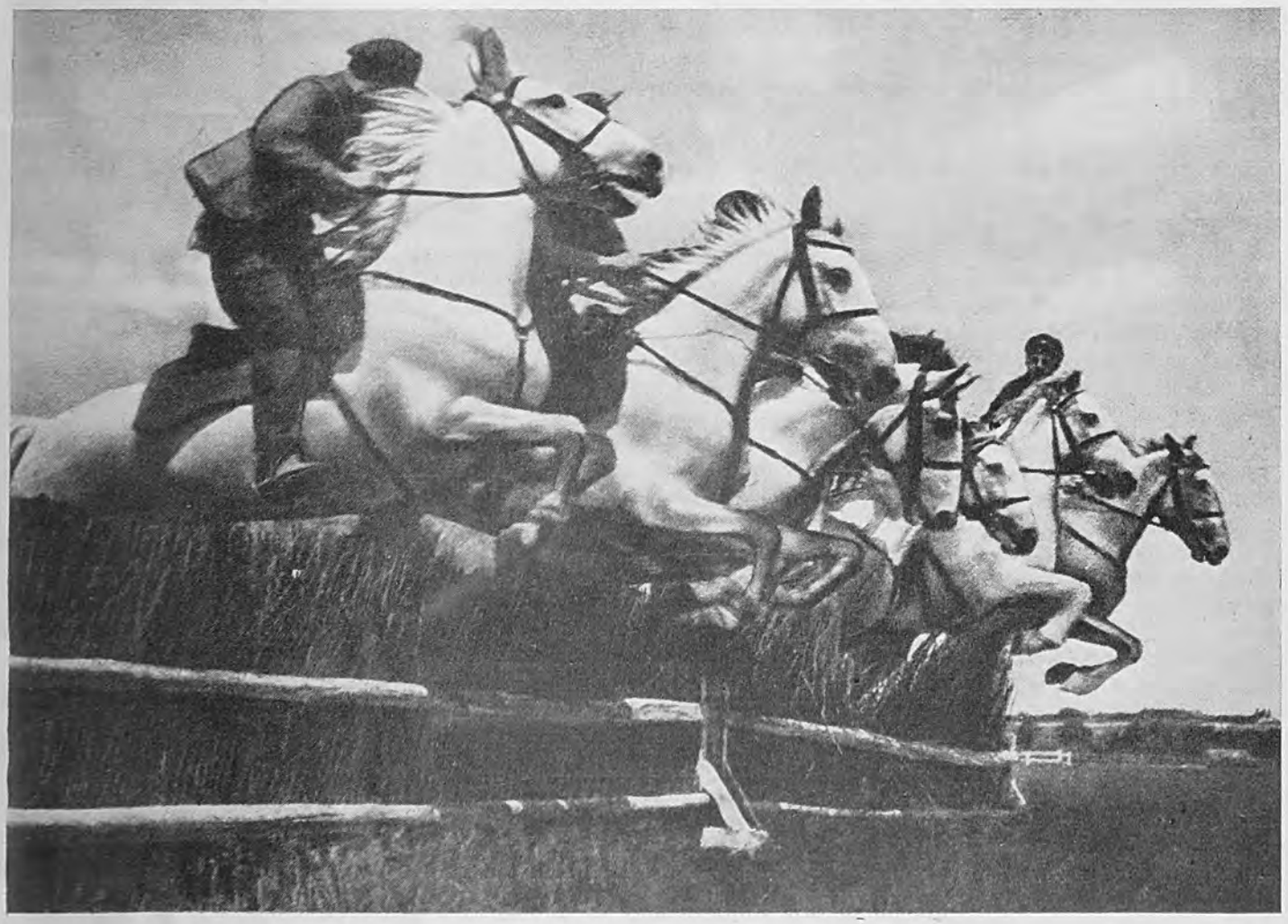
The Frunze Military Academy has admitted many heroes of the Great Patriotic War. In this Academy they will receive a thorough scientific and theoretical training. The Academy's scientists are making a detailed study of the experience of the Second World War and of the Red Army's victories in particular.

AT PLAY

Sports and recreation are the rule in the Red Army.

At right, fighter pilots relax around an accordion player after a successful sortie.

Horsemanship (below) is a favorite recreational activity with Red Army men.



Red Army Moral and Political Education

By Lieutenant Colonel S. Dokshin

The history of wars shows that unless they were morally integral and inspired by noble and lofty aims, armies invariably suffered defeat at the hands of forces which though inferior in numbers and technique possessed higher morale. An example of this was the Napoleonic army which met with such a fate in Russia in 1812. Even before its final defeat, the Hitlerite army repeatedly found itself in such a position during the war with the Soviet Union.

The importance of the moral factor is not lessened but heightened in modern wars conducted with the aid of extremely complicated and massed technique. Technique is a passive element and cannot be brought into motion without the human factor. The military training of troops cannot be efficient unless it gives knowledge, skill and physical fitness necessary in war. Preparing soldiers for war, it is necessary to foster in them the love of their people, a readiness for self-sacrifice for the sake of their country's defense, courage, daring, intrepedity in battle, implicit, exact and prompt obedience to the orders of their commanders, and faith in victory.

In the Soviet Union paramount importance is attached to the development of such moral qualities in the Red Army's personnel. By means of regularly held political talks, lectures, reports and various other forms of work, Red Army units and subdivisions of the command acquaint the Soviet soldier with the history of his people, the State system, the rights and duties of citizens of the USSR and the policy of his Government; it sees to it that the soldier keeps abreast of the international situation, that he thoroughly understands and consciously fulfils his duties.

One of the principal tasks of the Red Army is the promotion of conscious military discipline, which is instilled and maintained, not by threat of punishment, but by imbuing the officers and privates with a high sense of responsibility for their people, for their country's defense against its enemeis. In some cases servicemen may be punished for a violation of discipline, but it is not the principal method of maintaining discipline.

The principal means of strengthening military discipline in the Red Army are the personal example and prestige of the officers who combine exactness with care for the needs of their subordinates, and patiently explain to their subordinates what is required of them and the aims they serve; encouragement and awards for distinguished service; and the pressure of public opinion brought to bear through the soldier's comradeship and officers' courts of honor.

Exceptional attention is paid in the Red Army to fostering love of country. Soviet patriotism is one of the principal motive forces of Soviet society. It has nothing in common with the brute nationalism which was cultivated in the Hitlerite Army.

The Red Army is educated in the spirit of fraternal friendship for the rights of other nations. That is precisely why the Red Army proved capable of discharging its great liberating mission during the Patrioic War.

Major importance in the Red Army's educational work is attached to the inculcation of military honor. It consists, first, in faultless fulfilment of military duty, duties springing from the fundamental law of the Soviet State—the Stalin Constitution—and, second, from the military oath of Army Regulations and Instructions.

By a systematic explanation of the oath and Army Regulations, Red Army commanders try to make honesty and truthfulness, courage and discipline, conscientious study of military matters, high vigilance, pride in his military skill, his Army formation and unit, politeness and cultured conduct in life, the principal traits of character determining the behavior of the Soviet soldier.

Regard for the Red Banner is an important factor in the education of soldiers. It is a symbol of military honor, valor and glory which reminds all servicemen of their duty indomitably to serve their Soviet Motherland. The loss of the Red Banner on the field of battle is considered a great disgrace, a crime punishable by dissolution of the unit and trial of all officers by court martial.

An extensively practiced method of education of Red Army soldiers is the popularization of the finest military traditions of the Russian people. Red Army officers thoroughly study the rich heritage of the great Russian generals, Peter I, Rumyantsev, Suvorov, Kutuzov, Dragomirov, Brusilov, and others. Soviet soldiers are strengthened by the heroic examples of courage, endurance and remarkable tenacity of their ancestors.

Having assimilated the constructive military experience of the past, the Red Army has, during the Great Patriotic War of 1941 to 1945, in particular, developed its own traditions.

Heroism has become a mass phenomenon in the Red Army. The whole country remembers the 28 heroes of the Panfilov Division who fell in unequal combat with 50 German tanks, but held their defense line on the approaches to Moscow. The world watched with admiration the heroic defenders of Sevastopol, Odessa, Leningrad and Stalingrad.

All this attests to the high sense of patriotism among Soviet soldiers and confirms the correctness of the system of moral and political education practiced in the Red Army.

Information Bulletin

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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Information Bulletin

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The Rise and Development of Culture Among the Peoples of the USSR

By S. Kaftanov

Living in the vast territory of the USSR are more than 180 different nations, nationalities and tribes.

The Soviet State put an end to the national oppression and national inequality prevailing in pre-Revolutionary Russia. Under the Soviet system, a firm friendship among the peoples has been established and strengthened.

No Inequality

"Today in our country," said Molotov in his report on the twenty-eighth Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, "there are no oppressed or unequal peoples like those which only recently, under the tsarist regime, were of colonial or semi-colonial status. In the Soviet State the rights of every people to independence and free national development are recognized. All peoples are reared in the spirit of friendship and mutual respect. They are also reared to recognize the services of each people, in accordance with its efforts to develop its own national culture and to advance still further the Soviet State as a whole."

Politically the peoples inhabiting our country have made enormous strides. In the first years following the October Revolution, the Soviet Socialist Republics which were enjoying state sovereignty united and were formed into a single union of Soviet states, the USSR.

As a result of the realization of the Lenin-Stalin policy of industrialization in our country, the economic backwardness of the national republics was overcome. The years of the Stalin Five-Year Plans saw an unprecedented rise in the economy of the national republics. Whereas, the average output of heavy industry for the whole country from 1913 to 1940 increased 10.9 times, in the Kazakh Republic it increased 22 times; in Armenia, 22.3 times; in Georgia, 26 times; in Kirghizia, 160 times and in Tajikistan, 242 times.

Thanks to this accelerated economic development, the national republics in our country were radically transformed. From backward agrarian areas, they became powerful socialist republics with advanced industry and strong collective farm economy.

The country's political and economic growth was the basis for the cultural rise of the peoples of the USSR.

Before the October Revolution, the population of the national districts of our country was almost 100 per cent illiterate. The possibility of non-Russians receiving an education was virtually nil.

The Soviet Government and the Party of the Bolsheviks accomplished a real cultural revolution in order to raise the masses to a higher cultural level, to arm them with knowledge, and to make it possible for them to master science.

Unity

The political, economic and cultural development of our socialist country has been accompanied by the development of Soviet socialist democracy. With socialism established, the workers, peasants and intelligentsia in the USSR were united into one general labor front; moral and political unity of Soviet society was strengthened and the friendship of the peoples of our country became firmer. In our country, complete democratization of the political life of the Soviet people has been accomplished.

The Stalin Constitution, which from beginning to end is consistently democratic, has served as a further inspiration to the workers of the Soviet Union; it has strengthened the belief of the Soviet people in their power, and has mobilized them in their task of winning new victories and of furthering the economic and cultural development of our country.

In the years which have elapsed since the adoption of the Stalin Constitution the network of schools, higher institutions of learning, research institutes, libraries, theaters, clubs, cinemas and other cultural and educational institutions has considerably expanded in the USSR and in all the national republics.

Contrast

Formerly, for example, Kirghizia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan were three of the most backward areas of our country. Literacy among the population barely reached two or three per cent. Now in Kirghizia there are two thousand schools with 300 thousand children in attendance. In the Kazakh Republic the number of children attending schools compared with 1913 increased 60 times. Kazakhstan has 22 higher educational institutions and 87 special secondary schools. In the Uzbek Republic there are 4,500 schools with an enrollment of more than one million children. Every child can obtain an education in his native language.

In the academic year of 1914-1915, there was only one higher educational institution outside the boundaries of what today comprises the territory of the Russian Federation and the Ukraine. In 1940-1941, the number had increased to 146.

In 1914, there were 70 higher educational institutions with 85 thousand stu-

dents in attendance in the territory of the Russian SFSR; in 1940 there were 470 higher educational institutions with 400 thousand students in attendance. In Georgia there was one higher educational institution. Byelorussia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Turkmenia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Kirghizia had no educational institutions at all, while now there are dozens of them.

Recently the Turkestan State University, subsequently renamed the Central Asian University, marked its 25th anniversary.

In this period, the university had grown into an important academic and scientific center. Some ten faculties of the university were reorganized into independent institutes of medicine, law, industry, finance and planning. At present, the university comprises eight faculties, including the faculty of oriental studies, organized last year, and the faculty of geology which began to work in the current academic year. In a quarter of a century the university has trained more than four thousand specialists for various branches of the national economy. Among their graduates are distinguished scientists of Uzbekistan: Kariniyazov, President of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR; Vice-President Sarimsakov; and Stalin Prize Winner S. Kanash, who developed the best Soviet varieties of cotton.

The recent opening of the Ukrainian State University in the old capital of the Transcarpathian Ukraine, Uzhgorod, was the occasion for a big folk celebration. Here the people were once persecuted for using their mother tongue.

Here the elementary Ukrainian school was a rarity and now the Soviet State has created a university whose doors have been opened wide to receive the youth.

Science

The branches of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in Georgia, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan have greatly assisted in the establishment of the Academies of Science in these republics.

Following the splendid traditions of Russian science, scientists of the Soviet Union made important contributions towards training new intelligentsia in the national republics. Working in the branches and subsidiary establishments of the Academy of Sciences are several thousand scientific workers. During 1934-1944, the scientific workers of the national Academies of Science of the USSR published some five thousand works, a fact which testifies to the extensive scope of scientific activity.

The oldest among the newly created Academies of Science of the Union Republics is the Georgian Academy of Sciences, the center of extensive research work. In wartime, the Georgian Academy of Sciences made important contributions to the country's defense with its geological surveys and its scientific practical work in the sphere of chemistry and agriculture.

The Kazakh Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, which was recently changed into the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR, has grown into an important scientific center of the USSR. The Academy comprises 16 scientific research institutes and many experimental stations and laboratories. Working in the Academy's research institutions are more than one thousand scientific workers, among them five Academicians and Corresponding Members of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 60 professors and more than 140 docents.

The Soviet Government has also created favorable opportunities for the development of talent in all other branches of cultural activity.

Thanks to the attention which art and literature received from the Soviet State, from the Party of the Bolsheviks, and from Stalin personally, art and literature of all the peoples of the Soviet Union, national in form and socialist in essence, has made great progress. All republics have developed their own distinguished Soviet writers, composers, artists, producers and actors.

The great force of socialist democracy is reflected in the rapid economic and cultural growth of all Soviet republics.

Molotov said that:

"The fact that the Soviets have ensured to all the peoples the steady progress of their national cultures, active care in fostering national talents, and growing friendship and fraternal mutual assistance among equal Soviet peoples, which was lacking in the old Russia, and which does not exist as yet in other countries, under either monarchist or republican regimes —all this bears witness to the all-conquering force of Soviet democracy, to its great significance for the truly progressive development of the peoples."

Red Army

The friendship of the peoples, which is based on equality of all peoples of the Soviet socialist democracy, has infused the Red Army with extraordinary vigor and was a powerful factor in victory over the enemy.

Before the Revolution, many peoples inhabiting Russia did not have the right even to serve in the army. Now from their ranks come the hundreds of brave sons who have earned the highest honor in the USSR, the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Their praises have been sung in the works of Ukrainian, Georgian, Azerbaijanian, Armenian and Kazakh poets, writers, artists and composers—works which represent the rich national culture of the peoples of the Soviet land.

Another victory of the Lenin-Stalin national policy and of Soviet democracy was the further extension of the powers of the Soviet republics in the sphere of foreign relations and in the formation of their own national army units.

The fruition of true democracy of the people is to be seen not only in this; it is visible in everything: in the activity of our countless trade unions, our industrial, sports and cultural organizations, in the activity which fills the lives of our millions of peasants united in our collective farms, in the steady growth of socialist competition and in the growth of activity of the Soviet intelligentsia who have become merged with the people and who are discharging their high duties in all spheres of economic, political, cultural and educational work.

All this is a striking testimony to the steady development of the political and cultural life of our country, the growth of Soviet socialist democracy, and the strengthening of the might of our country.

Guerrilla Leader Kovpak

By Jacob Makarenko

Sidor Kovpak, the famous guerrilla General of the Patriotic War, has been elected by the people, in the election just completed, to the post of Deputy in the highest organ of State authority, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Chairman of the District Soviet in Putivl, Ukrainian SSR, before the war, Kovpak built schools and clubs, a collective farm, power stations, promoted horse breeding, poultry farming, horticulture and apiculture until his peaceful labors were interrupted by war.

On the evening of September 10, 1941, when the Germans entered Putivl, Kovpak went off to the forest where he found guerrillas already waiting for him. At the beginning the detachment was very small, consisting of hardly more than a few dozen fighters. Gradually growing, it developed into a formidable fighting force.

The fighters were men of different callings and occupations, but they were all united by one common feeling—a burning hatred for the German invaders.

There was the local high school principal; a blaster; Nikolai Kurs, manager of the District incubating station; Alexei Kornev, subsequently nicknamed "Grandpa Frost" for his white beard; peasants from the neighboring villages and young people.

Detachment Grows

Later, the Kovpakovites merged with the guerrilla detachment of Semyen Rudnev, which operated in the forests in another section of the Putivl District. The detachment nearly doubled and later trebled its strength when a large group of Red Army men fought its way out of an encirclement and joined its ranks.

Semyen Rudnev, a former border guard who saw action in the famous battles at Lake Hassan and subsequently worked in Putivl as chairman of the District Council Society for Air and Chemical Defense, became the commissar of the detachment.

Gregory Bazima, an old geography teacher and in his youth a non-commissioned officer in the tsarist army, was appointed Chief of Staff.

Word of the intrepid guerrilla leader and the operations of his detachment reached Moscow. In August, Kovpak was summoned by Stalin to Moscow. A few hours after the plane landed at the Moscow airdrome, Kovpak was conversing with Stalin in the Kremlin.

"I was asked many questions," Kovpak recalls.

The Pledge

In reply to Stalin's question of whether or not the guerrillas could undertake a raid beyond the right bank of the Dnieper, Kovpak answered after a moment of thought, "We can do it."

GENERAL SIDOR KOVPAK

Returning from Moscow, Kovpak began preparations for the daring trans-Dnieper campaign, far behind the German lines.

Planes arriving from Moscow began to land on a field cleared near Staraya-Guta in the Bryansk forests. They brought cannons, anti-tank rifles, tommy guns; shells and cartridges began to pile up on the forest edge. Kovpak's detachment no longer consisted of guerrillas armed with machine guns, tommy guns and rifles captured from the enemy. It was a well-equipped formation.

On the night of October 26, the guerrillas started out on their raid. The radio brought the news from Moscow that the rank of general had been conferred on Kovpak and Rudnev. This news lent greater inspiration to the guerrillas. Breaching the blockade thrown by the Magyars around the Bryansk forests, the guerrillas proceeded on their distant quest. They marched through dense forests, moving mainly at night and observing the strictest order and quiet. Shock detachments, which moved in the vanguard, destroyed German garrisons and cleared the way for the columns which stretched for many miles in width.

The population met the guerrillas with jubilation, for they were the harbingers of approaching delivery. Scores of volunteers joined the ranks of guerrillas every day.

Twelve days later, on November 7, the Kovpakovites reached the Dnieper. Rapidly capturing crossings, the guerrillas ferried their forces across to the right bank and swept forward. They had to move through forests in order to by-pass Kiev and the Ukrainian steppes from the north and to strike a surprise blow at the strategic railway junction of Sarny.

Early in January, 1943, the guerrillas ran short of ammunition. Moscow came to their aid once again. Soviet planes landed on an airdrome cleared on the frozen surface of ancient Lake Kniaz,

bringing shells, cartridges, and other ammunition, and the guerrilla formation again resumed its march. From Sarny, Kovpak led his men toward Rovno, and then in the the direction of Kiev. As before, the task of the guerrillas was that of striking blows at enemy communications.

In a carriage pulled by three large horses, Kovpak rode in front of the detachments, his gray fur cap cocked high, his collar pulled down, and his kind and always clean-shaven face beaming with happiness. The horses were presented to Kovpak by the local peasants, and he never parted with them.

Mountain Warfare

In the middle of July the guerrillas swept up the mountains to the north of Galich. In front of them were the steep wooded slopes of the Carpathians. Progress was incredibly difficult. The guerrillas helped the horses to pull the guns, and in places where no horse could pass, they harnessed themselves to the guns and carried the machine guns and anti-tank rifles on their backs.

The Germans pursued them on all sides. Hand to hand skirmishes were constantly fought on narrow mountain paths. The Germans ceaselessly bombed the forests and mountains through which the guerrillas were battering their way.

It took them five days and five nights to fight their way through the mountains.

They did not lay down arms after this brilliant operation. In 1944, the guerrillas struck blows at the Germans near Zhitomir and Korosten and made dozens of daring sorties in the German rear. Altogether, Kovpak's guerrillas spent 26 months in battle. They destroyed 18 thousand Germans, derailed 62 trains, and blasted 256 bridges, some five hundred trucks, 20 tanks and armored trains.

ASSIGNMENTS—Chief of Staff Bazima gives orders to guerrilla officers as Kovpak's detachments fight the Nazis.

New Helicopter

By Semyen Berman

Academician Yuryev and his able assistant engineer, I. Bratukhin, were awarded the Stalin Prize for a new helicopter they have designed. It is the second time Professor Yuryev has received the prize.

After nearly 20 years of hard work, research and experiments, Yuryev has created a fine model helicopter.

In the past 70 years a number of countries have devoted considerable effort to building helicopters, but with little success. The models either did not rise at all or merely hopped.

There were many reasons for this, most important of which was the absence of a worked-out theory concerning helicopters generally, and also of the theory of airscrews. No constructional design had been discovered, nor a rational size. The first flying helicopters were devised in the Soviet Union by Yuryev and his students.

The latest model designed by Yuryev and Bratukhin is a wingless aircraft well adapted for practical purposes. The machine does not need an airdrome nor even a runway. It rises into the air and lands vertically without any run during the take off or in landing. This helicopter will remain stationary in the air, for its rotors provide drag irrespective of whether it remains motionless in the air or is in flight. The speed of the machine averages the speed of a modern automobile.

Yuryev and Bratukhin have found the correct forms of the helicopter and have elaborated the theory of rotors, which hitherto have been faulty and, therefore, unable to hold the machine in the air. Their helicopter has good stability in flight and during non-landing stops and is absolutely safe in case of engine failure.

This helicopter has excellent possibilities of serving as an air automobile. It may be used for fish spotting, for reconnaissance of ice conditions on Arctic sea routes, and for taking meteorologists up into the heights for weather forecasts.

Academician Yuryev and his assistants are now working on a design for freight and passenger helicopters and, also, machines for individual use.

The Moscow Trophy Exhibit

By Lieutenant General B. Khmelnitsk

More than five million visitors have viewed the permanent exhibition of German armaments captured by the Red Army, which by decision of the Soviet Government was opened at the Gorky Central Park of Culture and Rest in Moscow on June 22, 1943, the second anniversary of the unprovoked attack of Nazi Germany on the USSR.

By that time, the Red Army had seized a considerable number of trophies and the enemy had suffered irreparable losses.

Suffice it to recall the reports of the Soviet Information Bureau on the results of the first two years of war: Nazi Germany and her satellites had already suffered the loss of 6,400,000 officers and men in killed and prisoners, as well as 56,500 guns, 42,400 tanks and 43 thousand airplanes.

GUNS—These artillery pieces are viewed by Soviet citizens whose Red Army captured them from the Germans.

Mirror

There is an old saying that the soul of man is reflected in the things he makes. Many people of Moscow recalled this saying as they walked down the lanes of the Central Park of Culture and Rest and examined the black machine guns, the cumbersome tanks and the troop carriers and box-like vehicles on display at the trophy exhibition.

The captured armaments revealed the soul of fascist Germany, full of malicious hatred for all the living, using up all her resources to create the means for the oppression and the annihilation of the people.

The exhibition likewise disclosed the feverish attempts of Hitler Germany in the course of the war to escape inevitable defeat by turning out new types of armaments. The Germans continued from the end of 1941 to increase the thickness of armor plates, the caliber of the guns and the speed of aircraft.

But all their efforts were smashed by the Red Army, by the Soviet people who were convinced that their cause was just and that final victory would be theirs.

The trophy exhibition is extremely popular. Some 5.5 million people, including 23 thousand large groups of visitors, have already been there.

The captured armaments have been examined by the officers and men who fought in the battles at Warsaw, Prague, Koenigsberg and Berlin, and who hoisted the flag of victory over the Reichstag, by Marshals of the Soviet Union, Deputies to the Supreme Soviet, workers, collective farmers and office employees. Persons from 1,350 towns and villages have visited the exhibition.

Distinguished Guests

Here, also, were distinguished guests of the Soviet Union, including many foreign statesmen. In the visitor's book one will find the names of Cordell Hull and Edward Stettinius, Field Marshal Allan Brooks, General de Gaulle, Marshal Tito, Dr. Eduard Benes and others. The exhibition was likewise visited by foreign scientists who attended the Jubilee Session of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

The exhibition has been steadily replenished. Today it has several thousand exhibits of all types of armaments employed by the German armed forces. On display in the artillery section alone are 102 types of guns, ranging from small anti-tank guns to heavy 305 mm. guns weighing 36 tons.

It is of interest to note that all these armaments were made in the factories of 29 of the largest concerns in Europe. Twelve European countries supplied weapons of all kinds for the German armed forces.

Of the 102 types of German artillery at the exhibition, only 55 were manufactured in Germany. Nearly half of the guns employed by the Germans on the battlefields, therefore, were produced in vassal and occupied countries.

More exhibits have arrived recently from Vienna, Berlin and the Far East.

Among them are a Messerschmitt-110 with 21,750-horsepower DV-603 engines and a 50 mm. gun; a modernized Focke-Wulf-190, on which four guns are mounted, and a twin-motored JU-188 bomber, as well as a 2,950-horsepower Daimler-Benz-16 aircraft engine. Included in the exhibits brought from Berlin are an 88 mm. self-propelled gun mounted on the chassis of a 38 tank; a self-propelled anti-aircraft gun mounted on a half-track chassis and an Offenrohr six-barrelled anti-tank gun.

Here also are the last German tanks with armor plates more than 100 millimeters thick. Even such armor plates were pierced by the accurate firing of Soviet gunners.

Most of the powerful German tanks, guns and aircraft were knocked out of commission by Soviet weapons manufactured in the Urals, Moscow and many other Soviet cities. Visitors to the exhibition see German Panther and Royal Tiger tanks with gaping holes.

Engineering

The engineering division contains mine-wrecking devices, mechanized bridge building equipment, fortification equipment, models of armor hoods brought back from the Mannerheim Line, and steel pillboxes with 200 mm. armor built by the Germans on their lines of fortifications in the Orel and Berlin areas and on the Oder.

In the commissariat section of the exhibition one will find heaps of German crosses, medals, standards and various objects found in the imperial chancellery and in Goering's residence.

The splendid contribution of the Red Army in the rout of the aggressive forces of Japanese imperialism is strikingly illustrated by the armaments captured by the Soviet troops of the First Far Eastern Front during fighting operations against the Kwantung Army in the Mudan-Tsiang-Harbin area.

Among the exhibits now on display are more than 20 types of Japanese guns. Alongside modern 240 mm. howitzers weighing 45 tons and 150 mm. guns which fire 88-pound shells for a distance of 15.5 miles, one will find old types made in 1905 and 1908 which were employed by the Japanese in this war.

Financing Local Housing

By A. Nesterovsky

During the years when the Second Five-Year Plan was being realized (1931-1937), the Soviet Union invested 25,000 million rubles in building projects; of this total, 13,400 million went to provide better housing.

Of each hundred State-owned dwellings erected in the USSR during the 20 years, 1917-1937, 40 were built in towns and factory settlements and 60 in rural areas.

Central Supervision

In the Soviet Union, domestic, municipal and administrative building programs are financed by the central and local municipal banks. In addition, many industrial and agricultural enterprises have their own building schemes. These are financed from a different source—the special industrial and agricultural banks.

The Soviet municipal banks are organized differently from other banks which finance long-term investments. The Central Municipal Bank is under the direct jurisdiction of the People's Commissariat of Finance of the USSR. The local municipal banks in the republics, regions and territories come under the jurisdiction of the Councils of People's Commissars of the republics, or the executive committees of the regional or territorial Soviets of Working People's Deputies.

The Central Municipal Bank supervises the working of the local municipal banks, ensuring uniformity of practice throughout the USSR. The proposals of the municipal banks to grant credits are first passed by the executive committee of the Soviet concerned, and then confirmed by the Central Municipal Bank.

The financing of building programs from trade union funds is effected through the local municipal banks at the instance of the Central Municipal Bank, and in accordance with its instructions.

Local municipal bank managers are appointed by the executive committees of the local Soviets, subject to confirmation by the board of the Central Municipal Bank.

All finance and credit operations connected with municipal and domestic building are carried out in accordance with rules approved by the People's Commissariat of Finance of the USSR.

As capital investments in domestic and municipal building grew ever bigger, so the network of local municipal banks extended. At the outbreak of war there were 91 such banks, with 133 subsidiary branches.

The municipal banks accumulate all the funds allotted by the State for financing domestic and municipal building programs. They also issue long-term credits to private builders who plan to erect their own houses. They provide short-term credits for local municipal undertakings—the streetcar and water supply services, for instance. In many cases they keep the local budget accounts.

Non-industrial building, projected in the national economic plan, is usually financed from special funds provided by the budget; the sums paid out are not subject to repayment.

Strict Auditing

If a building program is being carried out by a group of organizations, money is paid out against certificates showing the work that has been done. The rates must be in accordance with the estimates submitted earlier to the bank. In cases where the work is being carried out by the organization for which the building is being erected, funds are provided under various headings—materials, wages and so on. The bank checks up on the correctness of the charges, and refuses to pay any bill that exceeds the fixed price.

Loans of five thousand rubles for a period of five years are made to private individuals who want to build their own houses on condition that the builder contributes not less than 30 per cent of the total cost of the building. This contribution may be either in cash or in labor. The bank takes an annual interest of two per cent on such loans.

Demobilized Red Army men wanting to build their own homes get particularly good terms—a loan of from five thousand to 10 thousand rubles, payable in from five to ten years. In this case the personal contribution to the cost is not demanded.

Chief Air Marshal Alexander Novikov

By Colonel N. Denisov

Alexander Novikov, 46, was born near the ancient town of Kostroma and spent his childhood in that neighborhood. At 18, he was the village schoolmaster. At 19, he entered the Army, and in 1919 fought on the fronts of the Civil War. Now, after a distinguished military career, he has been elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

First Command

In 1920 Novikov joined the Communist Party. Starting his Army career in the rank and file, he was soon given command of a platoon. For the next six years he commanded a company and a battalion and then entered the Frunze Military Academy. After graduation, Novikov was appointed chief of the operational department of a large Army unit stationed at Smolensk. Some time later he was transferred to the Air Force and made Chief of Staff of an air unit. There Novikov became an air navigator. During the next three years he commanded a bomber unit.

Alexander Novikov's battle experiences began during the Soviet-Finnish war of 1939-1940 in the capacity of Chief of Air Staff of the Leningrad Military District. The first six months of the Soviet-German war found Novikov on the Leningrad front. Commanding the air force of the Leningrad front, he distinguished himself as a farsighted and energetic general. The Germans tried to paralyze the activities of Soviet aircraft by pounding the front line airdromes. However, on the Leningrad front this met with no success, thanks to the counter measures adopted by Soviet pilots.

Air Commander

Novikov took over the command of all Red Army air forces after the epic battle near Moscow. This stage of the war was characterized by the first attempts to employ a new air weapon, the Ilyushin Stormoviks, in mass force.

In the battle against the 16th German army on the approaches to Staraya Russa,

AIR MARSHAL
ALEXANDER NOVIKOV

Novikov made considerably greater use of the Ilyushins, employing them with success against the German transport planes.

Novikov's first steps as commander of the Air Force resulted in extensive improvements in the application of aircraft.

One of the important methods elaborated was an air offensive conducted in close cooperation with the ground troops. This method was first tried out on the Kalinin front in the area of Pogoreloye-Gorodishche. Concentrated air attacks, well coordinated with the operations of the ground forces, yielded excellent results. The Soviet Army breached the enemy's defense zone, and penetrating deep into his positions, inflicted heavy casualties to the German force. There Stormoviks for the first time accompanied tanks and infantry in their forward drive. This method was repeated on many sectors of the front with invariable success.

Acting upon the instructions of Joseph Stalin, the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, the Air Marshal always strove to introduce a new element in the battle, which, if succesful, was applied by all other units. When the German Stalingrad group was surrounded, Novikov set up a very effective air blockade, preventing reinforcements and supplies from reaching the encircled force.

The battle of Stalingrad, the air war over the Kuban, the struggle on the Kursk bulge, decisive battles in the Ukraine and Byelorussia, dashing assaults on the Vistula and Oder, the siege of Koenigsberg, the Berlin engagement, are all significant stages of the battle path covered by Alexander Novikov who personally directed the operations of the air units. He did his best to execute the orders of the Supreme Command, and particularly to coordinate the operation of the air force with the actions of the ground troops.

Operations Increase

Novikov never failed to execute Stalin's order to employ the Air Force with a crushing effect on the battlegrounds. The numbers of aircraft engaged increased in every operation. In the first few months of the struggle, the pilots made nearly 70 thousand operational flights. In April 1945 alone, despite adverse flying conditions, this figure was trebled. In the battle for Berlin, Soviet pilots made from 15 thousand to 17 thousand operational flights a day. One may imagine the excellent organization and accuracy this demanded.

Following Stalin's instructions, Novikov devoted great attention to radio control which highly contributed to the success of the Red Army's air operations.

When the Red Army started the campaign in the Far East, Novikov again commanded the air forces there and ensured the dashing advance of the Far Eastern Army. Despite extremely unfavorable conditions in this theater, Soviet pilots nobly fulfilled their duty and never failed to execute an assignment.

For succesful leadership of operations in the Far East, Air Marshal Novikov was awarded his second Gold Star.

Sporting Talk—*The Skiing Season*

By Stander

The skiing season is now at its height with several country-wide contests underway. Rural localities are holding regional and republican meets. City-wide runs are also on the order of the day.

Considerable interest is also being attached to the contests to be held in the middle of March among the country's topnotch skiers in the Uktuss Hills in the Urals.

The other day I paid a visit to Firsanovka, a country place some 60 miles outside of Moscow, where the best skiers are now in training, except the Leningraders who prefer their own home trails. There I was fortunate enough to witness an unofficial meet which resolved itself into a hard-fought battle.

What was evident from the start was the splendid form of all the skiers. In the course of 20 days training, each of them skied some 300 miles, and in addition to speed, acquired that most indispensable quality for skiing—endurance. The fine form of the contestants made the men's meet highly interesting. For the first ten kilometers they kept more or less an even pace, though handicapped by snowfall and a strong wind.

The best time for the first ten kilometers was registered by Pavel Orlov, an engineer from Gorky, 40 minutes 37 seconds. Alexei Ivanov, who was third after the first lap, was 15 seconds behind the leader.

The real fight started during the remaining ten kilometers. Alexei Ivanov displayed a splendid style, covering the distance in 39 minutes 19 seconds and coming in fully 35 seconds ahead of Orlov. Ivanov's time for the 20-kilometer run was 1.27:11, which may be regarded as a splendid showing.

The biggest disappointment was Alexei Dobryshin, winner at the Moscow meet. He made a poor showing in the first lap of the run and, evidently resigned to losing the contest, made no effort to rally in the end. He came in 15th.

Zoya Bolotova, last year's titleholder, took revenge for her defeat in the Moscow contest. It was evident from the start that she was out for blood. But she had to put up quite a tough fight to place first (her time for ten kilometers was 45 minutes 15 seconds). She nearly lost out to a rising star from Chelyabinsk, a young skier named Sedneva, who took part in her first contest in 1941 and has now managed to come in close on the heels of the champion.

There were few spectators following this unofficial meet, but those who were there formed an appreciative audience. Among those who tendered congratulations were a number of renowned Russian sportsmen.

I happened to learn that the old-timers are planning a ski run of their own; and it will be no walk-over. Three veterans, whose ages totaled more than a century and a half, will cover the distance from Moscow to Leningrad on skis. This trio will include Pavel Bychkov, first to win the title of skiing champion of Russia in 1901; Nikolai Vasilyev, former titleholder, and Vladimir Nemukhin, artist.

YOUNG SKIERS—These girls are learning the popular sport of skiing near Moscow, during their vacation.

Information Bulletin

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Information Bulletin

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Gosplan's Anniversary—25 Years of Economic Planning

By B. Braginsky and B. Grigoryev

The State Planning Commission of the USSR (known as Gosplan) in February celebrated the 25th anniversary of its founding.

The economic life of the USSR is regulated by a state national economic plan, which has the aim of increasing the public wealth, improving the living standards and cultural level of the people, and of consolidating the strength of the Soviet State.

Gosplan

The administration of the national economy is concentrated in the hands of the Soviet Government. The scope of work of industrial, agricultural, trading, shipping and other economic enterprises and banks is determined by the economic plan, drafted by Gosplan. Gosplan was formed on the initiative of Lenin and Stalin in February, 1921, when, following the defeat of the armies of the counterrevolution and foreign intervention, the country turned its attention to the restoration of national economy.

The formation of the central planning body became a necessity after the nationalization of industry, transport and banks.

Gosplan was called upon to draft a unified state economic plan and to consider and coordinate the production programs of the various enterprises with a general plan to organize scientific research and to make the economic plan known to the public.

Gosplan has coped successfully with its tasks. The scope and importance of the planning increased along with the development of socialist economy and gradually penetrated into every field of economic endeavor.

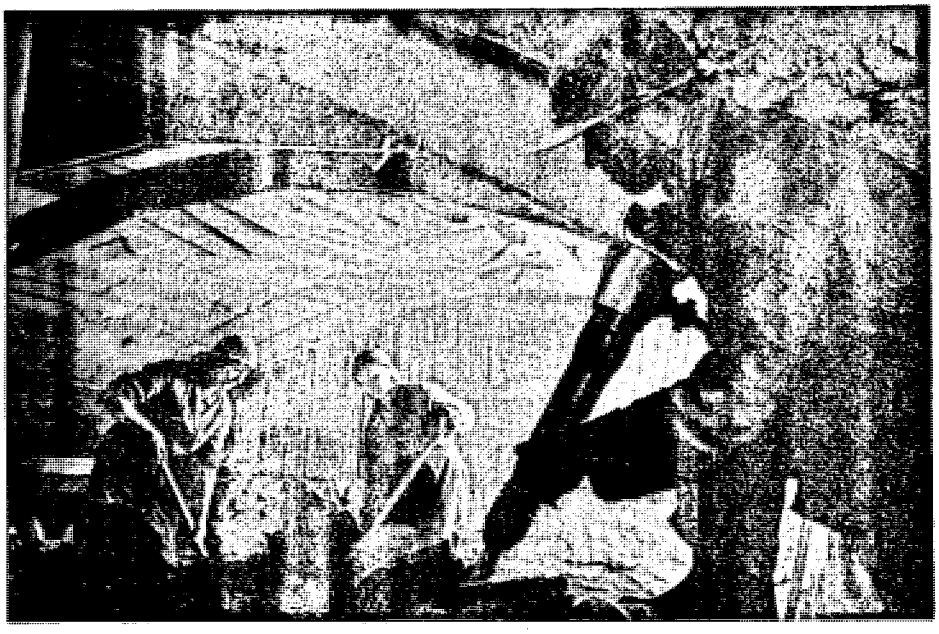
The collectivization of agriculture laid the foundation for planned agricultural production.

Five-Year Plans drafted by Gosplan, in accordance with Stalin's directives, embodied the general line of the industrialization and collectivization policy pursued by the Communist Party and the Soviet State. Development of heavy industry and the collectivization of agriculture were the key items of the economic plans. The principal means of overcoming the economic backwardness of the USSR, industrialization and collectivization, served at the same time as a means of preparing the country for active defense.

Rapid Progress

It took the Soviet people 13 years to convert the USSR from a backward agrarian country into a great industrial power—an exceptionally brief period for a task of such magnitude. Its accomplishment would have been impossible without the Soviet system of economic planning which enabled the State to effect a rapid mobilization of all prerequisites for the development of heavy industry.

In drafting the plans (Five-Year, Annual and Quarterly) the Government set definite tasks, but also provided the means for the realization of these tasks. The economic plan,



RECONSTRUCTION—The new Five-Year Plan provides for re-building and expansion. Picture shows the Moscow subway.

therefore, gives priority to leading branches of economy. The leading branches covered by the Five-Year Plans were heavy industry, fuel, metal and machine building. Work in the remaining branches had to be organized so as to create the best possible conditions for development of the leading branches. Hence, the principal task of the Gosplan was the coordination of work in the various branches of production in accordance with the aims of the plan.

Proportional and harmonious development of every branch of the national economy is predetermined by the plan because national economy in the USSR is administered by the State. This precludes any possibility of economic crises and disturbances. This proportional and harmonious development is planned by Gosplan.

Gosplan coordinates the production of allied branches of industry and agriculture, and of the ever-increasing production and distribution of consumers' goods. It also plans the distribution of raw materials, commodities, fuel, funds for financing the various branches of economy, distribution of labor power and the training of skilled specialists. Lastly, Gosplan plans the most rational distribution of new enterprises to bring them closer to the sources of raw materials and to consumers.

The scope of planning has increased along with the growth of planned economy. From the first comparatively simple plans, Gosplan progressed to the gigantic plans of the first, second and third five-year periods and, lastly, to the vast Five-Year Plan of economic restoration and development for 1946-1950.

Growth of Plans

Whereas, the plan of 25 years ago (1921-1922) called for the production of 11 million tons of coal and several hundred thousand tons of metal, Gosplan now operates with figures which cover scores of times this volume. It plans the work not only of tens of thousands of industrial enterprises, of growing transport and municipal economy, of hundreds of thousands of schools, hospitals, maternity homes and child institutions, but the plan also extends to every field of economic, social and cultural life.

Every republic, every region, and every district have planning commissions which plan local economy. They have extensive freedom of initiative in planning the work of local industry, municipal enterprises, schools, hospitals, libraries and other cultural and public health institutions of local importance.

The work of the local planning bodies is coordinated and directed by the central Gosplan.

Planned economy is the law of development in Soviet society. It ensures an unparalleled pace of economic progress in the USSR, prevents crises of economic disturbances and unemployment, and constantly raises the living standards and the cultural level of the people. Herein lies the enormous significance of Soviet planning.

The industrialization of the Soviet country and the collectivization of agriculture tended considerably to raise the living standard of the working people. The average yearly earnings of factory workers which in 1933 was 1,513 rubles had risen to 3,447 rubles in 1938. The net earnings of collective farms increased from 5.7 billion rubles in 1938 to 18.3 billion rubles in 1939.

Farm Earnings

The annual average earnings of the collective farmer's family in kind increased from 2,203 pounds of produce in 1933 to 5,200 pounds in 1937. Added to this are the material and cultural services provided to all Soviet workers such as rest homes and sanatoriums, kindergartens and nurseries, clubs and houses of culture, and allowances to mothers with many children.

The Soviet State exercises great concern for the health of the population. Tsarist Russia allotted 69 kopecks per person annually for public health. The expenses in 1937 amounted to 60 rubles 16 kopecks per person. Medical aid is provided without charge to all citizens.

In tsarist Russia, culture was on a very low level. In 1914 only 33 percent of the population was literate. In 1939 the figure was 80 percent. In 1939, scholars numbered 47 million as against eight million in pre-Revolutionary Russia.

Soviet universities and higher technical schools in 1939 had 600 thousand more students than the higher schools of the 23 countries in Europe, including England, France, Germany and Italy.

The expansion of the network of libraries, theaters and publications is also a good sign of development of culture in the USSR. In 1914, Russia had 12,600 libraries and in 1939, 77,800. In 1914 they contained 8,900,000 volumes and in 1939, 146,800,000. In 1913 all newspapers issued in Russia had a total circulation of 2,700,000 and in 1940, their circulation had reached 38.3 million copies. Before the Revolution, more than 40 nationalities in Russia had no alphabet. During the years of Soviet power, many writings have been published in the languages of those nationalities.

In 1937 books in 111 languages were printed in the USSR. In 1914 there were only 153 theaters and in 1941, there were 926.

Progress of Republics

The successes achieved in all branches of industry, agriculture and culture are seen in all the Union Republics. The more backward republics received substantial aid from the Soviet government and their successes are even more remarkable. Thus, while the gross industrial output of the Russian SFSR has increased by 220.5 percent during the period from 1932 to 1937, that of the Turkman Republic increased by 227.1 per cent, of the Uzbek Republic by 243.9 per cent, and of the Tajik Republic by 366.7 per cent.

Very interesting also are the figures relating to education. The number of school children in elementary and middle schools during the 1938-1939 school year was higher than in 1914-1915 in the Russian SFSR by 270 per cent; in the Turkman Republic it was more than 30 times higher; in Uzbekistan, 64 times; and in the Tajik Republic, more than 629 times.

The peoples of the Soviet Union learned the joys of freedom when they became the masters of their country, which has been transformed into one of the most advanced countries of the world under the great leadership of Lenin and Stalin. That was why they defended with such courage and attacked with such heroism. Therein lies the reason for their political activity. During elections, when Deputies are elected to handle the affairs of the State, they are particularly active.

FRUITS OF PLANNED ECONOMY

Education, defense, agriculture, and industry have all been built up under the plans formulated by the State Planning Commission.

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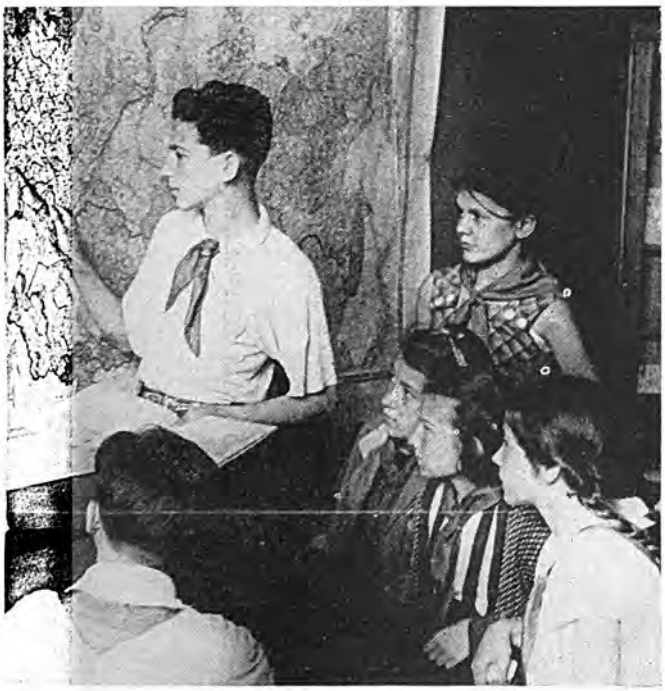
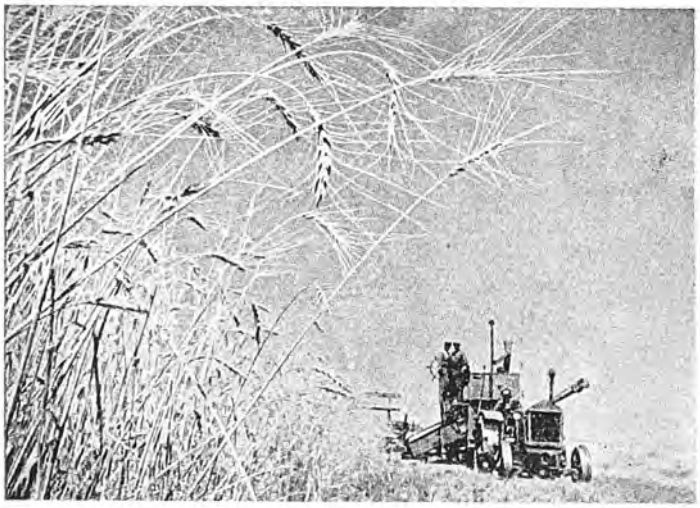
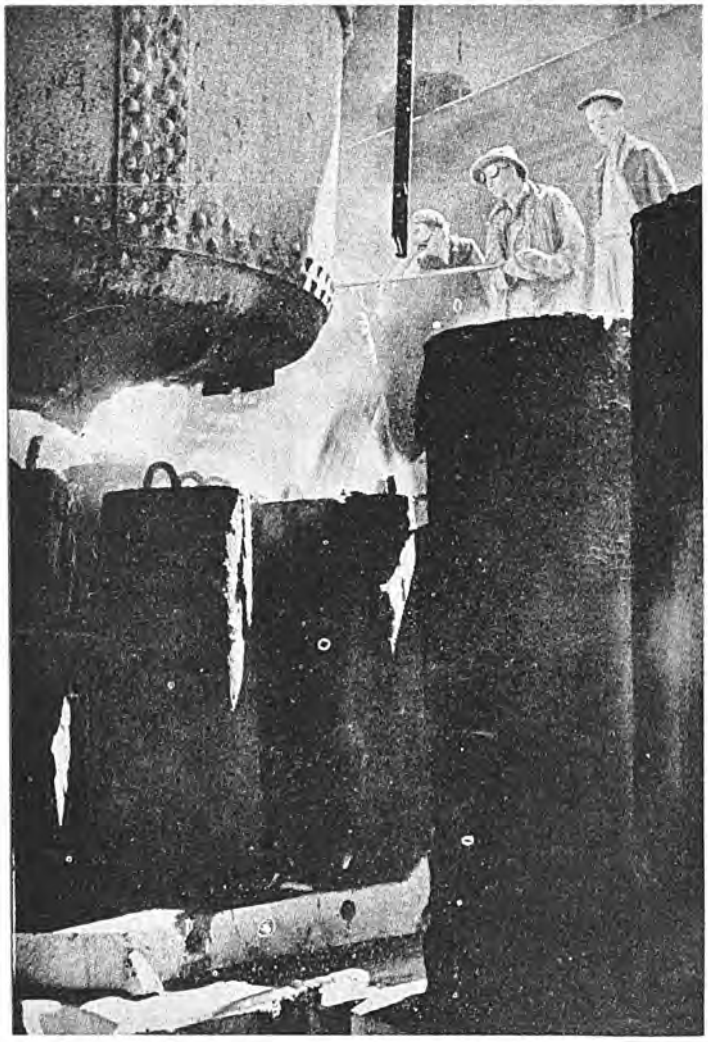






In the Name of Humanity and Culture

By Metropolitan Nikolai
Member of the Extraordinary State Committee

A sense of profound grief and at the same time great indignation fills the heart of every cultured person, every Christian, when he considers the scenes of devastation and disaster, the murder of millions of peaceable people, when he sees in his mind's eye the picture of crime perpetrated by the German-fascist barbarians of the twentieth century.

Most Terrible War

The history of many of the wars of olden times is preserved in the memory of mankind. But there has been no war more terrible in its methods and its consequences than the Second World War, treacherously begun by Nazi Germany to enslave the world. This was conducted by the fascist armies with such inhuman cruelty that the horrors perpetrated by Nebuchadnezzar, Attila and Genghis Khan pale before it.

Statements drawn up by the Extraordinary State Committee for investigation into the depredations committed by the German-fascist invaders on the USSR territory, the trials of the culprits held in several Soviet towns where their crimes were committed, and finally, the trial of the most guilty German criminals which has been going on for several weeks in Nuremberg—all these have disclosed facts so monstrous that the mind would refuse to believe them were it not that concrete and incontrovertible evidence of them exists.

Can one imagine anything more abominable than the instructions given by the Hitlerite command regarding the systematic extermination of 20 million Slavs, civilians innocent of any offense, women, children and aged people?

The nightmares of mediaeval horrors witnessed at Oswiecim, Maidanek, Buchenwald, Dachau, Belsen and other German "death factories" or extermination camps, are proof that science which was developed in order to ease man's life, to help him along the path of progress and self-improvement, has been turned by German-fascist barbarians into a means for mass murder, torture and cruelty.

It is impossible to read and hear without a shudder and without righteous indignation about the "scientific" experiments made by German executioners. For example, they froze living people, slowly, for two days in icy water; they pumped air out of a special chamber in which they had placed a living man who burst before his tormentor's eyes from the pressure within; then there were the so-called "scientific" experiments, such as infecting great numbers of people with very serious diseases, and the tests made to ascertain the action of gases and poisons on humans.

METROPOLITAN NIKOLAI

No normal cultured man, no Christian, can repeat without pain, horror and indignation, the black list of German-fascist crimes.

The German barbarians brought trouble and disaster to the Soviet country and her people. Millions of peaceable Soviet citizens were shot, burned, hanged and starved to death by them. Millions were carried away like slaves to penal labor that awaited them in Germany. Ashes and ruins were left wherever the enemy had passed.

Anyone who has visited the Soviet Union once and travelled across its great spaces will retain an impression of boundless golden grain fields in Russia and the Ukraine, giant iron and steel works in Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, Dniepropetrovsk and many other towns, the coal mines of the Donets coal basin, the oil fields of Baku, the magnificent woods and fields of Byelorussia.

The traces that the German barbarians left everywhere are terrible indeed. They destroyed 31,850 industrial enterprises in the Soviet Union—a startling figure when one thinks of the mines, plants, oil wells and power stations it includes. The railway ruined by the Germans totalled about 40,390 miles. The enemy wrecked and shipped to Germany thousands of locomotives, ships and railway cars. More than 17 hundred towns and more than 70 thousand villages and hamlets were reduced to ruins; the sight of these ruins could not but strike horror into the people of the whole world. Ninety thousand collective peasant organizations—collective farms, Soviet State farms and machine and tractor stations were wrecked and destroyed.

Cultural Losses

And this is not all. The culture of the Soviet country suffered incalculable losses, for the Germans wrecked and destroyed an enormous number of educational and scientific institutions—84 thousand in all. One hundred million books were stolen or destroyed in 43 thousand libraries. Places dear and sacred to the heart of every Russian, the homes of great men whose names are known and loved by cultured people all over the world—museums dedicated to Alexander Pushkin, Leo Tolstoy, Tchaikovsky were desecrated. Only the enemies of culture and humanity could commit such crimes.

Another crime of which the German-fascist invaders are guilty, and one which is especially grave in the eyes of the clergy and of all Christians and civilized people, was the deliberate destruction in this country of 1,670 Orthodox churches, 237 Roman Catholic churches, 69 chapels and 532 synagogues. Among those ruined by the barbarians were fine examples of old architecture ornamented with wonderful frescoes; some, such as the famous monastery caves in Kiev which were built in 1073, and the tenth, eleventh and twelfth century churches in old Novgorod, were very famous.

The German-fascist criminals, among

them the ringleaders who are standing their trial in Nuremberg now, must and will suffer the punishment they deserve. The punishment meted out to them will be a lesson in history and a warning to others who are still enemies of peace all over the world, enemies to the cause of the security of nations and of the cultural prosperity of mankind.

At the same time the task which now faces the peace-loving nations lies not only in meting out just retribution to the German war criminals, but also in effacing all traces of misanthropic fascism wherever it still exists, and in the extermination of those forces of reaction that are attempting to undermine the cause of general peace and are conceiving a new and murderous war.

Threat Remains

Many facts reported in the press show that countries still exist which threaten a disturbance of the world's peace and international security. It is, for example, well known that in an administrative area of one country which is an ally of the Soviet Union, thousands of German troops of the defeated Hitlerite army, are maintained in some form or another. Thousands of soldiers of the Polish-fascist General Anders, who is known for his virulent hatred of the Soviet Union and is prepared for any activity against a new democratic Poland, are being kept in Italy on means provided by the Allies.

In Franco Spain many German war criminals, prominent Hitlerites, have found refuge and are continuing, as we are informed by the press, their work on war inventions.

We read that in Mexico an attempted anarchist *coup d'etat* was frustrated not long ago. The list of similar facts might be continued. That is why the task of all cultural mankind, all peace-loving peoples, is total eradication of fascism, a struggle with the forces of reaction which these facts show to exist all over the world.

Every trace of fascism must be eradicated forever in order that the cause of peace may triumph and that the menace of another murderous war may be averted for the sake of a brighter future, for all peace-loving peoples, for the sake of the defense, prosperity and culture of mankind.

Admiral Nikolai Kuznetsov

By Major General P. Musyakov

ADMIRAL KUZNETSOV

Admiral of the Fleet Nikolai Kuznetsov, Soviet Naval Commander-in-Chief, is one of many thousands of gifted Russian self-made men whose abilities manifested themselves during the period of Soviet rule. The eminence he has attained under Soviet power would have been impossible in tsarist times for this peasant lad who was born and brought up in a remote village in the northern part of Russia.

Nikolai's parents died before he reached the age of 12. He worked until 1918, when at the age of 16 he volunteered for service in the Red Navy. This happened in the second year of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

A capable seaman, Nikolai Kuznetsov was sent to a naval training school where he graduated with honors. He was assigned to the cruiser *Chervona Ukraina,* where he displayed his ability as assistant commander of that warship.

Kuznetsov entered the Voroshilov Naval Academy in 1929, and five years later returned to the Black Sea Fleet to serve as commander of the *Chervona Ukraina.* He won the affection and respect of the ship's company by his profound knowledge of naval affairs, his exactitude and fatherly care of his subordinates.

In 1937, Kuznetsov was appointed assistant commanding officer of the Pacific Fleet, and the following year became the commanding officer. In 1939 he was appointed People's Commissar of the Navy. At that time he was only 37 years old.

During the war Soviet naval forces, under the leadership of Kuznetsov, proved that they knew how to fight and score victories under conditions of modern naval warfare.

In one of his Orders of the Day, Supreme Commander-in-Chief Generalissimo Stalin pointed out that Soviet sailors on the Baltic, Black and Barents Seas, on the Volga, Danube and Dnieper added new pages to the glorious history of the Russian Navy.

For his gallant and fruitful services Admiral of the Fleet Kuznetsov has been decorated by the Soviet Government on many occasions. The title of Hero of the Soviet Union has been conferred upon the former peasant lad whom the sailors of heroic Sevastopol have elected as their Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Typical

Admiral Kuznetsov, in taking his place as a Deputy to the highest organ of State authority, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, is typical of the many outstanding military men who have been nominated and elected by soldiers or sailors who served under them in the Great Patriotic War.

Under the Soviet electoral system, Soviet citizens in military services have the same electoral rights as all other citizens. They elect and are elected to office.

Special electoral areas are set up in large military detachments, where soldiers or sailors choose their representatives to the Soviet parliament, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Many Deputies come from the Red Army and the Navy, and range in rank from the highest officers to ordinary soldiers or sailors.

Ivan Moskvin, Great Actor, Dies

By Honored Art Worker Tatyana Shchpkina-Kupernik

The death of Ivan Moskvin, one of the oldest members of the company of the Moscow Art Theater and one of the most popular actors in the USSR, is an irreparable loss to the Russian theater. Moskvin's funeral took place in Moscow February 19.

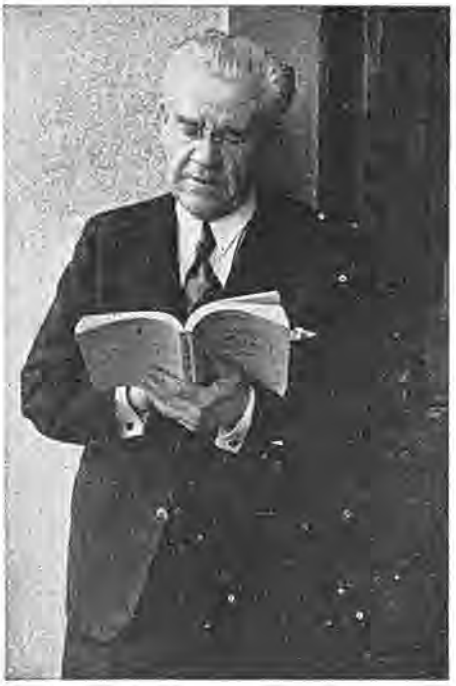
American audiences probably still remember Moskvin's acting in the 1922-1923 and 1923-1924 seasons, when the cast of the Moscow Art Theater toured the United States. They performed in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities. Some Americans of today may still remember how they applauded Moskvin in their student days at Harvard when he appeared in the role of Tsar Fedor in Alexei Tolstoy's play.

Moskvin comes from a poor working class family. According to his own words, he was "poisoned" by the passion for the theater in his early boyhood.

At the school of the Philharmonic Society whose director at that time was the famous V. Nemirovich-Danchenko, one of the founders of the Moscow Art Theater, Moskvin was admitted as a youth. But Nemirovich-Danchenko was displeased with his pupil at the beginning. His entirely "unartistic" appearance of a simple Russian lad suggested no confidence. After unsuccessful attempts to "find his type," Nemirovich-Danchenko advised him to leave school and give up his dreams of an actor's career. But when he saw a deathly pallor spread over Moskvin's face, he relented and allowed him to remain. Four years later, Moskvin played Tsar Fedor in the opening performance of the Moscow Art Theater and woke up the next morning to find himself famous.

Moskvin in this play produced a crystal clear character just as it was conceived by the author. There were many debates and discussions around this performance which marked the birth of a new theater, but both enemies and friends agreed that a better Fedor was inconceivable.

In his book, *My Life in Art*, Stanislavsky writes, "Moskvin was featured today in the role of Fedor. His acting moved me to tears, tears of emotion and joy at the fact that we have in our midst such talented people who can develop into great artists."



IVAN MOSKVIN

Stanislavsky did not err: Moskvin did develop into a great artist. One of his remarkable roles after Tsar Fedor was that of the wanderer Luka in Gorky's *Lower Depths*. It was astonishing how Moskvin, who was still very young at that time, could play an old man wasted by experience.

In Chekhov's *Cherry Orchard* Moskvin played the role of the office clerk, Epikhodov.

All the plays mentioned were featured in the United States, and some people may still remember Moskvin's inimitable embodiment of the tragicomical "Twenty-two Misfortunes" in the role of Epikhodov.

His last major role was that of a Russian merchant in Ostrovsky's *Last Sacrifice*, for which he was awarded the Stalin Prize.

I have known Moskvin ever since his youth. He had an exceptionally charming personality, both in life and on the stage. He was Russian, gentle, kind-hearted and quick tempered. Although at times disposed to indolence, he could do the work of three when necessary. He was fond of good fun, he loved gypsy songs and could listen to them all night.

He possessed a quality which is rare in the theatrical world: exceptional modesty, complete absence of conceit and the ability to pay tribute to the talents of other people.

This genuine Russian man and actor became a Russian public figure. The country's recognition of Moskvin during the Soviet period was expressed in the bestowal upon him of the title People's Artist of the USSR. He was awarded two Orders of Lenin, the Order of the Red Banner of Labor and the Stalin Prize.

Before the Revolution, actors, as a rule, took no interest in the affairs of country and state. Their world was confined to the footlights and never progressed beyond it. This state of affairs changed radically after the Revolution and Moskvin found himself gradually drawn into the construction of a new world. He was elected a delegate to the Eighth Extraordinary Congress of the Soviets and was a member of the Stalin Constitution Committee. In 1939 he was elected Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Moskvin owed all this to his ardent love for his work and his patriotism which found expression not only on the stage of the theater but also on the great stage of life. One did not interfere with the other.

During the last years of his life, when his health was already undermined by disease, Moskvin worked with the same indomitable energy—he created new roles, performed his duties as Chairman of the Actors' Committee and Director of the Moscow Art Theater, with which he was associated to the last day of his life. Remembering how a 15-year-old foundry worker, Ivan Moskvin, dreamed of the theater he found time to direct the productions of amateur art circles at factories and had a very sympathetic approach to talented young workers.

New Methods in Physiology and Medicine

By Professor G. N. Kassil

Head of the Laboratory, Institute of Physiology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

The method of exercising a direct influence on the brain centers, worked out by Academician Lina Stern and her assistants, is now being used on an increasing scale in medical practice. By this method different substances are introduced directly into the cerebrospinal fluid which surrounds the central nervous system and not into the blood as has been the general practice.

Numerous experiments carried out in the Academy's Institute of Physiology, which is headed by Lina Stern, proved that the influence exercised by certain substances on the organisms of human beings and animals varies, depending on whether they are introduced into the blood or into the nerve centers.

ACADEMICIAN LINA STERN

For instance, if 200 cubic centimeters of a 2 per cent solution of calcium chloride be introduced into the veins of a dog, this will have almost no effect upon the animal's behavior. But if only a few drops of this solution are introduced into the cerebrospinal fluid, the dog will begin to stumble and fall after 15 or 20 minutes.

Reactions

If several drops of a solution of potassium chloride is introduced into the spinal cord, strong excitement will be aroused almost immediately. The dog throws itself about, attacks bystanders, scratches itself, barks and tries to bite. On the other hand, a dog into whose veins this solution has been introduced will run about the laboratory, wagging its tail and fawning on people.

In many cases, large quantities of different substances can be introduced into the blood without causing any effect, whereas one one-hundredth, and even one two-hundredth, part of the same substance introduced into the cerebellum, that is, directly into the nerve centers, will have a strong effect upon the organism.

The conclusion was drawn from this, that certain substances, when contained in the blood, cannot influence the brain. They cannot penetrate to the brain tissue, as they are detained by a special mechanism which Academician Stern has named the "hemato-encephalic barrier." Some substances pass freely through this barrier, others are detained, and still others penetrate in minimal quantities and can be discoveed only by means of very intricate research.

Many diseases of the brain (syphilis, progressive paralysis, tetanus, encephalitis) were regarded as incurable until quite recently, as the medicinal substances introduced into the blood are intercepted by the barrier. In many cases the barrier must be destroyed or outflanked, that is, the nervous system must be reached without touching the hemato-encephalic barrier.

All of these problems are being solved by the method of exercising a direct influence upon the nerve centers. This method is being very successfully applied in the treatment of tetanus, encephalitis, shock and a number of diseases connected with injury to the nervous system.

The Institute of Physiology has been working for many years on the problem of finding an efficacious remedy for tetanus, a severe infectious disease which destroys the central nervous system.

With the invention of the tetanus antitoxin, the incidence of this disease dropped sharply. Injections made soon after trauma occurs prevent the disease from developing. However, if tetanus does develop, once the toxin has penetrated to the nervous system and entered the nerve cells no antitoxin can save the patient, since the antitoxin is practically powerless to penetrate to the nervous system. Again and again its path is barred by the hemato-encephalic barrier.

Tetanus Treated

However, if the serum is introduced, not into the blood, but into the cerebrospinal fluid, thus avoiding the hemato-encephalic barrier, the tetanus poison present in the nervous system is rendered harmless and recovery begins. For this purpose a sub-cerebellar puncture should be used and the substance injected in a definite direction under strong pressure.

Without this treatment, the anti-bodies which have accumulated in the blood of the patient are not able to penetrate through the hemato-encephalic barrier, and the ultra-virus of encephalitis continues to live and develop in the central nervous system. Although the organism

possesses all the means necessary for the complete destruction of this virus, these means cannot reach the nerve cell in which the bacillus lives.

Similar complications occur in other forms of encephalitis—taiga, spring-summer and autumn-winter encephalitis.

Encephalitis

The Institute of Physiology has worked out a method of treating encephalitis by introducing a medicinal serum, or a serum made of the patient's own blood, into the cerebrospinal fluid, avoiding the hemato-encephalic barrier and penetrating into the nervous system from the rear. This serum does not restore either the ruined cells nor the nerve fibers, but it kills the bacillus. The progress of the disease is checked and the patient's condition begins to improve.

The Institute's researches on shock are of great interest. The method of exercising a direct influence on the nerve centers was used for the first time in clinical practice in cases of shock. Clinicists and experimenters of the entire world are studying the origin of shock and are searching for the most rational methods of its treatment.

Countless experiments carried out on animals, work by special brigades at the front, and observations in hospitals showed that in cases of shock the contact between the nerve centers of the brain and the peripheral nervous system is lost, the entire control mechanism of the organism being thrown out of gear. In such cases, it is imperative to restore, strengthen and stimulate the work of these centers.

For this purpose a solution of potassium phosphate is introduced directly into the cerebellum. Potassium, entering the cerebrospinal system, stimulates the nervous system, whereas calcium renders it sluggish. Potassium introduced into the cerebrospinal fluid restores the heart, raises the blood pressure, and releases the organism from the state of shock.

The teachings about the hemato-encephalic barrier, about the barrier functions of the animal organism, have armed clinicists with a powerful method of therapeutic treatment. Thus, the painstaking work of a scientist-theoretician leads to great practical achievements.

"USA Women in Wartime"

By M. Lisenko

A photo exhibition, *USA Women During the War,* based on material received from the United States, was recently opened in the Architects' House in Moscow under the sponsorship of the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Women.

Conspicuous in the center of the hall are excellent portraits of Joseph Stalin and President Truman. On the walls are shields displaying the medals, orders and decorations of the United States Army. Numerous photographs show American women engaged in war work at their various posts. A number of showcases contain various types of women's military uniforms.

The Opening

The opening of the exhibition was attended by United States Chargé d'Affaires George F. Kennan and Mrs. Kennan, other members of the American Embassy, officials of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, and Soviet statesmen and savants, among whom we saw Academician Lina Stern, Professor Zinaida Yermolyeva, Traction General Zinaida Troitzkaya, who heads the enterprises of engineers, Woman Weaver Ivaneyeva, delegates to the Paris International Women's Congress; students, foreign and Soviet newspapermen, members of the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee and of public bodies.

Opening the exhibition, President of the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee Nina Popova said that in their work in industry and transport, in agriculture, in Red Cross organizations and in service with the United States Army, the women of the United States had shown themselves as worthy daughters of their country and had won the heartfelt sympathies of Soviet women. She was confident that the collaboration of the peoples of the USSR and the USA, which was strengthened during the years of struggle with fascism, would grow and develop in pursuit of a common aim—complete eradication of fascist aggression and reactionary forces which are trying to hinder the establishment of a lasting world peace.

Mr. Kennan, in his address, stressed the tremendous importance of the help the American women rendered our country by their labor. He wrote the following in the visitor's book: "I am very happy that it was possible to show this exhibit in the Soviet Union where women have done so much in the common cause."

This American photographic exhibition has excited great interest in Moscow. It has been visited by thousands of Soviet citizens.

Following are more entries from the visitor's book:

"The exhibition gives a vivid picture," writes architect Nikitina, "of the help rendered by the women of America in the hard days of the war.

"Glory to the American women! They have made a big contribution in the struggle against the enemies of culture."

A group of women workers from the Moscow textile mill wrote, "The exhibition vividly shows the work done by the women of America in war and their heroic effort for victory of progressive mankind over fascism."

Nina Emelyanova, a well-known pianist, sent friendly greetings to the women of America.

"Glory to the American women," writes Academician Lina Stern, "who have done so much for victory."

Information Bulletin

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Information Bulletin

(*Issued Three Times Weekly*)

VOL. VI, No. 22 Washington, D. C., March 7, 1946 5

March 8—International Women's Day

MAYOR — Nadezhda Maslennikova is Mayor of the city of Kursk.

★

From the Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Soviet Union

Article 122

Women in the USSR are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life.

The possibility of exercising these rights is ensured to women by granting them 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, pre-maternity and maternity leave with full pay, and the provision of a wide network of maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens.

★

DIRECTOR—Z. Troitskaya holds the title, Director General of Railway Traction.

AT an International Socialist Conference of Women in Copenhagen, 1910, a historic resolution was adopted, to make March 8 an annual holiday for women. The author of that resolution was the famous revolutionary, Clara Zetkin.

March 8 is at present the day on which women review their forces in the fight for complete emancipation throughout the world.

In tsarist Russia, March 8 was first marked in 1913 despite a decree forbidding it. A large meeting of women workers took place in St. Petersburg, the first of its kind. The organizers of the meeting, among them Lenin's sister, were arrested.

After the establishment of Soviet power in Russia, the position of women changed radically. Given equal rights with men, they became masters of their own destiny and builders of a new, free life. Since then, March 8 in the Soviet Union has become a holiday of all the working people. On this day Soviet women review their achievements and outline new tasks for further strengthening the Soviet State and for developing the national economy and culture.

The women of the Soviet Union, having attained their most sacred aims, now really have something to defend.

According to the Stalin Constitution, "Women in the USSR are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life."

Soviet women have achieved equality not only juridically but practically. They receive the same wages as men; like men, they hold any government office or position in any institution, choose any profession according to their desire, enter any institution of higher learning.

The State pays particular attention to the interests of mother and child. During pregnancy women receive vacation with pay for 35 days before and 42 days after childbirth. In some cases, the latter leave is eight weeks. Medical consultation for mother and child, free of charge, annually serves hundreds of thousands. In 1938 there were 2,600 consultation centers doing this work. The State spends large sums in cash benefits for mothers and children. Between 1936 and 1941 mothers with large families received benefits amounting to 4,000 million rubles.

In 1940 the State paid out more than 1,000 million rubles in caring for new-

born infants, establishing children's summer camps and sanatoriums and similar facilities. The Soviet State has established a ramified network of nurseries, kindergartens and playgrounds (22 thousand nurseries and 25 thousand kindergartens) where children receive tender care, permitting mothers to work without worrying about their offspring.

Soviet law protects the interests of mothers, children and the aged, and strengthens the family in every way.

The majority of women in the Soviet Union work in factories, in the fields or in state institutions. As weavers, mechanics, lathe operators, tractor drivers, doctors, teachers, architects, fliers, geologists, agronomists and Academicians, Soviet women everywhere devote their knowledge, ability and labor to strengthening and enriching their socialist country. Soviet women take an active, direct part in the Government, run plants and institutions.

In the Soviet parliament—the Supreme Soviet of the USSR—there were in 1945 189 women Deputies out of a total of 1,143, and in the local Soviets or Councils (regional, city, district and village Soviets) there are 422 thousand women, 33 per cent of all the Deputies.

In the Great Patriotic War against the Hitlerite invaders, Soviet women displayed courage, staunchness, devotion to their native land, and the will to victory. In the rear, Soviet women took the place of men called to the colors. They mastered occupations which have been considered the prerogative of men. In the fields, in factories, on locomotives, in scientific laboratories, on river boats, in gold fields, at the mines and oil wells—everywhere—women have successfully replaced men, and they are working at a war tempo. At the front and in guerrilla detachments, Soviet women showed supreme bravery and heroism as fighters, nurses and doctors.

International Women's Day in wartime was marked by a still greater rallying of forces, a still mightier demonstration of the unity of tens of millions of Soviet women patriots, who, hand in hand with their husbands, brothers, fathers and sons, were defending their State, their power and their country, against the foreign invaders.

A Member of the Supreme Soviet

By Victorina Krieger

Ballerina of the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow

"Our Anna," is what the working women of the Trekhgornaya textile mill call Anna Seregina, premier spinner of the mill. These two words are an expression of the great tenderness, respect, comradeship, pride, and affection they feel for their notable fellow worker.

Anna is indeed closely bound up with the workers in the mill. She understands the needs of her workmates, always finds words which they will understand, and is ever their friend in need. They come to her for help, advice and support. If something goes wrong in their work, Seregina is always ready to show them how to put things right.

Exacting herself, self-disciplined and loving her work to a point of self-forgetfulness, Seregina has no patience with laxity and negligence.

Reared in a peasant family, Anna saw how hard her parents worked to bring up their nine children (her mother now has been awarded the Order of the Glory of Motherhood) and she wanted to do something to help them.

From an early age she has always strove to help people. If she saw an old man carrying a heavy weight, little Anna would ask him to let her carry it for him. Time and again she would ask her Grandfather Yegor to take her with him to saw wood.

"Sawing is no work for you, little one," the old man would answer his favorite grandchild. "You had better go and take a walk with your chums in the meadow."

But Anna was stubborn, she would follow on the heels of her grandfather and nag him until she gained her point.

Little Schooling

She was passionately fond of study. There were no secondary schools in the village in those days, so she got schooling only in four grades. At 17 years of age she came to Moscow. She had always had a longing for the big city where she would be able to study. She entered a factory school and later went to work as a spinner in the Trekhgornaya textile mill.

"Anna is a wonder," the elderly people in the mill would say of her. "What a fine worker!"

But it seemed to Anna that all this was not enough. What worried her most was her lack of knowledge. She was anxious to study and finish her education. She entered evening school. It was not easy to go to her lessons in school after a day's work in the mill, but Anna continued working in the mill and studying in the school for three years and acquired a secondary education.

War Record

All these years she was also endeavoring to improve the quality of her work and increase her output. She became a marvelous spinner and now she operated 1,296 spindles (six machines). Last year she produced above the plan 5,175 pounds of yarn out of which more than 32 thousand yards of cloth have been woven.

Anna doubled her efforts during the war. Nothing could tear her from her work. Undaunted by enemy air raids and demolition bombs bursting near the mill, she remained at her spindles. In those hours her thoughts were turned to the front. She served as an example of endurance, labor, heroism and discipline.

An indefatigable spinner, she is also an active public worker. Anna is devoting a great deal of attention to care for servicemen's families.

It is not surprising that her fellow workers nominated her as their candidate and that she was elected a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR—the Soviet parliament. Her election has stirred her deeply.

"What a great honor has fallen to me, a rank and file woman of the people," said Anna Seregina. "How can I justify this trust? I think I shall have to study a great deal to be able to deal with any question addressed to me by my constituents. I shall endeavor to serve my country with all my strength."

Soviet Women in War and Peace

By A. Krasnova

During the war as well as after victory, Americans who have visited the Soviet Union have commented on how courageously the Soviet woman bore her share of the trials of wartime, and how energetically she is now tackling postwar problems.

What is the source of her strength and knowledge? At school the Soviet girl already is preparing herself for active work on an equal basis with men. The following figures are indicative of her success. At the beginning of the war the USSR had 150 thousand women engineers and technicians, more than 75 thousand women doctors, and 50 thousand women teachers. The number of women workers and employees came to 10 million. In the USSR many women hold executive posts in industry and in government and cultural institutions.

An important part was played during the war by houswives. When the country needed them they, too, entered factories and offices, worked in the fields, in hospitals and children's institutions. They stood on duty during air raids. Many young women studying music, painting, dancing and science abandoned their peacetime pursuits and joined the Army, or went out and dug trenches and built defense fortifications.

As snipers and fliers in anti-aircraft, artillery, Signal Corps, Medical Corps and partisan detachments, Soviet girls made as fine a showing as did the men in the Red Army. At military comissariats one would often see young, frail looking girls volunteering to go to the front. People wondered what such weak girls could do at the front. But as a matter of fact, they displayed remarkable endurance and courage.

Many Soviet women distinguished themselves in industry, agriculture and science. Katya Baryshnikova, a young working woman, made a name for herself during the war. Realizing the country's great need for skilled workers, Katya Baryshnikova, head of a team in a ball bearing plant in Moscow, reorganized the work of her team so as to release some workers for other departments without reducing the output. Her example was soon followed by other enterprises. In recognition of her efforts in rationalizing labor, the Soviet Government awarded her the Stalin Prize.

RECONSTRUCTION—These women of Leningrad are repairing an apartment house damaged during the war.

Peasant Women Pasha Angelina, Darya Garmash, Anna Glota and Alexandra Luskova scored successes which facilitated the development of agriculture. The importance of their work to the State is generally acknowledged. These women were elected members of the Soviet parliament, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Famous Professor Zinaida Yermolieva saved the lives of innumerable wounded men during the war through the use of Soviet penicillin, the fruit of her scientific research work.

There are 33 thousand women scientific workers and thousands of professors in the Soviet land. Many of them have been awarded Stalin Prizes for outstanding successes in science, literature, and art. Soviet women dedicate themselves to the noble aim of serving their homeland.

The patriotism of the Soviet woman is deeply rooted. In tsarist Russia, woman's lot was a hard one. In the historic days of October 1917 she joined street demonstrations and demanded freedom. The role of the Russian woman in the Revolution was tremendous. Soviet power is the power of the people. That is why, when the freedom of the Soviet people and the independence of the country was at stake, women joined in the struggle for its honor and independence.

The Soviet people highly appreciate woman's part in this struggle. During the war 70 thousand women were decorated, and 56 were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Soviet women occupy a place of honor in public life. In the recent elections 274 women were elected Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Today, when the Soviet land is turning to peacetime construction and to the difficult task of restoring the national economy in the liberated areas, women are in the first ranks of the builders.

Soviet Women Who Fought in the War

By Peter Shari and Lev Karasin

In the lobby of Moscow's Medical College we met Nadezhda Troyan, a famous partisan fighter of the recent war and bearer of the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. In a tailored suit that clung beautifully to her body and elegant footwear, her luxuriant hair smoothed back from a frank, pleasant face, the war veteran was engaged in a lively conversation with her fellow students. It was hard to believe that this young smiling woman only a short time ago, dressed in a padded windbreaker and coarse army boots, carrying a tommy gun and dangling grenades, performed feats of exceptional bravery behind the enemy's lines.

In the Second World War, Soviet women patriots continued the glorious traditions of Russian women who have risen many a time in defense of their native soil.

When Soviet troops approached the Dnieper, advancing units were met by Gorpina Tregub, an elderly collective farm woman. She came along with a rowboat, which she had hidden from the Germans, and all night long under enemy fire she helped to ferry fighting men across the Dnieper.

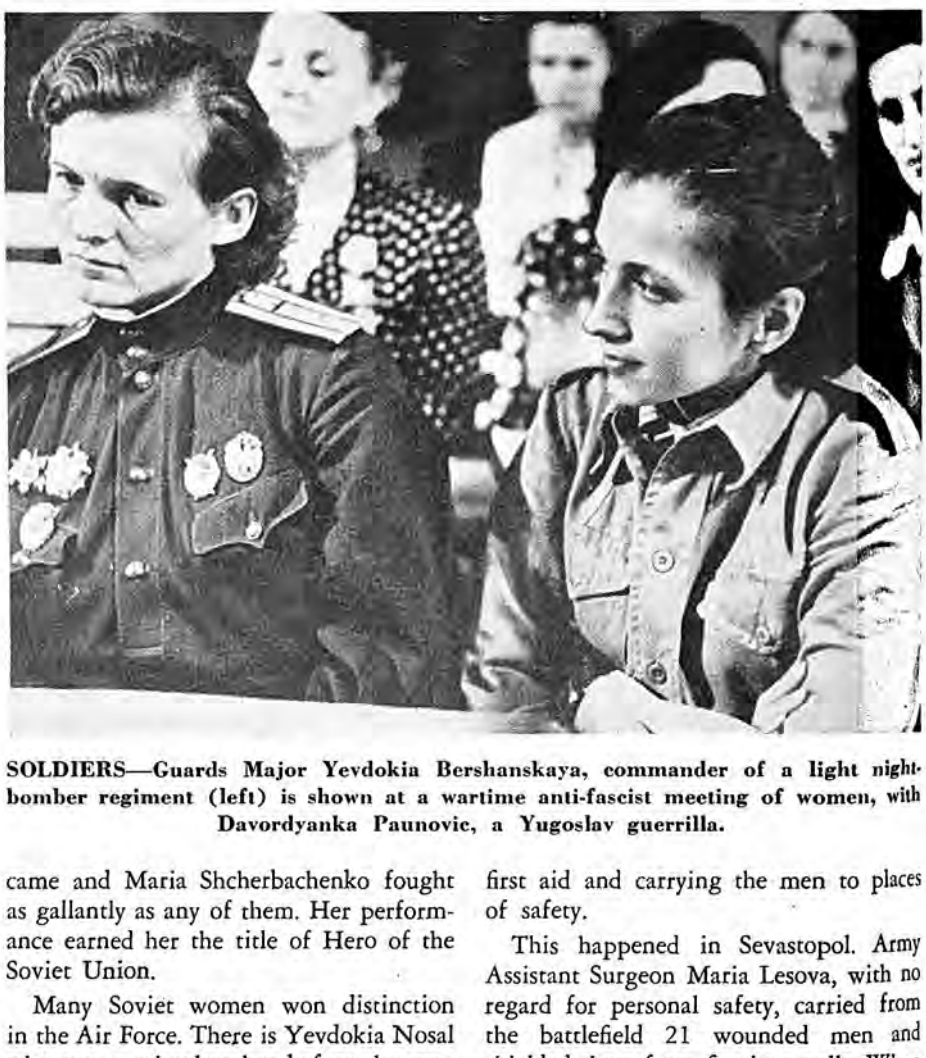
Everywhere, on all battle fronts, one saw women—in the air corps, in the signal corps, in first air battalions, in artillery units. They marched shoulder to shoulder with the men in the combat ranks of the Red Army.

With just a handful of men, Private Maria Shcherbachenko was among the first to cross the Dnieper. The enemy hurled a large infantry battalion against this gallant little group and the Soviet soldiers found themselves encircled on the right river bank. Fighting against superior numbers, the Red Army men were desperately beating back the attacks of the enemy.

"Swim back to the other bank, Maria, this is no place for you," they implored the young girl. "Tell our comrades that we stood to the death."

"I will remain here with you," the girl replied proudly.

The men held out until reinforcements came and Maria Shcherbachenko fought as gallantly as any of them. Her performance earned her the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.



SOLDIERS—Guards Major Yevdokia Bershanskaya, commander of a light night-bomber regiment (left) is shown at a wartime anti-fascist meeting of women, with Davordyanka Paunovic, a Yugoslav guerrilla.

Many Soviet women won distinction in the Air Force. There is Yevdokia Nosal who was a schoolteacher before the war. While teaching school she attended flying classes at the Aero Club. When war broke out she volunteered for the Army and served as a private in a unit of night bombers. After many a tough engagement in the air, Yevdokia received her commission and was put in command of a unit. In her war record we find to her credit 354 combat flights. And she released on the enemy over one million pounds of bombs. During the war Yevdokia Nosal was among the first aviatrix to receive the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

At the front Soviet stretcher bearer girls were lovingly called "sisters." Battles found them on the field saving the lives of men under the enemy's bullets, rendering first aid and carrying the men to places of safety.

This happened in Sevastopol. Army Assistant Surgeon Maria Lesova, with no regard for personal safety, carried from the battlefield 21 wounded men and shielded them from fire in a gully. When the ambulance appeared it was attacked by the enemy and the driver was badly wounded. Then 13 German tommy gunners opened fire on the gully in order to finish off the wounded. The situation seemed hopeless, but Maria kept her spirit. Determined at any price to save the lives of the wounded, Maria seized a tommy gun and grenades and began fighting back. With well aimed fire she partly dispersed and partly destroyed the enemy but was seriously wounded herself. However, the brave girl still found strength to take the driver's place and to deliver the wounded safely to a hospital.

Many books have already been written about the courage and steadfastness of

Soviet women in war. Here is the story of Liza Burdina. She was 19 when the Germans invaded her native town of Karmanovo. Liza, who had just been graduated from high school, became active in the underground. She read Soviet leaflets to the townsfolk and rallied the youth. The Germans arrested Liza. She knew the terrible fate that awaited her, but would not beg for mercy. Tortured and beaten by the enemy, Liza scratched on the wall of her cell the words, "I die for the good of my people." With head proudly lifted, Liza went to her execution in the public park, singing patriotic songs all the way. Beside himself with rage, the German commandant ordered her to stop, and as she went on singing he shot her in the back.

Scores of thousands of Soviet women who fought for the freedom and happiness of their people were awarded orders and medals for bravery and valor. The high title of Hero of the Soviet Union was conferred on the bravest.

The undaunted spirit of the Soviet woman in the Second World War earned her undying glory.

Radiophoto

HEROINE—Nina Onilova died in the heroic defense of Sevastopol.

A Famous Woman Engineer

By A. Shleiman

The Great October Revolution completely emancipated the working woman. As a result, Soviet women are doing splendid work in art and science, in industry and agriculture as well as in the government of the country.

To show the role of woman in the USSR we need but give the following figures. Before the Revolution 55 per cent of all working women in Russia were housemaids or charwomen, 25 per cent were farm laborers, and only 17 per cent were employed in industry, education and public health. The picture changed sharply under Soviet power. By 1936 the proportion of women employed in large-scale industry had increased to 39 per cent.

In 1940 there were in the USSR 150 thousand women engineers and technicians, and 2,500 women had scientific degrees, including that of Doctor of Science.

In October 1941 women constituted 45 per cent of the entire number of factory and office workers in all branches of labor. In the war period, by February 1945, women had received more than 72 thousand government awards for bravery and valor, and the titles of Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of Socialist Labor were conferred on 44 women.

Thousands of ordinary women under Soviet power have developed into famous scientists and innovators in technique and production.

Typical Woman

One of these women, Valeria Poznanskaya, was born in 1902 into the family of a mining clerk in the Ukraine. Her parents had five children. It was nearly impossible for a petty office clerk in tsarist Russia to maintain a large family.

When Valeria reached school age her parents decided to make the superhuman effort of sending her to school. Thanks to her uncommon abilities, the girl was lucky enough to be admitted to a women's secondary school in Bakhmut, a provincial town in the center of a coal mining district. Even in her childhood Valeria visited the coal mines. Her father would often tell her of the incalculable mineral riches of the Donets coal basin. These stories fascinated Valeria. When she was graduated from secondary school, Soviet power was already in existence, and she, like many other Soviet girls, entered a higher educational establishment where she studied without charge. A few years later she was graduated from it with an engineer's diploma.

Full of energy and creative ideas, the young woman went to the Donbas and started working.

Her Discovery

Owing to its chemical peculiarities, anthracite coal would not coke at any temperature. But the growing iron and steel production in the Donbas required ever more coke which had to be brought to the basin from other places situated many thousands of miles away. Would it not be possible to convert anthracite into coke and supply the needs of local metallurgy? This question, which became a scientific problem, was worrying Valeria Poznanskaya as it did many other engineers. She conducted research and bold experiments. The Soviet State rendered her every assistance in carrying on the research and inventive work.

Shortly before the war, Valeria Poznanskaya made an important discovery. She found a simple and original method of obtaining coke from the Donets coal. For this invention Valeria Poznanskaya was awarded the Stalin Prize in 1940.

In the war years Valeria Poznanskaya conducted interesting work in establishing coke production in Central Asia where metallurgy plants were then being built.

Now in a period of peaceful creative labor, when the USSR is inaugurating a prodigious new Five-Year Plan, Poznanskaya has made a valuable contribution to this nationwide work. She has worked out a number of important questions relating to the fuel problem in the new Five-Year Plan.

Such is the life path of one of the women in the Soviet Union to whom the Soviet State opened the wide possibilities of creative labor in all branches of socialist construction.

Equality of Women in the Soviet East

By V. Goncharov

The October Revolution emancipated women of the East, put an end to their age-old oppression and drew them into active political and cultural life. The survivals of the middle ages—marriage by force, polygamy, the buying and selling of women—have all been relegated to the past.

The Soviet State created all conditions for the rapid cultural growth of Kazakh women. Before the Revolution, there were scarcely any women in Kazakhstan able to read and write. Today, scores of thousands of Kazakh girls are attending elementary and secondary schools. Thousands of Kazakh women are mastering science in higher educational establishments. More than six thousand women teachers carry knowledge to the masses in their native tongue. A pedagogical institute for Kazakh women has been founded in Alma-Ata, the capital of the Kazakh SSR. Kazakh women have become physicians, engineers and scientific workers of all sorts.

UZBEK—Tamara Khanum, who in pre-Revolutionary days could not have appeared in public, is a leading dancer and singer of the Soviet Union.

Kazakh Heroine

Hundreds of girls of the Republic covered themselves with glory in battles against the German invaders. One of the streets of the city of Nevel, Kalinin Region, Russian SFSR, has been named after Menshuk Mametova, a Kazakh machine gunner. Thus, the citizens of this Russian city perpetuated the memory of this glorious daughter of Kazakhstan. This brave girl student of the Medical Institute volunteered for the front at the very beginning of the war. In the storming of Nevel, she was the first to go into attack and the rest of the soldiers followed her. She machine gunned scores of Germans. An enemy bullet cut short her life. The title of Hero of the Soviet Union was posthumously conferred on Memetova.

There are 345 Kazakh women at the head of village Soviets and 107 are chairmen of collective farms. Thirty-five women are members of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR.

In the autumn of last year, the Scientific Council of Alma-Ata Medical Institute met to hear a dissertation of Naila Bazanova, Master of Biological Sciences.

"This session may rightly be considered a red letter day in our institution," said the chairman of the council in his introductory address. "Today, for the first time here, a woman will defend a thesis for the degree of Doctor of Science."

The young scientist brilliantly defended her thesis; and now the workers in the largest enterprises and members of collective farms in the Semipalatinsk Region of the Kazakh Republic have elected her their Deputy to the Soviet parliament, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Among other Kazakh women chosen as Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is Baigumas Dospayeva who has been working for nine years in the oil industry. She was appointed forewoman of a brigade of oil workers which has been systematically exceeding normal output. For her selfless labor in the oil industry, she was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor by the Soviet Government.

Workers, engineers, technicians and clerks of the Tekelisk lead and zinc works nominated Salikha Ongarbayeva, assistant director of a large state farm, to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The daughter of a poor Kazakh peasant, she worked her way up, under Soviet power, from rank and file collective farmer to her present post. The Government expressed its high appreciation of her services by awarding her the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. In 1937, Ongarbayeva was elected a member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR as representative of the Alma-Ata Region. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Kazakh Soviet Republic, the Government of the USSR awarded her a second decoration, the Order of Merit.

Other Deputies

Other Kazakh women elected to the Soviet parliament are Murima Alshinova, manager of the Lenin-Zhol sheep breeding farm; Amalekat Murzametova, head of the field team on Intymak collective farm; Salikha Alimbayeva, beet grower in Zhbekshi collective farm.

All these women factory workers, collective farmers and intellectuals have been reared by Soviet society and are the tangible manifestation of the wise national policy of the Soviet Government. All of them come from the very thick of the people, live the lives of the people and have the interest of the people.

The election of Soviet women, representatives of the various nationalities inhabiting the Soviet Union, to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is an expression of the genuine equality of women in the land of the Soviet.

Famous Soviet Woman Doctor

Professor Olga Podvysotskaya, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and a member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, has been elected a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR from the Petrograd Electoral Area of Leningrad.

Professor Podvysotskaya has won nation-wide respect for her scientific, pedagogic, and public activities.

Olga Podvysotskaya was born in 1884, into the family of a school teacher. After being graduated from St. Petersburg Medical College, she left for Samara Province, where an epidemic of cholera was raging at that time. Daily risking her life, the young physician saved the lives of hundreds of persons.

Podvysotskaya later returned to the medical college, and started working in the clinic, devoting her life to the study and treatment of skin diseases.

Tuberculosis Treatment

During her 35 years of medical work, Professor Podvysotskaya has published some 70 scientific papers, the most valuable of which are devoted to her method of treating tuberculosis of the skin.

Podvysotskaya is a professor of the First Leningrad Medical Institute, director of the Institute's clinic of skin diseases and research, a leader in the Skin and Venereal Diseases Institute, and in the All-Union Institute of Experimental Medicine. She also serves as a consultant in several hospitals.

Professor Podvysotskaya likewise devotes considerable time to pedagogic work at the First Leningrad Medical Institute.

Her name is well known throughout the country. Podvysotskaya daily receives dozens of letters from patients asking for advice, and from persons who thank her for restoring their complete health. A considerable number of letters arrive from young doctors who have been graduated from the Institute.

Her services have been highly valued by the Soviet Government. Olga Podvysotskaya has been decorated with three Orders, and has been awarded the title of Honored Worker of Science.

Peasant Women Deputies

By Paul Pelisov

There are simple peasant women in the USSR whose names will figure in Soviet encyclopedias along with those of world renowned scientists.

Anna Kartavaya is a Siberian from the Kemerovo Region and Pasha Angelina comes from the Donbas in the Ukraine. Both are known in the USSR as heroines of labor.

Ten years ago, Siberians were struggling with the problem of the potato yield. Anna Kartavaya, a rank and file peasant, undertook to raise the yield of this crop. After a course of training in agronomy she returned to the village in time for the spring season and planted an experimental field. Carefully tending and cultivating her plantation, Kartavaya brought up the potato yield to 20 tons per acre, whereas the average in the Region was 1.2 to 1.6 tons.

News of her achievement reached Moscow, and in the winter Kartavaya was invited to deliver a report to the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences in Moscow. The results attained by her led scientists to reconsider many questions connected with the cultivation of potatoes in Siberia.

Encouraged by her success, Kartavaya extended her experiments to a larger area, and in the autumn of 1937, she gathered 36 tons of potatoes per acre.

During the 1937 elections, the Siberians elected her to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. After becoming a member of the Soviet parliament, Kartavaya continued her experiments in agriculture. Her crop yields grew from year to year. Importing the highest yielding variety of Lorkh potato from Central Russia, she brought up its yield to 46 tons per acre.

High Yield

In recent years Kartavaya turned her attention to the "Narymchanin" variety of potato developed by the Narym station especially for Siberia.

The yield obtained from her experimental plot in 1944 was 67 tons per acre. Her achievements naturally attracted the interest of Soviet peasants throughout the country and Kartavaya readily shared her "secrets" with the peasants of other regions.

On February 10 the peasants of the Kemerovo Region re-elected Anna Kartavaya to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Equally popular is another Ukrainian peasant woman, Pasha Angelina. Pasha was fascinated by the tractor when she was still at school. Her brother was a tractor driver and his "kid sister" was always looking forward to dinner hour when he would park the tractor outside. Ah, how she longed to be able to drive this iron horse in those days. She began to plead with her brother and other tractor drivers to teach her, and they finally agreed. Her father was displeased. "This is no work for a girl," he objected.

Pasha had her way, and soon the villagers saw her proudly perched in the driver's seat of the tractor.

Received at Kremlin

Ten years ago, Pasha was among the distinguished representatives of the Soviet countryside at a reception in the Kremlin. She spoke at a conference in the Kremlin Palace and appealed to Soviet girls and women to learn tractor driving. Her appeal met with wide response. Tens of thousands of young women became interested in tractor driving.

Tractor drivers began to train their wives and sisters in this trade, and Pasha Angelina formed ten teams of women tractor drivers in her neighborhood. Thus Angelina became a pioneer in the work which was to play such a tremendous role during the war.

This distinguished tractor driver received high recognition even before the war. In 1937 she was elected a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Her duties as Deputy to the Supreme Soviet did not detract Angelina's attention from her work in agriculture.

At present she heads a tractor team in her native countryside. The Order of Lenin and other government decorations gleam on the breast of this Ukrainian peasant woman.

On February 10, 1946, the Ukrainian peasantry re-elected Angelina to the Soviet parliament.

Achievements of Soviet Women in Science

By Academician L. S. Stern

The best and most favorable, and I would say the most exceptional, conditions have been created for women in the USSR to apply their abilities in science, in production and in every field of social and political endeavor.

The social changes that have taken place in the country have enabled them to pursue scientific endeavors without any detriment to their personal life or to the family.

True, there were women in tsarist Russia who had succeeded in advancing to a prominent place in science, but they were rare exceptions. There are thousands of women scientsts in the USSR today, many of them hold leading positions. A review of the achievements of Soviet women before the war showed that there was a large number of women among the highly skilled specialists: Doctors of Science, Honored Workers of Science, women awarded highest government decorations.

The largest number of women scientists are associated with medicine. Only two thousand of 50 thousand women medical specialists received their college degrees before the October Revolution. Women figure prominently among the medical and pedagogical scientists. There are about 200 women professors and Doctors of Medical Sciences. There are women who are leading scientists, directors of scientific research institutes, etc. whose works have won merited fame throughout the world. The same may be said with regard to the pedagogical sciences.

Some Examples

Professor Mendeleva is director of the Institute for the Protection of Mother and Child; I could mention Professors Golant, Gefter, Podvysotskaya, Rozanova, Rokhlina, Lepeshinskaya, Gorenevskaya, Shreder, Zubkova and many others.

Women scientists gained distinction also in chemistry, geology, mathematics, paleontology, philosophy and history (for example, Professors Nechkina, Pankratova, Genkina and Levina).

The number of women scientists is constantly growing. It is not, however, only a question of numbers. Women are gaining greater distinction in science. This process was not interrupted by the war as the following figures will illustrate: there are 56 women among the Stalin Prize Winners, during the war period, 1,493 women received scientific degrees, among them 118 who won the degree of Doctor of Sciences and 70 women who received professorships.

The Contrast

Among Soviet women scientists there are many who could not even dream of culture, to say nothing of science, before the Revolution. There is Fedotova, for example. Born into a peasant family in 1901 she worked as a dish washer in a restaurant as recently as 1919-1920. Fedotova is now the author of valuable books on the pathology of plants.

Women of former so-called backward national minorities have likewise attained a place of honor in the scientific world. There is a Turkish woman among the professors of Baku Medical Institute; an Uzbek woman is professor at the Tashkent Medical Institute, and Professor Bazanova, of Alma-Ata Veterinary Institute, is a Kazakh woman.

Women scientists occupying any position of prominence are rare exceptions in the West to this day, and they are constantly obliged to fight for the opportunity to work on the scientific front. I could count on my fingers the number of women who occupy leading positions in science, women professors and directors of scientific institutions in the western countries.

My own experience serves as an illustration of this. When I received my professorship and the chair of Physical Chemistry at Geneva University in 1917 it caused a real sensation, but when I came to the USSR in 1925 I received the Chair of Physiology in one of the largest medical institutes—in a department with a student body of more than one thousand. At the same time, I was able to organize the Scientific Research Institute of Physiology which I am directing to this day, occupying at the same time a number of other leading positions in science.

My dream of educating women scientists, of giving women an opportunity to pursue scientific endeavors, was realized only in the Soviet Union. Within a comparatively short time following my arrival in the Soviet Union, I succeeded in training more than 60 postgraduate students for scientific degrees and titles. About 50 per cent of them were women; many of them are now leading executives, laboratory directors, and so on, who take an active part in the training of new scientists.

Furthermore, in the Soviet Union I found great opportunities for working on problems to which I devoted many years effort before coming here. Women comprise at least 50 per cent of my pupils and of the assistants who cooperate with me in work on these problems.

Work During War

It is to the credit of our women scientists that during the Patriotic War, which was a serious test for all the Soviet people, they have fully justified the confidence accorded them. Women scientists, young and old alike, worked without a moment's respite, devoting all their strength to the defense of the country from the mortal danger that was fascism; they thus made their contribution to the liberation of progressive mankind from fascist slavery.

Information Bulletin

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Information Bulletin

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Soviet Georgia Celebrates Anniversary

Abridged from PRAVDA

On February 25, 1921, Soviet rule was proclaimed in Georgia. After 25 years, Soviet Georgia is a brilliant triumph for the Soviet state and social system and for the Lenin-Stalin national policy.

The Georgian people long ago linked their fate with that of the great Russian people. Progressive Russians never regard the country beyond the Caucasus mountains as a colonial appendage. Spiritual ties have long linked the peoples of Russia and Georgia.

Russian and Georgian revolutionaries fought shoulder to shoulder. The militant acts of the Batumi and Tiflis workers found an echo in the active struggle of the proletarians of Moscow, Petrograd and other industrial centers of Russia.

GEORGIAN FRUIT—Georgia is a blooming land of fruit and flowers. Here, women gather fruit on a collective farm.

The Bolsheviks in the Transcaucasus were among the first glorious detachments of the party formed by Lenin and Stalin. It was in Georgia that Joseph Stalin, Lenin's friend and comrade-in-arms and the great continuer of his cause, began his revolutionary activity. The entire history of the Bolshevik Party and the revolutionary movement in Georgia and the Transcaucasus is bound up with the work and name of Comrade Stalin.

With the aid of Russian working class the Georgian workers and peasants overthrew the power of the tsarist satraps, the Georgian landlords and capitalists, overthrew the regime hostile to the people and established Soviet power, thus saving the country from enslavement by foreign imperialists. Georgia joined the fraternal family of the peoples of the Soviet Union, founded on the principles of true equality of nations and races, mutual respect, friendship and fraternal collaboration.

That marked the beginning of a new epoch in the life of the freedom-loving Georgian people.

During the years of the Stalin Five-Year Plans, Georgia became a land of advanced socialist agriculture and industry.

The successes of socialist construction in the 25 years of Soviet Georgia enabled her people to play an important part in the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union against Hitlerite Germany and in the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

Both at the front and in the rear the war years were marked by mass heroism of the Georgian people. Side by side with Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Azerbaijanians, Armenians and all other peoples of the USSR, the Georgians fought heroically against the enemy at the walls of Moscow and Leningrad, on the Volga banks in the foothills of the Caucasus, at the Dnieper crossings as well as in storming Koenigsberg and Berlin.

Tremendous progress has been made by the Georgian Republic in the quarter century of its existence. Vineyard and lemon groves cover former wastelands, fertile fields have replaced swamps, power stations have harnessed turbulent mountain rivers and placed them at the service of man; mills and factories have converted agrarian Georgia into an industrial country; ancient cities are now modern. An Academy of Sciences has been founded in Tbilisi, and literature and art are flourishing.

An edict of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR was recently published, awarding decorations to a large group of collective farmers and workers in agriculture, industry, science, cultue and art in the Georgian SSR.

Soviet Georgia's contribution to the national economy of our country is great. Manganese from Chiatura, coal from Tkvarcheli and Tkibuli, lathes for factories, tea, lemons, tangerines, grapes, wine, tobacco, silk and wool are some of the excellent things which Georgia produces in abundance.

25 Years of Soviet Progress in Georgia

By Georgi Sturua

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian Republic

The Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, formed February 25, 1921, includes the Abkhazian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, whose capital is Sukhumi, the Adjar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, whose capital is Batumi, and the South Ossetian Autonomous Region, whose central city is Staliniri.

Georgia holds an honorable place among the 16 Soviet republics, and it is rightfully called the pearl of the Soviet land. It is rich in minerals, has exceptionally fertile soil and splendid climatic conditions. With an area of 27 thousand square miles and more than three million population, Georgia is one of the most densely populated republics of the Soviet Union.

Great Gains

The Georgian people arrived at the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Georgia with great cultural and economic achievements.

Under the tsarist regime, and later during the three years of rule by the Mensheviks who usurped power in the period of the Civil War of 1918-1920, the Georgian people suffered poverty and want. This country, rich in raw materials, fuel and water power, had no industry.

Despite the fact that Georgia possessed all conditions for the cultivation of subtropical trees and plants, its agriculture was backward, due to the fact that the best lands belonged to the princes, landlords and rich peasants under whose oppression the Georgian peasant was doomed to a life semi-starvation.

During 25 years of Soviet government Georgia has become a leading industrial and agricultural country. Capital investments in the Georgian national economy total more than 8,000 million rubles and its gross output has increased 27 times as compared with 1913. The production of large-scale industry has mounted sixteenfold.

Three Five-Year Plan periods saw the construction in Georgia of more than eight hundred large enterprises of machine building, textile, food, oil extracting, oil refining, chemical, mining, cement and other industries.

Most of these industries were set up from scratch during the early years of Soviet government. Georgian cities, formerly only of administrative or commercial importance, became large industrial centers. Machine tool building and automobile repair plants, steel mills and other enterprises arose in Tbilisi, the capital.

Machine building and other plants of the heavy, light, and food industries were built in Batumi, and canning enterprises were set up in Gori and Kutaisi. In addition, Georgia's industry was enhanced by a paper works as well as a ferro-alloys plant, seven tobacco and 32 tea factories. Batumi became an important oil refining center. Extensive coal deposits were exploited in Tkvibuli and Tkvarcheli, as well as manganese deposits in Chiatura which have world significance.

These great mines, with their riches of one-third of the world's deposits of manganese, were a prime objective of the German fascist bandit armies in the early days of the war. The Nazis looked with greedy eyes on the wealth of Soviet Georgia. Fierce fighting raged at the foothills of the Caucasus as the Soviet people, through their heroism, defended their property. The Germans were driven back and did not succeed in reaching the mines.

Georgia is rich in deposits of marble, andesite, barytes and diatomite which are now being mined in large quantities for the construction of palaces, clubs and schools in the Soviet Union.

CHILDREN'S PARK—As in all the Soviet republics, care and recreation for children is a major state concern in Georgia. Above, Children's Park in Tbilisi.

Indicative of the development of Georgia's industry is the growth of its power base. This country, which despite its numerous mountain rivers and waterfalls, did not have a single hydropower station until 1921, now has five huge hydroelectric stations and about five hundred small ones.

During the next few years Georgia is slated to undergo still more extensive industrial development. A large iron and steel works, the first in the Transcaucasus, is under construction. On the banks of the Kura River a steel town is growing whose population is expected to reach the 50 thousand mark shortly.

Construction is under way on a large auto plant on the banks of the Rioni, near Kutais. This plant will turn out tens of thousands of trucks annually, and the first machines will leave the conveyor this year.

The largest hydroelectric station in Georgia is going up on the banks of the Khrami River.

Equally great are the achievements of the Georgian people in agriculture.

The Soviet Government has allocated huge sums for radical reorganization of agriculture and horticulture in the Georgian Republic.

The plunderous methods used by the princes and landowners who for many centuries owned the lands along the Black Sea Coast of the Caucasus and the Transcaucasus were detrimental to Georgia's agriculture. Splendid possibilities for raising subtropical crops, for viniculture and tobacco growing, were ignored. Under the Soviet regime extensive work has been carried on in the development of citrus groves and tea plantations and the cultivation of industrial crops.

Swamps Converted

Within a short period of time vast stretches of lowlands along the coast (the Colchida District) were converted from an impassable wilderness and swamp into a flourishing plantation 10 thousand acres in area. Today more than eight-tenths of a ton of excellent tea leaves are gathered from each acre. The area planted to citrus trees is also being enlarged. According to the latest decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, this area will reach 72 thousand acres by the end of 1950.

THE CAPITAL—Tbilisi, the Georgian capital, has grown to a beautiful city in Soviet times. This is Rustaveli Avenue.

Viniculture, one of the most important branches of Georgia's agriculture, is making rapid progress. Georgia, always known for its grapes, has gone in for viniculture on a particularly large scale during the Soviet regime. New vineyards covering tens of thousands of acres were planted. The adoption of scientific methods ensured large crops.

This progress improved the living and cultural conditions of the Georgian collective farmers. Their average money incomes mounted nine hundred per cent. The great strides scored in industry and agriculture have raised the economic and cultural level of the Georgian people as a whole.

Georgia, which had only one institution of higher learning before Soviet power, now has 22. Its institutes have graduated more than 40 thousand specialists in various fields. February 1941 saw the opening of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, which includes more than 40 scientific institutions and has published more than one thousand scientific works. More than a half-million students attend the Republic's four thousand or more schools.

Georgia has national theaters of the opera, drama and ballet in Tbilisi, Kutaisi and other cities and a network of picture houses throughout the Republic. It has its own film studio.

The Georgian State Publishers issue in Georgia thousands of copies annually of the classics of world literature and works of modern Georgian writers, tens of thousands of those of Soviet intellectuals, children of the workers and peasants who were educated at the expense of the State and have been trained under the Soviet regime.

Georgian Culture

All of the peoples and nations of the USSR enjoy the cultural treasures of Georgia, preserved and developed by the Soviet Government.

The works of the great classic Georgian writers such as Shota Rustaveli, who lived in the 12th and 13th centuries, have been widely published.

Such are the achievements with which the Georgian people greeted the anniversary jubilee, achievements scored because the Georgian people, belonging to the united family of Soviet peoples and with the untiring aid of the great Russian people, built their life on the basis of their Stalin Constitution.

The 25th anniversary of Soviet Georgia was a joyous event for the entire population of our country, for it marks the victory of the free labor of Soviet mankind.

Marshal Zhukov's Native Village

By F. Tamarin

As our motor speeds along the old Kaluga Road, past limes and oaks planted in Empress Catherine's time, we come upon dark masses of earth near Tarutino. These are Kutuzov's redoubts where the Russians gave battle to the French invader in 1812. Napoleon's legions fled from Russia along this road.

Historic Spot

The place where Field Marshal Mikhail Kutuzov made his stand was in later years the birthplace of a great soldier, Marshal Zhukov, whose talents have been recognized by the whole world. The old and the new meet here. The road the French took is littered today with scorched tanks and twisted barrels of Nazi guns abandoned by the German troops in their retreat from Moscow. This was the starting point for the famous march of the troops of Marshal Zhukov that began on the approaches to Moscow and ended in Berlin.

Marshal Zhukov, in the recent election, was chosen by troops who served under him as their Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Beyond the district center, Ugodskii-Zavod, we make a sharp turn to the right and move along a country road that takes us down through a pretty valley to the little village of Strelkovka where Georgi Zhukov was born. The house where he lived is now a heap of ashes and charred beams —the work of Nazi hands. As we stood looking at it a villager approached and spoke to us.

AT BERLIN—Marshal Zhukov (right), commander with Marshal Konev of the troops which took Berlin, with General Eisenhower.

"I can tell you something about our fellow villager, Zhukov, if you like," said the farmer whose name, we learned, was Sergei Burevov. "His father was the village shoemaker and the family had a hard time of it. I remember Georgi as a busy boy working in the garden and chopping wood for his mother; but he found time for play, too, and he was one of the best students in our class at school. His teacher gave him a book with a red cover for studying so well, and his mother would get out the prize he won and show it to visitors.

"Now, right here," he said as we moved down the street, "is the place where Georgi and his friends said good-by to the village when he went to war in 1915. His mother wept, put her head on his broad, fine chest, and he comforted her, saying, 'Do not worry, Mother, I will come back a general.' "

A proud smile spread over Burevov's face. "And it came true!" Although plenty of water has flowed under the bridge since then.

"I remember the time when he was always the best man on a horse in our village, and in the cavalry he was a fine rider and crack shot. There was not a man who could ride a horse or hit a difficult mark or sing a song the way Georgi could.

"When any of our people went to Moscow they always stopped in to see him and to tell him how the collective farm was doing and how things were with us farmers."

Germans Come

"We had a hard time when the Germans were here. They burned down practically the whole village and searched everywhere for anyone by the name of Zhukov. When they left, the German colonel ordered all the Zhukovs to be put into a house and had his men set fire to it. But we saved them. Our troops came up and we put

the fire out. And they were Marshal Zhukov's men!

"It did not take us long to find out that he had his staff headquarters near here and we all went to pay him a visit. I remember he told us to keep our chins up and to go to work and build everything up again. He said he would like to help us, but he was too busy chasing Germans. And now, you see, we have followed his advice. Look at all we have done here."

Indeed things were moving forward nicely. New houses were going up on old foundations and we learned that the farmers had had a good season with the crops. The members of the collective farm all had good supplies for winter and were getting the farm machinery and horses into condition for the spring plowing. We were shown a fine horse that he had sent as a gift to the collective farm when he learned they were having trouble with draft animals.

Letter to Children

The children of the village will show you the letter they received from the Marshal written in answer to theirs telling him their schoolhouse had been burned down and that they had to walk a considerable distance every day to another school.

Here is what he wrote:

Dear Children:

I have received your letter and want to thank you in my own name and in the name of all of us fighting here in Berlin. As you see, your hopes are coming true and the day is near when we shall down the last Hitlerite soldier of Germany.

I can understand how difficult it is for you to go so far to school every day; but you are pioneers and must show that you can be good pupils no matter how difficult the conditions. Do your best to have all the children attend school regularly and I shall see to it that the children of Strelkovka, Kostinka and Ogub get new schools as soon as possible. I wish you the best success in your studies."

G. Zhukov

The home where the Marshal was born and lived is to be reconstructed. Architects will draw up plans and set up a bronze monument to Marshal Zhukov, thrice Hero of the Soviet Union and famous leader of the Red Army, on the square of the district center.

New Popular Science Films

By O. Leonidov

Films on astromony, natural sciences, zoology and physiology are very popular in the Soviet Union.

A cinema studio which turned out army and educational films during the war now has switched over to the production of short and full-length films describing the latest achievements in all fields of knowledge.

Earth in Space, Shadow of the Moon, Visitors from the Heavens (comets), and several other popular science films, have already been presented on the Soviet screen by this studio.

Work has been started on the full-length film *Journey Through the Land of Wonders* which depicts the life of insects. It is a fantasy of the discovery by two scientists of magic pills which reduce them to microscopic size. The scientists are thus able to penetrate into the "land of grass jungles" where they have to fight a beetle and hide from it in the bell-shaped web of a water spider and then spend the night inside a flower bud.

The scientists observe the life and tireless activities of the insects. The scientists are so small that to them a burning match seems like a blazing log, and a discarded cigarette butt like a fallen smokestack. Crossing a forest path they are almost trampled to death by the foot of a man. A bird almost swallows them together with midges.

Gigantic Insects

This fascinating film is being produced by directors Alexander Vinnitsky and Vasili Fyodorov. Camerman Peter Utochkin is taking shots of insects in a state preserve on the Caucasian coast of the Black Sea. With the air of microphotography the insects assume gigantic dimensions on the screen.

Director Boris Chuyevsky and Cameraman Peter Petrov are engaged on *Golden Scales*, a film devoted to the life of fish. The spectators will see scenes of the Volga during the spring floods. Shots taken below the surface of the great Russian river will reveal many secrets of the submarine depths, the instincts of fish and their struggle for existence. Fishermen will gain many valuable points from this production.

Golden Scales will disclose a submarine palace decorated with sparkling precious stones. But this is only an optical illusion —the stones are fish eggs clinging to submerged stalks of grass.

Filmgoers will see schools of fish skimming up the Volga from the Caspian Sea to the Zhiguli hills and to the mouth of the Kama River in the spring. They traverse the shallow spots by swimming on their sides and pushing ahead with their fins in the sand. Fishermen are watching for them in these places.

Special Aquariums

Petrov already has taken shots of whitefish during the spawning season. Making a hole in the river bottom, the whitefish lays her eggs there and then covers them with pebbles. *Golden Scales* will show a grayling circling around the hole with the whitefish eggs in it and then suddenly making a "flying tackle" and striking the pebble cover with its nose. Pebbles are scattered in all directions and the grayling has a feast.

Twenty-four acquariums of various dimensions have been built specially for some of the shots to be taken in the production of *Golden Scales*. Petrov and his associates are filming in the areas of Astrakhan, Makhach-Kala and Baku. They have been in the area of Chernaya Suvat to film the fishing for sheatfish. In *Golden Scales* spectators will see a hooked sheatfish pulling a boatload of fishermen up the river at a great speed.

This production will likewise include episodes in the life of a small carp.

He escapes from the net, wrenches loose from the fish hook and swims up the river with a school of carp. On the way the school encounters dams in shallow spots. Ramming these obstructions in force, the school breaks them down.

Another popular science film now in production at the studio is *White Fang*, adapted from the book by Jack London, and produced by Alexander Zguridi.

Role of the Red Army in Victory Over Japanese Aggressors

By Guards Lieutenant General Mikhail Tikhonov

For decades Japanese militarists pursued an aggressive policy with the object of conquering Asia and later also other continents.

By means of blackmail, Japan wrested the Kuril islands from Russia in 1875. Taking advantage of the weakness of the tsarist government in 1904, Japan attacked Russia suddenly and treacherously without a declaration of war, captured southern Sakhalin and entrenched herself in the Kurils, cutting us off from the ocean.

Second Attack

Following the Great October Socialist Revolution, Japan again attacked our country in 1918, and for four years tortured our people and plundered the Far East.

In 1931, Japan seized Manchuria which borders on the USSR.

In 1937, Japan invaded China.

In 1938-39, Japanese militarists again attacked the USSR in the area of Lake Hassan and the Mongolian People's Republic in the Khalkhin-Gol area, but received a crushing rebuff from the Red Army.

Immediately following the German invasion of the Soviet Union, Japan carried through mobilization and began to transfer her troops to Manchuria and Korea, toward the borders of the Soviet Union.

The strength of the Kwantung army, formed specially for war against the Soviet Union, was raised; stocks of food, fuel and ammunition were accumulated in Manchuria. In league with fascist Germany, the Japanese invaders intended to begin hostilities against the USSR as soon as the Germans achieved decisive successes on the Soviet-German front. Active resistance of the Red Army to the advancing Hitlerites during the very first months of the war frustrated these plans of the Japanese command. Japan then attacked territory and naval forces of the United States in the Pacific on December 7, 1941.

Her attack against the USSR was postponed until after the anticipated fall of Stalingrad. This time, too, the Red Army, by smashing the Germans at Stalingrad, foiled the plans of the Japanese generals.

Exhausting and depleting the German troops in the East, the Red Army gave the Allies an opportunity to muster their strength and to prepare for the struggle. The heroic battles of the Red Army, which fought for so long unaided against the strongest German army, enabled the United States and Great Britain to arrest Japanese progress in the Pacific and later to launch an offensive.

Victory over Hitler Germany, in which the struggle of the Soviet Union and of the Red Army played a decisive role created favorable conditions for defeating Japan.

Japan found herself completely isolated militarily and politically and was doomed to defeat.

But even after Germany's defeat the Japanese aggressor tried to prolong the war. The Japanese government "ignored" the demand of Great Britain and the United States and China for unconditional surrender.

The war against Japan could have been prolonged for many months with a resulting increase in loss of human life and in destruction. True to its duty as an ally, the Soviet Government entered the war against the Japanese aggressor on August 9, 1945.

Japanese Army Smashed

The powerful modern defense fortifications built by the Japanese in the course of years were pulverized by the Red Army in the very first battles. Stalin's wise plan, calculated to bring about the rapid defeat of the Japanese invaders, was carried through by the Red Army with supreme courage and daring.

Within a few days, the strong Kwantung army was completely smashed. By rapidly completing the war in the Far East, the Red Army shortened the war, averted further loss of life and destruction and hastened the advent of universal peace.

On September 2, 1945, the Japanese signed the instrument of unconditional surrender. The victory over Japan is of a special, profoundly historical significance for the USSR.

Restored to the Soviet Union, the southern Sakhalin and Kuril Islands will, henceforth, serve not as a means of isolating the USSR from the ocean and as a base for Japanese attack on the Soviet Far East but as a means of direct communication for the Soviet Union with the ocean and as a base for the defense of our contry against Japanese aggression.

New Problems

Along with the moral and practical satisfaction of Soviet demands, the victory over Japan raised a number of new urgent problems in international politics.

To ensure a firm and lasting peace, the Soviet Union concluded on August 14, 1945, a treaty of friendship and alliance with the Chinese Republic. Strengthening the friendly relations between our country and China, this treaty aims at the consolidation of peace and security in the Far East.

In order to strengthen the security of China and the USSR and to prevent aggression on the part of Japan, Port Arthur has, in accordance with special agreements, been transformed into a Soviet naval base.

Victory over Japan has settled the question of relations between China and the Mongolian People's Republic, which, by its hard and self-sacrificing struggle, won the right to independent existence.

The Red Army freed the enslaved peoples of the Far East from the imperialist yoke of the Japanese invaders and saved them from moral degradation and extinction.

The Soviet people are justly proud of their heroic Red Army and glorify their leader, teacher and brilliant soldier, Generalissimo Stalin, whose genius ensured the historic victories for the land of the Soviets.

Consumers' Cooperatives Plan Expansion

By Y. Kistanov

Docent of the Cooperative Institute

Soviet consumers' cooperatives will be considerably expanded as part of the general plans for postwar development now being launched in all fields. Accounting for the bulk of trade in rural localities, the consumers' cooperatives societies function in practically every corner of the land. Before the war they had more than 36 million members.

The first consumers' cooperative was organized in Russia in 1864. However, the movement did not attain a sweeping scope until Soviet times. It developed mostly in the countryside, and in 1935 a line of demarcation was drawn between state and cooperative trade organizations, the latter concentrating their activity in the villages.

Serves Collective Farmers

The consumers' cooperatives became the main suppliers of manufactured consumer goods to the collective farmers. Before the war there were more than 28,400 cooperatives which maintained a country-wide chain of 172 thousand stores as well as a large number of booths and stands.

Nor did the cooperatives limit their activity to sales only. They also operated a large number of public catering establishments, including 17,500 dining rooms, cafes and tearooms. The cooperatives also set up inns where peasants traveling on business could stop overnight. The scope of these public catering establishments may be judged from the fact that in 1940 they served daily some 7 million customers.

Another important function performed by the cooperatives is the operation of bakeries. For the Russian peasant family bread-baking is one of the big household burdens.

The consumers' cooperatives also purchase agricultural produce which is used to supply their own members as well as the population at large. In this connection they maintain a number of small factories for primary processing of agricultural raw materials.

The retail sales of the consumers' cooperatives in the villages amounted to 42,400 million rubles in 1940. In 1923 they totaled less than one per cent of that figure—409 million rubles. The swiftly mounting retail sales in the countryside are a good example of the rising standard of living of the Soviet peasantry. Before the Socialist Revolution the poverty-stricken Russian countryside lived on a diet of rye bread and potatoes.

Consumers' cooperatives have not only helped to meet the rising demands of the collective farmers, but they have also, in a certain measure, contributed to cultivating new tastes and demands. It is indicative that in the decade from 1930 through 1939 the sale of sugar and candy rose 10 times over; textiles and ready-made clothes, seven times; and soap, 14 times; while the sales of furniture mounted 30 times over between 1933 and 1939.

The Soviet consumers' cooperative movement is founded on broad democratic principles. The model statutes adopted in 1939 provide for secret elections of boards which administer the affairs of the cooperatives. Every three months a general meeting of the delegates of the members is held at which a report of the auditing committee is heard.

Trained Personnel

To train personnel for the stores and other establishments they maintain the consumers' cooperatives have a network of schools ranging from short-term courses to institutes which give a general higher education and specialized training. These courses and schools are attended by tens of thousands.

Consumers' societies also conduct educational activity in the villages. They arrange lectures for their membership and sponsor amateur art activities.

Consumers' cooperatives involve large numbers of their members in all of their activities. These organizations also take an active part in the political life of the country.

The Constitution grants cooperatives the right to nominate candidates to all Soviets: rural, regional, Supreme Soviets of Autonomous and Union Republics, and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Work in War

During the war against fascist Germany the consumers' cooperatives also did their bit. Their trading network was utilized to purchase grain for the State, to buy iron and nonferrous metal, scrap, hides and leather, and medicinal plants. The cooperatives also organized the processing of fruits and vegetables, mainly for the Red Army. As a result, the output of dried fruits and vegetables rose in wartime to more than six times its volume in 1939. The cooperatives also launched the manufacture of consumer goods. In 1944 they had more than 10,600 enterprises producing a wide variety of articles from locally available materials. These enterprises employed collective farmers in their free seasons.

Retail prices were maintained at the same level throughout the war. In the first years of war the volume of trade was sharply curtailed, but it has been rising since 1943, and at present is drawing close to the prewar level.

Financing was one more way in which cooperatives aided in the general war effort. With the consent of their members they purchased state bonds valued at several thousand milllion rubles. During the war the dividends distributed among the members amounted to 400 million rubles. From this sum members contributed 104 million rubles to the Defense Fund and for the building of tanks.

Problems of restoration now loom large in the plans of the cooperatives. The Germans destroyed a large number of stores and other cooperative enterprises in the countryside and plundered their property. Much effort will have to be invested before this damage is made up.

Fruit Growing in Siberia

By A. Mikhailov

The very name Siberia calls to mind terrific frosts, the impassable taiga stretching from the Urals to the Pacific and the wonderful furs—squirrel, ermine, blue, grey and black fox. You have probably also heard, in the more recent Soviet period, of the extensive mineral deposits which have been worked in Siberia, and how, during the early months of the war, many industrial enterprises were evacuated there from western and southern regions of the USSR. Siberian sharpshooters, the professional hunters who kill squirrels by shooting them through the eye, have also earned fame during the war.

One would hardly suspect, however, that in frozen Siberia, where the winter frosts reach 45 degrees below zero centigrade, the fruit trees grow and flourish in the open. What is more, year by year crops of Siberian apples, pears and plums are becoming greater.

For a long time, fruit growing in Siberia was regarded as an impossibility. The fruit trees that were brought to the country from more temperate climates froze during the winter, and when spring came and the snows melted, the trees were dead. Siberian peasants never had tasted apples, pears or plums.

This, however, is now a thing of the past. Had you been in Novosibirsk in the autumn of 1945, you would have seen an exhibition of locally grown fruit. Chief exhibitors were the Kuznetsk iron and steel combine, the Novosibirsk fruit growing experimental station and peasants and school children of Tomsk, Krasnoyarsk, Omsk and other regions. A Novosibirsk collective farmer, Levchuk, exhibited 42 different varieties of apples, pears and cheeries and five different varieties of rowan berries. Petrov, a fruit grower from Tomsk, exhibited apples weighing two pounds.

Buried Orchard

The orchards of the Kuznetsk iron and steel combine cover more than five hundred acres, the collective farm gardens of the Minusinsk District, planted in 1934, have 3,300 acres of fruit trees and bushes while the bitterly cold Krasnoyarsk Region has nearly nine thousand acres of fruit trees.

Let us visit a Siberian orchard in winter. The thermometer stands at 32 degrees below zero. Everything is buried under deep snow. Frost nips your cheeks and wind drives wisps of snow along the ground. We pass through a gate in a low fence into a square open space with tall firs and birches planted around the edges. The center is empty; the snow, however, is not level, but a mass of scarcely perceptible hillocks. Our guide warns us to be careful not to step on any of these hillocks, as we may damage the apple trees! This apparently empty field is an orchard of Kiziurin apple trees that spread their branches along the ground.

Professor Alexander Kiziurin, of Omsk Agricultural Institute, first developed this type of fruit tree for Siberia. The tree spreads along the ground instead of growing vertically and in winter is completely covered with snow; in the coldest regions, the farmers cover the trees with straw and fir branches under the snow.

Creeping Apples

The Kiziurin creeping apples, as they are called, in Siberia produce more than 150 pounds of fruit per tree, which is more than the same varieties growing under normal conditions in Europe and other parts of the USSR will produce.

Another important development is the following: apple trees in the Moscow Region or in Byleorussia begin to bear fruit in their seventh or eighth year, while in Siberia they produce in the second or third year and they reach maturity in the fourth year.

There is never enough heat to go round in Siberia and what there is always remains in the layer of of air nearest the earth. Kiziurin makes this warm air deposit work for the benefit of man. There is more sunlight in Siberia than in Kharkov. Kharkov varieties of fruits, therefore, produce a bigger harvest in Siberia than they do at home. The Ukrainian Liubskaya plum which was in degeneration in the Ukraine has been improved by selection and adaptation to Siberian conditions.

The Kiziurin creeping trees are not the only varieties of fruit grown in Siberia. Fruit growers have selected other varieties of trees that do not suffer from frosts and which grow normally in Siberia. The number of orchards in the taiga and steppes of Siberia increases year by year.

Southern Experiments

There is one more interesting detail connected with the creeping oranges, bananas, dates, plums and other warmth loving plants.

Some time ago, fruit growers of sunny Sochi, on the warm Black Sea Coast, expressed their interest in the Kiziurin trees. One would not expect such interest from gardeners who grow lemons and tangerines in the open. The Sochi fruit farmers, however, expect to be able to grow tropical fruits on the Black Sea although the climate is not warm enough for them to mature under ordinary conditions in the open. Experiments have already begun on the development of the creeping fruit.

In this way, Siberian experience has proved of value in the sunny south.

Information Bulletin

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Information Bulletin

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MAR 20 1946

Figures on Election Results Announced

The following communique on the results of the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on February 10, 1946, was issued by the Central Election Commission in Moscow:

By noon, February 13, the Central Election Commission had received from all Area Election Commissions the final data on the results of the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, compiled on the basis of the records of the ward election commissions.

These figures include all electors who came to the polls on February 10 but had not been entered in the list of electors before election day—demobilized citizens returning by election day from the Red Army and repatriated Soviet citizens, persons traveling on commissions and other electors who for various reasons had been unable to return in time to register.

In addition, during February 12-13 there were fully taken into account electors and election results from a number of remote election wards, also from wards set up at railway stations, on long distance trains, and on ships which were sailing on election day.

On the basis of the above data the total number of registered electors in all electoral areas has reached 101,717,686 persons. Of this number 101,450,936 persons, or 99.7 per cent of the total number of registered electors, voted in the election of Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

In all the 682 constituencies for elections to the Soviet of the Union, 100,621,225 persons, or 99.18 per cent of the total number of electors who came to the polls, voted for the candidates of the bloc of Communists and non-Party people; 819,699 persons, or 0.81 per cent of the total number of electors who came to the polls, opposed the nominees to the Soviet of the Union.

Under Article 88 of "Regulations on Elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR," 10,012 ballots have been found invalid.

(*Article 88 of the Election Regulations reads:*

(*Ballots in which more than one candidate have been left, as well as ballots that do not conform to regulations, are invalid.*)

In all the 657 electoral areas for elections to the Soviet of Nationalities, 100,603,567 persons, or 99.16 per cent of the total number of electors who came to the

General Election Figures For Constituent Soviet Republics

SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	*No. of Registered Voters*	*No. Who Voted*		*Votes of Candidates to the Bloc of Communists and Non-Party People*			
				Soviet of the Union		*Soviet of Nationalities*	
		Absolute Figures	*Percentage*	*Absolute Figures*	*Percentage*	*Absolute Figures*	*Percentage*
RUSSIAN SFSR	56,851,348	56,773,337	99.86	56,331,954	99.22	56,349,246	99.25
UKRANIAN SSR	20,613,669	20,581,354	99.84	20,392,737	99.08	20,382,214	99.03
BYELORUSSIAN SSR	4,043,284	4,036,592	99.83	4,011,161	99.37	4,011,081	99.37
AZERBAIJAN SSR	1,420,360	1,419,535	99.94	1,415,493	99.72	1,411,414	99.43
GEORGIAN SSR	1,941,151	1,939,789	99.93	1,937,780	99.90	1,936,261	99.82
ARMENIAN SSR	643,733	643,113	99.90	641,254	99.71	641,051	99.68
TURKMEN SSR	622,843	621,809	99.83	620,207	99.74	618,768	99.51
UZBEK SSR	3,106,589	3,103,498	99.90	3,096,932	99.79	3,096,058	99.76
TAJIK SSR	725,536	725,310	99.97	723,889	99.80	722,545	99.62
KAZAK SSR	3,302,139	3,298,932	99.90	3,284,296	99.56	3,285,836	99.60
KIRGHIZ SSR	778,951	777,460	99.81	773,891	99.54	770,585	99.12
KARELO-FINNISH SSR	210,011	209,858	99.93	208,654	99.43	207,398	98.83
MOLDAVIAN SSR	1,294,667	1,291,582	99.76	1,286,652	99.62	1,284,614	99.46
LITHUANIAN SSR	1,378,951	1,265,638	91.78	1,207,200	95.38	1,208,234	95.46
LATVIAN SSR	1,248,411	1,237,982	99.16	1,223,310	98.81	1,224,743	98.93
ESTONIAN SSR	770,899	760,981	98.71	719,803	94.59	718,068	94.36

polls, voted for the candidates of the bloc of Communists and non-Party people; 818,955 persons, or 0.81 per cent of the total number of electors who came to the polls, voted against the candidates to the Soviet of Nationalities.

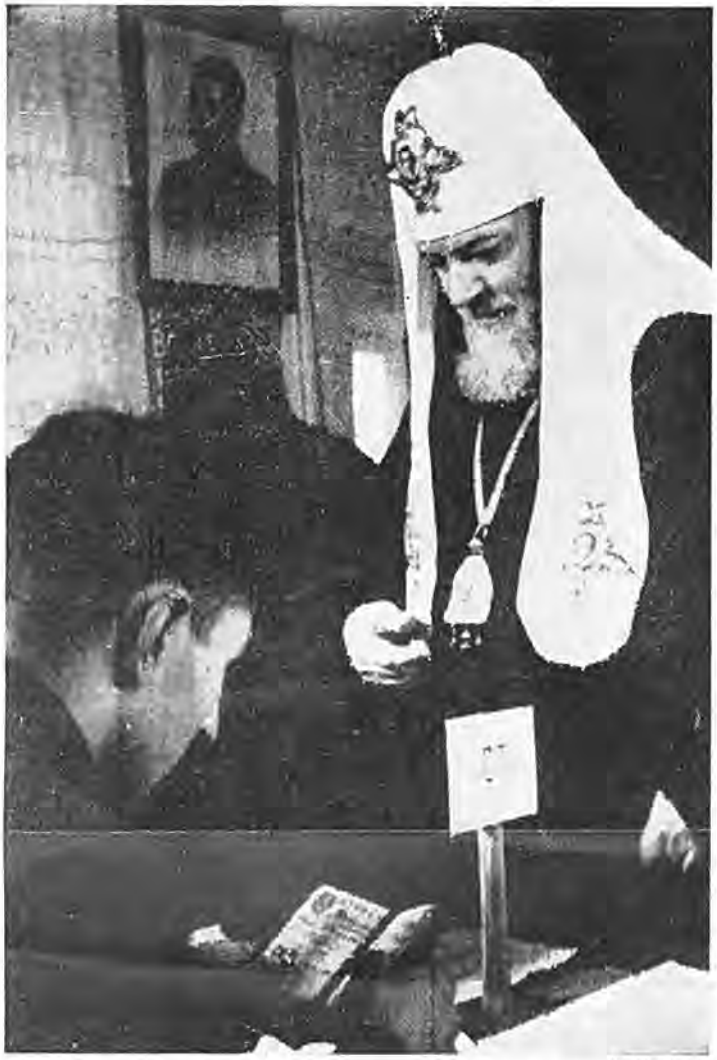
Under Article 88 of "Regulations on Elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR," 28,414 ballots have been found invalid.

(*The results of the elections to the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities in the various Union Republics are shown on first page.*)

In all electoral areas for elections to the Soviet of Nationalities from Autonomous Republics, Autonomous Regions and national areas, the number of voters was 7,854,730. Of these, 7,844,983 persons, i.e., 99.88 per cent of the total number of electors, came to the polls.

In these areas, 7,781,411 persons, i.e., 99.19 per cent of the total number of those who came to the polls, voted for the candidates of the bloc of Communists and non-Party people; 63,410 voted against the Candidates to the Soviet of Nationalities from Autonomous Republics, Autonomous Regions and national areas; 162 ballots were found invalid under Article 88 of the "Regulations on Elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR."

In the special electoral areas the results of the voting for candidates of the bloc of Communists and non-Party people were as follows:



Radiophoto

VOTER—Alexius, Patriarch of all Russia, casts his ballot in the recent elections.

In areas for elections to the Soviet of the Union—99.34 per cent of the total number of voters who came to the polls; in areas for elections to the Soviet of Nationalities—99.17 per cent of the total number of voters who came to the polls.

Having considered the materials for each electoral area separately, the Central Election Commission on the basis of Article 38 of "Regulations on Elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR" has registered the Deputies elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in all 1,339 electoral areas. All the elected Deputies are candidates of the bloc of Communists and non-Party people.

A complete list of the Deputies elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is published by the Central Election Commission.

Soviet Treasures

The mineral resources of the USSR are among the richest in the world. According to data submitted to the 1938 International Geological Congress, the oil reserves of the Soviet Union were then estimated at 4,679 million tons, more than half the world's reserve of mineral liquid fuel.

During the war Soviet geologists discovered many new oil and gas deposits between the Volga and the Urals.

More than half of the world's peat is found in the USSR. The country is second in the world for its coal resources. At the International Geological Congress it was reported that Soivet coal deposits were estimated at 1,654,000 million tons.

In recent years Soviet geologists have prospected many new coal deposits. It was ascertained in particular that the coal deposits beyond the Arctic Circle, in the district of the Pechora River basin, are much larger than was previously believed. These deposits exceed those of the Donbas.

The North Pechora Railway, built during the war and running to the Arctic city of Vorkuta, opens up prospects of the widest industrial development of the northern coal field, the coals of which are distinguished for their high quality.

Soviet iron ore reserves are estimated at 267,000 million tons, more than half the world's reserve. The USSR possesses a third of the world's reserve of manganese, and is only second to Canada for nickel deposits. Large deposits of tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium and chrome, all of them valuable metals extensively used in modern industry, are to be found in the Soviet Union.

The country also has deposits of "noble metals," gold, silver and platinum, as well as precious stones and radioactive ores.

The Soviet Union is rich in chemical raw material and in all kinds of minerals, especially potash and apatite deposits which rank among the largest in the world.

Such in brief are the riches of the USSR. Nature has lavishly scattered its treasures all over the Soviet Union.

Soviet Newspapers' Tributes to Women

March 8 issues of Moscow newspapers devoted their editorials to International Women's Day.

PRAVDA *writes:*

Today is International Women's Day. Our entire people pays tribute to Soviet women—those ardent patriots of the socialist country whose courage, valor and unbending will evoke admiration and inspire future generations to exploits for the prosperity of the Motherland.

"The unprecedented labor exploits of Soviet women, who bore the main brunt of labor in the factories and mills, on collective and State farms, will go down in history for ever," said Stalin.

The USSR is the only country in the world where woman enjoys all rights as the equal of man. And when war danger overhung our country, Soviet women together with the entire people rose to defend their country, their rights and the great cause of Lenin and Stalin.

Millions of women came to the factories to replace the men called up to the Red Army. They proved in practice that they were capable of replacing men in all spheres of the national economy.

Women collective farmers worked with redoubled energy and became a decisive force in the countryside in the war. Women enginers, agronomists, teachers, doctors—all of them—made inestimable contributions to the cause of the struggle against Hitlerite Germany.

Fighting against the fascists on the front or in the enemy rear, women covered themselves with unfading glory. Some 120 thousand women in the services have been awarded combat decorations, and 62 have won the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

In our country a mother enjoys universal honor, respect and care. Last year alone the mothers of large families and single mothers received two billion rubles in State allowances. Over 750,000 mothers have been awarded "Glory of Motherhood" orders and motherhood medals. The title of "Mother Heroine" has been conferred on 5,850 women.

By their active participation in the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Soviet women showed their political maturity. The recent elections have given women a large proportion of seats in the Supreme Soviet, and this is another striking evidence of the growing political activity of Soviet women.

REBUILDING—Women are volunteering in peace as they did in war to do what must be done as the Soviet Union rebuilds. These are students of Stalino.

There were five women among the delegates of the First Congress of Soviets, 96 at the Sixth Congress; in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in the first convocation, there were 227 women Deputies, whereas the newly elected Supreme Soviet includes 277 women Deputies. More than 1,500 Soviet women are Deputies of Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics, and 456 thousand are Deputies of local Soviets.

Stalin outlined before the Soviet people the tremendous tasks of postwar peaceful construction. In the solution of these problems a great and responsible share falls to Soviet women. Rallied around the Communist Party, Soviet women, jointly with the entire people, will take an active part in the struggle to carry out the Stalin program of further inceasing the military and economic might of the Soviet Union, for continued economic and cultural progress, for a new flourishing of our Socialist country.

IZVESTIA *writes:*

Above everything else, the Soviet woman cherishes the Soviet system, the laws safeguarding her rights as a worker, mother and wife. The Soviet woman gives

all her strength for the prosperity of her country. In this lies her happiness and the happiness of her children. Inestimable are the wartime accomplishments of Soviet women. The entire Soviet people takes pride in the accomplishments of Soviet women.

On the day of March 8, Soviet women in reviewing their achievements think of the future. In bourgeois countries in connection with demobilization, the number of unemployed working women is mounting. In our Soviet country unemployment is unthinkable. In particular, the part played by women, far from diminishing, is steadily growing in importance. A wide field of activities is open before Soviet women, and wartime experience will make their work still more conscious and fruitful.

The secretary of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, Nina Popova, writes in PRAVDA:

For many centuries the best minds of mankind sought ways to abolish the inequality of women. For many years progressive women of various countries persistently fought for their freedom and their rights. But it was only the October Socialist Revolution, the Party of Lenin and Stalin, and the Soviet Government which solved this great social problem. It made the dreams of the working women of our country come true, gave them full freedom and opened before them all roads to happy constructive life.

Under the leadership of the Party of Lenin and Stalin, the working women of our country covered the glorious road of the struggle for freedom. Under the tsarist regime, jointly with their husbands, fathers and brothers they fought in the underground, on the barricades of 1905 and in the historical October days of 1917.

Jointly with their husbands, fathers and brothers they defended the young Soviet Republic, built the majestic edifice of socialism and at the time of the great trials of war upheld the honor and independence of their country.

When the German-fascist aggressors invaded the Soviet Union, Soviet women realized that fascism threatened their freedom, that it carried death and destruction. They came to the factories and mills to replace their husbands and brothers who had gone to the front, and by

LEADERS — Prof. Olga Podvysotskaya (top) is a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Nadezhda Grekova is a member of the Byelorussian Supreme Soviet.

their self-denying work in iron and steel works, mines, oil fields, in factories, building tanks, aircraft, ammunition and armaments, helped the country's armed forces.

They sewed underwear and clothing for Red Army soldiers, made footwear, prepared concentrated foods and canned goods. On the collective farms, the woman constituted the main and decisive force in wartime. She fed the nation; she fed the Red Army.

In the Great Patriotic War, Soviet women working on the cultural front and in science made great war contributions to the cause of defense.

The women defenders of heroic cities displayed examples of selfless service to their country. There have been 137 thousand women decorated with the medal for the Defense of Moscow, and 372 thousand with the medal for the Defense of Leningrad.

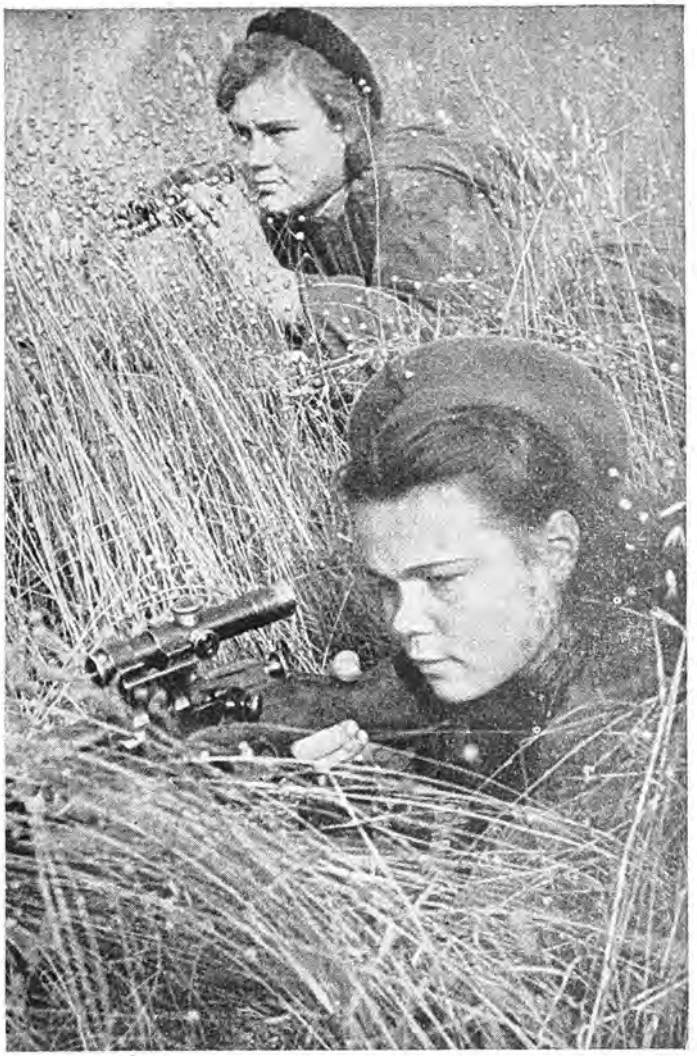
The wartime Soviet woman gave her blood to the wounded. In Moscow alone there were over 150 thousand donors who donated 432 thousand kilograms of blood, and of these, 94 per cent were women.

The will of Soviet women has been seasoned in the fire of the Great Patriotic War. In peaceful conditions, in the coming years of the new Stalin Five-Year period, we women of the Soviet country will accomplish with credit the historical tasks outlined by Stalin. We shall fight and win, we shall multiply the wealth of our country, strengthen her military and economic might, promote culture and move the country along the road of economic progress.

We must strengthen our international connections with the working women of other countries on a basis of the struggle for the complete eradication of fascism and the establishment of a stable peace throughout the entire world.

PRAVDA published the following figures showing the part women play in the life of the Soviet country: more than 250 thousand women engineers and technicians are engaged in industry; 254 thousand women collective farmers are heading tractor teams or operating harvester combines or tractors; 350 thousand women head collective farm teams or are directors of animal stock raising farms; 15 thousand are collective farm chairwomen or vice-chairwomen; 1,030,000 work in public education, 750 thousand of these are schoolteachers; 1,050,000 work in public health institutions and among them there are 100 thousand doctors; 33 thousand women conduct scientific work in research institutes; from 1942 to 1945, 1,498 women were awarded scientific degrees; 118 were awarded doctor's degrees, 76 were given the title of professor, and 116 are Stalin Prize laureates. The title of Hero of Socialist Labor has been conferred on three women.

Soviet Women in the War



Women played a vital part in winning the war of the Soviet Union against the Axis powers. A military wireless operator (above, left) is shown in the field. Above (right) are two of the women snipers who harassed the Germans. Miners' wives (below, right) took their husbands' jobs during the war, doing the hardest work without complaint.

Artists and the Red Army

By Alexander Gerasimov
People's Painter of the USSR

After traveling the glorious and arduous path from the Volga to the banks of the Oder, from Stalingrad to the walls of Breslau and Frankfurt, the Red Army raised the standard of victory over Berlin.

Many were the unsurmountable barriers and impregnable fortresses that stood in the way of the Soviet generals and their dauntless men. Nevertheless, the Red Army not only cleared the Soviet soil of the fascist scum and smashed Hitler Germany's satellites, but brought long-awaited deliverance from Nazi bondage to the downtrodden peoples of Europe.

In the deeds and exploits of the Red Army are manifest the great moral power of the Russian people and the profound humanism of Soviet democracy.

The Red Army has always been a source of inspiration to Soviet art. It was in the days of the Civil War of 1918-1920 that a close kinship between the leaders of the Red Army and Soviet artists was established. In the hardest days of the Civil War, the Command of the Red Army in the person of K. E. Voroshilov gave B. M. Grekov, noted Soviet battle scene painter, every opportunity to create a series of works featuring the epic battles of the First Cavalry Army.

In 1923, on the initiative of the High Command of the Red Army, the first All-Russian Art Exhibition devoted to the Red Army Anniversary was organized. This first exhibition was followed by a series of others organized by the Red Army in which the country's most eminent painters, draftsmen and sculptors took part. It was in close cooperation between the Red Army and broad circles of painters that these exhibitions were organized.

Proof of the great success of these showings is the fact that they were actually attended by millions of people. As a rule, the showings were opened in Moscow and then transferred to Leningrad. So great was public interest in the exhibitions that there never seemed room enough on varnishing days to provide entrance for all those desiring to view the pictures. As to the artistic merits of the exhibited works, we might well say without exaggeration that it was the best of their works that Soviet artists sent to these exhibitions.

In the very first days of the Great Patriotic War the firm friendship and close ties between the Red Army and Soviet artists took on concrete form. The day after the Germans invaded Soviet soil the Organizational Committee of the Soviet Artists' Union issued an appeal to all the members of the Union to turn their art into a militant weapon in the struggle against the enemy. Thus the efforts of Soviet artists were immediately directed to the poster and placard and to the camouflage of military and defense objectives.

Moscow artists concentrated all their attention on the organization of a special poster studio. Thus the famous Tass Poster Studio was launched. Its prototype, it will be remembered, was the "Rosta" (Russian Telegraph Agency) studio of the Civil War period.

Moscow's example was followed by other cities, and branch studios of the Tass Poster Studio sprang up in many of the Union Republics. A sharp political weapon, the Tass poster mirrored the patriotic effort of our people and its relentless struggle against the facist aggressors.

—From a painting by Georgi Nissky

SEVASTOPOL—Soviet military themes have furnished subjects for many heroic canvasses. Here, the artist has shown a detail of the fierce fighting at Sevastopol.

Rallied around the Tass war poster, apart from well-known poster artists, were the Soviet Union's outstanding masters of easel painting, with eminent writers and poets contributing the captions. It is no wonder that the Tass Poster Studio has won wide popularity both among the people of the Soviet Union and in other countries.

The Tass posters will go down in history as the chronicles of the titanic struggle of the Soviet people against the enemy. Particularly dear to posterity will be the numerous pictures made by partisan artists behind the enemy's lines. Partisan artists have produced noted portraits of Generalissimo Stalin and hero partisans as well as sketches for their underground leaflets which, due to lack of paper, were printed on birch bark or the pages of exercise books. The portraits, although rendered in laconic form and with scant colors, are permeated with great emotional depth.

While paying important attention to agitational art in wartime, Soviet painters did not lose sight of their main task—the creation of works profound in content and consummate in form.

Indeed, the war sharpened the sensibility of the artist to the fine qualities inherent in Soviet man—the qualities that particularly came to the fore during the war. True comradeship in battle, the boundless heroism of Soviet generals, officers and men; their moral fortitude, the selfless labor of workers and collective farmers on the home front, the deep loyalty of Soviet scientists, have all found reflection in the works of Soviet artists.

These works were on view at several exhibitions organized under the auspices of the Red Army Command and the All-Union Arts Committee. Thousands of visitors flocked to the Tretyakov Art Gallery and the Central House of the Red Army to see such exhibitions as *The Great Patriotic War* (1942), *Heroic Front and Rear* and the *Red Army at War* (1943) where works of artists, draftsmen and sculptors from all over the country were exhibited.

Last year an art showing of the Grekov studio artists was organized on the initiative of K. E. Voroshilov in honor of Red Army Day. This exhibition also marked the tenth anniversary of the Grekov studio.

The artists of the Grekov studio brought their works from the front lines. While fighting with gun in hand they had filled their sketch books with war scenes. Pictures showing the atrocities inflicted by the Germans on Soviet civilians, scenes of destruction in the Nazi-ravaged cities and villages and historical monuments destroyed by the fascist vandals are important historical documents as well as excellent material for future works.

Today our valorous troops have stormed the enemy in his lair. The command of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian fronts has given front line artists the opportunity to produce finished works of painting, graphic art and sculptor, and thus give consummate expression to their wartime artistic expressions.

When speaking of the efforts of Soviet front line artists, one cannot possibly avoid mentioning Leningrad. Despite all the trials of the blockade, under the enemy's incessant shellings and bombings, Leningrad's artists continued to work in their studios.

A grand all-country exhibition of Soviet art was held recently. A central place at this exhibition was occupied by the images of those who secured victory for the people—its leaders, the glorious generals of its Army, the staunch fighting men, the selfless toilers of the home front and the workers of science and culture and art who gave every proof of their ardent devotion to the people.

Restoration of Libraries

By M. Makarov

All libraries wrecked by the Germans on territory of the Russian Federation are to be restored by the end of 1946, according to Alexander Usov, head of the libraries department of the Cultural and Educational Institutions Committee of the Russian SFSR. Bringing the book stocks to the prewar level, however, will take much longer since the Germans plundered or destroyed no less than 17 million volumes.

More Libraries

The committee has under its jurisdiction all libraries in the Russian Federation, except those belonging to trade unions, educational establishments, scientific or other institutions. Of four thousand libraries completely destroyed by the Germans, some three thousand have been reopened to date.

By the end of 1946, public libraries are to number 11 thousand, the prewar figure. To achieve this aim a number of new buildings for book depositories will be built in Stalingrad, Voronezh, Smolensk, Sevastopol, and other war-wrecked towns.

So far, the rehabilitated libraries have received a total of four million volumes. Institutions functioning in regional centers received an average of 25 thousand volumes each, in district centers ten thousand volumes, and in rural localities one thousand books. Their stocks are much smaller than formerly, but they are constantly being augmented.

Usov also spoke about the Five-Year Plan now being drawn up. By 1950, the number of public libraries is to be brought to 11,650 with the total book fund at 63 million volumes.

Stock to Be Increased

Stocks in big libraries will be increased, particularly those of the Lenin State Library in Moscow and the Saltykov-Schedrin Library in Leningrad which now have close to 10 million volumes each.

Emphasis will be laid in the coming five years on expanding the libraries in the Autonomous Republics.

The central library of the Bashkir Autonomous SSR, for instance, is to be considerably extended; it now has many hundreds of books and is the largest among the libraries functioning in the Autonomous Republics of the Russian SFSR. The library in Yakutsk, which has the largest collection of books in languages of the northern nationalities, is also to be increased. The Five-Year Plan also provides for the training of necessary personnel. Some 10 thousand librarians are to be trained at technical schools, of which there are now 22, and an additional 10 are to be opened next year. One thousand librarians with higher education will be graduated from two special institutes in Moscow and Leningrad.

Notes on Soviet Life

By a decree issued in accordance with Article 55 of the Soviet Constitution, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR convoked the first session of the newly elected Supreme Soviet for March 11, 1946, in Moscow.

★

An exhibition of the best works produced by Soviet painters and sculptors during the grim years of war is being shown at the Tretiakov art gallery in Moscow. Famous artists and those not yet known are showing their works in exhibits which depict all phases of Soviet life during the war.

★

During their occupation of Soviet districts German troops burned and devastated more than 70 thousand villages. Ukrainian rural areas have suffered more particularly. Since the liberation of the Ukraine 318 thousand dwelling houses for collective farmers have been built in Ukrainian villages. House building and other construction in the Ukrainian villages, such as clubs, maternity homes, and bath houses, is proceeding.

Special courses for the training of workers in various building trades have been organized. These courses are attended by 16 thousand persons.

★

The conference of ophthalmologists of the Russian SFSR, which summed up the work of the eye hospitals of the People's Commissariat of Health Protection in the RSFSR during the Patriotic War, has ended at Leningrad. The 50 reports made at the conference told of war experiences which represent a great contribution to medical science.

★

Appropriations for education, health and sports grow steadily. In 1938, budget expenditures for education totalled 20.1 billion rubles, for health and sports, eight billion rubles. In 1945, expenditures were 28.6 and 13.2 billion rubles, respectively. The total expenditures for public health as compared with pre-Revolutionary Russia has increased 15 times and in some republics even more: in Byelorussia, 20 times, in Turkmania and Tajikistan, 23 times.

A volume of selected works of the outstanding Polish poet of the nineteenth century, Juljusz Slowacki, has been published as one of the SLAV LIBRARY *series. The book includes Slowacki's remarkable lyric, his best-known poem, "In Switzerland", the drama "Lilli-Weneda", and other works. The book was translated into Russian by the Polish poet Alexander Kowalienski.*

★

Twelve Months is the name of a new play by the noted children's author, Marshak, a Stalin Prize laureate. The play is based on the theme of a Slav fairy tale and has as its central character a child who is befriended by the personifications of the twelve months of the year.

★

Fifteen thousand four hundred and twenty-five motion picture installations are functioning in the Soviet Union at present, excluding those of trade unions, clubs, the Army and so on. This year, another five thousand installations will go into operation. The network of movie houses is already rehabilitated. In 1945, 525 million people visited the movie houses of the Soviet network. Motion pictures are being made in 16 film studios. This does not include the film studios that make educational films, news reels and documentary films.

★

Thousands of resorts, sanatoriums and rest homes are at the service of the Soviet workers. In 1940, some six million people went to rest homes and sanatoriums for rest and treatment.

The German fascist aggressors inflicted a great loss on the resorts of the Crimea, Caucasus and the Ukraine. Promptly after the expulsion of the enemy the rehabilitation of sanatoriums and rest homes began. In 1945, the People's Commissariat of Health of the USSR alone expended 20 million rubles for this purpose. An appropriation for 1946 amounts to 45 million rubles.

Amateur art is widely developed in the Soviet Union among the workers and peasants. In the Sverdlovsk Region in the Urals the peasant dramatic circle of Morozkovo Village has become well known.

During the winter these amateur actors gave successful performances of several modern plays of various genres. The circle is now rehearsing *Poverty Is No Sin.*

★

After two weeks of a raging snow storm, sunny frosty days have set in on the northeast coast of the Okhotsk Sea. Taking advantage of the good weather, scores of sealing teams of the Kolyma collective farm have gone out hunting. Some left on dog sleds for distant seal fields. In the first days of hunting the collective farmers bagged 30 large seals.

★

Ice hockey, as it is played in the Soviet Union, sharply differs from the Canadian version. There are 11 players to a side instead of six, and the size of the rink is the same size as that of a soccer field. It is sometimes called "soccer on ice" and is a favorite game of football players during the winter.

Information Bulletin

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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Industrial Crops Increased in USSR

By V. Kosov

Deputy People's Commissar of Industrial Crops of the USSR

The war brought with it many fundamental changes in the economy of the Soviet Union, particularly in industrial work. Many enterprises which were producing for the front are now converting to civilian production.

Among these enterprises a considerable place is held by those using agricultural raw materials. These in the main produce consumers' goods, the need of which, because of the serious deprivations during the war, has grown immensely. This lays a marked imprint on the plans for the further development of agriculture—particularly for 1946.

Increase Essential

In the next few years, collective and State farms will have to increase considerably their production of industrial crops, especially cotton, sugar beet, rubber bearing plants and flax fiber crops.

The importance attached in the USSR to the rise in the production of agricultural raw materials has led to the formation of a People's Commissariat of Industrial Crops.

Among these industrial crops, one of the most important is cotton.

Along with the manufacture of cotton goods for the needs of the population goes the wide use of cotton fiber in the manufacture of belting, rubberized belts and sheaf binding fabrics for harvester combines. Other varieties of cotton provide the material necessary for the manufacture of cord, filtering fabric and other industrial fabrics. Cotton with a natural brown color is used in the manufacture of baize blankets and other goods.

In 1946, according to preliminary plans, the production of raw cotton in the USSR will increase by approximately 15 to 18 per cent. This increase will result both from extension of the sowing area and a rise in the crop yield, due to a wider use of mineral fertilizers and various chemicals, and to the replenishing of machine tractor stations with new tractors and plowing implements.

The largest increase in cotton production this year will take place in the main cotton growing region of the USSR, Uzbekistan, where the sowing area will be extended by more than 10 per cent. This will bring it up to 90 per cent of the prewar figure.

The sugar beet sowing area will be fully maintained in Uzbekistan, where it was first cultivated during the war. Contemplated measures for the improvement of the technique in cultivation of this crop, combined with highly favorable climatic conditions, will make it possible to raise the crop yield of the sugar beet considerably and to provide raw material for the sugar refineries in the Uzbek SSR.

The Turkmen and Tajik Republics, in addition to extending the cotton sowing areas, will increase the growing of long fiber Egyptian type cotton in 1946. A 20 per cent rise in the crop yield of cotton as compared with 1945 is also contemplated in these republics.

Green Cotton

In the current year, experiments will be made in the Turkmen Republic for growing a variety of cotton with a natural green color.

Some extension in the sowing area and a considerable rise in the crop yield of cotton is contemplated also in the Kirghiz and Kazakh Republics which are the chief suppliers of cotton with medium length fiber.

Along with the increase in the production of cotton fiber, these republics are also planning a considerable rise in the crop yield of sugar beet which is one of their major crops. These republics before the war secured the highest crop yield of sugar beet in the country, an average output of 2.8 to three tons of sugar from each acre sown to beets.

Bast Crops

The collective farms of the Central Asian republics will this year also carry on considerable work for the further development of bast crops, such as southern hemp and others; also, for the development of very important and essential oil-bearing plants such as geranium.

In the Azerbaijan Republic, along with the general increase of almost 500 per cent in the cotton sowing area, there will also be an increase in the sowing of new selected long fiber varieties of cotton which are greatly needed by the Soviet textile industry.

In 1946, after a long interval, cotton sowing is to be resumed in the Georgian SSR to provide cotton fiber for the local textile industry.

There will be a considerable crop improvement, due to the sowing of varieties cultivated during the war. As a rule these varieties, together with the better technological properties of their fiber, have a greater power of resistance to disease.

In the development of cotton and other industrial crops in the main cotton growing republics of the Soviet Union, 1946 will be a year of extensive preparation for a complete restoration in the very near future to the prewar level of production.

Japanese Reaction's Underground Movement

By V. Minayev

There are facts today which testify to attempts by ruling circles in Japan to set up an underground fascist movement in the country by masking it under various "patriotic" designations. Considerable propaganda is being carried on among demobilized soldiers to interest them in these new "patriotic" organizations.

Preparations

The training of agents for underground organizations was begun by the Japanese military machine long before its defeat. The men were enlisted in China, Korea, Manchuria, Burma, the Philippines and other countries of Asia as well as in Japan itself. Upon enlistment, these men were given courses in special schools set up for the purpose in Japan, Singapore, and the Malay Peninsula.

General Thorpe, head of a scouting department of the American Army in Japan, recently declared at a press conference in Tokyo that he was closely following Japanese attempts to launch underground activities.

These attempts began immediately after Japan's capitulation. In the middle of August a group of members of an illegal organization of officers of the Japanese army attempted to gain possession of the record of the Mikado's order on surrender which was to be broadcast over the radio on August 15, in order to prevent the broadcast. An accident gave the plot away.

A terrorist group of 200 fascists has been formed, its objective being the assassination of the leading figures in the left parties in order to counteract the People's Liberation Movement. Japanese reaction is intensifying its offensive against the liberal elements within the country.

In all these underground activities, one sees the hand of the "Black Dragon" Society. All the conspirators who participated in the attempt to prevent news of the capitulation from being broadcast were members of this organization, which is spreading anti-Allied rumors.

The aim is to provoke disorders, throwing the blame on the left parties.

General MacArthur's order of September 12, disbanding the "Black Dragon" Society and placing seven of its leaders, including Dudzud, the general secretary, under arrest, was actually only a beginning. Japanese leading circles are making every attempt to divert the attention of the occupation authorities from these secret societies, asserting that no special measures need be taken to disband them, and setting rumors afoot that such societies will go under as a consequence of the destruction of the military clique which gave them financial support.

★

"It would . . . be a mistake to believe that the military victory over fascism removed the necessity for the further persistent struggle for the eradication and complete liquidation of the remnants of fascism."

—Andrei A. Gromyko, Ambassador of the USSR to the United States, speaking at the General Assembly of the United Nations, January 18, 1946.

★

It would be a piece of unforgivable folly and criminal disregard of the interests of international security if the Allies were for a single moment to be lulled by the sly mendacity of the Japanese imperialists. General Thorpe is perfectly justified in declaring that the occupation authorities have only scratched the surface.

Certain political figures in the United States claim that the threat of fascism in Japan is not great, giving the following arguments in support of their position: fascism in Japan as distinguished from Germany never had a mass base; there were an extraordinary number of fascist organizations in Japan, but the total number of their members was not great. There were not more than several score thousand organized fascists among the civil population, hence there is no necessity of setting up such a regime of occupation as the Allies now maintain in Germany.

However, facts prove the utter fallacy of such a view, which, incidentally, proved disastrous in the prewar policies of certain powers. Those who uphold these views close their eyes to the patent fact that the role and influence of secret reactionary militaristic organizations always have been extraordinarily great in Japan. This is clearly realized by liberal Japanese circles who demand that the Americans should institute a more rigid occupation policy and should remove the present Japanese government, that the Americans should clear the country completely of the roots of militarism.

It would be naive, to say the least, to suppose that arresting seven members of such a society as the "Black Dragon" and issuing an order on its disbandment are sufficient to do away with it. The "Black Dragon" is a formidable force, most closely connected with the financial oligarchy and the militarists on one hand, and with a widespread system of espionage, terror and provocation in Japan and abroad on the other. Nothing but the complete destruction of Japanese imperialism and the wiping out of its gendarme and espionage institutions can do away with the society.

Lesson Unlearned

There are few countries whose history includes dates so shameful as that of her capitulation in September, 1945 was for Japan. However, judging by the stand taken by certain Japanese newspapers, we believe we make no mistake in thinking that the Japanese fascistized imperialists, who are already dreaming of revenge, have learned nothing from the lesson. This makes it more important now to carry out a thoroughgoing investigation of, and to place effective checks on, the activities of Japanese aggressions agents.

Through these agents the Japanese aggressors have long sown discord and intrigue over a considerable section of the globe, and they are attempting to preserve them now in the hope that the moment will yet return for the policy of the "March on the continent".

A New Phase of the Nuremberg Trial

By Nikolai Lanin

The presentation of documentary evidence of the fascist crimes is drawing to a close. Nearly four thousand documents were fully or partially cited at the Nuremberg trials during the past three months. Apparently, Goering and company did not expect the fascist conspiracy against humanity would be uncovered so extensively and consistently in court and that the secret archives of Hitlerite Germany unearthed by British, American and Russian soldiers from the underground crypts would be so rapidly studied and used by the prosecution.

The documents, in many cases more weighty evidence than the living witnesses, knock the ground from under the feet of the defendants. I am inclined to agree with those who believe that this is the main reason why the defendants so quickly lost much of the hauteur and the tendency to pose which distinguished their behavior at the first few sessions of the court.

All who attended the trial before the Christmas recess and returned to Nuremberg in January must have observed the marked chances in the very appearance of the chief war criminals. The interval had given them time to ponder the speeches of the American and British prosecutors which gave them plenty food for thought. Judging from their gloomy dejected air, their reflections were far from pleasant. During the following six weeks the French and Russian prosecutors added to this diet of gall and wormwood.

Evidence Complete

The circle is closed, the net of evidence tightens around the prisoner's dock and if the defendants have not lost their common sense, they cannot seriously expect to find any significant gap in this net.

True, Goering is still trying to use the remnants of his influence to form a staunch united cohort of his accomplices. But the false pose adopted by "defendant number one" is finding ever fewer imitators among his colleagues. Von Papen and Ribbentrop often frankly cover their faces with their hands. Rosenberg chews his fingers nervously.

Even Keitel is having difficulty in maintaining his Napoleonic pose, arms folded over chest. The former field marshal is forever fidgeting and mopping his perspiring brow. Even Hermann Goering is less and less suited to the role of "leader" he has been attempting to play in the prisoners' dock. The cartoonists go into ecstasies when he leaps up, on the entry of the jury, holding with both hands to an American army blanket with which he covers his legs.

Goering's Test

Goering's influence on his co-defendants was put to test by a curious demonstration he attempted to stage when the Soviet prosecutors were given the floor. When General Rudenko ascended the tribune, Goering took off his ear phones and assumed an expression of studied indifference. A challenging glance he threw at the other defendants was, however, ignored by most of them. Only Hess, Seyss-Inquart, Streicher and Frank followed suit . . . but not for long. Soon all of them, with the sole exception of Hess, reached out for earphones, one after the other. And now if they do remove them, it is only for a short interval.

Radiophoto

DEFENDANT—This is how Seyss-Inquart looks to a Soviet cartoonist.

At last, Goering, too, succumbed; realizing his demonstration had fallen flat and fearing to miss something of importance, he stealthily detached one earphone, looked around furtively to see whether he was observed and hiding it in his fleshy palm, raised it to his ear.

The Soviet prosecutor did give the defendants many unpleasant minutes. At no time during the trial was the Nuremberg court so crowded as in the two days when Friedrich Paulus, the "general who lost the decisive battle of the war" as one American correspondent put it, gave his evidence. Several prominent journalists flew over to Nuremberg from European capitals especially to hear Paulus; and American soldiers and officers from the local garrison tried hard to get tickets for all remaining seats in the court.

The field marshal who had been officially declared dead in Germany three years ago, and who now rose before his former colleagues to give evidence of their deliberate attack on the Soviet Union, gave the tribunal important testimony. He rebuffed all attempts of defense lawyers to shake his evidence far more successfully than he had repulsed Soviet attacks at Stalingrad.

Memories of Stalingrad loomed large those days in the court lobby conversations. Even the defendants asked for files of German newspapers for January and February 1943. I do not think, however, that Goering and Keitel, who pored most intently over these files during the intermissions, had anything pleasant to recall in that connection.

Atrocities

Documentary films of fascist atrocities in the Soviet Union, soap made by Ger-

mans from human corpses in Danzig and now submitted to the court, and, finally, evidence given by Soviet witnesses led by Academician Orbeli, who proved that the destruction of cultural treasures in Leningrad was deliberate—all other evidence furnished firm, excellent corroboration of the speeches of the Soviet prosecutors and a fitting conclusion for the case presented by the prosecution for the four great powers.

Within the next few days the Nuremberg trial enters a new phase. Defense council will be given the opportunity to present its own documents and to question its own witnesses.

One of its lawyers, Doctor Seidel, has already hastened to proclaim this new phase of the trial as a decisive one. We shall leave this definition to Doctor Seidel's conscience and shall not attempt to convince him that the decisive phase of the trial was the one during which the prosecutors unfolded before the court, and the world at large, the fearful picture of Nazi conspiracy and the painstakingly analyzed role in this conspiracy of each defendant, on the basis of conclusive evidence. There is no doubt, however, that this stage of the trial will be no less interesting.

——★——

Hospitals Increase

In 1940, the USSR had more than 13 thousand polyclinics and out-patient departments—11 times more than before the Revolution.

Compared with the period before the Revolution, the number of hospital beds has increased five times. At the beginning of the Patriotic War, city hospitals had more than 500 thousand beds. In rural hospitals, the network of beds had increased to three and one half times compared with 1914, while the number of doctors had increased four times.

The number of nurseries compared with the pre-Revolutionary period has increased a hundred fold. In 1941, seasonal nurseries in the Soviet countryside cared for more than four million children; permanent nurseries cared for about 300 thousand.

Moscow Advertisements

By M. Makarov

Wanted . . . wanted . . . wanted . . . one reads up and down the columns of the back pages of the Moscow papers and one wonders what trades are not in demand in Moscow. The war is over, but as never before, the Soviet Union needs new workers and specialists in every field, from seaman to doctor, and from steel welder to agricultural expert.

The Muscovite is used to these ads. There is hardly an office entrance or factory gate which does not have a notice up for wanted labor, professional and otherwise.

Let us take at random some "Help Wanted" ads in a Moscow newspaper. There is the gas installation trust. They require the services of mechanical engineers, mechanics, welders, draftsmen and many others for work in Moscow. The Saratov-Moscow gas line is now being completed, and the trust urgently needs specialists and workers of all kinds in the building of the subterranean gas system in Moscow through which gas from Saratov will be fed directly to the homes of Muscovites.

At the Institute of National Economy several vacancies are open to professors, and according to established tradition, the Institute is holding a contest. It has an advertisement in the paper.

Need Professors

Another reason why colleges are badly in need of professors is that many intend to have supplementary student enrollments this year to train specialists in all fields.

We read that the Moscow Textile Institute is having a special January enrollment of students wishing to major in the technology of artificial fibers.

Next to that of the Textile Institute we read the advertisement of the Correspondence Institute of the People's Commissariat for Agriculture. Apart from its correspondence courses embracing students in the remotest parts of the land, the Institute has now organized an evening course and is inviting young people to enroll.

In the same paper there is an advertisement of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Sea Fisheries and Oceanography which is conducting postgraduate courses in fishing, hydrobiology, technique of industrial fishing and other subjects.

Scientific Activity

Every day one sees notices of public readings of these. Such advertisements are many and they bear witness of the constant growth of scientific thought in the land.

Judging only by the newspaper advertisements, one may well conclude that the number of Soviet specialists with Master's degrees grows from day to day. Indeed, hardly a day passes without six or seven notices of various institutes announcing public defense of theses. Who knows, perhaps in a short time people all over the land will be repeating the name of Professor E. P. Prokopiev who is presenting his thesis on a mining method and its significance. The thesis is being presented at the Institute of Non-ferrous Metals and Gold for the degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences.

Further perusal of the advertisement section of the Moscow newspaper will tell one how badly drivers and streetcar conductors in Moscow are needed—special courses for training conductors solicit applicants—and that the All-Union Concert Touring Society has vacancies in its new opera and operetta troups.

Then there are numerous announcements of what is showing in the theaters which help to give an outsider some idea of Moscow's cultural life. An interesting feature in these columns is the lecture concerts, a very succesful form of popularizing good music and literature.

The Moscow State Philharmonic Cultural and Educational Institutions Board and other organizations regularly announce lectures accompanied by concerts, and even take orders for the arrangement of such lectures from the office and factories.

This brief survey does not by any means exhaust the kind of advertisements one finds in Moscow's papers.

The Soviet Ukraine Today

By I. Senin

Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR

The Ukrainian people are now united within the Soviet Ukrainian State. What the Ukrainians aspired to in the course of many centuries has now been accomplished.

During Soviet times the Ukraine, with the aid of the Russian people, has become a flourishing Soviet Socialist Republic. On the eve of the recent war, industries in the Ukraine were producing one and one-half times as much as the industries of all tsarist Russia. The output of large-scale industries increased tenfold as compared with the year of 1913, the last peacetime year of tsarism, and the output of metal working industries increased 34 times. The Ukraine was a major producer of pig iron and coal. She had an extensive chemical industry. Her food industry had made great progress.

Great Farms

There were 90 thousand tractors, 31 thousand combine harvesters, 50 thousand motor trucks and scores of thousands of complex farm machines working on Ukrainian collective farms before the Great Patriotic War. The annual income of many collective farms ran into millions of rubles. The Ukrainian Republic had a wide network of schools, colleges, theatres, clubs and sanatoriums.

In 1941, the Germans attacked the people to set the clock of history back. The Ukrainian people then rose against the enemy who threatened its very existence. At the front and behind the enemy's lines, the Ukrainians, with arms in hand, fought for their country's honor, freedom and independence. With the help of the great Russian people and other peoples of the Soviet Union, the Ukraine was cleared of its invaders. But the Hitlerite fiends inflicted severe and deep wounds on the Soviet Ukraine.

Freed of the Hitler yoke, our people set out with unparalleled determination to restore the national economy. Intense activity is in progress in the mines of the Donets Basin, at factories and mills, on collective and state farms, in towns and villages. There is a vast difference between the restoration of the national economy today and the economic restoration after the Civil War of 1918-1920. Powerful industries of the Soviet Union are supplying us with everything needed for the work of restoration. Our workers and collective farmers have gone through the school of the Stalin Five-Year Plans and the self-sacrificing labor of the years of the recent Patriotic War, and here are the results. The mines of the Donets Basin are being restored eight times faster than after the Civil War.

WHEAT—The Ukraine, rich in food and industry, was before the war one of the world's great granaries.

Mines Restored

Scores of mines are already giving more coal than before the war. A new, large coal industry will be built up in the Ukraine in accordance with the new Five-Year Plan. It will be based on the rich deposits of brown and hard coal in the west Ukraine.

Restoration of the metallurgical and machine building industries is proceeding at a rapid pace. There are already more than 60 blast and open hearth furnaces and more than 70 coke batteries in operation. Miners of the Krivoi-Rog and Nikopol areas are again supplying ores to the iron and steel industry. Of 95 machine building plants scheduled for restoration, 93 are already producing. The country is again receiving thousands of machines manufactured in Ukrainian plants. The pride of the Ukraine, the Lenin hydro-electric station on the Dnieper, will soon again be generating electricity.

Nor do the peasants lag behind the workers. Collective farm life and agricultural production are rapidly coming into their own. In 1945, the area planted by the collective farmers amounted to 71 per cent and the area under cereals to 80 per cent

of the prewar area. All machine tractor stations are again working in the Ukraine, and collective farms have set up new livestock and poultry departments. The collective farmers and peasants of Lvov, Drohobych, Chernovitse, Tarnopol and other regions have sold to the state the obligatory quantities of grain ahead of schedule, and, in addition, have contributed millions of pounds of produce to the Red Army fund.

Life is coming back to the towns and villages of the Ukraine. Millions of square yards of housing space have been restored and made available for occupancy in the cities.

Extensive construction is going on in the villages. Collective farmers form building brigades and with the assistance of the government are building homes and farm structures for themselves. Two hundred and eighty thousand dwelling houses and 72 thousand farm and public structures have been built or repaired in the villages of the Ukraine. Reconstruction in towns and villages is conducted in accordance with the new plan.

Electrification

Collective farms of the Vinnitsa Region have started a movement for rural electrification. In the second half of 1945, 36 collective farm powerhouses were built and construction of 36 more has been launched in that region. Members of the Peremozetz collective farm in the Khmelnitsky District have issued an appeal to the peasants of the Vinnitsa Region to build 200 victory power plants in 1946.

Soviet culture and science are again thriving in the Ukraine. The Germans demolished every educational and cultural institution; and in this field the Ukrainian people had to build again from the ground up.

Nevertheless, the republic is again covered with a far flung network of schools, colleges, clubs, theaters and health institutions. It is noteworthy that since the war, a number of new theaters have been opened in the Ukraine—in Voroshilovgrad, Belgorod-on-Dniester, Kirovograd, in Drohobysh Region and other places.

The organization of newly incorporated regions is well under way. The oil industry is being rehabilitated in the Drohobysh Region and measures have been taken to reconstruct the economy of the western regions. Lvov, for example, is fast becoming a big industrial center. Among the new plants to be built there will be factories producing precision instruments and electric lamps, automobile assembly works, and an agricultural machinery plant.

Only one year has passed since the liberation of Carpathian Ukraine from the German invaders, and already great changes have been accomplished. Landless peasants, and peasants with little land, received about 148 thousand acres of land which had formerly belonged to landlords. The poor peasants have received livestock. Restoration of industry and railways is proceeding successfully. The Carpathian Ukraine now has 686 schools as against 12 urban schools and three "gymnasias" a year ago.

New Schools

Bukovina, too, is reviving. Formerly 80 per cent of the population could not read or write. Today, there are one hundred schools and two hundred circles for the elimination of illiteracy functioning in the Chernovitse Electoral District alone, which includes four rural districts.

Under the Rumanians, there was just one university in the city of Chernovitse. It had two departments—theology and philology. Now the university has eight departments. In addition, the city now has three colleges and 13 vocational high schools.

The Ukrainian government is bending all its efforts not only to restore what was destroyed but to make further progress in economy, science and culture. The Ukrainian people know that they can achieve this progress only in fraternal alliance and unity with the Russian and other peoples of the Soviet Union.

The profound confidence of the Ukrainian people in the Soviet system and in the Soviet government has been well expressed by members of the Red October collective farm in the Voroshilovgrad Region, in conversation with settlers from Poland. The collective farmers told the new arrivals how they had lived before the war. The income of their collective farm amounted to millions of rubles. It had motor cars, a power house, a radio diffusion center, a club and a ten class school.

"It was for that sort of life that we voted in the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in 1937," they said. "And for that kind of life we voted in this election, too."

The collective farmers have elected their outstanding representatives such as Maria Lysenko and Elena Hopkalo, who have achieved a sugar beet yield exceeding the planned yield from 500 to 600 per cent. The intelligentsia is represented by men like the Poets Maxim Rylsky and Pavlo Tychina and Scientists Bogomolets and Paton.

The Soviet Ukraine came to the election united round the Soviet Government. The Ukrainian people knew that to vote for the Communist and non-Party bloc of candidates was to vote for the speediest rehabilitation of their country's economy—to vote for the further progress of their republic.

Academy's Anniversary

Timiryazev Agricultural Academy has celebrated its 60th birthday. Among more than 90 agricultural higher schools in the Soviet Union, the Timiryazev Academy is the largest and most famous. The Academy can point with pride to its work as the founder of agricultural science in Russia, as well as to more than 14 thousand agricultural specialists it has trained.

The scientific methods evolved in its many laboratories have been implemented in all branches of agriculture. With the shift to collective methods of tilling the land when the collective and State farms were set up and supplied with modern agricultural machinery, the influence of the scientific achievements of the academy became even greater.

Since the establishment of the Soviet system the Academy has enjoyed considerable expansion. The number of departments, laboratories and experimental stations have increased by 300 per cent. The Academy's present student body numbers 3,100; its main library has one and one-half million volumes.

An Auto Plant University

By M. Makarov

The Stalin auto plant will turn out a new type of product this year: engineers. Numbering 20, they will be the first graduates of the automotive institute functioning at the plant and giving enterprising workers a university training without taking them away from their jobs and regular earnings. Even in the Soviet Union, where everyone with the will and the push has an opportunity to acquire an education and where workers who have become engineers and industrial managers are no rarity, there are still only a few such universities functioning practically on the production line.

The auto plant maintains, besides the institute, a network of elementary and secondary schools enabling any studious worker to acquire an education or patch up gaps in his training in order to qualify for bigger and more important posts. And both workers and the management have only the highest praise for the results this form of education on the job has yielded so far. Director Ivan Likhachev has termed these schools "some of the most important departments of the plant." The workers, too, see in them a great boon to the man who for some reason or other does not want or simply cannot afford to quit his job and enter some other school as a full time student.

Trade Courses

The school system at the Stalin Auto Plant begins with diverse trade courses and schools—a common feature, incidentally, at all major Soviet enterprises—where the ordinary worker without a substantial educational background or specialized training can improve his skill and take his first steps up the ladder that ends with the automotive institute and an engineer's diploma. Thousands of workers are studying at these elementary courses and schools.

A higher stage is the elementary technical school which was opened recently. Here experienced workers may gain the theoretical knowledge needed to become a foreman, let us say, or take over highly specialized jobs where more than a mere practical background is required. During the first day applicants for enrollment were being registered, some 50 workers employed in various shops of the plant sought entry, and the registrars were certain the 200 to be taken in for the first course would be found readily enough. The course of study lasts two years, and the lecturers include works' engineers and experts invited from outside the plant.

Secondary School

Most interesting of the Stalin Auto Plant's schools are the secondary technical school and the institute. The former, for instance, has trained many of the plant's leading personnel, among them shop superintendents, technologists and designers. The institute is now beginning to graduate full-fledged engineers annually. Of all the many technical schools and institutes maintained by the People's Commissariat of the Medium Machine Building Industry, under whose jurisdiction the automobile industry goes, these two are in a class by themselves, inasmuch as they function in connection with a specific plant.

Experience has shown that this arrangement is a very fruitful one indeed. On the one hand, the plant's personnel includes experts in all fields of automobile manufacture; and its designing offices and laboratories have accumulated a great deal of practical experience, all of which can be fruitfully employed in teaching new experts. On the other hand, the schools are so closely connected with the plant that they become a natural supplement to the production departments, not only providing them with skilled personnel after graduation, but also helping them along from day to day with the accumulating knowledge the students bring with them to the shops throughout their period of training. In other words, the training of personnel under these circumstances is carried on with a view to the practical needs of the plant.

The students, too, are enthusiastic about this method of acquiring an education. Nikolai Nasibulin, a young auto worker now in the fourth year at the technical school, told me that his studies help him tremendously at his work. He was very pleased with the arrangement whereby the school meets four evenings a week, four hours at a time. This means extending the course from the normal four years to five, but Nasibulin believes that the extra year spent at studies is well worth while.

Another view, also in favor of evening schooling, was expressed by Eugene Dobrotin, who studies at the institute. He began on the general production line and now works in the plant's experimental shop. Dobrotin had long wanted to become an engineer, but being a matried man with two children to support, he had known it would be hard to keep things going on a student's stipend. Because of that he had not enrolled at any regular higher school. The evening institute, however, offered him an ideal solution to his problem. He is now in the fourth year and has another two to go, for the course takes six all told, one year more than in ordinary higher schools.

Defending Theses

The institute's first graduating class has begun defending diploma theses. Four graduates have already successfully defended their dissertations and made the grade. Typical is the dissertation of Nadezhda Tikhomenko, a young woman who has been working as technologist in the foundry but now is about to take over a more important job. Her theme was the production line for cylinder blocks; the dissertation was highly appraised and some of the principles she advanced have already been accepted for introduction in the plant's foundry. Here, too, the connection between studies and practical work at the plant is evident.

The evening institute has been growing constantly, and the graduating classes will increase in size as the years go by. This autumn 50 new students were enrolled in the freshman class: they are graduates of the evening technical school and other experienced workers with a secondary education. Among them you find both shop superintendents and their subordinates.

Factory Stores in the Soviet Union

By Nikolai Gorbunov

During the war, when many consumer goods were scarce and rationing was introduced, Soviet enterprises set up special departments whose job it was to ensure that the essential needs of the workers were satisfied. Ever since, these "Worker's Supply Departments" or WSD, as they are called, have played a most important part in providing Soviet employees with food, clothing and other commodities.

The WSD comes under the jurisdiction of the director of the enterprise, but it operates independently on a self-supporting basis. It has its own budget and its own capital, some 70 per cent of which is provided by way of credits by the State Bank.

Operation

The head of the WSD is always the assistant director of the enterprise of which it forms a part. He is able to hire employees, and to make use of the resources of the enterprise for WSD purposes: for instance, to transport materials for the repair of trading premises.

Well equipped WSD stores and dining rooms are now functioning in most workers' settlements, and in factories, mills and other industrial or transport enterprises. Factory and office workers make full use of them, knowing that they can obtain supplies of unrationed as well as rationed goods in the stores, and that well cooked and satisfying meals are served in the dining rooms.

Special attention is paid to services for Stakhanovites, disabled Red Army men and nursing mothers. All of them get preferential treatment. A special staff is employed to look after their needs, on the principle that the best should be given to those who are most useful in production and to those who need special nourishment for health reasons.

The WSD always tries to satisfy the requirements of the workers as completely as possible, and for this purpose every possible source for acquiring goods is used. Some of these goods come from government stocks. Another source is known as "decentralized purchases." In every district there are a number of local enterprises and industrial cooperatives making use of local raw materials. The WSD purchases stocks of household articles from these and also other goods which cannot be easily obtained. Surplus agricultural produce is purchased from nearby collective farms, and the gathering of berries, mushrooms and nuts is organized.

With efficient management, such purchases and collections enable the WSD to obtain considerable quantities of foodstuffs and other goods. In some cases as much as a third of the WSD stocks are obtained in this way.

With regard to foodstuffs, the most important suppliers to the WSD, next to rationed government stocks, are their own auxiliary farms. In the spring of 1945, several thousand WSD farms sowed grain, potatoes and vegetables on approximately 12 million acres, and plentiful crops were harvested. Nearly half the potatoes and more than half the salads and green vegetables used by the WSD were obtained from these auxiliary farms.

The WSDs also produce livestock. They have obtained enormous quantities of meat, milk and butter to supplement the rations of the workers. For instance, in one of the Sverdlovsk factories, most of the fat used for the WSD dining room was unrationed and even during the severe Urals winter the workers of this factory were served with fresh radishes, cucumbers and green vegetables, grown in the hothouses of the auxiliary farm. Last October, the workers of this factory got six thousand chickens in addition to their rationed meat.

Supply

Fishing and hunting are also organized in a planned manner. The WSD of one Moscow factory employs fishermen on th Caspian Sea, who supplied 30 tons sturgeon and other excellent fish ir period of three months. The WSD h ing team of the Troisk works in the ' recently bagged 40 thousand hea game.

To add to their stocks and improve supplies, the WSDs have established their own workshops. The above mentioned Moscow WSD has, for example, seven workshops, including a shoemaking shop which produces one thousand pairs of shoes per month. The annual turnover of this particular WSD approximates 80 million rubles.

Needs Met

The factory and office workers look to the WSD to meet their various everyday needs. If they want their boots or clothes mended, or wish to have a shave or wash their linens, they go to the WSD. All these many services are run on commercial lines with a moderate profit, which is used for further development.

From the administrative point of view the WSD comes under the various industrial people's commissariats. In regard to trading, they are controlled by the People's Commissariat of Trade and its regional and district authorities. The WSDs have won a firm place in Soviet life, and their work has greatly helped to improve the standards of life, to raise productivity and to ensure the fulfilment of production plans.

From their establishment until the present time, they have successfully performed their function of aiding the national economy in these many ways.

Information Bulletin

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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Supreme Soviet of the USSR

The present Supreme Soviet of the USSR (second term) which convened March 11, was elected at the general elections of February 10, 1946, by an absolute majority of votes.

Participation in the elections was 99.7 per cent; of those who went to the polls, 99.18 per cent cast their ballots for candidates of the bloc of Communist and non-Party people to the Soviet of the Union, and 99.16 per cent for the bloc's candidates to the Soviet of Nationalities.

Radiophoto

DEPUTY—Marshal Timoshenko registers as a Deputy as the Supreme Soviet of the USSR convenes.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR (first term) was elected in December, 1937, on the basis of the Constitution of the USSR adopted December 5, 1936, by the special Eighth Congress of Soviets. The next elections which, according to the Constitution, should have been held within four years, were postponed owing to the war.

Highest Authority

The Supreme Soviet is the highest State authority, formed on the basis of a voluntary union of the 16 equal republics. It is the legislative body of a socialist state of workers and peasants in which there are no opposing classes.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to which 1,339 Deputies have now been elected, consists of two Chambers: the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. Both Chambers are equal in every way. Both enjoy the right of legislative initiative.

The Deputies to the Soviet of the Union are elected by districts on the basis of one Deputy for every 300 thousand inhabitants throughout the USSR. Representing the entire population of the USSR, the Soviet of the Union naturally considers problems from the standpoint of the country as a whole. Not a single law, however, can be adopted without the approval of the Soviet of Nationalities which approaches questions from the standpoint of the national interests of the republics and national groups of the Soviet Union.

"The USSR, as we know," said J. V. Stalin in his speech on the draft of the Constitution in 1936, "is a multinational state. We have a supreme body in which are represented the common interests of all the working people of the USSR irrespective of nationality. This is the Soviet of the Union. But in addition to common interests, the nationalities have their particular specific interests connected with their specific national characteristics.

"Can these specific interests be ignored? No, they cannot. Do we need a special supreme body to reflect precisely these specific interests? Unquestionably we do. There can be no doubt that without such a body it would be impossible to administer a multinational state like the USSR. Such a body is the second Chamber—the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR."

Soviet of Nationalities

The structure of the Soviet of Nationalities, which is elected on a parity basis by Union and Autonomous Republics, Autonomous regions and national areas regardless of their size and population, guarantees the observance of the specific interests arising from national characteristics. Twenty-five Deputies are sent to the Soviet of Nationalities by each Union Republic, 11 by each Autonomous Republic, five by each Autonomous Region, and one by each national area.

Every law is considered approved if it is adopted by both Chambers by a simple majority in each.

It is difficult to imagine any disagreements in principle that might arise in the course of the work of the two Chambers of the Supreme Soviet inasmuch as the basic reasons for national disputes and national antagonisms—exploiting classes, which are the main cause of strife between nations—exploitation and mutual distrust no longer exist.

Nevertheless, the Constitution sets forth that in the event of disagreements between the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities a question is submitted for settlement to a conciliation commission formed on a parity basis.

The Supreme Soviet meets twice annually (special sessions may be convened at the discretion of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet or at the demand of one of the Union Republics).

The Presidium

Elected at a joint session of both Chambers and responsible to it, the Presidium convenes sessions, interprets the laws, issues decrees, holds country-wide referendums, appoints and removes People's Commissars, between sessions awards decorations, exercises the right of pardon, appoints or removes higher Army commanders, ratifies international treaties, and performs other duties specified by the Constitution.

The February 10 elections to the Supreme Soviet (second term), like those held in 1937, were conducted in accordance with the Constitution on a basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage with a secret ballot. All citizens of the USSR who have attained the age of 18, irrespective of race, nationality, religious creed, education, residence, social origin, property and past activity, have the right to participate in the elections, except insane persons and convicted criminals whose sentences include loss of vote.

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Heart Revived

Doctor V. Modestov, director of the Stalin Clinical Scientific and Research Institute has revived the heart of a warm-blooded animal three days after its activity had ceased. Modestov uses ordinary sea water purified from admixtures of gypsum, heated to the temperature of a warm-blooded body. The heart revived with sea water retains activity for 50 hours.

I Must Speak

By Professor Nikolai Grashchenkov

Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR

I was among the medical experts who, in September 1944, took part in the investigation of German atrocities at Maidanek conducted by the Polish-Soviet Extraordinary Commission. We beheld a frightful picture. In the course of four years about 1.5 million people were shot and poisoned in the gas chambers of this camp by Hitlerite executioners on direct orders from their government. Among the victims of Maidanek were men, women and children; Polish, French, Italian, Belgian, Dutch, Czech, Serbian, Greek, Croatian, Jewish and other nationalities.

I will never forget what I saw and learned there: fiendish torment, wholesale murder of mothers and children, young girls and old men, death from gas, poison, hunger and refined torture. Death reigned supreme in this camp.

The wounds inflicted on the world by the German invaders are still fresh. Mothers, wives and sweethearts of soldiers who gave their lives for victory over fascism are still in mourning. The frightful stench of corpses which poisoned the air for tens of miles around the German death camps in Lublin, Oswiecim, Tremblyanka and many other places has not yet vanished.

Thousands of Victims

It is simply incredible that there are people who could raise their voices in defense of the fascist executioners. It is hard to believe that such a voice was raised at a session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The proposal of the Uruguayan delegation aroused profound indignation among us. We wholeheartedly support the Soviet representatives, who at the first session of the General Assembly demanded that the Uruguayan proposal should not be included in the agenda.

The inclusion of this shameful proposal on the agenda of the General Assembly would have been an insult to the millions of victims of fascist terror, to the memory of those who paid with their lives for the defense of civilization.

At Maidanek I saw the skulls and bones of hundreds of thousands of innocent Europeans shot, poisoned by gas and cremated in the furnaces of the death factories. All this was done in fulfillment of the plans and orders of those now in the dock at Nuremberg.

At Maidanek I saw tens of thousands of children's shoes. On orders from the Hitlerite government these shoes were torn from the feet of little children who were killed.

The Dead

In the death camp at Lublin I saw photographs of beautiful young girls from Paris and Prague, charming children and traditional family groups photographed in various cities and countries of Europe. Those shown in those pictures are no more. They were all consumed by the infernal furnaces of Maidanek; their bones were milled and used for fertilizing German kitchen gardens.

On the very day when the Uruguayan delegation made its proposal, M. Mounier, the French prosecutor at Nuremberg, submitted evidence showing that Goering thanked the Hitlerite pseudo-scientists who poisoned the citizens of Allied countries to experiment with their brains.

A criminal guilty of the murder of one man is sentenced to death. On trial at Nuremberg are the murderers responsible for the death of millions of victims.

What have the defenders of these cannibals in common with humaneness? Why were not their voices raised in the name of humaneness at the time when the victims of fascism were being burned in the Maidanek incinerators which were kept going the clock around?

We are convinced that the International Tribunal will pass only a just sentence that can satisfy the human conscience.

We physicians and surgeons know the importance of timely disinfection for public health protection, for the sake of the health of human society, for the sake of its life and progress. The war criminals and all the hotbeds of fascist pestilence must be ruthlessly destroyed.

Churchill Rattles His Sword

PRAVDA *writes editorially:*

British former Prime Minister Winston Churchill, now in the United States, made a long speech in Fulton, Missouri, on March 5. Churchill's speech was preceded by an extraordinary hullabaloo raised by the newspapers. The American newspapers announced beforehand that the forthcoming speech would be "sensational." The press spared no color in building up loud publicity. Churchill himself, who mobilized the entire arsenal of his oratorial art, spared no color, either.

Unsuccessful

Nevertheless, Churchill's performance had no success. Most of the American, as well as British, newspapers frankly admit that Churchill's speech was not successful and that the speaker went too far. In reading the speech of the British former Prime Minister, one cannot help recalling the Churchill of the period after the First World War. At that time, too, Churchill marched out of step with history. At that time, too, he lagged behind historical developments and made pitiable attempts to check or retard the progress of those developments. He was the initiator of the anti-Soviet campaign and the chief organizer of armed intervention against the Soviet Union.

The British people paid a high price for this gamble on the part of the British reactionaries who tried to impose their will upon the young Soviet Republic by force of arms. As is well known, that gamble failed miserably despite all efforts of the Churchills and the Chamberlains.

Many years have passed since then and much water has flowed under the bridge, but Churchill has remained true to his own self. Evidently, he forgot nothing and learned nothing. He is still in the grip of his old ideas and ambitions. Again he is riding his old hobby horse, coming out against the Soviet Union, coming out sharply, aggressively, flourishing the old bogey of the "Bolshevik menace," and the "Bolshevik expansion."

While the war was in progress, while mortal danger threatened Britain and Europe, Churchill in his speeches more than once pointed to the outstanding role of the USSR. Then, he pretended to be a friend of the Soviet people and swore loyalty to Anglo-Soviet friendship, as well as to the entire Anglo-Soviet-American coalition.

But the danger is past. The deadly menace of Hitlerite Germany which overhung Europe and Britain, is gone forever and Churchill has become himself. Now he can give free rein to his real sentiments, which he hid under a bushel throughout the war years, carefully concealing his intentions and plans of hostility toward the Soviet people. Churchill is sufficiently experienced to know how to cover these intentions and plans by highflown phrases about democracy, peace and the brotherhood of nations.

But to read his speech is enough to see beyond any doubt how false and hypocritical these phrases were on Churchill's lips when he makes use of words poisoned with venom and hatred of true democracy, when he speaks about "expansionist tendencies" of the Soviet Union, about the "iron curtain (which) descended across the Continent", about the shadow from the east which "has fallen upon on the scenes so lately lightened, lighted by Allied victory."

Old Slander

What does Churchill put forward now? He puts forward the old slander against the Soviet Union, trying in the old way, as he did 20 odd years ago, to intimidate the world by the horrors of Soviet "expansion," carrying the threat to "true democracy" in the West.

With unconcealed malice, he speaks about Warsaw, Prague, Belgrade, Bucharest, Budapest, and Sofia, which to Churchill's horror, are "in the Soviet sphere" and "all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and in some cases increasing measure of control from Moscow."

He bands all of them as police states where, with the exception of Czechoslovakia, to which Churchill makes however none too courteous a bow, there allegedly exists no "true democracy." He bears down upon the Polish government, accusing it of making "enormous and wrongful inroads upon Germany"; he breathes fury against "all these eastern states of Europe" and against the totalitarian control which allegedly is being established there.

"This is certainly not the liberated Europe we fought to build up. Nor is it one which contains the essentials of permanent peace!" Churchill exclaims, and warns at once that at present, war can overtake any country, wherever it is, between sunset and sunrise.

Athens a "Model"

Churchill sees his only consolation in Athens. In Churchill's view, the model for "liberated Europe" is Greece where, under the wing of British troops, fascist royalist reaction is doing its work, where Greek bands—Hitlerite leftovers—massacre Greek patriots with impunity. But just as one swallow does not make a summer, "democratic" Greece alone cannot divert Churchill's wrath from all of eastern Europe.

Now, after the Second World War, as was the case after the First World War, Churchill imagines himself the savior of Europe from communism, which allegedly threatens to flood, if not the whole world, then at least the whole of Europe. Churchill is ready to assume the role of savior.

He stated in his speech at Fulton College: "I repulse the idea that a new war is inevitable; still more that it's imminent. It is because I am sure that our fortunes are still in our hands, in our own hands and that we hold the power to save the future, that I feel the duty to speak out."

Here, too, Churchill is true to himself —he does not say what he thinks. In reality, he tries to convey the idea of the inevitability of a new war. More, he instigates this war, and precisely a war against the Soviet Union—which he slanders by saying that "Soviet Russia . . . desires the fruits of war and the indefinite expansion of her power and doctrines"—when he demands that without "waiting to see what happens" or relying upon "narrow margins offering a temptation to a trial of strength" or "appeasement", everything be done to increase his own force.

Such is the "overall strategic concept" which Churchill proclaimed in his Fulton speech, and proceeding from which he expounded his new plan for saving mankind from Soviet "expansion."

This he called the "crux" of everything he said in his speech, which proved to be nothing but a plan for the creation of an Anglo-American military alliance which, according to Churchill, calls for special relations between Britain and the United States of America.

Regarding these relations, Churchill said literally that they require "not only the growing friendship and mutual understanding between our two vast kindred systems of society, but the continuance of the intimate relationships between our military advisers, leading to common study of potential dangers, the similarity of weapons and manuals of instruction and the interchange of officers and cadets at technical colleges. This should carry with it the continuance of the present facilities for mutual security by the joint use of all naval and air forces bases in the possession of either country all over the world."

Thus, Churchill proposes the creation of an Anglo-American military alliance, stating frankly that this military alliance must be directed against the USSR, against the power which shouldered the brunt of the struggle and played a decisive part in routing Hitlerite Germany. But a military alliance of two members of the coalition, against the third member, means the liquidation of the coalition of the three great powers which was formed in the course of the Second World War. Thus, with one stroke, Churchill obliterates everything he preached as immutable truth during the war.

Threat to UNO

"The old doctrine of balance of power," Churchill continues, "is unsound. We cannot afford, if we can help it, to work on narrow margins." And he urges the unification of the "western democracies" under the hegemony of an Anglo-American military alliance. Churchill believes that the front of the "western democracies" under Anglo-American domination must be opposed to "eastern communism". He openly proclaims a policy of force which must be carried out by the Anglo-American military alliance.

But who will fail to see that actually all this means nothing but the liquidation of the United Nations Organization! Thus with another stroke he makes short work of an organization of which he was once the ardent champion. Is this anything but a total renunciation by Churchill of the goal repeatedly proclaimed in the declaration of the three powers—to assist in every way the democratization of the liberated European states after Hitler's defeat?

What is the gist of Churchill's proposals? To create an Anglo-American military alliance which would ensure Anglo-American domination all over the world, to liquidate the three-power coalition together with the United Nations Organization, to make the policy of force the dominating factor in world development.

The only thing lacking to make the picture complete is the frank formula of the "Cordon sanitaire" against the USSR. Churchill swings wide indeed. But will his puny strength suffice? Churchill's plans aim far but they plainly are out of tune with the real possibilities and real conditions. He himself realizes that he lacks the means for carrying out the plans conceived by his impetuous imagination.

Churchill frantically clutches at Uncle Sam's coat-tails in the hope that an Anglo-American military alliance will enable the British Empire, at least as a junior partner, to continue the policy of imperialist expansion.

Churchill's speech had a reserved reception both in the United States and in Britain. Commenting on Churchill's speech, the New York Herald Tribune writes: "Those who shout about moral crusades against the Soviet Union must think what such crusades must lead to in practice."

The Chicago Sun wrote that Churchill's goal is false and fraught with countless dangers. A member of the United States House of Representatives, Representative Ellis E. Patterson, stated: "Great Britain for one thousand years has been pursuing a policy of continuous militarism. We do not want unhindered militarism on the part of any state." "The United Nations Organization," Representative Patterson added, "will function despite the fact that Churchill made a speech asserting that the world would return to the old struggle." Senator Brewster stresses that the United States cannot accept the legacy of British colonial policy.

In Britain, too, various public groups critically regard the Churchill speech. Thus, the London Times advises not to rely exclusively on America's assistance and emphasizes the major importance of solving Anglo-Soviet relations.

British Unenthusiastic

Labor MP Joseph Reeves commented thus on Churchill's speech: "it must be made clear that Churchill spoke only on his own behalf."

The idea of an Anglo-American bloc against the Soviet Union is hateful to the masses of the working people of our country. It is very characteristic that Churchill came out with his plan, not in Britain, but in the United States. Evidently Churchill remembers that his first postwar experience in speculating upon the "Red peril" during the Parliamentary election in Britain brought him a crushing defeat.

Having suffered a political fiasco in Britain, Churchill decided to try his luck in the United States hoping evidently for the support of certain American circles. But the reaction of American opinion brought him fresh disillusionment.

Churchill has not been recognized as a prophet in his country or beyond its borders. Churchill's plans are old songs sung to a new tune. His new concepts are doomed to as hopeless failure as his old concepts, so mercilessly overthrown by history. Churchill is obstinately pulling backward, while life goes forward.

Churchill plainly overestimates the forces of reaction and underestimates the influence and might of the democratic forces. Churchill forgets that in wartime the freedom-loving nations acquired enormous political experience and know how to distinguish between real champions of peace and the imperialists who, under a false flag of "defense of peace", are drawing up plans for unleashing new imperialist wars. No false speeches about democracy and freedom will enable inveterate reactionaries like Churchill and his American friends from Vandenberg's camp to entice the nations into the path of the new wars they are preparing.

Geologists Honored

By E. Finn

That a number of geologists should be among those awarded the Stalin Prize recently is not a surprise to the Soviet people, who are aware that the deposits discovered by them fed the industries that did so much to win the war.

First on the list is Vasily Yavorsky, an explorer of the great Kuznetsk coal fields. The results of his 30 years of work are summed up in his book, *The Kuznetsk Basin*, and in his geological map of the region.

Yavorsky was instrumental in keeping the industries of Siberia supplied with fuel during the war.

Nikolai Kassin has equalled Yavorsky's long record of service. Kassin's field is Kazakhstan and its untold resources of mineral deposits; and it is due to his work that we now have a geological map of the Republic.

Interest is high in the progress of the Saratov-Moscow gas main now in construction. The capital feels it has a particularly large stake in the undertaking, for the Saratov gas will flow 800 miles from the wells to be used as fuel in Moscow's factories, power plants and dwelling house boilers.

Professor Mozharovsky and Geologists Kuznetsov, Engurazov and Senyukov have been awarded first-class Stalin Prizes for the work they have done and Moscow's inhabitants will soon see tangible results when the gas begins to flow through the capital's mains and into the kitchen ranges.

A first-class Stalin Prize also went to a group of geologists headed by Professor Nikolai Karzhavin, who found mineral sources for a new aluminum industry in the Urals. Another discovery of paramount importance to the nation's economy was that of tin in the east and southeast—the work of Smirnov, Levitsky and other geologists. Finally, the Stalin Prize was awarded to a group headed by Valentin Tsaregradsky, who discovered and investigated new gold fields in the northeast part of the country.

The Red Army, Liberator Of the Balkans

By I. Konstantinovsky

The Balkan countries, Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, were the first European states to be liberated by the Red Army. From the Pruth to the Maritza and Sava, from Jassy to Belgrade and Sombor, the Balkan land is marked with monuments to Red Army glory.

Still fresh in the memories of the Balkan peoples are the heroic deeds of the Soviet soldiers and officers who, by their blood and valor, rescued them from the death grip of the German-fascists. That happened in the grim days of 1944.

Rumania Entered

On the night of March 28, 1944, the troops of the Guards Rifle Division under command of Colonel Puteiko, forced the River Pruth in the Jassy area and the Red Army entered Rumania. At that time, Bucharest was still under the heel of the fascist Antonescu. Thus, the Red Army came into an enemy country which for almost four years had been waging a criminal war against the USSR. On Rumanian territory Soviet troops often met Soviet people who had been driven into slavery, and saw property that had been shipped from Soviet cities by the Rumanian Hitlerites.

Nevertheless, the behavior of the Red Army men was such that ordinary people at once felt that they came not as enemies but as liberators of the country. Interesting scenes were to be observed in those days on the roads of Rumania.

I remember coming across a motley group of Rumanian adolescents on a tank-torn highway south of the town of Batosani. The Rumanian boys were all dressed alike: in white homespun trousers, white shirts down to their knees and tall sheepskin caps. When they were questioned, they made the amazing statement: "We

LIBERATOR—Yugoslav peasant women crowd around a Red Army soldier as the liberating troops arrive.

ran away from Rumanian captivity."

It was really so; by order of Antonescu, adolescents from northeast Rumania were evacuated to the rear. On the way they received no food and were kept locked up in stuffy freight wagons. At the risk of losing their lives, these little Rumanians got through the front line to the Soviet side.

In a zone near the front, I saw a group of excited Rumanian peasants surround a Soviet colonel and beg him to see that the Red Army hastened its advance and liberated their children from captivity.

A campaign of slander against the Soviet Union had been conducted for many years in Rumania; but when the Red Army entered the country, the Rumanian people learned the truth. A delegation of nuns from the Agafton Nunnery came to the Soviet military commandant at the city of Batosani and thanked him for the military guard which the Soviet Command had sent to protect the convent.

In the village of Kerpitcy, Jassy District, an old peasant, Totu, said: "Now we have liberty in our country." Freedom began with the coming of the alien, then still the enemy army! That sounded like a paradox, but it was true: with the advent of the Red Army, fascist gendarmes ran away and the peasants freely elected their "head villaga."

Liberty

A few months later, when the Red Army had dealt its first blow to the German armies in Rumania, the fascist government was overthrown in Bucharest; and Rumania entered the lists against the Germans. With the cooperation of the Rumanians, the Red Army liberated Rumanian Transylvania.

When Red Army units on the second Ukrainian front approached the borders of Hungary, they left behind them a new country. The internal struggle was still going on between the democratic forces of the people and the reactionaries, but the Rumanian people realized its own force and demanded the speediest democratic renovation of their country.

On all the roads, in cities and villages, we saw placards with words of greeting and thanks to the Red Army which, by its efforts, saved Rumania from Hitlerism and made it possible to return the Rumanians to the camp of the united democratic nations.

September 11, 1944, was the third day of Bulgarian liberty. The fascist government crashed in Sofia on September 9. It was now the third day of rejoicing in Bulgaria. Thousands of inhabitants went out on the streets to greet the Red Army.

Demonstrates Joy

When our first Red Army cars drove to the city square, before we had time to look around, the crowd seized our car, lifted it like a feather and raised it far above the ground. Red Army men were pulled out of motor trucks and carried shoulder high to the square. Thousands of voices repeated in chorus like a solemn oath: "Our brothers . . . our liberators!"

Then the crowd around us opened a passage to let through a woman dressed all in black with an austere, ashy complexion—the living personification of grief. She rushed up to a Soviet major with a cry. "My son!"

An outburst of sobbing broke her voice. The Bulgarians told us: "This is Vita Karpacheva from the village of Nadezhda . . . Her son Christo Karpachev, a guerilla commander, fell in battle with the Germans. He did not live to see this day."

I saw in the crowd an 88-year old veteran, Petka Stoichev Topalov.

A veteran of many wars, he wore on his breast six military medals, among them an old Russian Cross of St. George. Topalov's father had been killed by the Turks and as a youth he had joined the Russian troops when they entered Bulgaria. With them, he had fought on Shipka Hill and at Plevna.

In the years of fascist-German domination, even this 88-year old man was not left in peace. Topalov was arrested twice for saying about the Germans: "I do not want to know such people!" Now the veteran of Plevna said to a Soviet officer: "You Russians have saved my soul. You have saved my soul and my Bulgaria twice."

Matveyev, an old village priest, speaking in fluent Russian, said to us:

"You are here among brothers. For the second time, your country has saved Bulgaria. May the Almighty bless your Army!"

Over the square was suspended a placard with the words of the national hero of Bulgaria, Christo Potev: "He who falls for liberty does not die." Opposite on a large shield, a mighty figure of a Red Army man was drawn in colors, with the following lines: *Greetings to you, destroyer of wrong! Of you, marvel of our times, The poet will sing in his rhymes!*

The coming of the Red Army into Yugoslavia was one of the most moving episodes in this war. In the very first miles of the Serbian land, Red Army men beheld the sorrow and the glory of that country. All bridges and roads were blown up, the land was covered with trenches and criss-crossed with barbed wire. Here battles were fought for every hillock. The peoples of Yugoslavia never bowed before the fascist and this struggle cost them heavy sacrifices.

On Yugoslav soil, the Soviet troops fought with particular staunchess and bravery.

"What impressed you most on meeting the Red Army?" I asked Yugoslav General Peko Dapcevic, one of the heroes of the guerrilla war and commander of the Yugoslav units in the battle for Belgrade.

Red Army's Courage

"The bravery of Red Army men," he answered. Guerrillas were amazed at the courage of the Red Army men and their contempt for death. When, on the streets of Belgrade, a grenade tore away the arm of Russian Sergeant Kovalev and a Serbian Red Cross nurse wanted to remove him from the battlefield, he said to her: "No, sister, I have three grenades left. I shall hurl them at the Germans and then we'll go to the hospital."

Red Army men fought shoulder to shoulder in Yugoslavia with soldiers of Tito's People's Army of Liberation. Together they marched to attack, died for each other or became brothers for all time.

Yugoslavia will never forget those days.

The Red Army man became their hero for folk tales. Perhaps nowhere did the Soviet soldier rejoice at reading the words "Long live the Red Army—Liberator!" more than in Yugoslavia. One could realize and feel the grandeur of the liberating mission of the Red Army in the war against fascism.

Franco and Don Juan

By A. Uvarov

In the past few weeks the international press has printed numerous reports concerning the presence in Lisbon of Don Juan, the son of the former King of Spain and pretender to the Spanish throne.

Alberto Martin Artajo, Franco Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared at a press conference: "Don Juan's stay in Portugal, the country closest to his native land, could facilitate contact between the pretender and Franco. However, nothing definite can be said yet, and no agreements of any kind have been concluded."

"Traditional Role"

Within the last few days, the foreign press has even reported that some difficulties have arisen in the negotiations between Franco and the monarchists. Characteristic of Franco's position is his statement made to a New York Times correspondent. Franco proclaimed himself a monarchist, stressing that monarchy "remains the traditional form of rule for Spain."

Why is Franco, first Hitlerite protege in Europe, making desperate attempts to cover up the facade of his fascist regime with a royal mantle?

When it was clear that defeat was facing Hitlerite Germany, Franco began to speak of his "neutrality" in the war. He needed the screen of "neutrality" in order to preserve in Europe a refuge for war criminals—a center for new fascist adventures. Now Franco calls his regime a "Christian democracy," and claims that he has nothing in common with fascism; he asserts that Spain is progressing towards "complete democracy."

However, to Franco it is plain that the freedom-loving peoples who defeated fascism will not be mollified by the empty phrases of the Spanish fascist dictator. This is confirmed by quite a number of recent facts: the decision of five Latin-American countries—Mexico, Guatemala, Panama, Venezuela, and Bolivia—to sever relations with Franco Spain; the decision of the French Constituent Assembly to request the government immediately to break off relations with Spain; the refusal of most of the liberated countries of Europe to reestablish relations with Spain; the mass movement of protest in all countries against Franco terror; and, finally, the French government's decision to close Franco-Spanish borders beginning March 1.

During the first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the General Committee unanimously adopted a resolution presented by the Panama delegation concerning relations with Franco Spain. The resolution calls attention to declarations made at the conferences in San Francisco and in Potsdam with regard to the regimes created with the support of the Axis powers, and urges the Assembly in carrying out these declarations to advise "the members of the United Nations to take note of the letter and spirit of these declarations in their further relations with Spain."

Strikes in Spain

In Spain itself, the people continue to intensify the struggle against their hangmen. The number of strikes in Spanish industrial establishments is growing. These strikes frequently assume a pronounced political character, as for example the textile workers' strike in Manresa, the strike of six thousand metal workers in Bilboa, the bus drivers and carpenters strike in Madrid, the strike embacing the plants of aeronautical carabanchal and others.

At the same time, the number of peasant disturbances is growing. In the last three months of 1945, there were peasant disturbances in Kastanal, Agredos, Morella, Villanueva, near Cordoba, Alcolea and other places. Among artisians and small tradespeople, too, dissatisfaction is spreading.

Hunger, need, inhuman exploitation and fascist terror are forcing broad sections of the Spanish population to come out in the struggle against the Franco regime. The struggle grows despite the fact that in addition to the terror, authorities are resorting to unrestrained demagogy, promising in the near future all kinds of "social measures."

The growth of the partisan movement in Spain deserves special attention. Well organized, armed and disciplined partisan units are operating throughout the country. Despite all efforts of fascist authorities to prevent reports about the activities of the Spanish partisans from getting out of the country, it has become known that they are operating even in the Madrid region. Thus, partisans attacked the headquarters of phalangists in the Cuatro Caminos neighborhood and on Ayala Street. In Granada there was fierce fighting lasting several hours between partisans and Franco squads. In operations against partisan units in the mountains of Estremadura, Franco authorities are employing several regiments and using planes.

The following report of the leader of a partisan group will give an idea of the scope and character of the partisan struggle: "With cries of 'Long live the Republic!' we captured 16 villages and held out there for several hours . . . we disarmed the civil guard and attacked the fascist bands . . . for five consecutive days, enemy planes, numbering from eight to 15, kept circling above us."

Franco Terror

The Franco clique is attempting to solve the internal political crisis by fierce terror. The whole world was shocked by Franco's execution of a group of prominent republican public figures who got into the clutches of the fascist hangmen. Those executed were Cristino Garcia, Manuel Castro Rodrigues and eight others. New executions are pending. The closing of the Franco-Spanish borders is an indirect indication of the growing tension in connection with the situation in Spain.

Franco is preparing to restore the monarchy, hoping that by it he will be able to preserve the foundations of the fascist regime. Vociferous talk about "democratic transformations" under the monarchy restored with the blessing of Franco is an outrage upon truth and common sense.

Franco's old-time adherents would remain in power. Among the prominent monarchists are the Duke of Alba, who owns 84 thousand acres of land and who, until recently, represented the Franco

government in London; Migud Mate City Alcalde of Barcelona and recently the Franco Ambassador to France; Jose Maria Oriol, phalangist and millionaire chairman of a trust which controls 85 per cent of the country's electric power and plays the role of intermediary between Franco and Don Juan.

Foreign Support

Nevertheless, in some countries there are circles ready to support the plans of the Franco monarchist conspiracy. Specifically, this refers to the advocates of the project of the so-called "West European Bloc", one of the authors of which is Franco.

In the latter part of January, the London radio reported:

"Here in England we do not advocate outside interference in Spain's internal affairs. We believe that it is the private affair of the Spaniards themselves and in Spain there are sufficient patriots in responsible posts who are aware of the serious situation in which the existing regime finds itself. Spain is not Tibet.

"By her geographical position and on the basis of her whole history, Spain forms a part of West Europe and the Spaniards cannot get out of it. Two great powers have stepped into the arena of Western Europe, the Soviet Union and the United States, with tremendous influence in many spheres. We are concerned with the reconstruction of Western Europe and we hope that we have not lost our creative capacities . . . . . in this matter we cannot do without Spain." Quite a significant statement.

An analysis of events shows that Franco's monarchist maneuvers are designed to preserve the fascist regime in Spain.

These maneuvers are finding support in certain influential circles. But any support of such maneuvers is a challenge to the Spanish people who have shown their loyality to the United Nations. Such support—open or secret—is directed toward the continuation in Spain of a state civil war and the preservation of the last fascist center in Europe.

However, Franco monarchist maneuvers in Spain are doomed to ignominious failure in the long run.

Distinguished Soviet Woman

By Doctor M. I. Millionshchikov

Among the recent Stalin Prize Winners is Professor Pelageya Polubarinova-Kochina of the Institute of Mechanics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Polubarinova-Kochina received a prize of 100 thousand rubles for her monograph on problems connected with the movement of subsoil water, published in 1943, which is the result of many years of research.

"The entire monograph," the decision of the Academy reads, "as a whole is the outstanding work in the field of filtration of water, in which a number of new mathematical methods of solving various practical tasks of great importance to the national economy have been brilliantly worked out and efficiently applied."

A mathematician by education, Polubarinova-Kochina has for many years been working on the application of mathematical methods in the solution of complicated problems of the theory of filtration. Results obtained are invaluable for builders of dams and hydroelectric stations in that they simplify necessary calculations.

In connection with the construction of power for hydroelectric stations, huge dams are erected on the many rivers in the USSR. Checked by the dams, the water penetrates the ground and "skirts" artificial obstacles. How are these streams moving under the hydrotechnical structures? What can be done to prevent the waste of water? These were the problems which confronted scientists in the field of hydromechanics.

In her principal work Polubarinova-Kochina supplies a simple and original method for the solution of this important problem, a solution which holds out great promise also for the oil industry.

The Soviet Union has tremendous oil deposits. The success of oil extraction depends to a great extent on the distribution of wells and the determination of favorable conditions for work. It was necessary first to study the movement of oil, water and gas in the porous strata, and Polubarinova-Kochina also offered a brilliant solution for this problem. The calculations recommended by her found practical application in the oil industry.

Polubarinova-Kochina is now 46 years old. Born into an office employee's family in Petrograd (now Leningrad), she received her college education during the early period of Soviet power. The young woman realized what opportunities for knowledge and happiness opened up before her. She was interested in mathematics and decided to devote herself to this field of science.

In 1925 when Polubarinova-Kochina was working at Leningrad Observatory she married Nikolai Kochin, one of her fellow workers, who subsequently became a famous scientist and Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Two years later she became the mother of twins, Nina and Irena. A devoted mother and wife, Kochina found time to pursue scientific endeavor without neglecting her home and family.

In 1933 she received her professorship, and in 1940 the degree of Doctor of Science. For her selfless efforts the Soviet Government awarded the distinguished scientist the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, and last January she received the Stalin Prize.

Such in brief is the life story of a distinguished representative of Soviet womanhood. Pelagea Polubarinova-Kochina enjoys merited recognition in the Soviet Union.

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Information Bulletin

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Stalin's Statement on Churchill's Speech

The text of Generalissimo Stalin's interview given to PRAVDA NEWSPAPER:

A few days ago a PRAVDA correspondent approached Stalin with a request to clarify a series of questions connected with the speech of Mr. Churchill. Comrade Stalin gave clarifications, which are given below in the form of answers to the correspondent's questions.

Q. How do you assess the last speech of Mr. Churchill, delivered in the United States?

A. I assess it as a dangerous act calculated to sow the seeds of discord among the Allied governments and to hamper their cooperation.

Q. Can one consider that Mr. Churchill's speech is damaging to the cause of peace and security?

A. Undoubtedly, yes. In substance, Mr. Churchill is now in the position of a firebrand of war. And Mr. Churchill is not alone here. He has friends not only in England but also in the United States of America.

Like Hitler

In this respect, Mr. Churchill and his friends remind one remarkably of Hitler and his friends. Hitler began to unleash war by announcing his racial theory, declaring that only those people speaking the German language represent a fully valuable nation. Mr. Churchill begins to unleash war also by enunciating a racial theory, maintaining that only nations speaking the English language are fully valuable nations, and are called upon to decide the destinies of the entire world.

The German racial theory brought Hitler and his friends to the conclusion that the Germans, as the only fully valuable nation, must rule other nations. The English racial theory brings Mr. Churchill and his friends to the conclusion that nations speaking the English language, being the only fully valuable nations, should rule the remaining nations of the world.

Churchill's Ultimatum

Essentially, Mr. Churchill and his friends in England and in the United States present those nations not speaking the English language with something like an ultimatum: "Recognize our domination voluntarily and all will be well. Otherwise, war is inevitable."

But the nations shed their blood during five years of cruel war for the sake of liberty and the independence of their countries, and not for the sake of exchanging the lordship of Hitler for the lordship of Churchill.

It is, therefore, highly probable that the nations not speaking English, which however, make up an enormous majority of the world's population, will not consent to go into a new slavery. The tragedy of Mr. Churchill lies in the fact that he, as a deep-rooted Tory, cannot understand this simple and obvious truth.

There is no doubt that the setup of Mr. Churchill is a setup for war, a call to war with the Soviet Union. It is also clear that such a setup as that of Mr. Churchill is incompatible with the existing treaty of alliance between England and the USSR. True, Mr. Churchill, in order to confuse his readers, declares in passing that the length of the Anglo-Soviet treaty of mutual aid and cooperation could well be extended to 50 years.

But how can one reconcile such a statement by Mr. Churchill with his setup for war against the Soviet Union, his preaching of war against the Soviet Union? It is clear that these things can in no way be compatible.

If Mr. Churchill, while calling for war against the Soviet Union, still considers it possible to extend the duration of the Anglo-Soviet treaty to 50 years, then it means that he considers this treaty an empty piece of paper, to be used in order to conceal and disguise his anti-Soviet setup.

The Treaty

Because of this, one cannot consider seriously the declaration of Mr. Churchill's friends in England on the extension of the Soviet-English treaty to 50 years or more. Problems surrounding the duration of a treaty have no sense if one of the parties violates the treaty and turns it into an empty scrap of paper.

Q. How do you assess that part of Mr. Churchill's speech in which he attacks the democratic regimes of the European countries which are our neighbors, and in which he criticizes the good neighborly relations established between these countries and the Soveit Union?

A. This part of Mr. Churchill's speech is a mixture of the elements of libel with the elements of rudeness and lack of tact.

Mr. Churchill said that "Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia—all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in the Soviet sphere of influence and all are subject, in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and increasing measure of control from Moscow."

Shameless Libel

Mr. Churchill qualifies this as the "expansive and proselytizing tendencies" of the Soviet Union. It needs no special effort to show that Mr. Churchill rudely and shamelessly libels not only Moscow but also the above-mentioned States neighborly to the USSR.

In the first place, it is quite absurd to speak of the exclusive control of the

USSR in Vienna and Berlin, where there are Allied controls and counsels with representatives of four States, where the USSR has only one-fourth of the voices.

It occurs sometimes that some people are unable to refrain from libel, but still they should know a limit.

Secondly, one cannot forget the following fact: the Germans carried out an invasion of the USSR through Finland, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary. The Germans were able to carry out their invasion through these countries because of the fact that these countries had governments inimical to the Soviet Union.

Soviet Losses

As a result of the German invasion, the Soviet Union has irrevocably lost in battles with the Germans, and also thanks to the German occupation, and through the expulsion of Soviet citizens to German slave labor camps, about seven million people. In other words, the Soviet Union has lost in men several times more than Britain and the United States together.

It is possible that some people are ready to forget these colossal sacrifices of the Soviet people, who guaranteed the liberation of Europe from Hitler's yoke.

But the Soviet Union cannot forget them. One may ask, therefore, what can be surprising in the fact that the Soviet Union, in a desire to ensure its security for the future, tries to ensure that these countries should have governments whose relations to the Soviet Union are loyal? How can one, without having lost one's reason, qualify these peaceful aspirations of the Soviet Union as expansionist tendencies of our Government?

Mr. Churchill further maintains that "the Polish Government under Russian domination has been encouraged to make enormous and wrongful inroads upon Germany." Here, every word is a rude and offensive libel. Contemporary, democratic Poland is led by outstanding men. They have shown in deeds that they know how to defend the interests and worth of their homeland, as their predecessors failed to do.

What reason has Mr. Churchill to maintain that the leaders of contemporary Poland can submit their country to a "domination" by representatives of any foreign countries whatever? Does Mr. Churchill here libel "the Russians" because he intends to sow the seeds of discord between Poland and the Soviet Union?

Mr. Churchill is displeased that Poland should have turned her policy toward friendship and alliance with the USSR. There was a time when in the mutual relations between Poland and the USSR there prevailed elements of conflict and contradiction. This made it possible for statesmen, of the kind of Mr. Churchill, to play on these contradictions, to take Poland in hand under the guise of protection from the Russians, to frighten Russia by specters of a war between Poland and herself, and to take for themselves the role of arbiters.

But this time is past. For enmity between Poland and Russia has given place to friendship between them; and Poland, contemporary democratic Poland, does not wish any longer to be a playing-ball in the hands of foreigners. It seems to me that this is just what annoys Mr. Churchill and urges him to rude, tactless outbursts against Poland. After all, it is no laughing matter for him. He is not allowed to play for other people's stakes.

As for Mr. Churchill's attack on the Soviet Union in connection with the extension of the western boundaries of Poland, as compensation for the territories seized by the Germans in the past, there it seems to me that he quite blatantly distorts the facts.

As is known, the western frontiers of Poland were decided upon at the Berlin conference of the three powers, on the basis of Poland's demands.

The Soviet Union repeatedly declared that it considered Poland's demands right and just. It may well be that Mr. Churchill is not pleased with this decision. But why does Mr. Churchill, not sparing his darts against the Russians in the matter, conceal from his listeners the fact that the decision was taken at the Berlin conference unanimously, that not only the Soviet delegates voted for this decision but also the English and Americans?

Communist Influence

Why did Mr. Churchill have to delude people? Mr. Churchill further maintains that "the Communist parties, which were very small in all these eastern states of Europe, have been raised to preeminence and power far beyond their numbers and are seeking everywhere to obtain totalitarian control. Police governments are prevailing in nearly every case, and so far, except in Czechoslovakia, there is no true democracy."

As is known, in England at present there is one party which rules the country—the Labor Party. The rest of the parties are barred from the Government of the country. This is called by Churchill a true democracy. Meanwhile, Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Hungary are governed by several parties—from four to six parties. And besides this, the opposition, if it is loyal, is guaranteed the right to participate in the government. This Churchill calls totalitarian and the government of the police.

Why? On what grounds? Do you expect an answer from Churchill? Does he not understand the ridiculous situation in which he is placing himself by noisy speeches on the basis of totalitarianism and police rule?

Churchill would have liked Poland to be ruled by Stanknovkovski and Anders, Yugoslavia by Mihailovich and Pavelic, Rumania by Prince Stirbey and Radescu, Hungary and Austria by some king from the House of Hapsburg, and so on.

Churchill Democracy

Mr. Churchill wants to assure us that these gentlemen from the fascist servants' hall can ensure "true democracy." Such is the democracy of Mr. Churchill. Mr. Churchill wanders nearer the truth when he speaks of the growth of the influence of the Communist parties in Eastern Europe. It should, however, be noted that he is not quite accurate.

The influence of Communist parties grew not only in Eastern Europe but in almost every country of Europe where fascism has ruled before: Italy, Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Finland, and in countries which have suffered German, Italian or Hungarian occupation: France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Denmark, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Greece, the Soviet Union and so on.

The growth of the influence of communism cannot be considered accidental. It is a normal function. The influence of the Communists grew because during the

hard years of the mastery of fascism in Europe, Communists showed themselves to be reliable, daring and self-sacrificing fighters against the fascist regimes and for the liberty of the peoples.

Mr. Churchill sometimes recalls in his speeches the "common people" from "cottage homes," patting them on the shoulder in a lordly manner and pretending to be their friend. But these people are not so simple-minded as it might appear to Churchill at first sight. "Common people," too, have their opinions and their own politics. And they know how to stand up for themselves.

It is they, millions of these "common people," who voted Mr. Churchill and his party out in England, giving their votes to the Labor Party. It is they, millions of these "common people," who isolated reactionaries in Europe, supporters of the collaboration with fascism, and gave preference to Left democratic parties.

Law of Development

It is they, millions of these "common people," having tried the Communists in the fire of struggle and resistance to fascism, who decided that the Communists deserve completely the confidence of the people. Thus grew the Communists' influence in Europe. Such is the law of historical development.

Of course, Mr. Churchill does not like such a development of events. And he raised the alarm, appealing to force. But he also did not like the appearance of the Soviet regime in Russia after the First World War. Then, too, he raised the alarm and organized an "armed crusade of 14 States" against Russia with the aim of turning back the wheel of history. But history turned out to be stronger than Churchill's intervention and the quixotic antics of Churchill resulted in his complete defeat.

I do not know whether Mr. Churchill and his friends will succeed in organizing, after the Second World War, a new crusade against "Eastern Europe." But if they succeed in this, which is not very probable, since millions of "common people" stand guard over the peace, then one may confidently say that they will be beaten, just as they were beaten 26 years ago.

Field Work Starts in USSR

By A. Savchenko Belsky

Field work has begun in a number of districts. Tractors have taken to the fields in Daghestan where sowing of spring wheat, sunflowers and vegetables has been started. Plowing and sowing is underway in most districts of eastern Georgia; some collective farms in the Crimea and Southern Ukraine have begun plowing.

Turkmenia, the southern-most of the Soviet Republics of Central Asia, reports that the collective farms of Ashkabad Region have already fulfilled the State plan for sowing grain crops. Planting of cotton, the main crop cultivated in that area, starts later.

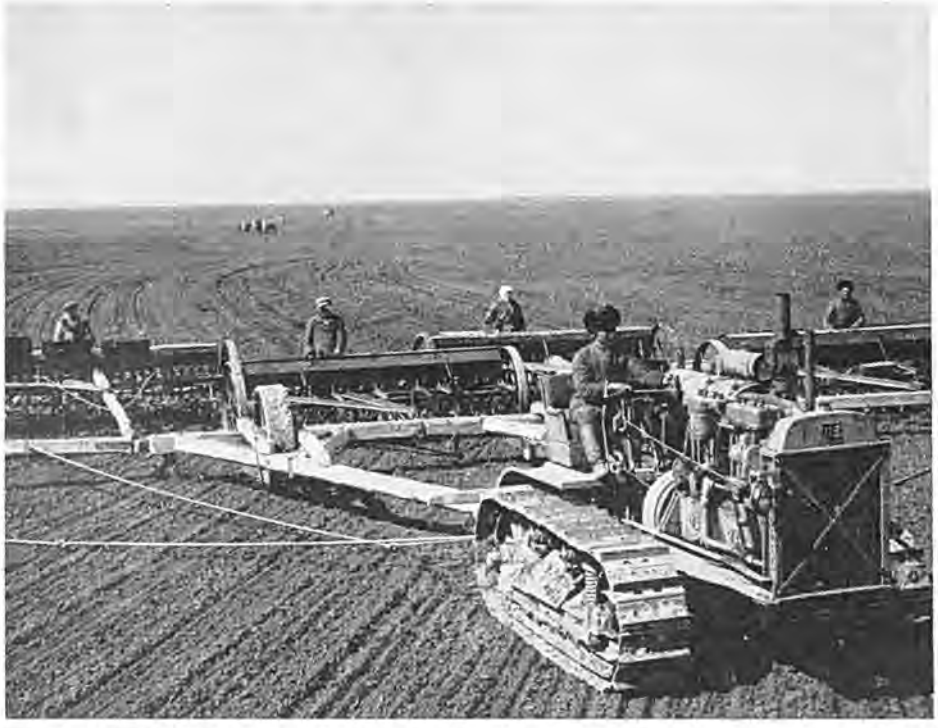
Thaws prevailed throughout the month of February in the southern and western areas of the USSR, with snow disappearing from the fields in most of the districts of Byelorussia and the Ukraine. The snow blanket receded considerably also in the central black-earth zone of the Soviet Union. In this connection, it is expected that field work is due to start much earlier than usual.

How well are the collective farms and machine and tractor stations prepared for the coming season?

Inasmuch as collective farms and machine and tractor stations must handle a much greater area with almost the same number of tractors as in wartime, the overhauling of tractors is of decisive importance.

According to all reports, tractor repairs are proceeding at a better pace than last year. The Ukraine, for example, already has overhauled some seven thousand tractors more than last year. Some regions in that republic have all their tractors in trim for the coming season.

The accelerated pace of tractor repairs is the result of a better supply of spare parts by the factories and mills which have finished their war orders and are concentrating on agricultural orders. An important factor is the increase of manpower with demobilization.



FIELD WORK—The land is prepared for the crop as Spring comes to the southern regions of the USSR.

Churchill's Speech

By Academician Eugene Tarle

On March 5, Churchill delivered an important political speech at Fulton, Missouri. For several days now the speech has engaged the attention of the world press and, of course, one must not underestimate its significance. Churchill is a very prominent figure in current history and one that has not retired from the scene.

The Motive

He does not act with his former finesse and skill, he is even clumsy at times. But things are just what one would expect them to be when Churchill is about.

Is manner so important after all? Diplomacy is not ballet, and it is not important how an actor dances, whether he is graceful or clumsy. The important thing is what motivates the dance. Under Bevin the motif is still the old one: arousing suspicion against the Soviet Union, raising alarm at supposed "aggressions" of the Soviet Union, organizing hostile blocs, making our neighbors hostile to us on our southern frontiers where a deadlock has been reached, and a bad deadlock at that.

Churchill's speech was constructed in the following way. The Soviet Union on one hand and the United States and Great Britain on the other have different and irreconcilable ideologies. The Soviet Union has subdued Eastern Europe, its might is a threat to liberty, the Anglo-Saxon race is the epitome of liberty and this race should therefore unite in a huge war effort to stem by force the Soviet "expansion" and propaganda.

British Rule

Comparing Eastern Europe to those fortunate nations which enjoy the paternal rule of the British Government, Churchill exclaims that these are the elements of freedom which every home should know.

We would hardly say that it is very comfortable or "free" in the homes of Bombay, Delhi, Alexandria, Calcutta or Cairo, where hundreds of millions of people live under British rule.

Mr. Churchill is also quite satisfied with the liberty and true security of the individual that is to be found around the Spanish "home." In the whole of Churchill's inspired hymn to liberty, there was not a single word of condemnation of the Spanish gangster.

Indeed, he could not have said anything about Franco, who was inflicted on the Spanish people by Hitler, Mussolini and Lord Plymouth, and who continues to torture thousands of unfortunates in his dungeons, because he is supported by Churchill's firm hand. We now have documentary evidence of the fact that Franco himself regarded his immediate removal as inevitable in the event of victory of the "freedom-loving" nations.

British in Greece

Churchill went on to say that their duty did not include interfering in the internal affairs of the countries that they had not conquered during the war. Greece was not conquered, but nevertheless the British got busy with tommy guns and even brought naval artillery into play in order to force on the Greek people the fascist monarchy which they so hate!

At one time he justified the use of arms and armed intervention in Greece by the statement that Greece is a Mediterranean position of importance to Britain and that he therefore had to keep his people there at all costs. The Greeks could not make head or tail of this. They thought they were a Greek nation and not a British position.

If they did not want to understand this, what was there to do except to pour shells on them from destroyers?

The English-speaking nations must be ruled by a constant thought, unswerving goal and simple decisions, the Fulton orator informs us. What is true is true. The Greeks have experienced the splendid simplicity and undeviating nature of the Churchillian decisions. What could be simpler than undeviating gunfire on demonstrators, (especially on unarmed demonstrators)?

Churchill once said that nobody could estimate the incalculable sum of human suffering. Today in a welter of agitation, Churchill has neither the time nor the desire to recall the sum total of the sufferings of the Russian people, sufferings that saved Europe. But there was a time when this problem interested the British Prime Minister, although he was not a private person at the time (as he claimed to be when he made his Fulton speech) and had much less time to indulge in philosophical contemplation and generalization than he has now.

In general, all these arguments are crowned by Churchill's expression of satisfaction at the happy state of the subjects of His Majesty who, it will be remembered, live in the shadow of Magna Carta, the Habeas Corpus Act and other great scrolls of law. All these ideal principles are put into force, you see, in all British possessions. Without flickering an eyelid the orator actually said that: in all countries of the British Empire.

Hypocrisy

To be sure all this is merely an elegant and pious introduction to the real business. This pious appearance is particularly essential when it is necessary to cover up actions and intentions containing nothing of lofty morals and of "God-fearing."

Pious Mr. Pecksniff, Dickens' immortal hypocrite, ate with an appetite as hearty as if he had been feeding a hungry neighbor; at the same time he kept up a devout appearance.

What did our venerable orator intend to eat? This is an interesting point, for as we shall see in a moment it concerns us very closely.

Let us then put to one side all these flowers of moralizing eloquence and turn to the central idea underlying the whole of Churchill's speech, the object of his visit to America, the main interest of his whole postwar policy since he ceased to be Prime Minister.

The newspapers of the world, both those that are hostile and those that are

friendly to us, have already answered the question which is in no way mysterious. Churchill calls on the United States to lose no time in concluding a military alliance with Great Britain as counterpoised to the Soviet Union.

It has already been noticed (in America but not in Great Britain) that in the future struggle which Churchill is doing his best to foster, he clearly gives first place to America and not to Great Britain. As far as England is concerned, Churchill is modest and is apparently satisfied with what one might call the role of initiator. He does not say this outright, but the conclusion to be drawn from his words is that all the sinful actions of which he accuses the Soviet Union affect the interests of Great Britain and not America. Consequently he should picture his ideal as something like the following:

Somewhere or other the Soviet Union has offered a direct insult to Great Britain, and therefore her trans-Atlantic brothers, of whom the British are so fond, immediately boil with indignation and rush to the rescue. The blood ties binding Great Britain and North America are indisputable and the love of the British for close blood relations, and rich relations to boot, seems very natural to Churchill.

As, however, he is first and foremost a man of tradition (one Swedish newspaper even called him a man of eighteenth, and not nineteenth, century traditions) it is strange that it did not enter his head that Russian-American relations also have something of tradition behind them! What is more, they are traditions of which Russian and American historians have long possessed a very definite idea firmly based on facts.

Tradition

Anglo-American traditions begin with the fierce eight years of armed struggle in which the British did everything they possibly could to maintain their rule over their American colonies. This tradition was carried on by a new war, the War of 1812, in which the British concluded their aggression, dictated by nothing but avarice, by burning the enemy capital of Washington.

That same "unswerving purpose and constant thought," which Churchill admires so much in that part of his speech in which he speaks of his compatriots, caused Lord Palmerston in the middle of the nineteenth century to adopt a hostile, provocative position against the United States Government, which was in the throes of civil war and was bending all its efforts to save the state from collapse. Official England gave every support to the separatist policy of the southern slave owners in their reactionary rebellion against Lincoln, the liberator of the Negroes. Thus we see that there have been all sorts of Anglo-American "traditions . . ."

Russo-American Friendship

There has never been anything like this in Russian-American traditions. Relations between Russia and the United States were always friendly, and even if you take the years of the Civil War that were so dangerous to the United States, Russia was the only great power that adopted a sharply negative attitude to Palmerston and against Napoleon the Third, who supported the Southern slave owners in their savage armed struggle.

Quite recently one of the descendants of Admiral Fox, who paid a ceremonial visit of thanks to Russia in 1867, mentioned this fact in the press. The welcome afforded the American squadron has remained in the family recollections of participants.

This policy of unchanged political friendship between our governments was not only a moral link in the relations of the Russian people with America. Russian classical literature, as exemplified by our Leo Tolstoy, our Dostoyevsky, and our Chekhov, is highly esteemed in the United States today, but many decades ago these writers were read in Boston, New York and San Francisco. Likewise, the masterly works of Edgar Allen Poe were already being read and studied in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Saratov and Irkutsk. Russian painting, music and sculpture; American scientific and engineering achievements have always met with lively reception in these friendly countries.

Of course, reactionaries in the United States, right up to 1933, prevented the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Reactionary quarters in the United States succeeded at one time in even doing more than this: in 1931, President Hoover made it clear to Japan that "if Japanese expansion spreads northwards, from Manchuria, the United States would not object."

Progressive forces, however, overcame the reactionaries, and for many years Russian-American relations began to return to their normal, friendly character.

The recent world war, the common struggle against a cunning and cruel foe, brought us even closer together.

What is it that Churchill considers a sufficiently strong and convincing argument for him to issue such persistent invitations (and he did not begin his propaganda at Fulton) to American citizens to tread underfoot this ancient tradition, these cultural and political relations, and to turn to the Russian people and all the peoples of the Soviet Union with ultimatums and threats of new weapons?

What indeed was the whole of this Fulton speech? It was typical agitation of the 1918 type of dream that the Russian Revolution and the Soviet system can be swept off the face of the earth with one fell swoop if a sufficiently great effort be made. Perhaps Churchill will remember what came of these sweet dreams in those days. Surely he does not think that a repetition of this gamble holds any attractions?

Like Goebbels

There is plenty of argument in Churchill's speech and it is put forward with heat such as nobody has succeeded in achieving since the death of Doctor Goebbels. Even Goebbels rose to that temperature only on rare occasions, like that of his speech at the Busch Circus in Berlin, February, 1943, after Stalingrad, when he performed his favorite numbers.

It is not only the temperature of the Fulton speech which brings back memories. The main difference, and this is purely external and of secondary importance, is that the former Berlin curses

against the Soviet Union were addressed to both Anglo-Saxon powers, while the present Fulton fulmination was addressed to America only, because in the firm conviction of the speaker there is no need for propaganda in Great Britain and everything has already been done there so that further propaganda would be like knocking at an open door.

The content of the inspired Fulton sermon is the following. The Russians are spreading communism in a considerable part of Asia and Europe. They are apparently threatening the peaceful progress of the British Empire and all those free and happy homes that we spoke about above. They are preventing genuinely free elections in the Balkans, so that there are genuinely free elections only in Greece.

In Churchill's opinion, the Soviet Union is preventing real democracy in the Balkans. And the Soviet Union has cut off the whole of Eastern Europe with an "iron curtain," so that nobody knows what is going on there. It would be different if Poland were ruled by real democrats like Raczkiewicz or Sosnowski! Or if Mikhailovic were in Yugoslavia! Or Radescu in Rumania! Or Tanner in Finland! Then everything would be clear as daylight.

British "Curtain"

Of course, it sometimes happens that the "iron curtain" has to be used in a state's own zone despite even a Magna Carta. For example, when it is not *de rigueur* for neighbors to get curious and see what German battalions are being supported in the British zone in Germany: could not a commission be sent there? If a commission cannot be sent there, perhaps it could be sent to Indonesia to find out why 40 thousand Indonesians have already been killed, and why they are still preventing with machine guns and hand grenades the establishment in their country of "free and happy homes."

If it cannot be done in Indonesia, perhaps we can take a closer look at Anders' army? But no, in a moment an iron curtain comes down in front of the curious, and perhaps even hits one of them awkwardly on the head (as was the case when an undesirable visitor recently took a look at Anders' army).

Apart from Eastern Europe and the "iron curtain," there are other reasons thinks Churchill, why it should be constantly recommended that the United States should argue with "new weapons of one type" in her relations with the Soviet Union. First, the Soviet Union spreads communist ideas. True enough, Churchill does not produce one single concrete fact and could not produce one, but that is not important. He has the idea that if the Soviet Union does not spread its ideas openly it certainly wants to spread them secretly.

Second, the Soviet Union is a menace to its neighbors. It is therefore necessary to deal firmly with it and not adopt conciliatory tactics, for the "Russians only respect strength."

Intent Clear

We already know many of the comments which the world press has made on Churchill's speech. All are agreed that it is a sharp, completely open and deliberately provocative challenge to the Soviet Union, and that if such a challenge should meet with any success, it would only lead to a worsening of an already tense situation. They differ only in the way they qualify this mature and deliberate provocation.

Some praise it for its determined nature, others say that it is untimely. A third group is dissatisfied with the fact that the Churchill is so fully confident that the United States is willing to serve as a new buttress to the already tottering prestige of the British Empire, to put out unextinguished fires that are burning in various parts of that empire, in Egypt today, in India tomorrow and somewhere else the day after.

Some of the publicists who have already commented on Churchill's speech were perplexed and confused at the persistent statement that this common Anglo-Saxon challenge to the Soviet Union which he is propagating must be put into effect at once, while they still have a monopoly of new types of weapons (Churchill would like to believe and to convince his listeners that they are still a monopoly).

This "private person" is very impatient and is aware of the fact that the audience knows and loves the Bible. He goes into all sorts of Old Testament prophecies (in the style of Jeremiah or Daniel).

"The Dark ages may return, the Stone Age may return. Take warning, I tell you, for time may be short!"

If we believe old Bernard Shaw, Churchill is always late, and no challenges will help him even if he were a prophet stronger than Jeremiah and a singer of psalms sweeter than King David.

The meaning behind Bernard Shaw's laconic statement could probably be stated more fully as follows: as England for at least five years cannot possibly go to war, the eloquent Mr. Churchill should not stir up people's minds.

England Unsympathetic

We think that under no circumstances does England want to fight. Great Britain today is not the land of Churchill, nor even of those diplomats who from lack of experience believe that if you hammer the table with your fist ungrudingly, it is very helpful in diplomatic conflicts. And if Britain, the Britain of the people, democratic, intelligent Britain, does not want to be scared by foolish phantoms and does not want to be drawn into a new catastrophe on the basis of invented fears, then it is hardly likely that America, which is farther removed from these fantoms than Britain, will be scared by the prophetic cries of Mr. Churchill.

The Soviet Union in saving herself, and in saving the whole of Europe and the Continent and Great Britain, spilled rivers of blood and suffered soul-rending torment, such as even the parts of Europe which suffered most did not even imagine.

No Repetition

I say this because I am in a position to study all those documents with which the ordinary newspaper reader does not come in contact (especially those who do not live nearer than Fulton). We shall not permit a repetition of 1941, and we shall not permit even the most modest preparations for an attack on our borders.

We know full well: first, that the Soviet Union is not striving for the world domination of which we are accused by Churchill, who naturally does not believe

such nonsense himself. We also know that the Soviet Union is firmly determined to ensure the security of all of its frontiers.

Second, in an effort to achieve this legitimate and necessary aim, the Soviet Union will not submit to any threat, to any cunning or to the brandishing of any new weapons, be they of one or diverse types, but will go her own road without turning aside; she will not encroach on the interests of other nations and will not retreat from her own.

Today, dangerous and incorrect words, "The Russian people respect force, let us show them that we are strong." have crept into several English newspapers.

Up to now, whoever has tried to make a show of force to the Russian people has invariably lost the game. Nothing annoys the Russian people more than an attempt to scare them. Churchill knows better than many that Hitler buried himself and his Third Reich in just such an attempt. Why does the orator of Fulton call on the two great Anglo-Saxon peoples to travel this fatal road?

★

Right to Learn

The Yaroslave newspaper, SEVERNY RABOCHI, recently carried a story in its special section called "Yaroslave, City of Higher Educational Institutions."

The title is by no means accidental. Yaroslave, a city with only one teacher's institute and one lyceum before the Revolution, now has four institutes—medical, agricultural, pedagogical and technological, and 31 technical middle schools in the city and region.

The original teacher's institute had an enrollment of 120 students. Now the Pedagogical Institute has a student body numbering 148. In the years of Soviet power the institute has given the country eight thousand teachers, and the newspaper states that they are scattered all over the country, from the Crimea to Sakhalin.

"The very composition of the students who attend our Pedagogical Institute," writes the Assistant Director of the Institute, N. Magarik, in SEVERNY RABOCHI, "is the striking testimony of how the right to education, proclaimed in the Soviet Constitution, is exercised by the Soviet people."

Red Army Museum

By I. Ostrovsky

The Central Museum of the Red Army is a huge depository of exhibits that give a visitor an overall view of the Great Patriotic War.

When the Hitlerites invaded the Soviet Union the whole people rose to the defense of the country. Photos on the walls of the first hall show meetings held in Soviet plants and factories, on collective and State farms, where resolutions were adopted to fight the aggressors till victory.

We see a portrait of Hero of the Soviet Union Kochkov, a political instructor, appealing to the troops on the eve of battle near Moscow with the unforgetable words, "Though Russia be great there is nowhere to retreat—behind lies Moscow!" Another photo shows a heap of iron crosses. Anticipating the "speedy capture of Moscow," the Hitlerite command provided the staff with a generous supply of iron crosses as decorations for "distinguished services."

Before the visitor are dozens of red velvet banners, embroidered with gold. With these banners the soldiers of the Red Army went into battle and won. In a glass case is the bullet-riddled, scorched banner that was raised over the German Reichstag. At the foot of the case are fascist banners with the two-headed eagle, the swastika and the name of Adolph Hitler.

The Stalingrad epic serves as a theme for a separate hall. The battle at the Volga finds striking expression in the paintings, models and documentary materials on display. We see the brave, determined faces of 31 Soviet generals who executed the Supreme Command's plan for the encirclement of enemy troops.

Some of the exhibits give a striking illustration of the role of Soviet aviation in the defense of Stalingrad. Six hundred German transport planes were brought down in two months. Here is one Heinkel 111 which was to have taken German soldiers and officers out of the encirclement in the vicinity of Stalingrad. Soviet pursuit planes shot down this airplane, too.

In a glass case is a photograph of the two German flyers who survived a crash. The mail which they were carrying, orders, medals, and some parts of the wrecked plane are also in the case.

On display nearby are Red Army newspapers put out by the units that surrounded Stalingrad—*The Stalin Banner, The Soviet Soldier, The Stalingrader* and others. A model of the bridge across the Volga over which rumbled a steady stream of tanks is also on exhibition.

The glass case in the middle of the hall contains the banner of a partisan unit made by French patriots in Paris. In 1943 a small partisan unit that adopted the name of Legendary Stalingrad was organized in the east of France. When the unit began operations against the German invaders it was armed with a revolver, a rifle and seven knives. Between 1943 and 1944 this small unit of 40 people, who called themselves Stalingraders, derailed 10 trains carrying troops and material, blew up bridges and destroyed a large number of Hitlerites.

Visitors examine with great interest the exhibits describing the operations of Soviet partisans. What did not the partisans use for arms? There are handmade picks, hand grenades, shotguns and tommy guns made at partisan workshops, and with these primitive arms the partisans kept whole enemy garrisons in a state of trepidation. Simple people fighting in partisan units are depicted in the excellent portraits and photographs.

There are pictures which were found on dead Germans, showing the execution of Russians. German officers and soldiers are apparently enjoying the sight. They have hung up a post with the words, *"Der Russe Must Sterben Damit Wir Leben."* We see the axe used by the Hitlerite hangmen in the prison in the Visokoe District, Moscow Region. It is caked with the blood of Soviet citizens who were savagely murdered by the Hitlerites.

Contained in a glass case is a small, blue globe, representing the gift of Italian fascists to Hitler. On this globe are only the Axis states. All the other states of the world in the fascist language are only a "geographical conception."

Lying next to the globe is an iron knot, the gift to Hitler from the Thyssen Steel Company. Then there is the banner of an Italian division destroyed by the Red Army near Stalingrad. The text of Mussolini's manifesto embroidered on the flag reads: *Italians—we shall fight together with great Germany. From the Alps to the Indian Ocean our password is the same: Win!*

Greetings

The walls of several rooms are covered with exhibits depicting the heroic defense of Leningrad, Odessa and Sevastopol. Arresting the visitor's attention are attractively bound albums with various inscriptions. One reads: "We women of London greet you women of Moscow as fellow fighters in a great cause. Your courage and devotion, your example at the front, at home and in the factories has filled us with enthusiasm." The album from the women of Tyneside to the women of Leningrad contains 25 thousand signatures. "We pledge you our word that we will fight as you have fought on land and at home."

On display next to the albums are gifts sent from the United States, England and Australia.

Among the interesting exhibits showing the defeat of the German-Rumanian troops in the Crimea are iron manacles found in the apartment of the Commandant of the station, Djankoy, a seven-cord lash and a rubber club which the head of a Gestapo prison used on his victims.

A volume of Pushkin's poems was found in a Kerch prison. On its pages Soviet patriot Nikolai Kokorev, who was held a prisoner in the Gestapo dungeon, wrote the following: "I am only 25 and I am living out my 26th year. Oh Destiny, now there is no chance of escape, not even one out of a hundred.

"So be it. I shall die not in vain but for a cause, our cause is right and must win. Ah, farewell, farewell to sunlight, farewell to people! There is no hope of deliverance. It is foolish to believe in miracles in our time. The enemy is implacable and will show no mercy. But I want no mercy. I am not a beggar pleading for life. I am a Soviet man, simple, proud and independent. I die for friends, for my country, for Stalin and for the future happiness of our people.

"So, farewell forever. Should anyone read these lines do not forget to find my family and tell my son—he is five now—that his father died for his happiness and for the happiness of millions of Soviet children."

There is much material of interest in the hall devoted to the offensive operations of the Allies. Here is a picture with an inscription at the bottom: "Prime Minister Churchill attends a reception given by Generalissimo Stalin."

Photographs showing the military operations of the French troops, ruins of Naples, operations in Holland, the lib eration of Brussels. There is also a por trait of General Eisenhower and picture of the conference of the leaders of th three great powers—the Soviet Unio the United States of America and Gre Britain.

The exhibition of the Great Patriotic War ends with excellent pictures of the Victory Parade in Moscow.

Steel Industry Revives

The entire iron and steel industry of the south has fulfilled its quota for February. This plan covers only those shops or mills that have been restored and have resumed operations. This is an important event in the economic life of the country because this is the first time that the southern iron and steel industry has met the quotas since the Germans were expelled from that area. Moreover, this result was attained in winter, when the work of the mills was hampered by frost, heavy snows and blizzards.

Another handicap is the shortage of power due to the fact that the restoration of electric stations lags behind in the general rehabilitation of industry. The southern railways which were demolished have still not reached their prewar capacity.

Add to this the great need for equipment and building materials which are not easy to obtain.

That the southern metallurgical industry managed to live up to its schedule last month in the face of so many obstacles is a sign that it is on the highroad to recovery and that mounting quantities of metal may be expected with each passing month.

Keeping in step with the iron and steel mills are the collieries of the Donbas. The mines this year exceeded the January production plan. There is reason to expect a further rise.

At present, the Donbas is producing approximately half of its prewar coal output. Many mines are being worked only in part as rehabilitation is still going on.

It is known that in a number of countries, particularly in Britain, the modernization of the coal industry is hampered by the fact that the large capital outlays needed do not produce quick profit. Retarding reconstruction, however, in the long run leads to the deterioration of the coal industry.

Private profit considerations have no place in the USSR. The State undertakes large capital investments in the coal industry, even in cases when these outlays will begin to pay for themselves only after a number of years.

Information Bulletin

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Information Bulletin

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The Five-Year Plan for Restoration

In his report on the Five-Year Plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR in 1946-1950, the Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the USSR, Nikolai Voznessensky, stressed that the peoples of the Soviet Union are able to switch over to peaceful labor as a result of the greatest victory in history—the smashing of Hitler Germany and the defeat of Japanese imperialism.

Complete military, economic and political victory has been won by the USSR and its Allies over German and Japanese imperialism. Now our country is delivered from the menace of German invasion in the West and Japanese invasion in the East.

The victory of the USSR means that the Soviet social system has won. The victory of the Soviet Union means that the Soviet armed forces, that the Red Army led by the great strategist, Generalissimo Stalin, have won.

Base of Victory

The Soviet Union's historical victory could have been achieved only on the basis of preliminary preparation of all the country's material resources for active defense. The material prerequisites of our victory were created on the basis of a consistent policy of industrialization of the country and the collectivization of agriculture.

Comparing Russia's war economy of the First World War period with the Soviet Union's war economy of the period of the Second World War, Voznessensky pointed out that the gross output of large-scale industry (in stable prices) from 1915 to 1917 in Russia amounted to 33 billion rubles, while in the period from 1942 to 1944 (in the main, in the country's eastern regions) it amounted to 361 billion rubles, i.e., an increase of nearly elevenfold; the output of marketable grain increased correspondingly by 2.5 times. The average annual railway freight traffic grew 3.4 times.

During the First World War practically no tanks or planes were built in Russia; in the USSR during the last three years of the Patriotic War more than 30 thousand tanks and self-propelled guns, and up to 40 thousand planes were built annually.

The average annual production of guns in Russia during the last three years of the First World War was about 3,900. In the USSR during the last three years of the Patriotic War 120 thousand guns, that is, more than 30 times as many, were built.

SHIPYARD—The Marty shipyard in the Ukraine, destroyed by Nazis, is being rebuilt. Above, one of the buildings of the yard.

Contrast

In Russia during the last three years of the First World War there were manufactured about 8,900 light and heavy machine guns annually. In the USSR during the last three years of the Patriotic War, up to 450 thousand machine guns, or more than 50 times as many, were manufactured annually.

In Russia during the last three years of the First World

(*Continued on page 235*)

RESTORATION

Power, transport, and consumer goods are main items on the restoration agenda. Pictures show the rebuilding of the great Lenin Dnieper power station (below) silk manufacture in Kaunas (upper right) and the new "Victory" automobile in production at Molotov auto plant.

(Continued from first page)

War, 1,050,000 rifles were produced annually; during the last three years of the Patriotic War in the USSR, five million rifles and tommy guns, that is, almost five times as many, were produced annually.

During the last three years of the First World War, Russia annually produced about 6,200 mortars; in the USSR during the last three years of the Patriotic War 100 thousand mortars a year, or more than 16 times as many, were produced.

The annual production of shells, bombs and mines increased respectively from 16,300,000 in the last three years of the First World War to 240 million in 1944, that is, almost fifteenfold.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics confidently marches forward along the road of further consolidation and development of the socialist system, fearing no economic crises, depressions or unemployment; it consistently reconstructs the national economy and increases the pace of rehabilitation and development of that economy on a basis of State plans, which in the USSR have the strength of laws for economic development.

In the future, too, the USSR will further develop economic connections with foreign countries, and will maintain the well-tried policy of the Soviet Government aimed at ensuring the technical and economic independence of the Soviet Union.

The main economic and political objectives of the Five-Year Plan for 1946-1950 are to rehabilitate the affected districts of the country, to restore industry and agriculture to prewar levels and then to considerably surpass this level.

Accordingly, the Five-Year Plan of restoration and development of the national economy comprises the following tasks:

FIRST, to increase industrial output by nearly 50 per cent as compared with the prewar level, thus ensuring the rehabilitation and development of heavy industry and of railway transport.

SECOND, to achieve a growth of agriculture and of industry which produces consumers' goods, to ensure the material welfare of the peoples of the Soviet Union and to create an abundance of the principal consumers' goods in the country.

It is necessary to surpass the prewar level of the national income and of national consumption, to abolish the rationing system at the earliest date, replacing it by a highly developed Soviet trade system.

Special attention is to be paid to the raising of the living standard of the working people by steadfast reduction of commodity prices.

These tasks call for consolidation of monetary circulation and of the Soviet ruble.

THIRD, to ensure further technical progress in all branches of the Soviet Union's national economy as a prerequisite for a powerful rise of production and of labor productivity. For this purpose in the near future we must not only watch but must surpass the achievements of science beyond the borders of the USSR.

Science

The history of our country knows many innovators and revolutionaries in science and technology who made discoveries of world importance. Suffice it to mention Popov, an outstanding physicist, inventor in 1895 of the first wireless telegraph, whose discoveries to this day continue to revolutionize science and form the basis of the most modern radio location technique; Mendeleyev, one of the world's greatest chemists, who discovered the Periodical Law—the basic law of chemistry—which to this day helps scientists to discover secrets of atomic energy; Zhukovsky, a scientist of world renown who laid the theoretical foundations of modern aerodynamics and aviation; Tsiolkovsky, an outstanding scientist and inventor who developed the theory of reactive movement which forms the basis of modern reactive movement technique and whose discoveries preceded similar researches abroad.

Provided proper assistance is rendered to our scientists, Soviet science will be able to surpass the latest achievements of science beyond the borders of the Soviet Union.

FOURTH, to ensure a high rate of socialist accumulation and to provide for

HOUSING—Dwellings are one of the main current concerns of the USSR. These are new houses built near Moscow.

centralized capital investments in the rehabilitation and development of the national economy during the next five years in the amount of 250 billion rubles, and for the launching of restoration and new enterprises valued at 234 billion rubles.

Along with the rehabilitation of the national economy in the affected districts, the Five-Year Plan provides for the further development of the national economy in all Union Republics and economic districts of the USSR, especially in Siberia and the Far East.

Of the total volume of capital investments in the national economy of the USSR, 115 billion rubles are allocated for the rehabilitation of the affected districts and about 135 billion rubles for the development of the national economy in other districts of the country.

The construction of new enterprises will be restricted in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov, Rostov, Gorky and Sverdlovsk.

The Five-Year Plan provides for the construction of industrial enterprises in new districts and towns possessing the necessary fuel, power and raw material resources. In districts of the USSR which were under the temporary rule of the fascist burglars we face the task of restoring demolished towns and villages, industry, transport, agriculture and cultural institutions and of creating normal living conditions for Soviet citizens delivered from fascist slavery.

During the Patriotic War thousands of industrial enterprises were already partly restored in those districts, as well as more than 1,800 State farms and three thousand machine and tractor stations, 85 thousand collective farms, about six thousand hospitals and more than 70 thousand schools; more than 21 million square yards of living floor space have been restored in the towns, and 1,260,000 houses have been rebuilt in villages formerly occupied by the enemy.

Program for Republics

However, only a small part of the restoration work has been carried out in the districts of the USSR affected by the occupation. The main tasks of the Five-Year Plan in the rehabilitation of the districts of the Russian Federation, the Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Latvian, Estonian and Karelo-Finnish Republics affected by the occupation are as follows:

A. To attain the prewar level of industrial output and to further the development of the national economy on the basis of thorough mechanization of labor and the introduction of the most modern technology. This means that within five years the industrial production in these areas must be increased 3.9 times, the output of coal by 2.1 times, pig iron, by 5.1 times and power, by 4.4 times.

B. To restore the network and carrying capacity of railways, waterways and motor transport as a prerequisite to the attainment of the prewar level and a further increase in trade turnover. For this purpose we must within five years increase railway freight traffic in the affected districts by 2.3 times, and river freight traffic by 6.5 times.

C. To restore agriculture, which implies, in the districts listed above, an increase during the five-year period in the production of grain by 87 per cent, of sugar beets by 3.2 times, of sunflower seeds by 73 per cent, while the cattle herds must increase by 52 per cent and the number of hogs by 3. 2 times.

D. To rebuild the towns and villages demolished by the invaders. The plan for government-owned dwellings above calls for putting into use living floor space of almost 52 million square yards within the five years. The rise of the people's living standard is to be accompanied by a simultaneous growth of labor productivity. Restoration of the retail trade of State and cooperative stores will require an increase of 2.2 times in turnover within five years. Restoration of the prewar network of schools and cultural and public health institutions is also covered by the plan.

Voznessensky said that after the termination of the First World War and the Civil War, it took the USSR about six years to restore industrial production to prewar 1913 level. The Five-Year Plan envisages the restoration of the Soviet Union's industrial production to the prewar 1940 level by 1948, while by the end of the five-year period this level will be greatly surpassed.

The industry of the Urals and of Siberia is of paramount importance for speeding the pace of restoration.

In 1945 the industrial output in the Urals more than trebled as compared with 1940, the pig iron output nearly doubled, the coal output more than doubled, and power production doubled.

The industry of the Urals and of Siberia is the pride of Soviet industry, and our task is to strengthen and develop it in every way. We have every condition needed to carry out the rehabilitation of the national economy at a rapid pace. We have reared the necessary Soviet cadres, cadres of Soviet intelligentsia.

The people of the Soviet Union have grown culturally and have been educated in the historical schools of socialist construction.

Exploiting of classes has been eliminated in the USSR, and an unparalled moral and political unity of the peoples of the Soviet Union has been achieved.

The trust and prestige enjoyed by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government headed by our leader, Comrade Stalin, are exceptionally high. In this lies our strength and the earnest of victory.

No Complacency

We must develop material production in industry, agriculture, transport and construction at a rapid pace. To slow the pace of rehabilitation and of the further development of the national economy of the USSR means to fall behind. This is why we must achieve the pace of development envisaged by the Five-Year Plan.

Guided by Lenin's and Stalin's instructions concerning the impermissibility of any complacency after the achievement of victory, we must call upon the workers, peasants and intellectuals to give all their strength to the cause of speedy rehabilitation and further development of the national economy, and the raising of the material and cultural standards of life of the Soviet people.

Comrade Stalin warns us that we must not confine ourselves to the consolidation of a conqueror's position, as this would lead us to stagnation. He said that we must move onward to create the prerequisites for a new powerful rise of the national economy.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party and the great Stalin, the new Five-Year Plan will be successfully fulfilled and exceeded by the Soviet people.

The Father of Russian Aviation

By Leonid Ishchenko

Soviet airmen on March 17 marked the 25th anniversary of the death of the great scientist Nikolai Yegorovich Zhukovsky, founder of the Russian school of aerodynamics.

A quarter century is a long period in the development of modern science, and particularly so in the growth of aviation, which has been advancing with gigantic strides. Owing to rapid changes, many names that once were famous may fade to oblivion, and many aviation records and achievements which once seemed considerable may be forgotten.

Zhukovsky's discoveries, however, have lost none of their importance and continue to hold a central place in aviation science and technics. His name, as a matter of fact, is more popular today than it was in his lifetime when aviation had not tapped even a tenth of its potentialities.

The Prophecy

In the seventies of the last century, when scarcely anyone believed that man would ever learn to fly, Zhukovsky foretold that this would indeed come true.

In 1890 he delivered his famous speech, *On the Theory of Flight.* In 1891 he published his well-known work, *On the Flight of Birds,* and then his article, *On the Most Advantageous Angle for Aircraft.*

Noteworthy is the fact that these works were published 15 years before the first airplanes took to the air.

When the Wright brothers constructed their first heavier-than-air airplane and made their famous flight, science was confronted with a question which evolved from practical aviation: how does an airplane wing get lifting power, and how is this to be expressed in theory?

Zhukovsky was the only scientist in the world whose previous research placed him in a position to furnish the correct answer.

The years passed, and 1906 brought his work in which he gave an exhaustive explanation of the lifting power of the airplane wing and the formula by which the forces active upon it could be defined.

The law governing the lifting power of airplane wings, though discovered by Zhukovsky 40 years ago, still applies to all aircraft and is in fact known as "Zhukovsky's Law."

Propeller Theory

An equally important contribution to the science of aviation was Zhukovsky's theory on airplane propellers. After numerous experiments and extensive observation he published his *Vortex Propeller Theory* in 1921 and thus established the formula defining the torque of a propeller and the power necessary to turn it. Then, too, it became possible theoretically to define the most advantageous form of propeller. Commemorating Zhukovsky, these are still called "Zhukovsky propellers."

It is difficult to list all the works of Professor Zhukovsky, who laid the foundation of modern aviation science. In the 50 years of his career he carried out 170 major researches. A scientist to the soul, he devoted all his strength and knowledge to science for the common welfare. In all his life he did not patent a single one of his inventions.

Zhukovsky was a theoretician and a practical experimenter. He was also known as a brilliant teacher.

As far back as 1889 he founded the Aerodynamic Laboratory of the Moscow University. This was the first of its kind. In 1902 he built an aerodynamic tunnel. Such laboratories appeared in other countries only in 1910 and 1911. These latter were in the United States and France.

In 1909 Zhukovsky gave the first of a series of lectures on *The Theoretical Elements of Aviation* at the Moscow Technical College. On the initiative of Eiffel, this series of lectures was translated first into French and then into other languages. They subsequently served as a study course for many generations of airmen throughout the world.

Zhukovsky founded an entire school of aerodynamics. His pupils included such famous men as Academicians Chaplygin and Yuriev, Professors Vetchinkin, Subinin, Ushakov, outstanding aircraft designer Tupolev, Designer Academicians Mijulin and Klimov, Russian Flier Rossinsky and scores of other famous aviation experts.

Zhukovsky was a modest man and very fond of Russian landscape. Even in his old age he liked to take long walks in the woods, or go swimming and hunting.

Lenin's Recognition

He was 70 years old when the Revolution came in 1917. The Soviet Government duly appraised the importance of his work. On the suggestion of Lenin, in December, 1918, the Institute of Aerodynamics and Hydrodynamics was founded with Zhukovsky at its head. Large funds were placed at his disposal for experimental work. This gave rise to the well-known TsAGI (Central Aerodynamic Institute).

In 1914, Zhukovsky organized a special course of aviation lectures for the Moscow Technical College. In 1918 the Soviet Government transformed this aviation course into the Moscow Institute of Aviation Engineers. Later it became the Aviation Academy of the Red Army and today bears the name of Zhukovsky.

The founder of the Soviet State, Vladimir Lenin, called Zhukovsky the "father of Russian aviation." The success of Soviet aviation which, together with that of the United States and England won a splendid victory over fascist Germany, may justly be regarded as the fruit of the work of Zhukovsky, that splendid son of the Russian people who devoted his life to aviation.

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Doctorates Increase

The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR has decided to increase this year the number of persons reading for their Doctor's Degrees from 1,500 to two thousand.

Care for Mother and Child in the USSR

By A. Tretyakov
People's Commissar of Public Health of the Russian SFSR

From the very first days of its existence, Soviet power proclaimed the abolition of the social and political inequality of women which existed under tsarism. Women began to be elected to Government organs and to be appointed heads of enterprises and institutions. Scores of thousands of women became engineers, physicians, teachers, technicians, builders and master workers.

Women in War

Thousands of women fought for victory over German and Japanese fascism. Thousands of them covered themselves with glory by their exploits in battle and on labor fronts and were awarded Government orders and medals; the title Hero of the Soviet Union has been conferred on 56 women and three railway women have been accorded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. The Soviet Government proclaimed the protection of mother and child the prime duty of the State.

A mother is surrounded with special care and attention in the USSR. From the beginning of her pregnancy the woman is transferred to lighter work for which she receives the same pay as on her previous job. From the fourth month of pregnancy, women cannot be called upon to work overtime. Every pregnant woman is granted leave with full pay 35 days before and 42 days after childbirth.

Grants in lump sums, beginning with 1,300 rubles on the birth of her fourth child, up to five thousand rubles on the birth of her eleventh child, are granted the mother in addition to a monthly allowance.

During the period of three Five-Year Plans, public health authorities have built up an extensive system of free medical aid to women and children.

In 1913 on the present territory of the Russian SFSR there were only 112 maternity homes, all of them in towns, with a total of five thousand beds; whereas at the beginning of 1941, the figures were 1,200 maternity homes and 74 thousand beds.

In remote Krasnoyarsk, a territory in Siberia forming part of the Russian SFSR, there was only one maternity home with six beds; whereas in the early part of 1941, maternity homes in that territory had 1,500 beds.

At the beginning of the war, in an overwhelming majority of towns in the Russian SFSR, we were able to provide accommodation in maternity homes or hospitals for all women giving birth to children.

In Soviet villages, in addition to the services of State hospitals, medical aid to women in confinement is given in the special maternity hospitals organized by the collective farms themselves. On the eve of war there were 12,500 beds in such maternity homes which made it possible to render medical aid to more than 500 thousand women.

Modern Methods

In maternity institutions experienced physicians and midwives are ready at any time to receive a woman about to be confined. Painless methods are applied if she so desires; in case a blood transfusion is needed, it is effected and physiotherapeutic methods of treatment are applied, and newborn babies are vaccinated against tuberculosis.

A large network of women's and children's medical consultation centers has been established in town and countryside. This type of institution did not exist in tsarist Russia. In these centers scores of thousands of pregnant women and young mothers receive medical advice and aid. In 1941 there were 90 such centers in the Sverdlovsk Region, 112 in the Ivanovo Region and 140 in the Gorky Region.

All these and many other measures reacted most favorably on the health of mother and child. Postnatal diseases and mortality in childbirth sharply declined as did also illness and mortality among the newborn.

In 1914 there were hardly any creches in Russia. By 1941 there were accommodation for 570 thousand babies in the creches of the Russian SFSR. Besides these permanent

HAPPY CHILDHOOD—These children are enjoying a holiday at one of the many beautiful summer resorts for youngsters.

creches there are also seasonal ones established at the time of field work in the collective farms with a total accommodation for 2,250,000 babies.

During the war, when the German invaders carried out mass destruction of mother and child institutions, the Soviet Government was particularly solicitous for the protection of mothers and children. It was then that maternity leave was lengthened and additional food provided for mothers.

The work of restoring Nazi-wrecked medical and children's institutions and of opening new ones went on even during the war.

Aid Increased

At the beginning of the fourth year of war, in July 1944, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR issued a special edict which increased considerably State grants to pregnant women, mothers of large families and unmarried mothers and intensified the protection of mother and child. The mother of a large family became notable in the country and was surrounded with nationwide respect.

The title of Mother Heroine has been conferred on more than three thousand women who have given birth and brought up ten or more children; the Order of Glory of Motherhood has been awarded to more than 160 thousand; and the Motherhood medal to nearly 450 thousand women.

But in the Russian SFSR since the issue of this edict, that is, in the last 18 months, more than 1,200 million rubles have been paid in State grants to mothers of large families and to unmarried mothers.

The fourth Five-Year Plan provides considerable appropriations for the protection of mother and child.

The Soviet people do not have any doubt that our State will fully restore the national economy ravaged by the fascist invaders, and will achieve further success in the development of industry, agriculture and culture. Further realization of Stalin principles for the care of mother and child remains as hitherto the primary task.

The Soviet woman knows that the Soviet State and public are always looking after her interest and the interest of her children.

Ukrainian People Demand Just Compensation

By Gregory Butenko
People's Commissar of Agriculture of the Ukrainian SSR

The damage caused by the German invaders to the national economy of the USSR and to the property of Soviet citizens is estimated at 679,000 million rubles. The damage to the Ukraine alone amounts to 285,000 million rubles.

The figures for the entire Soviet Union stand for 1,710 cities and 70 thousand villages, ruined by the Germans, 7 million horses, 17 million head of meat cattle, and millions of pigs and sheep, slaughtered or shipped to Germany. Nearly half of this damage was sustained by the Ukrainian people.

Seventy-four thousand four hundred and seventy-eight powerful tractors, tens of thousands of other modern agricultural machines, drills and threshers, 27,194 combine harvesters and more than 4.5 million horses were employed on the fertile fileds of the Ukraine before the war. Twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-five collective farms of the Ukraine had 12,787 livestock ranches, most of them with pedigreed stock. Altogether, the Ukrainian farms, including the State farms, had 10.593,000 head of meat cattle, 9,003,000 pigs, 6,247,000 sheep and goats.

The Ukraine was famous for its fruit orchards, vineyards and sugar beet plantations which yielded record crops of up to 40 and more tons of sugar beet per acre.

In the two-odd years of occupation, the German fascist monster looted and ruined the Ukraine, destroying what could not be shipped out. In their effort to uproot Ukrainian culture, the Germans wrecked schools and universities, clubs and theaters.

Millions of young Ukrainians were deported to Germany for slave labor, and other millions were tortured to death in German concentration camps and by chain gang labor.

During the occupation, the Germans slaughtered or shipped out 80 per cent of the horses, 93.7 per cent of the meat cattle, 98.1 per cent of the pigs and 95.6 per cent of the sheep and goats. They wrecked about 500 thousand public buildings in the collective farms of the Ukrainian countryside and destroyed entire villages. More than 100 thousand peasant households, about one third of the total number, were ruined and burned down in Poltava Region alone.

The Germans wrecked 13 hundred Ukrainian machine tractor stations with their rich equipment, reduced thousands of modern metal working machines to scrap and shipped out 56 thousand tractors and 24 thousand harvester combines.

The German fascist invaders wrecked the Kremenchug, Krivoi Rog, Artemovsk, Bereslav, Lvov, Kirovograd and Melitopol repair plants and 20 machine tractor shops at Korosun-Shevchenkovsky; the Voronezh and Medzhibayev power stations; the Kiev, Uman and Odessa agricultural institutes; the Kiev irrigation institute, the Kiev and Lvov veterinary institutes, four veterinary schools, three animal husbandry schools, the Kharkov research institutes of mechanization and experimental veterinary science, the Dnieper grain research institute, and many others.

The German invaders responsible for the destruction of Ukrainian cities and villages, factories and plants, State and collective farms and for the plundering of personal property of the citizens, must fully account for their crimes; and Germany must fully compensate for the damage caused by the German invaders to agriculture and to the collective farmers of the Ukraine.

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New Rest Homes

More than 700 trade union sanatoriums and rest homes are to be opened in the USSR this summer. During this year, one and one-half million working people will have rest cures, double last year's number. Special attention is being given war invalids, for whom accommodations are reserved in the best sanatoriums.

State Folk Dance Ensemble in Moscow

by Mikhail Balaksheyev

The State Ensemble of Folk Dances of the USSR, one of the finest dance groups of the country, has presented its latest program, *Dances of the Slav Peoples,* in Moscow.

The Ensemble's repertoire also includes dances of the many nations of the Soviet Union.

The group traveled through various parts of the USSR and familiarized its members with native dances, recorded the melodies and obtained instruction from regional folklore experts.

Its repertoire, however, is not simply a museum of folk dances. Igor Moiseyev, art director of the Ensemble, uses folklore as a basis to create new dances in the spirit of the life of the peoples.

This is how the Byelorussian dance *Bulba* came into being. It is a dance of the countryside, portraying the work of Byelorussian women in the fields.

Moiseyev, although only 39 years old, bears the title of People's Artist of the Republic, has been awarded two government orders, and is a winner of the Stalin Prize, first class, for his achievements in the field of the dance.

He was graduated from the choreographic school of the Moscow Bolshoi Theater in 1924, and began to work at that theater as a dancer and ballet master. He achieved great success with his productions of *Football Player, Salammbo,* and *Three Fat Men.*

His interest in sports took him to the farthest corners of the country, where he learned the dances and songs of many peoples.

He is the oldest member of the Ensemble. The others range in age from 17 to 30. The backgrounds of the dancers are diverse.

Some come from amateur dancing circles. Others were graduated from ballet schools. In nationality, the dancers also differ. The majority are Russians, but Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Georgian, Armenian, Jewish, and other national groups are also represented.

Two years ago the management of the Ensemble opened a school which trains gifted children between the ages of 12 and 14. After studying for four years, the students join the Ensemble.

During the eight years of its existence, the Ensemble has traveled more than 60 thousand miles by rail, automobile, ship, airplane, horseback, camel, and on dog and deer sleds.

During the war, the Ensemble visited the Far East, where it performed on ships of the Soviet Pacific Fleet, in the Urals factories, in hospitals and ambulance trains.

The Ensemble has twice performed abroad, in the Mongolian People's Republic and in Finland. Its members are now preparing to tour Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

FOLK DANCE—This is a spirited Polish dance, one of the Ensemble's repertory of Slav dances.

Information Bulletin

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MAR 29 1946

Railroad Electrification in the USSR

By M. Breev

Restoration and development of the country's railway system occupies an important place in the plans drawn up by the State Planning Commission for the next five years. Electrification of railways is to become more and more important, as the nation advances in the new Five-Year Plan.

Electrification of railways in the Soviet Union was begun during the First Five-Year Plan, and in 1929, the Moscow-Mytischi section of the Yaroslavl line was opened. Altogether in the First and Second Five-Year Plans, and in the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan, some 1,200 miles of road were electrified. The work was of particular importance to the mountainous regions of the Urals, Siberia, the Kola Peninsula and the Transcaucasus, where it resulted in savings of more than four million tons of fuel and released three thousand locomotives for work on other lines.

Moscow Roads

Electrification work went on throughout the war. The Moscow-Kuntsevo-Setun section of the Western line was opened, thereby connecting Moscow's seven stations by an electrified network. 1945 also saw the completion of the electrified South Urals line, 125 miles long, which considerably boosted the carrying capacity of the road between the important Urals industrial centers, Chelyabinsk and Zlatoust.

Electrification work will take on still greater importance between 1946 and 1950. Preliminary calculations reveal that the main lines, which comprise but 40% of the total mileage, will have to carry 80% of the total freight. The need for increased capacity will be met mainly through electrification. This is so because an electric engine will haul 2.5 times what an ordinary coal burning locomotive will; and by using electric trains, fuel consumption may be cut down one-half to two-thirds.

These and other advantages take on greater importance in proportion to the amount of traffic over the road. In the USSR, where traffic is heavier than in other European countries or in the United States, and where it will increase even more in the next few years, very extensive electrification of railroads is therefore of paramount importance. Preliminary figures provide for electrification of from 3,100 to 3,700 miles of road between 1946 and 1950.

Urals-Siberia

Of particular importance are the Urals-Siberian lines. During the war, the Urals and Siberia received many industrial enterprises that were evacuated from threatened areas, and the region was also the site of considerable industrial construction. This, together with the expansion of enterprises already located there, has turned it into a great industrial region and the development is still going on. Traffic over the roads of the Urals and Siberia is consequently on the upgrade.

It must also be remembered that Urals railroads lie in mountainous districts and that the winter in Siberia is very severe. Both factors complicate the work of locomotives of the ordinary type. This makes the introduction of electrified roads a prime necessity; for they will not only increase the capacity of the roads, but will provide the key to overcoming winter difficulties.

Electrification will also be undertaken of the Moscow-Sverdlovsk line, which is made necessary by the increased traffic between the eastern and the central regions of the country. Electrification will also solve the difficulties of communication between Leningrad and the port of Murmansk, which does not freeze over in winter.

Roads that suffered during the German occupation are also to be reconstructed as electrified lines, this being one of the modernization factors in such regions. Communication between large cities and their suburbs will be facilitated by the introduction of electric trains. This work was begun before the war, when the widespread construction of summer cottages, sanatoriums, rest homes and children's kindergartens at points 12 to 25 miles from city

SUBWAY—The Moscow subway system is being extended under the new Five-Year Plan.

centers made for greater local travel. Such travel has increased rapidly since the end of the war, and will continue to grow as time goes on, particularly about such cities as Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Baku, where the inhabitants will be going out to summer homes and coming in daily to work.

A large part in electrification plans is devoted to the new urban underground railways. The Moscow underground carries upwards of 1,600,000 passengers daily, or 30% of Moscow's passenger traffic. Mr. Evans, chief of the power plant of the London subway, writes that even a cursory examination of the Moscow subway convinced him of the tremendous significance it has for the convenience of the inhabitants of the capital. Twelve miles of underground railway are to be added to Moscow lines, to form a great circle connecting 18 city districts and the city's seven railroad stations. This section of the subway will have a carrying capacity of half a million passengers.

TERMINAL POINTS—Moscow, the capital (above) and Sverdlovsk in the Urals (below) are to be linked by new railway facilities.

New Ore Fields

By M. Akimov

The Soviet press has already reported that aeromagnetic prospectors in the Karelo-Finnish Republic have discovered a magnetic anomaly of colossal intensity, indicating that there are huge deposits of magnetite in this region. Thus, another base has been found for developing the metallurgical industry of the northwestern regions of the USSR.

This discovery is of tremendous importance for the further development of the industry of Leningrad and its adjacent districts.

Under the Soviet Government, geological science has given and is continuing to give enormous aid to socialist economy by opening up more and more new sources of raw materials.

All geological and prospecting activities are planned and conducted under the auspices of the State Geological Committee according to the plans.

State ownership of the national resources enabled the Soviet Union to consolidate all geological and prospecting operations.

The proven deposits of the enormous magnetic-iron ore fields of the world-famous Kursk Magnetic Anomaly (Central Russia) amount to approximately 200,000 million tons. Though attempts had been made to explore this magnetic anomaly before the October Revolution, they never produced any results.

The Krivoi Rog iron ore fields in the Ukraine are among the largest now worked in the Soviet Union. The ore mined here is of high quality. The Kerch Peninsula, in the Crimea, has rich deposits of bog ore.

The Urals, rich in all kinds of metals, have large iron ore deposits. The most important deposits are located in the Magnitnaya, Blagodat, Vysokaya, Bakal and other mountains.

The Angara-Ilim group of iron ore deposits, the largest in the Asiatic section of the Soviet Union, is located in eastern Siberia, in the basin of the River Angara.

The New Five-Year Plan (1946-1950) provides for a further widening of the raw material bases for the Soviet metallurgical industry.

Taking Chekhov's Itinerary to Sakhalin

By I. Osipov

More than half a century ago, in the summer of 1890, Anton Pavlovich Chekhov, the great Russian writer, made the journey to Sakhalin which resulted in his book, *Sakhalin Island*, in which are recorded his impressions.

The book is as sad as it is true. At the time when Chekhov paid his visit to Sakhalin, the island was a colony for prisoners sentenced to penal servitude. Chekhov undertook this lengthy journey to give a faithful account of the tsarist prison colony and the melancholy plight of its inmates.

Colonization Begins

Fifteen years after Chekhov made his journey—in 1905—the prison camp was abolished and the free colonization of the island began. After a lapse of another 20 years, after the advent of Soviet rule and the expulsion of Japanese interventionists from the northern part of Sakhalin (the Japanese captured the island in 1920 and plundered it for five years), the building of new life began in Sakhalin. The rich natural resources of the island, its coal, oil, timber and fish, served as a basis for the development of its industries.

In July, 1945, I arrived in Sakhalin and traveled through the length and breadth of the island with Chekhov's itinerary as my guide and his book as my inseparable companion. In using Chekhov as a guide it was my idea to draw a comparison between the sorry plight of the island in his time and its obvious prosperity today.

On the very next day after Chekhov landed in Alexandrovsk, Sakhalin's largest town, the Russian writer paid a visit to General Kononovich, the governor of the island.

"When the General learned my intention to spend a few months on the island," writes Chekhov, "he warned me that life was hard and dull here.

"Everybody runs away from here," he said, "prisoners, settlers and officials."

At the time that Chekhov visited Alexandrovsk, it had a population of three thousand, a good half of whom were convicts.

Today Alexandrovsk is a bustling regional center with 20 thousand inhabitants. The day I arrived in Alexandrovsk its citizens were celebrating a national sports holiday and the stadium (built in place of the former prison) was a scene of lively animation with football matches and relay runs attracting a crowd of more than three thousand.

Alexandrovsk within the past few years has grown into quite an impressive town, with its fine residential blocks, facing on one side a western mountain ridge and on the other, the shore of Tatar Bay. The city has imposing public buildings of white stone, which house city municipal offices, teachers, forestry colleges, schools, hospitals, bakeries, a physiotherapeutic institute and a cold storage house.

A visitor need be no more than a few hours in Alexandrovsk to perceive the intensive throb of the city. To Alexandrovsk come people from all parts of the island for expert advice in different fields of industry and agriculture. Here specialists are trained, the central newspaper is published, and from here surgeons of the city hospital fly to various parts of the island to perform urgent operations. Alexandrovsk has telephone and telegraph communication with all parts of the island.

Mining Town

From Alexandrovsk I went to the little mining settlement of Due where the island's oldest coal mines are located. And again on my arrival in the settlement I recalled what Chekhov wrote about it. "Due is a frightful and sordid place in which only saints or wholly perverted individuals can live their own free will"—Chekhov wrote.

Today this settlement has nothing in common with the cheerless place of Chekhov's description. Indeed, with its neat, trim dwellings brightly lighted with electric lamps in the evening and its public garden of rest filled with the strains of pleasant music, it is a happy home for some thousand coal miners who have come here from all parts of the Soviet Union.

Each month the coal output of the mine is increased. Up-to-date machinery has been installed by experienced colliers, and the chief engineer who showed me around said:

"The time is not far off when on the western coast where our settlement stands and which is so rich in coal, many mining towns will spring up to supply the continent with ever increasing quantities of highgrade coal."

Among Chekhov's descriptions of Sakhalin's inhabited points, some of the most deploring pages are devoted to the settlement of Derbinskoye on the River Tym. This little place is named after Derbin, one of the prison wardens killed by convicts for his cruel treatment of them. When Chekhov arrived here there were 739 dwellers.

"More than half the dwellers are hungry and tattered and give the impression of being unnecessary, superfluous beings who do not live and do not let others live," Chekhov wrote.

Great Change

Were Chekhov able to see this place today—what a different picture! There is a population of five thousand. Broad esplanades stretch along the River Tym and the rich outlying collective farm, "Red Tym," was awarded the prize at the All-Union Agricultural Fair for its excellent harvest.

There is hardly a person in Derbinskoye now who remembers the bleak past imprinted in the very name of the settlement. And by no means do the collective farmers, employees of the district municipal office, the schoolchildren or the workers of the State farm resemble the forsaken creatures whom Chekhov met here. They are zealous, energetic people with the true pioneer spirit of building a new life on this remote island of the Pacific.

What Chekhov wrote in his book with ruthless exactitude has receded into the past. Perhaps the only thing left of the past is Sakhalin's landscape. As in the old days, the entrance to Alexandrovsk is guarded by three cliffs, the "Three Brothers," and the protruding hunch of Jonker Cape which overhangs Tatar Bay.

Ancient Tomb

By V. Jahangirov

Corresponding Member of the Academy of Architecture of the USSR and Director of the Architectural Board of the Uzbek Republic

The Architectural Board of the Uzbek Republic, jointly with the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, has begun the excavation of the mausoleum of the 15th century astronomer Kazig-zade Rumi. Kazig-zade lived at the time of Ulug Bek, the famous grandson of Tamerlane, a period when science and art reached a very high degree of development in Central Asia. Kazig-zade Rumi was one of Ulug Bek's teachers, a task which he combined with a study of astronomy and the compilation of star catalogues which even today astonish one by their accuracy. In addition to this, Kazig-zade took part in the building of the observatory at Samarkand which was the largest science center in the world at that time.

The work on the Kazig-zade Rumi Mausoleum is part of the preparations for the celebration of the five hundredth anniversary of the death of Ulug Bek, to be held in Uzbekistan in 1949.

The Kazig-zade Rumi Mausoleum is one of a group known collectively as the Shah-i-Zinda, built near the base of the wall that surrounded ancient Samarkand. It was discovered but recently that the remains of the astronomer Kazig-zade Rumi are buried under one of these tombs. It was formerly impossible to know exactly who was buried in the mausoleum as none of the inscriptions have been preserved.

Then a manuscript of a collection of poems by the local Poet Malikho, who lived in Samarkand in the 17th century, was acquired. A supplement to this manuscript contained a description of all the monuments in Smarkand; this description enabled scholars to establish the particulars of those buried in the mausoleums.

The Kazig-zade Rumi Mausoleum has not been preserved in its entirety: the portal has collapsed and the wings of the building have disappeared. A group of archeologists and architects specializing in the ancient architecture of the East is leaving for Samarkand to work on the building.

Blind Regain Sight

By Joseph Zinkovich

On the Black Sea shores of Odessa, surrounded by evergreen vegetation, there is a spacious three-storied building—the Scientific Research Ophthalmological Institute.

Only recently the site was a mass of rubble, the walls had gapping windows; but now rehabilitation is near completion. The 250 rooms of the building, sparkling with a fresh coat of paint, are being re-equipped as laboratories, wards, workshops and libraries. From morning till dusk hundreds of people are busy with their various tasks. The Institute will now be able still further to extend its research.

ACADEMICIAN FILATOV

The wards provide accommodation for several hundred patients. In addition to this there will be a boarding house for out-patients.

The scientific personnel, headed by the eminent Academician Filatov, have started work even before complete restoration is effected.

Twenty-two years ago, Vladimir Filatov, then a young ophthalmologist, introduced transplantation of the cornea to cure blindness. Since then the Filatov method has received universal acknowledgement in the USSR and is applied in all the big cities of the country. But the more complex operations are still performed under the supervision of Filatov and his closest associates in Odessa. Therefore, blind persons who have not been cured elsewhere still have a lingering hope when they come to Odessa to see Filatov. Often they leave with their sight returned.

Thousands of Soviet servicemen, who lost their sight during the war, owe their recovery to this institution headed by Academician Filatov: war invalids come from Moscow and Leningrad, Vienna and Sofia, Riga and Koenigsberg and often return to their homes with tears of happiness and gratitude in their eyes, no longer blind.

In the clinic garden I ran into a young fellow named Mikhail Galperin, who told me the story of his blindness. His was the story of many other patients of the clinic.

In the first year of the war, Mikhail Galperin received severe shell shock which affected his sight and threatened to develop into atrophy of the optic nerves. He was given a course of systematic treatment with little effect. In the left eye a cataract developed. Day after day the condition of the soldier became worse until finally he became totally blind. An unsuccessful operation followed, then treatment at Dniepropetrovsk, Rostov, Saratov and other places with the same futile results. But Galperin still had a spark of hope—he had heard about Academician Filatov.

As soon as the Filatov Institute began to function in Odessa he went there and was operated on by Filatov's assistant, Professor Kalfa. A few days later Mikhail Galperin had his bandages removed and saw light. Every day brought improvement and now he sees as well as he ever did.

"There are no hopelessly blind", says Academician Filatov. "We utilize every slight chance to return sight to the blind." Every day the post brings letters from former blind persons with expressions of gratitude to Academician Filatov for his miraculous cures.

Red Army Medical Services

By Nikolai Priorov
Deputy Minister for Public Health of the USSR

The results obtained by Soviet medical workers during the recent war were truly astounding. None of the other belligerent armies could show such figures, i.e., 1.1 per cent mortality rate in military hospitals in the rear areas, and 73 per cent of the wounded cured and returned to active service. These figures are the result of deeds of valor of the men and women orderlies who removed the wounded from the field of battle under enemy fire, the heroic work of surgeons who frequently performed operations in the front lines and the inquiring minds of the scientists who developed new methods of treatment or perfected old ones.

Preparation

The success achieved by the medical services of the Red Army could not have been achieved without long and serious training and preparation. Every doctor was given the task of acquiring the knowledge necessary to enable him to work under war conditions.

A very large number of courses and seminars were organized for this purpose. In 1939 there was the All-Union Congress of Surgeons, while the development of war surgery was discussed at special conferences called in various districts, regions and republics.

Secondary medical personnel were specially trained to apply plaster casts, administer narcotics and attend the surgeon at operations. Special attention was paid to blood transfusions, and by the outbreak of the war the country had 1,500 institutions studying this problem.

Characteristic features of the service given to the sick and wounded of the Red Army are: maximum surgical attention on or near the battlefield; wide development and unification of a military hospital network under the Ministry of Health of the USSR; the introduction of a single doctrine of war medicine; the application of the most highly tested and effective methods of treatment on a large scale; profound research work, both in hospitals and in research institutions, which at the end of 1944 were united in the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR; growth of industries that supply medical stores, and the tremendous help rendered in the care and treatment of the wounded by the whole Soviet people.

"We must not only heal the wound, but also the man"—this was the approach of the Soviet doctor to the soldier who had been injured in defense of his country. In the field hospital, therefore, when a wounded man was brought in after first aid had been rendered in the field dressing station, he was not only treated in accordance with the surgeon's instructions, but his treatment was given a complex character; from the very outset it included a number of medical measures for treatment of the organism as a whole.

The field hospitals possessed a reserve supply of blood and blood substitutes, preventive and curative serums. They were frequently inspected by consultants of the Medical Department of the Red Army.

Transport

Exceptional attention was paid to questions of transport and evacuation of the wounded. During a long evacuation, correct sequence in methods of treatment was strictly followed.

Before the war arrangements were made to develop a chain of hospitals of two types—surgical and therapeutic. The war brought changes to this plan: during the first months of war, hospitals were organized for the purpose of giving specialized treatment in neurosurgical, traumatological, urological, face and mandible surgery, and injuries to the ears, nose and throat.

In some hospitals, departments for convalescents were opened in which curative physical exercises and labor therapy were widely used.

The most experienced doctors were recruited for work in the hospitals, 96.6 per cent of them had been working at their profession for more than ten years.

The Chief Surgeon of the Red Army is Academician Nikolai Burdenko, Hero of Socialist Labor, President of the Academy of Medical Sciences, Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and Stalin Prize Winner. The duty of serving as head surgeons of the republics and regions was entrusted to the country's best and most experienced surgeons, such as Professor S. Mirotvortsev in Saratov Region, Professor V. Mysh in Novosibirsk Region, Professor Topchibatsev in Azerbaijan, Professor Ozhereliev in Gorky Region. The staff of therapeutists was selected with equal care.

Research

From the very outset of the war, scientific research was conducted in the hospitals. The Military Hospital Committee was organized under the authority of the Medical Council of the Ministry of Health of the USSR for the purpose of guiding and summarizing this scientific work. The committee, made up of 200 of the country's best medical research workers, consists of 18 commissions which elaborate various problems of specialized treatment of the sick and wounded of the Red Army.

In addition to the Military Hospital Committee, the chief hospital boards of the Ministry of Health of the USSR, of the Russian SFSR, and of other constituent republics of the Soviet Union set up special military hospital councils. The plenary sessions of these councils were held regularly, usually twice a year, to discuss problems of clinical medicine, treatment of sepsis, traumatological exhaustion and other problems affecting military hospitals.

The plenary meetings were attended by as many as 500 military hospital doctors in addition to council members. The plenary sessions and military hospital work in general were widely reported in the journal *Gospitalnye Delo* (Hospital Affairs).

The achievements of Soviet medical science had a very considerable influence on the organization of the medical services of the Red Army. Considerable fame, both at home and abroad, was

won by Academican Burdenko for his work on the pathogenesis of shock; by Academician V. Filatov for his development of a method of skin grafting by what he called the "wandering stalk" method, by Professor S. Yudin for his modernized apparatus for rapid stretching in cases of leg fractures and for his orthopedic table, and by Docent A. Asatiana for his new bandaging invention.

Plastic Surgery

Great achievements have been recorded in plastic surgery of the face and jaws.

The award of Stalin Prizes shows the great achievements made in the field of medicine during the war years: in 1942, five Stalin Prizes were awarded to medical men for outstanding research work; in 1943, six; and in 1946 for work in 1943 and 1944, five. In addition to this, many Soviet medical workers received Stalin Prizes for outstanding inventions.

Soviet medical science makes extensive use of the achievements of modern chemistry, which made it possible to produce special medicines in large quantities. Profound study of microbe flora made it possible to introduce into medical practice a number of new biological preparations which protect the patient from infection. During the first two years of war production of anti-gangrene serum increased two and one-half times, diphtherial bacteriophage was increased three times. A number of new preparations were developed and introduced during the war for use in haemostatics.

The pharmaceutical and medical instrument industries that have been built up during the years of Soviet power, despite difficulties due to evacuation of some of the factories to the East, from the first produced medicines and instruments almost at the prewar level, and by 1944-1945, exceeded it in certain types of medicaments. The laboratories and Galenic medicine factories of the Central Pharmacy Board developed the production of many medicines from local raw material, the collection of which was greatly increased due to the war.

Considerable help in the organization of hospitals and in improving their work came from the general public. The "Health Fund for the Country's Defenders" was a very popular movement among the collective farmers: it consisted of voluntary contribution of farm produce for hospitals.

The Soviet trade unions and other organizations adopted hospitals: they built up libraries for them and organized concerts and cinema shows for the wounded. Soviet women and girls did regular tours of voluntary duty in the hospital and helped the nurses in looking after the wounded and sick.

Soviet medical workers accompanied the Red Army throughout its heroic advance from the Volga to the Elbe. They may say proudly that in the victories which brought fame to Soviet arms there is a portion of their labor, a particle of their great love for their country.

The School and Parents

By Dmitri Shilov

Both the Government and the public in the Soviet Union devote great attention to the education and upbuilding of the rising generation.

The Soviet country has brought up a generation of devoted workers and brave soldiers whose ardor and heroism on the home front and the battlefield was seen by the entire world during the Patriotic War.

The Soviet school imbues the children with a love for work, knowledge and culture, with a feeling of self-respect and devotion to the country and the people. The Soviet home and the various children's clubs share in the development of these traits.

Children's Centers

There were in the USSR, on the eve of the Patriotic War, more than seven hundred children's technical centers, nearly one hundred children's amateur art centers, nine hundred Pioneer Palaces, thousands of children's libraries, clubs and recreation rooms in apartment houses.

Prior to the war the General Children's Technical Center received more than five thousand rationalization proposals from children. Four thousand children entered their literary efforts in a contest for the best compositions entitled "Our Country," "Red Army," and others.

The names of nearly 12 thousand children were entered in 1940 in the Honor Roll at the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow for various achievements. Several Young Naturalists' clubs were awarded diplomas.

The close cooperation between the Soviet school and parents can be judged by the activities of the parents' committees elected by general parents' meetings. These committees investigate the home conditions of the school children and ascertain the causes that lead certain pupils to absent themselves from school, with a view to eliminating absenteeism, and generally help to further the educational progress of the school. They assist in the establishment of children's clubs and recreation rooms in their districts.

These child recreation centers provide chorus, orchestra, sports, drawing, embroidery and other activities. The committees help the clubs choose books for their libraries, arrange athletic events, and children's arts and crafts exhibitions, excursions and outings in summer and visits to the cinemas and museums in winter. In rural areas parents often take a hand in repairing school buildings and furnishings; they lay out school gardens and orchards.

Lectures

Regular courses of lectures for parents have reopened in Moscow. These lectures include such subjects as cooperation of home and school, child regimen and the home; development of character and will-power, good habits and industry; how to assist the pupil in his studies.

Books recommended for the further study of the above subjects are displayed at exhibitions arranged at the courses. Consultations and the advice of experienced teachers and doctors supplement the lectures. These courses have aroused great interest among Moscow parents.

Similar courses have been established in Sverdlovsk in the Urals, and other large cities of the Soviet Union.

Implementation of the Fatherland Front Platform in Bulgaria

By I. Konstantinovsky

The Bulgarian National Assembly has discussed and approved two bills of far reaching social, political and economic significance. One of them provides for agrarian reform and the other, for the confiscation of property illegally acquired.

The latter bill is primarily a measure of justice. In the war years when Bulgaria was converted into a colony of Hitler Germany, many Bulgarian merchants and manufacturers who had supported the Hitlerites waxed rich at the expense of the people.

Profiteers

For example, 21 Bulgarian merchants received from the German "Remstma" concern a monopoly for the purchase and export of Bulgarian tobacco. It should be borne in mind that tobacco accounts for more than 40 per cent of the total national income of Bulgaria. The tobacco exporters enjoying the monopoly raked in profits running into millions, while the producers of the tobacco, the Bulgarian peasants, led a miserable existence.

The new law is aimed against persons who made fortunes by improper means. The law speaks of two categories of property subject to confiscation. They are: property acquired as the result of a transgression of official duties and that acquired through war crimes or anti-national activity.

Bulgarian reactionaries who suffered defeat in the political sphere are trying to undermine the country's economy. The new law will strike at profiteers and cut at the roots of fascist reaction. This will have a beneficent effect upon Bulgaria's economic parties and organizations.

A representative of the farmers, Slacho Pushkarev, stated that the entire Bulgarian people had been looking forward to passage of such a bill.

A representative of the parliamentary group of the *Zveno* organization, Ivan Kharisanov, pointed out that the new law not only restored justice but laid the foundations for a healthy economy in the future. The bill has been hailed at meetings and rallies attended by scores of thousands of people.

The Bulgarian people have also voiced their support of the bill on land ownership. Vital matters are involved in this bill, for it is designed to eliminate the remnants of feudalism in Bulgaria—in other words, to effect an agrarian reform.

According to official statistics relating to the end of 1943, out of a total population of 6,897,000, 72 per cent, or 4,937,000, were engaged in agriculture. Households with less than 50 decare (approximately 12 acres) of land represented 63 per cent of the total, but their holdings amounted to only 30 per cent of the total arable land. This means that the holdings of 63 per cent of the Bulgarian farmers were not large enough to feed their families, to say nothing of the many thousands of peasants who owned no land at all.

The situation was further aggravated by the fact that some districts of Bulgaria were overpopulated. The reactionary Bulgarian governments did nothing to remedy the situation and to ensure to the peasants elementary conditions of existence.

Problem Tackled

How does the new democratic government tackle the agrarian problem? The programmatic declaration of the Fatherland Front government, published September 17, 1944, eight days after the overthrow of the fascist regime, even then spoke of the agrarian reform as one of the most important economic measures. Today this measure is being implemented.

Bulgaria has 15 thousand landowners with more than 50 acres of land. According to the new law they will have to part with about 150 thousand acres, for which they will receive a fair compensation. The law does not provide for confiscation.

The first aim of the new law is thus to effect a fairer redistribution of the land to allow the peasantry opportunity for a better life and greater prosperity.

However, in itself, redistribution of the land does not solve the agrarian problem. The State, out of the new land fund at its disposal, will take care not only of landless peasants but also of farmers' cooperatives. These will receive agricultural implements and other aid to enable them to make the most of the advantages of large-scale mechanized farming and thus ensure the prosperity of their members.

More Productive

The new law inaugurates the reorganization of agriculture on modern, more productive lines. The Bulgarian Minister of Agriculture, Genovsky, stated in the National Assembly, "We must raise the productivity of farming and will achieve this by carrying out an agrarian reform, by cooperative tillage and by the industrialization of the country. We have today entered a new era for Bulgaria, the era of the Fatherland Front."

Service to People

The Fatherland Front, which is a coalition of democratic parties and organizations, deserves credit for its epoch-making services to the Bulgarian people. It overthrew the fascists in September, 1944, established a new democratic government and made it possible for Bulgaria to fight on the side of the Allies in the concluding phase of the war against Hitler Germany.

The Fatherland Front has ensured and broadened the democratic rights of the Bulgarian people. It conducted free general elections and set up a National Assembly representative of all sections of the population.

The Fatherland Front has set out to rehabilitate and develop the national economy. It is accomplishing the progressive reconstruction of Bulgaria's economy and is building up its life on consistent principles of democracy.

Notes on Soviet Life

The Ministry of Education is resuming publication of journals for secondary school teachers. Six numbers of each of the following journals will be issued yearly: *Biology in School, Physics in School, Mathematics in School, Literaature in School, The Russian Language in School* and *Geography in School.*

★

The 800th anniversary of Moscow will be celebrated in April, 1947. For that occasion the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR is preparing a multi-volume work: *The History of Moscow.* It will be richly illustrated and include ancient plans and indices.

★

A new engineering plant is being built in Kutaisi, Georgian Republic. It will produce equipment for the coal industry of the Georgian Republic.

Along with this plant is arising a workers' hamlet where dwelling houses, a school, club, polyclinic and children's institutions are being built.

★

By a decision of the Soviet Government, country cottages for Academicians are being built in the outskirts of Moscow and Leningrad at the expense of the State. Each cottage will have six well appointed rooms, a living room, kitchen, bathroom and storeroom, as well as a garden with decorative plants, fruit trees and berry bushes. A garage apartment for a chauffeur and watchmen and a sports ground will also be provided.

★

In the spring and summer of this year nearly 70 thousand persons will take cures and rest monthly in Sochimatsesta on the Black Sea. The sanatoriums are being thoroughly repaired. Prominent professors of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities have been invited to practice in the polyclinics.

The Soviet Government Committee on Higher Schools has instituted money prizes for scientific works by university students. Two prizes of 2,500 rubbles each will be awarded annually to students in Moscow and Leningrad universities, and one prize in each of the rest of the universities.

★

The All-Union exhibition of old decorative and applied art was opened in Moscow. More than two thousand exhibits are on display. A prominent place in the exhibition is occupied by the products of renowned folk artists of Palekh, Urals masters of steel engraving, and artists of the Balkan Republic.

Well represented, also, are Chukotka ivory carving, Ukrainian embroidery and other folk art.

★

The Urals tank plant, which during the war produced 35 thousand tanks for the Red Army, has turned to the production of goods for peaceful purposes. This year it will supply the railways with nine thousand large freight cars, and in 1947 it plans to produce more than 20 thousand four-axle cars.

★

The Pechora coal basin stretches over a vast distance, from north of Pechora to the Kara Sea. The reserves of this basin, not yet finally established, are estimated at 36,000 million tons of coal of various kinds.

Coal is now being mined in Pechora in three deposits, where 18 collieries are working. For its output of coal Pechora takes fifth place among Soviet coal basins. The output increased elevenfold from 1940 to 1945.

★

Since its rehabilitation, the Stalingrad tractor plant, destroyed in the war, has produced four thousand tractors.

The Altai tractor plant of Siberia, built during the war, produced on March 1 its seven thousandth tractor.

The Institute of Civil Engineers—the second of its kind in the country—is being opened in Kazan, the capital of the Tatar Autonomous SSR.

A technical school of civil engineering will be opened in Yaroslavl: There are more than 760 colleges and institutes attended by almost 600 thousand students in the USSR.

★

This year the Academy of Sciences of the USSR is issuing 44 journals in various branches of science. The Academy publishing house will increase the issue of scientific works by 70 per cent as compared with 1945.

★

The volume of capital investments in housing construction planned for this year is double that of 1945 and 25 per cent more than in the prewar year of 1940.

This year's volume of capital repairs of dwellings is to be increased by 50 per cent as compared to 1945. Individual house building greatly developed in recent years. By a decision of the Government, individuals desiring to build houses for themselves are granted long-term credit and are assisted in acquiring building materials, transport and labor.

Information Bulletin

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Information Bulletin

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New Development of a Soviet Industry

By N. Baibakov

Minister of the Oil Industry, Southern and Western Districts of the USSR

The Soviet Union entered the Second World War after having raised the output of oil in 1940 to 31 million tons. Today, after the successful conclusion of the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet people, our Government and the Bolshevik Party are organizing a new and powerful development of the entire national economy of our country. To attain the production of 60 million tons of oil was the task set us by Stalin.

Stalin's large program for postwar development of the Soviet oil industry demands of us great efforts and intensive work. However, there is no doubt that this program can and will be carried through for all the possibilities are there.

First in World

For the wealth of its oil deposits the Soviet Union stands first in the world.

During the war new oil fields were discovered and opened, and new factories were built in the eastern regions of the Soviet Union.

During the period of the war alone, 34 new oil and gas fields were opened up, whereas in the 20 years before the war only 83 such fields were opened up. During the war new Devonian oil fields began to operate in Bashkiria, in Samarskaya-Luka and in Molotov Region. Today more and more oil-bearing Devonian strata are being put to work for the country.

A great oil field between the Volga and the western slopes of the Ural Mountains is being developed, while geological research work in the Caucasus has resulted in finding much that is new. Rich sources of oil have been found in old oil fields.

Oil geologists of Daghestan, Central Asia, Sakhalin, etc., have discovered new oil deposits, and known deposits of oil have increased considerably. From these deposits we shall have to obtain annually 60 million tons of oil. Test drilling will have to be greatly increased. In 1950 we shall have to do nearly five times more deep test drilling than was done annually before the war, and after that the number of such wells will also have to be considerably augmented from year to year.

This will be accomplished by accelerating the speed of rotor and turbine drilling with a constant increase in the use of the latter development and the introduction of entirely new methods of speed drilling; a radical reconstruction in all principal and auxiliary drilling equipment; and maximum mechanization of drilling and subsidiary work.

Experiences in speed drilling in Baku, Grozny, Krasnodar and the Volga area called "the Second Baku" show that it is possible to speed up drilling processes by the use of more intensive methods.

It is essential to stress the development of turbine drilling which is a more efficient method than rotor drilling.

However, the wide development of drilling and the radical improvement in the technique of drilling will yield full results only if accompanied by an improvement in the technology of developing oil fields and the introduction of more modern machinery for running the oil wells. The present method of treating the oil-bearing strata falls far short of achieving complete extraction of the oil deposits. It is, however, technically quite possible to extract from 70 to 80 per cent of the oil and to work an oil well until the stratum is nearly exhausted.

The exploitation of new oil-bearing strata, which we are constantly finding at deeper and deeper levels, is often held up owing to old-fashioned methods of working the wells.

It is all the more necessary to mechanize oil extraction, particularly from layers at a depth exceeding 2,200 yards. This will have to be done by creating new types of deep pumping equipment and new methods of working wells. The first models of this new equipment are already being tested in the fields. Now we shall have to arrange their mass production in the shortest possible time.

The Standards

In the final analysis, the work of the oil industry must be judged by the depth of the wells, the quality of the resultant oils and fuels and the extent to which they satisfy the demands of modern motors and machines. The refining of oils and the treatment of oil gases is an important branch of an industry on whose development and improvement depends to a considerable extent the normal and uninterrupted functioning of all branches of the national economy.

A characteristic feature of modern oil refining is the widespread application of catalytic processes. The use of these processes in industry ensures the production of high-octane fuel as well as components which improve the quality of oils and fuels and enable us to obtain special synthetic lubricating oils.

The need for radical improvement in the work of the oil refining industry makes it necessary to extend and develop scientific research work in this field. We must also found and equip new institutes first and foremost in the region of the "Second Baku."

Of special importance is the establishment of factories specializing in the production of machines and apparatus for oil refineries, electrical equipment and pipes of high-grade steel.

During the period of the first Five-Year Plans, 90 per cent of the oil in the Soviet Union was obtained from the then known oil fields of Baku, Grozny and Maikop.

Today we are developing many new oil fields scattered throughout the country. The development of the oil fields in Baku and Grozny enabled us to concentrate all auxiliary enterprises on limited territory—electric power stations, factories, work shops, and so on. However, the newly developed oil regions in the East stretch over hundreds of miles with a limited number of oil strata.

New industrial centers are springing up around them. Now, more than ever, it is essential to develop construction work around the new oil fields, concentrating there all auxiliary enterprises, dwelling houses, culturab and utility services, water works, and so on.

Oil fields and refineries are to be found scattered over the tremendous territory of the Soviet Union, stretching from the Carpathians to Sakhalin, and from the Arctic to Transcaucasia and Central Asia. It has therefore become necessary to break up the state administration of the oil industry into two administrations, handling respectively the southern and western districts of the USSR, and the eastern regions of the USSR. This is of exceptional importance for the further development of the oil industry.

The tasks of the oil workers of the Caucasus, the Ukraine and the central regions of the USSR differ from those of the oil workers of the eastern regions which include the Urals, the Volga Region, the Far East, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenia. But as one man this mighty army of oil workers is training every nerve in order to carry through the great progam laid down by Stalin.

The oil workers of the Soviet Union, who coped successfully with their tasks in the difficult years of the Patriotic War, will acquit themselves with honor in carrying out the task set before them by Stalin to raise the annual output of oil to 60 million tons.

Soviet Mountain Climbers

By V. Viktorov

While it is still warm and sunny in October, in the valleys of Georgia, snow falls in the mountains. From this moment until the next Spring, Svanetia, a mountainous area of Georgia, is out of touch with the rest of the world.

For many scores of years, the Svans believed that Tetnuld Peak was inhabited by an evil spirit. Not a single Svan dared to climb to its summit, and outsiders were not permitted to do so until 1929, when Simon Dzhaparidze and his companion finally persuaded the local inhabitants to let them try to scale the Tetnuld.

When the alpinists failed to return, the Svans became more superstitious about the "haunted" peak.

Alyosha and Alexandra Dzhaparidze, Simon's younger brother and sister, arrived in Svanetia the following summer. They ascended to the summit of the Tetnuld, left bronze busts of their brother and his companion there, and returned safely, to the astonishment of the Svans.

Since then, more and more alpinists have visited that small mountain country.

Alyosha Dzhaparidze, together with other mountain scalers, conquered many peaks. He wrote several pamphlets on parts of the Caucasian Mountains where no one had been before him.

The young sportsman organized the first and largest alpine club in Tbilisi and has trained many first-class climbers in the course of 15 years. Every year Georgian alpinists, led by Dzhaparidze, scale several peaks of the fifth — the most difficult—category.

The German army approached the Caucasian mountain passes in 1942. One of the enemy divisions was a crack alpine division, the "Edelweiss." In this composed of Moscow and Tbilisi mountain climber. The officers were experienced alpine instructors.

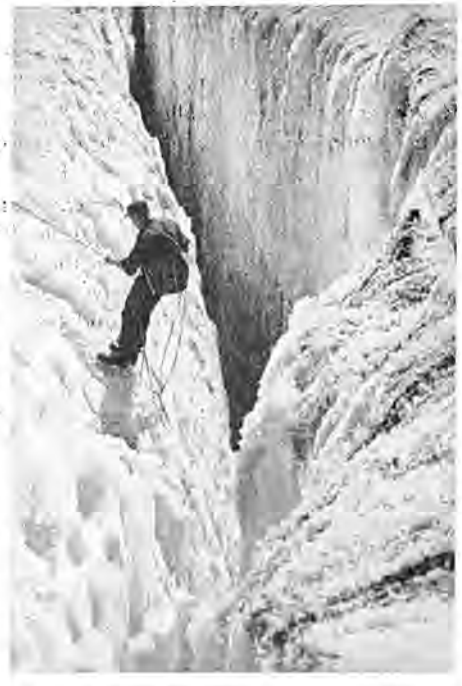
Soviet alpine troops engaged this crack German division in battle. In Colonel Kurashvili's division, which defended the mountain passes in the Central Caucasus, were two separate alpine detachments, composed of Moscow and Tbilisi mountain scalers. Still another detachment, nearly 100 strong, was composed of Svan alpinists.

The line of the front at that time passed along the slopes of the Elbrus. The Germans hoisted the swastika on the summit of this peak. This area, so familiar to every Soviet alpinist, became the scene of furious fighting with ambuscades and reconnaissance behind enemy lines, and skirmishes on the steep mountain paths.

Georgian alpinists fought shoulder to shoulder with their Russian comrades in these battles. The Germans were stopped at a height of more than nine thousand feet above sea level and were hurled back to the Caucasian mountain passes through which they had attempted their breakthrough to the valleys of Georgia and Armenia.

Soviet alpinists ascended to the top of the Elbrus in the winter of 1943 to hurl the German swastika down into the abyss.

The Alpine Club in Tbilisi today has a membership exceeding three thousand. Practically every member of this club wears the Defense of the Caucasus Medal.



CLIMBER—This alpinist is scaling an icy Soviet mountain peak.

Army General Ivan Bagramyan

By Y. Lapin

In the Transcaucasus there is a little village called Chardkhly, famed for its fighting traditions. The villagers learn to ride horseback, wear a dagger and practice sharpshooting from early boyhood. Anyone born in Chardkhly is immediately recognized as a man of courage, will and determination.

It was at this village that Army General Ivan Bagramyan was born about 50 years ago. As a boy he heard the stories of his countrymen, of their struggle with the enemies of the Armenian people.

Radiophoto

DEPUTY—General Bagramyan (fourth from left) is shown with Armenian Deputies now participating in the sittings of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Fighting Tradition

The villagers again displayed their fighting qualities during the war with Nazi Germany. The village sent 770 of its men, who proved to be worthy soldiers, to the battle fronts. During the war, the villagers opened a museum devoted to the military achievements of Chardkhly's people and their famous and popular Bagramyan.

The Bagramyans have all been railway men. Ivan also attended the railway school and then went to earn his own livelihood, for his family could not pay for his education in a middle school. When the First World War broke out, Bagramyan volunteered for army service, and as a private of the Second Caucasian Border Regiment left with the Russian Expeditionary Corps.

Intelligent and unusually developed for his age, Bagramyan earned the respect of his commanding officer, who had him transferred to an officers' training school where he passed all the examinations and, in 1917, received a commission.

During the Great October Socialist Revolution, Bagramyan, with his regiment and other officers loyal to the people, placed himself at the disposal of Soviet army authorities.

From then on he devoted his entire efforts to military matters, studying and training the men under his command.

He entered the Frunze Military Academy and was three years later graduated with honors. In 1936 he was sent for two more years of study to the Academy of the General Staff. Then for a time he was a teacher at this Academy, but later, in accordance with his wishes, he was transferred to the active forces.

Distinguished Commanders

When war broke out, Bagramyan was Assistant Chief of Staff of the Southwestern Army. He took part in the battle for Kiev which cost the Germans thousands of lives and delayed their advance. He distinguished himself when Soviet troops took Rostov and forced the enemy to withdraw 50 miles from the city. Later he directed the operations before Yelets on the distant approaches to Moscow near Kaluga, and everywhere his men proved formidable foes for the Germans. The army he commanded was soon given a Guards rating and took part in the famous battle of the Kursk bulge.

In this memorable battle Bagramyan displayed model generalship. He massed his troops secretly and prepared for battle so well that the German defenses crumpled under his onslaught. After the capture of Bryansk, Bagramyan was appointed to command the First Baltic Army, and soon the enemy was also expelled from Vitebsk. His army pushed on until it reached Koenigsberg and there, in cooperation with the Third Byelorussian Army, seized Koenigsberg and took 93 thousand prisoners. There on the shore of the Baltic Sea the drive ended.

Elected Deputy

Today he is commanding the officers of the Baltic Military District, where he has been elected a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The fact that the Latvians named him their candidate for election to the Soviet parliament is good evidence of the friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union. He who began his army career as a private is now a famed Soviet general, dear to all peoples of the country and particularly to the peoples of the East.

The workers of Azerbaijan and Daghestan have sent him artistically engraved swords. The Armenians in Iran have sent him a dagger with an ancient Armenian ornament. The Armenians in Iran, Syria, Rumania and other countries built a tank column named after Bagramyan. The population of Soviet Armenia built a Stormovik squadron and named it after him. The Armenians of Abyssinia presented a message of appreciation. He has received congratulatory telegrams from the Armenian National Association in the United States.

Churchill in the Role of Warmonger

Churchill's Fulton speech continues to be the subject of lively discussion in the press in all countries. It has prompted many to ponder over the present international situation. If Churchill reckoned on concealing the real purpose of his speech by grandiloquent talk about liberty, democracy and peace, it may already be said that he miscalculated. Responses indicate that the inner meaning of his plans have been penetrated by the public at large.

As Stalin said in an interview he gave a Pravda correspondent, Churchill's speech is a dangerous act designed to sow the seeds of discord among Allies and to make it difficult for them to cooperate, an act prejudicial to the cause of peace and security.

Domination

Churchill's speech unfolds a plan for the establishment of Anglo-American domination over all other nations of the world; in other words, over the overwhelming majority of mankind.

Taking his cue from Hitler, he begins the work of unleashing war by announcing a race theory, and proclaims that the English-speaking nations alone are fit to decide the destinies of the world. Churchill and his friends are guided by the tried and tested maxim of imperialists of all times: divide and rule. They are striving to split the democratic nations of the world and the democratic forces of every nation into hostile camps and then to incite them to a fratricidal war.

Churchill is calling for an Anglo-American military alliance against the USSR. Thus, he is working for the liquidation of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition which ensured victory over the common enemy, the preservation of which every plain man and woman all over the world regards as the earnest of an enduring and just peace.

Churchill frankly proclaims a policy of force, as against the policy of cooperation between the English-speaking powers and the Soviet Union. Thereby, he would destroy the *raison d'etre* of the United Nations Organization.

Churchill once spared no eloquence in professing his fidelity to the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition and the United Nations idea. Now that the danger from Germany has passed, he burns that which he worshipped and worships that which he burned.

Yet, Churchill remains true to himself. He is following his old path of blind hatred and enmity toward all that is progressive in the modern world. Victory over the dark forces of fascism, in the achievement of which the Soviet Union played a decisive part, taught Churchill nothing. Nor has the defeat of the Conservative Party in the elections brought him to his senses. Now, after the Second World War, he has nothing more to offer than a strategic plan which he tried to realize after the First World War.

At that time, Churchill led the attack of the fourteen states against Soviet Russia with the purpose of destroying her. This campaign was a dismal failure and constitutes one of the most inglorious pages in the annals of history. Next, Churchill ardently and eagerly hailed fascism as a reliable barrier against the "Bolshevik peril." He was effusive in his praises of Mussolini and Franco.

Nor would he have anything against Hitler, if he had not been convinced that the latter planned to incorporate the British Empire in his "living space." Thereupon, the flag of the crusade against Bolshevism was transferred to Berlin. Now this flag is again being waved aloft by the leader of the British Tories, in his transatlantic tour. He wants, as he wanted before, to turn back the wheel of history. Thus, he has swung full circle.

Resembles Nazis

The similarity between the Fulton speech and the speeches which were not long ago resounding in Berlin is so striking that newspapers all over the world are commenting on it. Now, after the collapse of the German plan of world domination, a plan for the world domination of the English-speaking nations is being proposed.

Now, after the collapse of fascism, his idea is being proposed. Now, after the collapse of the fascist Axis, the idea is being preached of a new Anglo-American axis, just as inimical to the liberty of nations and just as dangerous to peace among nations. Now, after the Hitler-Mussolini Anti-Communist pact has proved a fiasco, a new anti-Communist pact is being suggested, directed not only against the Soviet Union, but against all the progressive democratic forces of the world.

"But the nations shed their blood during five years of cruel war for the sake of liberty and the independence of their countries, and not for the sake of exchanging the lordship of Hitler for the lordship of Churchill," said Stalin.

"Friendship"

Churchill shrouds his plan for the preparation of a new war in hypocritical talk about Western civilization and even in fulsome assurances of friendship for the Soviet Union. This instigator of a new war wraps himself in the toga of a defender of peace. But the fraud is too gross to have any chance of success. The most malicious pamphleteer could not conceive a cruder farce: unhappy Greece, whose people are groaning under the terror of the Nazi residue supported by the British occupation, is proclaimed a model of true democracy and the British colonial Empire, a Garden of Eden of "the great principles of freedom and the rights of man."

The purpose of the insinuations about "Soviet expansion," "Communist Fifth Columns," and "iron curtain" are intended to serve is too obvious. The fact of the matter is that the "iron curtain" descended, not upon the liberated countries of Europe where for the first time in their history the peoples acquired the possibility of deciding their own destinies, but upon Indonesia, India, Greece and other places where the British imperialists are exercising sway and trampling upon the vital rights of the peoples.

With what venom and hatred did the orator of Fulton speak of the peoples of liberated Europe, of those who bore the brunt of the struggle against fascism!

Churchill and his friends are asking the peoples of eastern Europe, as well as the peoples of France and Italy, to accept a status similar to that of Greece; and they accuse those who are unwilling

to do so of totalitarianism and rejection of "western democracy."

Churchill and the arrant imperialists behind him are in a hurry to occupy the place vacated by the collapse of Hitler Germany. This is not fortuitous. One must be hopelessly naive to think that with the downfall of fascism its roots automatically disappeared. Hitlerism was not only the offspring of German imperialism; it was the fosterling of international reaction. And now Churchill has come forth as the mouthpiece of these same forces of world reaction.

It is not surprising that the fascist remnants all over the world seized upon Churchill's speech with delight. Some gently chide him, saying "You should have made that speech four years ago." Others are rapturous, confident that on the general anti-Soviet bandwagon a place of honor will be found for Franco and the other surviving lieutenants of Hitler.

Situation Clear

At any rate, it is now clear who are the friends and who the enemies of peace; who are the supporters and who the opponents of international cooperation. Liars and hypocrites roll up their eyes and shed crocodile tears over what they call the Soviet Union's excessive suspiciousness.

What will they say now that the cards have been turned face upward and the masks discarded? The Soviet Union has to its credit almost three decades of consistent struggle for peace and cooperation among nations. Its role as a bulwark of peace and as the implacable adversary of all imperialist aggression is indisputable.

Churchill recommends talking to the Soviet Union in the language of force. In his fatal purblindness, this troubadour of reaction forgets the lessons of the past. He forgets that this sort of language has never achieved its purpose and that invariably those who tried to use it towards us only got a sore head for their pains.

Churchill's plans are of broad scope but they are unrealistic. International reaction, as represented by him, has overrated its strength. If Hitler failed to deceive the peoples by shouting about the "Bolshevik peril" Churchill can scarcely hope to succeed in this futile task. Churchill has to reckon with the peoples who have just crushed the fascist viper in comradeship-in-arms with the Soviet people.

If Hitler broke his neck in the fight against the impregnable fortress of the Soviet Union, is it not obvious that a similar fate awaits anyone who ventures to follow his example? Nevertheless, the Fulton speech is a warning to all sincere supporters of the liberty of nations that their enemies are raising their heads and are ready to play with fire. Inveterate imperialists of today, like their Nazi predecessors, count upon the shortsightedness of some and the pusillanimity and irresolution of others.

They reckon upon unpreparedness, upon lack of unity and upon dissension in the camp of those whose duty it is to organize the resistance to the dangerous machinations of reaction. Their weapons are deceit and intimidation. This makes it all the more necessary to mobilize to the full the forces capable of administering a rebuff to the reckless champions of imperialist aggression—to the new claimants to world domination.

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New Observatory

Construction has been started on the Astronomical Physics Observatory of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR near the city of Alma-Ata in the Kazakh SSR.

The observatory colony, designed by Architect Wrangel, includes a large laboratory building, a number of observation pavilions, dwelling houses for the scientists, and a hotel. The observatory is located at an elevation of about five thousand feet above sea level.

The laboratory building is the largest in the group, and has a large circular auditorium.

The architect has incorporated elements of Central Asian architecture in his designs. The most important astronomical instruments are to be housed in the so-called "Pavilion of the Sun", which will be equipped with a movable iron cupola enabling scientists to carry on observations at all times.

The observatory is located in a region where earthquakes may occur, and, therefore, all the buildings will be built with anti-earthquake construction.

A Rest Home

By Nikolai Elizov

The rest home for expectant mothers in Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan, like similar ones throughout the country, is maintained by the trade unions.

It is situated in a vast park, overlooking a picturesque gulley through which a brook runs. The place is surrounded by old trees and dense foliage. The guests are accommodated in the main building, their windows facing a small garden.

The main building also contains the doctors' offices, physiotherapy and dental rooms and laboratory. There is a large nicely furnished social hall where the guests gather in the evening, or if the weather is bad, in the daytime as well. This room is very pleasant, with cheerful curtains and portiers, potted plants and comfortable furniture. Nearby is the cinema room where pictures are shown in the winter. In the summer they are shown out-of-doors.

In one of the rooms we found a group of guests engaged in sewing baby clothes under the direction of a special instructor. In addition there are lectures by the doctors on the care and feeding of infants.

The regime at the rest home is calculated to ensure complete rest and relaxation for the future mothers. The guests receive four meals a day, and food is nourishing and tasty. All of the women are under doctors' care and special attention is given to complicated cases.

The visitors' book at the rest home contains the comments of women who have stayed there. Anenkova and Konevskaya, women workers of a Tashkent factory, wrote: "We Soviet women had to bear many a burden during the war. Our stay at home helped us to rest, gain strength and health. We are deeply touched by the solicitude and attention of the personnel."

Passes to the rest home are distributed by trade union committees to their members in factories and institutions, and entitle the recipient to a month's stay.

Only one-third of the cost of these passes is borne by the guest, the rest being paid by the trade unions. In some cases the union pays for the pass in full.

A Famed Leningrad Castle

By Olga Forsh

The Mikhailov Castle, built by Tsar Pavel, and renamed Engineering Castle under Nicholas I, is one of the first buildings that come to mind when Leningrad is mentioned. The spire of the Fortress of Peter and Pavel, the Admiralty, the Falconet Monument to Peter I and the Engineering Castle are, as it were, the main features of the city's inimitable architecture.

Neither its historical value nor the fact that it was used in 1941 as a military hospital saved if from the Luftwaffe. The rooms were filled with wounded and a Red Cross flag flew from the flagstaff when Nazi planes dive-bombed it, violating one of the oldest rules of warfare.

That was on April 4, 1942. Apart from the loss of human life they caused, the bombs ripped apart the entire northeastern section of the building. The royal wing was destroyed along with the antechamber of Pavel's throne room and the interior royal apartments. Roof, walls, sculptured facades, doors, windows and even some of the finely wrought grill fences were wrecked.

Wanton Bombing

The official statement on the destruction of the Engineering Castle ends with the words: "The bombing of this building was utterly unwarranted from the military standpoint. It must be set down as evidence of the policy of the German fascist troops wantonly to destroy Russian cultural monuments."

The Engineering Castle is now being restored. Though the pale blue northern sky is still visible through the gaps in the roof, new walls are being put up and workers are busy on the interior. "Don't damage!" is the sign painted on a white board nailed to the old trees lining the path along which carts of building materials are being brought up.

A host of young women are busy, on the site of a dismantled pillbox on the castle grounds where the skating rink used to be, sifting the earth through huge metal sieves. And at the far end of the grounds, majestic in its simple lines, stands the red pavilion with the white columns built by Rezhanov and still miraculously preserved.

Majestic View

The castle itself with its golden spire sparkling again in the sunlight stands like a titan who, having vanquished the foe, is resting after its mighty combat, but has not yet had time fully to recover. Yet the view of the dark walls seen through the green crown of the venerable trees in the glow of the setting sun, softened by the autumnal mist, is as majestic as ever. The luxurious style of the Italian Renaissance, combined with a charming informality, is enhanced by the background of gardens and Connetable Court which in Pavel's time was surrounded by canals.

In the midst of the court stands a magnificent statue of Peter I. It was cast by Marteli, but the idea was Rastrelli's and the statue bears the stamp of his genius; the horse, as if aware of its noble rider, steps proudly; Peter is dressed in the garb of a Roman emperor with a laurel wreath on his head and is gazing into the distance.

When the blockade of Leningrad began, the monument was removed from its pedestal and placed into a deep vault. I saw it there just before it was replaced. It was lying at the bottom of the pit half covered with sand. There was something startlingly alive about the eyes of the bronze horse staring upward through the leaves of a chestnut branch someone had thrown down.

I remembered the curious history attached to this monument. Cast during the reign of Empress Elizabeth, it lay for many years, just as it was lying now, under tarpaulin by the St. Isaac's bridge until Pavel erected it on the Connetable Court and added the eloquent inscription: "To my Great Grandfather from his Great Grandson."

Pavel ordered the castle built with all speed and some 6,000 workers labored by day and by night in the light of torches erecting walls 6 and 9 feet thick. The castle was ready in less than three years and on November 8, 1800, it was duly consecrated. A grand staircase led to the castle. Palatial halls renowned for their luxury alternated with severe guardrooms. Every evening at sundown the five drawbridges were raised.

Before long a new emperor came to the throne—Alexander. The legends associated with the castle recede into the limbo of history and the new name given to it arouses memories of the famous military school where Dostoyevsky, the writer, and General Totleben, hero of the Crimean War, were educated.

Today students of the military school housed in Engineering Castle are helping to put the equestrian statue of Peter the Great back onto its pedestal.

Volunteers

I arrived in time to see the statue being rolled up to the middle of the court and placed carefully on the ground. It seemed curiously different when seen on that unusual level. Then a girl in overalls and a red kerchief on her head climbed onto the white marble pedestal and began hammering at the iron plates into which the horse's hooves fit.

Suddenly a group of youngsters came running over to the pedestal.

"Come on, boys, get busy," shouted one of them, evidently the leader. "Let's finish the job." The next minute they were swarming over the statute, like so many ants, shining the laurel wreath and the horse's flowing mane and tail.

"That's pretty hard work," I said approaching one youngster who was rubbing away for all he was worth. "You ought to get good pay."

"Pay." he snorted. "We weren't hired for the job. It's our own idea." And so it was.

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CORRECTION

Through a typographical error, line 8 of the second item in column 2, page 248 of the March 23 issue was made to read "Balkan Republic." This should have been "Baltic Republics."

Moscow's 800th Birthday

By Vadim Prokofiev
Historian

Moscow's 800th birthday will be celebrated in 1947 as a great holiday by the Soviet State.

No intrigues of her enemies throughout eight centuries could undermine the vitality of Moscow and the territories united under her aegis.

Though Moscow was burned repeatedly, a new and finer city invariably rose from the ashes. Though invading hordes more than once approached the Kremlin walls, they were compelled to withdraw empty-handed. Moscow was protected not only by its towers and walls but by the entire Russian people. This citadel shattered interventionist hordes of the seventeenth century, and the French Emperor Napoleon also saw his hopes frustrated in the great fire of Moscow, ignited by its own inhabitants in 1812.

MOSCOW—This is Red Square during a parade. This square is in the heart of the 800-year old city.

Nazi Rout

Moscow continues to grow day by day, year by year, and it was not by accident that, 129 years after the Napoleonic invasion, the rout of the Nazi hordes, too, was begun here.

Moscow will meet its 800th birthday at the zenith of its development. The day will be celebrated by the entire Soviet people who so valiantly preserved this city of their pride, their sacred Moscow.

Preparations for the jubilee are already under way. The History Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR is planning to publish a set of collected works on the history of Moscow since its foundation 800 years ago. Authors of these works will include well-known members of the Academy of Sciences, professors and young scientific research workers.

A section describing the story of Moscow after the Great October Socialist Revolution will be written almost in its entirety by a postgraduate student. A special chapter will be devoted to Moscow's popular volunteer forces and the individual Muscovites who distinguished themselves in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

Muscovites are not alone in preparing for the jubilee. Documents and other historical data about their city are now being collected in Tashkent, Kiev and Vladivostok. This work is being done by young scientists, students, schoolboys and young workers. Moscow theaters are preparing special repertories linked with the history of the city. This is particularly significant since it was precisely here that the Russian national theater was born in the reign of Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich (1645-1676).

The finest traditions of Russian architecture, too, are connected with Moscow. A walk through the streets of the capital and a visit to its suburbs will suffice to reveal something of the originality and daring of Russian architects. Numerous churches, cathedrals and palaces blend in harmoniously with Moscow's architecture of today. In preparation for the jubilee they are to be refurbished and photographed for mass publication of postcards and albums.

Moscow has been completely transformed during Soviet times. New buildings, streets and avenues have appeared. The city has grown immensely. It has acquired new factories and plants, workers' settlements, parks and stadiums. The grand reconstruction of the capital will be featured in the pictures on exhibit in showcases and store windows. There will be numerous maps and charts of the old and the new.

Every school in Moscow is preparing to celebrate the jubilee in its own way. Pupils and students are already making drawings, sculptures and models pertaining to the history of the Soviet capital.

NOTICE

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Cultural Work Among Soviet Railwaymen

By A. Tretyakov

The Railwaymen's Central House of Culture (RCHC) was established in Moscow in 1936 to conduct cultural work among railwaymen and their families and providing them with first-class entertainment. It has carried out extensive work in organizing and directing the activities of railwaymen's amateur art groups set up at many stations and depots in different areas of the country.

The RCHC today has at its disposal a number of popular troupes and ensembles including the railwaymen's song-and-dance ensemble, a jazz orchestra, an acrobatic group, the Central Railwaymen's Theater and numerous companies of variety artists. These groups of top-notch performers are under the art direction of such prominent men as Stalin Prize Winners Isaak Dunayevsky and Dmitri Pokras, People's Artists of the RSFSR Nikolai Petrov, M. Margolin and others.

The Performers

Practically all the members of the RCHC troupes and ensembles have come from railway conductors, switchhands, line inspectors, station masters and other railroad employees. Some of the entertainers are members of railway workers' families.

In order to serve the cultural needs of railwaymen and to render aid to amateur art groups functioning on different railroads, the RCHC has set up a number of departments which are in charge of mass work, lectures, concerts and repertory arrangements. It also has at its disposal four entertainment trains and a big library.

During the Great Patriotic War, the RCHC conducted considerable work not only among railwaymen but also in Red Army units at the front where it arranged concerts, variety shows, lectures and exhibitions.

The song-and-dance ensemble, for instance, travelled on 22 railroads and gave 936 concerts including 203 concerts for officers and men of the Red Army, Red Navy and railway troops. Approximately one million persons attended the performances of this song-and-dance ensemble.

The jazz orchestra held 743 concerts which were attended by nearly 900 thousand persons. It also frequently played before Red Army audiences.

During the war the Central Railwaymen's Theatre presented seven new plays which won high praise from the Soviet press, critics and spectators. The theatrical company gave 1,200 out-of-town performances, including many for men in the armed forces. The acrobatic group also performed hundreds of times. Some four million persons attended the concerts and shows staged by the RCHC troupes and ensembles during the war.

A few words about the four entertainment trains or "Houses of Culture on Wheels," as they are called. During the period of 1941-1945 these trains stopped over at flag-stations and line barracks in the remote parts of the country as well as at the larger stations on 46 different railroads. The best performers of the RCHC and actors of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities travelled on these trains together with lecturers, movie operators and librarians. Nearly 4,500 lectures, 1,200 concerts and 3,600 cinema shows were held at 580 stations and line barracks. Thus, railroad workers in the distant areas of the Soviet Union were able to enjoy excellent programs staged by some of the leading artists in the country.

During War

As regards the wartime activities of the variety companies, which also included star performers of Moscow and other cities, they travelled among many railways and gave more than 3,500 concerts which were attended by some two million persons.

The lecture department of the RCHC, established in 1942, organized special groups of lecturers, who were prominent scientists, academicians, professors, writers and poets, who delivered more than 11 thousand lectures on various subjects during the war years. The work of the lecture department is being carried out on a large scale in the post-war period.

Since 1941, nearly six thousand show- and concerts have been shown to som three million spectators in the RCH building in Moscow, staging perform ances of the Red Army song-and-danc ensemble, the Pyatnitsky Chorus, Leonid Utesov and his jazz orchestra, the foll dance ensemble under the art directior of Igor Moiseyev, the Moscow Maly Theatre, the Musical Comedy Theatre the Moscow Theatre of Satire, and the Leningrad Comedy Theatre as well as the Railwaymen's Song-and-Dance Ensemble the jazz orchestra and other troupes and ensembles.

Instruction

Railwaymen's clubs, libraries and amateur art groups continue to receive valuable advice regarding the organization of their work from the RCHC. The repertory publishing section of the RCHC puts out manuals and handbooks on methods. Instructors are sent out regularly. Some 1,400 amateur art groups at the Moscow junction alone have received valuable advice and instruction.

Special courses for club and library workers and leaders of amateur art groups have been set up at the Railwaymen's Central House of Culture. Nearly 2,800 people have already attended these courses.

Information Bulletin

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Information Bulletin

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Stalin's Statements to American Press

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS:

Mr. Eddy Gilmore, Associated Press correspondent, asked Comrade Stalin several questions in connection with the international situation. Mr. Gilmore's questions and Comrade Stalin's reply are given below.

QUESTION: What importance do you attach to the United Nations Organization as a means of preserving world peace?

ANSWER: I attach great importance to the United Nations Organization, as it is a serious instrument for the preservation of peace and international security. The strength of this organization consists in that it is based on the principle of equality of States and not on the principle of the domination of one State over others. If the United Nations Organization succeeds in preserving in the future this principle of equality, it will unquestionably play a great and positive role in guaranteeing universal peace and security.

QUESTION: What in your opinion is responsible for the present fear of war felt by many peoples in many lands?

ANSWER: I am convinced that neither the nations nor their armies are aiming at a new war. They desire peace and are endeavoring to secure peace. This means that the "present fear of war" is not being caused by this side. I think that the "present fear of war" is being brought about by the actions of certain political groups engaged in the propaganda of a new war and by these means sowing seed of discord and uncertainty.

J. V. STALIN

QUESTION: What should the Governments of the freedom-loving countries do at the present time to preserve the peace and tranquility of all the world?

ANSWER: It is necessary for public opinion and the ruling circles of all States to organize a wide counter-propaganda against these advocates of a new war and to secure the peace so that not a single action on the part of the advocates of new wars pass without due rebuff on the part of the public and press: thus to expose the warmongers without loss of time and give them no opportunity of abusing the freedom of speech against the interests of peace.

TO THE UNITED PRESS:

Telegram of Mr. Hugh Baillie, President of the *United Press* of America:

Generalissimo Stalin
Kremlin, Moscow

I should like to direct your attention to a statement given out by Winston Churchill to the *United Press* of America for distribution to newspapers and radio throughout the world. In this connection I wish to renew my suggestion that you give to the *United Press* of America a statement on the world situation. If you desire to answer Chruchill's argument for speedy actions by the United Nations Organization Security Council on the Iran case, the *United Press* would be glad to distribute your views to the world. Should there be other questions concerning Iran or world peace and security which you would care to discuss, I urge that you avail yourself of our facilities.

With best wishes,

HUGH BAILLIE

ANSWER to Mr. Hugh Baillie, President of the *United Press:*

Mr. Hugh Baillie
President of the United Press
New York

Thank you for your kind suggestion. I cannot admit Mr. Churchill's argument as convincing. As to the question of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Iran, it is known to have been already positively settled by an agreement between the Soviet Government and the government of Iran. (Signed) STALIN,

President of the Council of Ministers
March 25, 1946.

Underground Palaces

Dmitri Chechulin's study, in which we sat and talked over the new Stalin Prize winners, contained so much to arrest the eye that it was difficult to concentrate on our subject. On all sides there were bits and parts and whole sections of a great city; models of buildings and streets and entire city districts, for Chechulin is the capital's chief architect, and it is his duty to guide the creative efforts of the finest builders of the country.

"I believe that the rewards went to men who fully merited the honor," he said. "Helfreich, Rozhin, Dushkin, Romanovsky, Vasilkovsky, Arefiev—all are outstanding men in their field. The fact that they managed to produce fine compositions in spite of the hardships of wartime proves that they are true artists as well as patriots.

Subways

"Vladimir Helfreich and his pupil Igor Rozhin planned the splendid Electorozavod and Novo-Kuznetsk stations on the Moscow subway. The Electorozavod station in particular may justly be called an example of the highest style in architecture, preserving as it does the finest traditions of their craft and blending them in most masterful fashion with the spirit of modern times. The broad dome and the numerous indirect lighting arrangements speak as clearly as words of electrification, the bright light and the freedom and space of the new life.

"Dushkin's 'Stalin Auto Plant' station is attractive for its fine simplicity, its laconic severity of line. The long smooth platforms with their high columns create the effect of a splendid automobile highway with miles of vista.

"It has been our aim in these and all other stations of the subway, to preserve the individuality of the architect and at the same time to blend them all into a single ensemble that would express the spirit of our times. The sections of the city were studied as units; pre-war plans were gone over again. The architect has felt that the future appearance of this great city with its millions who must work and rest, who must have comfort and light and air, is in his hands. Our work on new buildings includes interior decoration of dwelling and business houses and we take up questions of staircases and windows and even furniture.

Factory District

"Romanovsky, Vasilkovsky and Arefiev put up a model factory district in the Kazakh city of Guriev. Another group worked on an officers' quarters on the Khoroshevsk road, where each house is built around an inclosed court with a garden and a playground for the children. Every apartment is built according to an individual plan.

"We architects feel that the work we are doing today must be bolder and richer in imagination than what we did during the war years. We want to make every dwelling in Moscow a palace worthy of its place in the capital of the land of the Soviets."

The Manchurian Situation

By G. Drobot

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, International Observer writes:

Lately, the reactionary part of the Chinese press has been trying deliberately to distort the actual situation in Manchuria. After the defeat of the Japanese imperialists and the establishment of order, Soviet troops started the evacuation of Manchuria. However, upon the repeated request of Chinese authorities, the withdrawal of Soviet troops was stopped. The Chinese explained that their request was caused by the fact that it was impossible for the Chinese administration quickly to take over the northeastern provinces.

In connection with the hard winter conditions which set in, the withdrawal of Soviet troops was somewhat delayed, but with the advent of warm weather the pace of Soviet evacuation was speeded up and by mid-March they had completely evacuated the Mukden area.

Despite the above facts, Chinese reactionaries, who have always tried to sow discord between the powers and to fish in troubled waters, launched a slanderous campaign in the press against the Soviet Union, trying to prevent the consolidation of relations between the two countries on the basis of the Soviet-Chinese treaty of friendship and alliance.

Not content with malicious libel in the press, they staged obviously hostile and provocative demonstrations against the Soviet Union, particularly in Chungking. Despite the numerous protests of broad democratic circles, the Chinese authorities failed to take proper measures against this campaign hostile to a friendly power.

Chinese reactionary quarters and their agents in the press leaped out of their skins to prove the "nationwide" "mass" nature of the campaign which they had instigated. Their attempts were an utter fiasco.

The other day the newspaper *Sinhua Jihpao* published a letter from the students of Tsilung University in Szechwan Province exposing the low tricks of the Chinese reactionaries.

The students write: "Today we have taken part in a 'patriotic' demonstration of 'all' students. This demonstration was staged at the instigation of certain circles and therefore 'all students' must take part in it. In order to be allowed not to take part in the demonstration one had to get a doctor's permission in connection with serious illness, also permission from the student class organization and from the inspector. Students who failed to report to the demonstration without any reason were regarded as shirkers, and those who left the demonstration without permission were to be punished additionally besides punishment for shirking."

"We students have a sense of justice," the letter says further, "and we cannot go against our own conscience. Had the Soviet Union any designs against us we could have put up with this. As it is, however, we cannot act unreasonable, submitting only to the influence of the subjective opinion of others.

"We feel greatly ashamed before tens of thousands of people for our act," the letter ends.

One can see that the Chinese reactionaries are by no means original in fabricating "mass protests" and slanderous campaigns. The democratic Chinese public scornfully turns its back upon them. It sincerely wishes to strengthen the friendship between two great nations.

Thoughts on the Five-Year Plans

By J. Delf

The leaders of the Soviet Government never forgot that if their young state was to survive it would require an industry strong enough to ensure it a respected position among the armament-building nations; that if the ultimate aim of the Soviet Government was to be achieved—"From each according to his ability, to each according to his need," (a fundamental tenet of the communist society toward which the present socialist society of the Soviet Union aims)—it would for this also require a vast, heavy industry capable of producing the means of production, and a sufficient number of up-to-date factories to produce all that mankind needs in quantities sufficient for everyone.

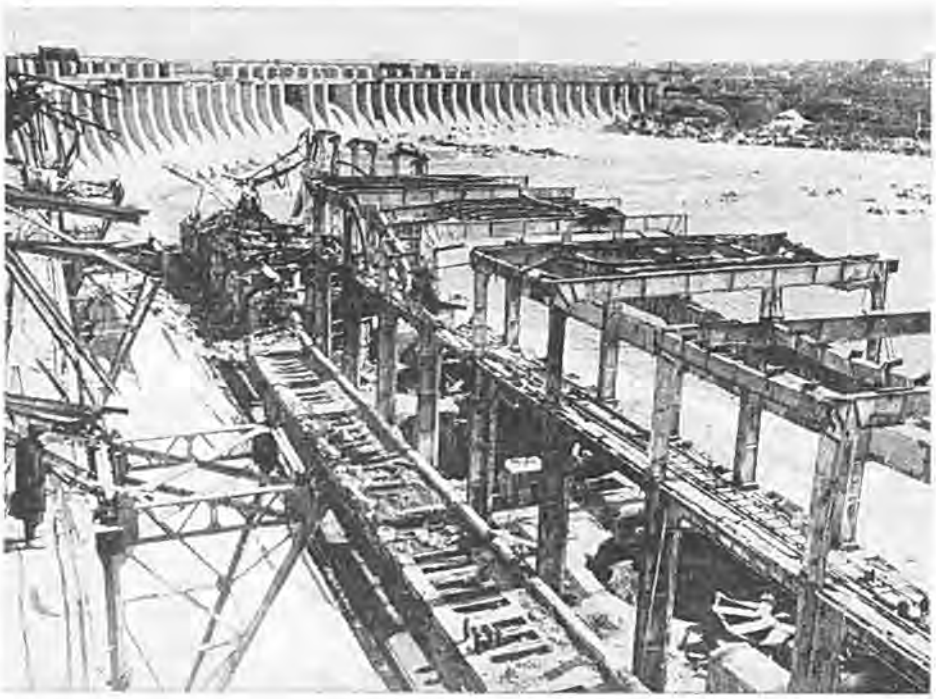
The Fable

Less farsighted leaders than those of the Soviet Government might have succumbed to temptation, to let the thing trundle along by itself, to stimulate easy imports with the rapacious export of raw materials. The good things of life were to be had easily enough—at the expense of the future!

How was a gigantic industry to be acquired? The big, bad wolf of American technicolor cinematography caught the Soviet movie-goer's fancy long before the Second World War. Sympathetically he watched the antics of Walt Disney's *Three Little Pigs*, saw them build houses of straw, wood and stone, respectively, and very much enjoyed the moral of the story, which he knew so well from long acquaintance.

Quizzically, watching the little pig that built a house of wood, the Soviet movie-goer might have thought to himself, "Yes. It might have been attempted that way, but how fortunate that it wasn't!"

How many decades of shack-building had other indusrtial countries required before they found sufficient incentive in the shape of profits to launch the construction of heavy industry, large-scale mining and oil drilling? As everyone knows, the things that are manufactured even by the flimsiest of enterprises can be of immediate use to the consumer. Not so the output of a metallurgical plant, of a mine or an oil field. The construction of a machine-building plant is a fearfully expensive matter and one, moreover, which cannot yield immediate benefits, particularly if adjacent spheres of the industry are as yet only under construction.



DAM—This picture shows reconstruction in progress on the great Lenin Dnieper dam and power station.

Heavy Industry

The leaders of the Soviet Government knew that in the twentieth century they could not afford to sit back and wait for the time when heavy industry should seem an immediately paying proposition. All the resources of the country, therefore, were brought to bear on the broad front of industrial construction, and overwhelmingly on the construction of heavy industry and the development of mineral deposits and oil fields.

Such was the purpose and content of the Stalin First, Second and Third Five-Year Plans. The First Five-Year Plan, it will be remembered, was launched in 1928, and though the Third Five-Year Plan was interrupted by the war in 1941, its fourth year, the Soviet land had already grown sufficiently strong to bear up almost alone against the terrific strain placed upon it by invaders bristling with the armaments of nearly all of Europe.

The citadel which the Soviet people built for themselves weathered the storm.

The fascist wolves, though they were defeated, took a severe toll of life in the Soviet Union. That which had not been removed or scorched out of existence during the Red Army's withdrawal in the early phase of the war was battered to rubble by the retreating Nazis.

Vast areas were completely laid waste together with their villages and towns, but the Soviet people were at last able to return to their great construction programs. The worth of these had been tested. What indeed would have been the fate of the Soviet Union, and for that matter of the civilized world, if the Soviet people had preferred to indulge themselves with the good things of life in the preceding decade rather than to prepare for the hurricane?

Restoration is the keynote of the new Fourth Stalin Five-Year Plan. There is a gigantic job to be done. Formidable as it

may seem in the face of the shambles left by the war, however, it is even more certain to be achieved than the great tasks of the earlier Five-Year Plans when the Soviet Union possessed far less means of production, fewer factories and plants, and smaller mines and oil fields.

Earlier Task

How heartbreaking must have seemed the task of building up the country after the Civil War of 1918-1921! The Soviet Union then was left only with tsarism's grisly heritage of one-horse sweatshop factories on an earth then likewise scorched by German and Japanese invaders, the crazy-quilt of ruined farms on a thatch-roofed countryside, ignorance, filth and disease, and not a single well-disposed or friendly state abroad.

What foreign loans could the Soviet people hope for then? There were no loans! The weight had to be carried exclusively on the shoulders of the Soviet people, determined to build themselves a country fit to live in.

Then came the Stalin Five-Year Plans, a trying period at first but growing steadily better as the heaviest of the jobs were consecutively finished. With their own brawn the Soviet people sheathed their land in steel, and for this reason they were able to march to victory with their Allies in the Second World War.

The end of the war ushered in a brief period of survey. Estimates and calculations swiftly led to the drafting of the Fourth Five-Year Plan which will eradicate the damage to the Soviet land by 1948 and will recover the prewar level of Soviet industry's production by 1950 as surely as that year of triumph must come.

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Frescoes Restored

The history of ancient Russian art has been enriched with data supplied by the Academy of Architecture's recent study of the frescoes in Novgorod, including the frescoes portraying the prophets on the cupola of the famous church of St. Sophia.

In connection with the planned restoration of the architectural monuments in Novgorod, which were destroyed by the Germans, the Academy of Architecture has begun work on a large scale model of Christ on Nereditsa Church near Novgorod.

Grapes in the Desert

By Vladimir Vasilenko

In general, the banks of the Volga are extremely picturesque; but between Stalingrad and Astrakhan the right bank of the river is a semi-desert. The sand dunes come right down to the river. From the steamer jetties at Yenotayevsk to Astrakhan there is a long strip of shifting sand. It has been estimated that from this district alone more than 70 million cubic feet of sand are washed away into the Volga.

At the end of last century about a fifth of the area of Astrakhan Region—about 10 million acres—was covered with shifting sands. The advance of the sands constituted a threat to the inhabited centers, covered the post roads and gradually buried the posting stations. In the Soviet period specialists in melioration have developed methods of holding back the sands.

Sand Oat

It was discovered that for this purpose a plant known as the "sand oat" which rapidly develops a strong bush can be used. In two or three years after planting, these oats sprinkle a huge number of seeds on the grounds. The seeds are spread by the wind and in this way the desert oat spreads itself. During the past 20 years more than 1,500,000 acres of shifting sands have been kept in place by this method. The desert oat is planted by the most primitive methods—with the spade or plough. The sands become firm and a plant grows which has economic importance. The semi-desert land thus comes to life.

Another plant that has proved of value in keeping desert sands in place is the tamarix. Tamarix trees 30 years of age are now to be found in the sandy districts of Astrakhan. They grow to a height of some 16 feet and have a root system that reaches to a depth of 23 feet. Near Astrakhan there is the Baskunchak Salt Lake. Near it the tamarix trees have been growing for a number of years and their roots reach down to the bitter, salt subsoil waters from Baskunchak which do not in any way affect them. The wood of the tamarix tree is used as fuel, for building and for many different purposes.

In the village of Zemyani, near Astrakhan, an experimental fruit farm and vineyard was laid down. The experiment was a success and today plums, cherries, apricots and grapes of all kinds are growing in the bare sand. The roots of the grapevines and other fruits reach down to the deep-lying sub-soil waters which provide them with the moisture they need very much.

Soviet meliorators have discovered methods of using territory which had been abandoned. They prevented the threatened overwhelming of villages and roads and the filling in of rivers by the sand. During the recent war they continued their work. Special mention should be made of the work done by Mitrofan Orlov who has been engaged in a battle with the desert sands. Many of the trees and shrubs he planted in the desert are now 25 or 30 years old. Orlov was an exhibitor at the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition and was awarded the larger Gold Medal for his melioration work. He dreams of the day when whole regions of shifting sand will become vineyards.

New Method

An interesting method of solidifying shifting sands was elaborated by the Physico-Agronomical Institute in Leningrad. The surface of the sand is sprayed with a weak concentration of a bituminous solution. The upper surface of the sand is consolidated and the movement of the particles of sand is stopped.

A ton of bitumen is required to spray two and a half acres of sand. The consolidated surface lasts for three years and will withstand winds up to approximately 50 miles per hour. The sand may be sprayed in strips in places where it is proposed to start cultivation.

The bitumen does not check the growth of young shoots or the development of the plant. At Repetek in Turkmenia, for example, seeds were planted under the bitumen layer. Seeds which did not sprout at the usual time were retained under the bitumen crust and sprouted the following year.

An Ordinary Moscow Apartment House

By A. Shleiman

If you should go to No. 42 Donskaya Street, Moscow, you would find a gray stone building which houses workers, engineers, musicians, clerks, scientists and students.

The last time I had visited these families was eight years ago and I decided to call on them again. I could hardly recognize my former friends—such extraordinary changes have taken place in them.

In apartment No. 45, I met one of the neighbors, Elizaveta Alexeyeva. Who would ever think that this lively well-dressed young woman was the same shy, semi-literate peasant girl who just eight years ago had come from a remote village! At that time, Liza had no qualifications of any kind and went to work as housemaid for an engineer. But soon after, she got a job as an apprentice in a ball bearing plant. Liza learned a trade and during the war was in charge of a team of turners. Elizaveta Alexeyeva's team has held the plant championship for production for the past three years. This young woman has become popular throughout the plant.

Let us get acquainted with some of the others living in the house: apartment No. 47 is occupied by Anna Morozova. When war guns thundered, Morozova, then a housewife, went to work in the Krasny Proletari plant where she took her husband's place. Now she is a skilled polisher and is mighty happy to have acquired a specialty. She cannot imagine herself now without her work in the plant.

TYPICAL—This young photographic worker and his wife shown entertaining a census taker, are typical Moscow people.

In the adjacent apartment lives Engineer Valeria Poznanskaya. She is the daughter of a miner and received her higher education in Soviet times. Poznanskaya has invented a method of cooking non-caking coal. For this discovery she was awarded the Stalin Prize in 1941. Her name became widely known during the war as an expert innovator.

Scientist

The doorplate of apartment No. 52 reads: "Anatoli Mikhailovich Bochvar." An honored scientist and technician, Professor Bochvar recently celebrated his 75th birthday. During the war he made valuable contributions to science in the cause of victory. The Government showed high appreciation of the scientist's services and awarded him the Order of Lenin on his 75th birthday.

Engineer Ilya Petrovich Kirichenko lives in apartment No. 16. His wife is a schoolteacher, and their son Peter, who was only a youngster at secondary school eight years ago, has now returned home as a Red Army officer. The Order of the Red Star and three medals decorate his tunic.

In the recent election Peter voted for the first time for deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He was joined by dozens of young people, residents of house No. 42. Among them is Albert Shibalov, an English translator. His father, Grigori Vasilevich, a colonel bearing three orders, traveled extensively during the war and was in England, the United States, Iraq and Iran. The Colonel serves in the Soviet War Administration in conquered Germany, which he just left in order to spend his holiday in his native Moscow.

One cannot help but be pleased at meeting these people. Some kind of inner power and implicit confidence in the usefulness of their existence and their work is felt in their every word and gesture. These are plain Soviet people, ordinary inhabitants of an ordinary Moscow apartment house.

There are hundreds of apartment houses like this in Moscow; thousands of similar families. And in other cities of the Soviet Union, too, there are similar communities of neighbors.

It is possible almost anywhere to find such typical people—people interested in their work and progressing at it; learning new skills and applying them; working with hope and industry.

The Birth of Army Songs

By Composer A. Novikov

During my stay at the front, I wrote a number of songs about Guards units of the Red Army. How did I come to write them?

One day an Army major came to Moscow from the front. He called on me at home and said:

"Our unit is expecting you to write some Guards songs which will glorify the deeds of its fighters."

I immediately phoned my colleague, Poet Sergei Alymov, with whom I collaborated on a number of Army songs. We began to search for historical material about the Orel Division, we examined maps, places of battle, literature. We decided that the song must be suitable for the soldiers to sing on the march.

A week later Poets S. Alymov and M. Ruderman and I drove to the disposition of the 129th Orel Division. Here, we met Lieutenant General Abramov and he gave us some highlights of the unit's fighting prowess and of its best people.

Three days later, Alymov and I had the Orel Song ready and sang it for the command.

On the eve of our advance to the forward positions, the editorial office of the local divisional newspaper printed 300 copies of the text of the song. In the morning, we reached the front lines.

Two hundred and fifty tommy-gunners fell into formation. There in the distance, along the ravine, strode columns of tommy-gunners to the rhythm of our song.

Battle glory crowned the 14th Mozyr Order-bearing Guards unit. It fought at Stalingrad and in Rostov and now constitutes a part of the gallant Soviet Division of the First Byelorussian Front, which under the command of Zhukov, Marshal of the Soviet Union, was among the troops which took Berlin.

The command of the 14th Mozyr Guards Division suggested to Composer V. Kochetov, Poet L. Oshanin and myself that we compose for the 26th anniversary of the division an oratorio about the division. We fulfilled this task and wrote an oratorio including 14 songs.

Soviet Children Study English

By I. Ostrovsky

The friendship among the peoples of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States has aroused particular interest in the study of English. Apart from the English language study provided at elementary and high schools, the number of courses and circles at factories and offices is constantly growing.

In most of the Soviet schools the study of foreign languages begins in the fifth grade, and in large cities it has been introduced in the third grade. The preferred language is English.

Elena Arens is an English teacher in the third grade at Boys' School No. 170 in Moscow. Her pupils are nine-year-olds and study English three hours a week. At the introductory lesson Elena Arens brought a map and showed the children the countries where English is spoken. She also told them the biographies of Mark Twain and Thomas Edison whom the children knew from stories they had read.

Following the lessons, attention is devoted to perfecting speech habits. Elena Arens uses interesting visual aids for the introduction of new words. By the end of the first year of study the children must know three hundred words.

Eighth grade pupils are able to read adapted versions of stories by American and English writers. Among these are *The Happy Prince* by Oscar Wilde, three stories by the American authors Washington Irving and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and a story by Jack London. Many pupils of the tenth class can read English and American classics in the original.

Teaching the English language to children seven years old is now in the experimental stage. The children are taught words, expressions, ditties and songs. After introducing the minimum vocabulary, the teacher's further work is guided by the particular interests of the age group and the establishment of proper speech habits. The pronunciation of these seven-year-olds is something older pupils can well envy. They have learned to speak in a natural way and articulate sounds correctly and freely.

The State Central Library of Foreign Literature offers teachers English and American literature and manuals and textbooks for teachers of English. The library also arranges exhibits and has available the latest foreign publications.

SCHOOL—Small children like these, shown at classes in a Soviet school, show aptitude for English study.

Care for Aged Workers

By I. Padezhnov

Assistant Minister for Social Maintenance of the Russian SFSR

CARE FOR AGE—Pensioner N. Steger, 76, votes at home in the recent election. Care for the aged in all fields is a Soviet rule.

In the USSR when a person, through sickness or old age, is unable to work he is provided for by the Soviet State. This is one of the splendid gains of the Revolution. Article 120 of the Stalin Constitution reads as follows:

"Citizens of the USSR have the right to maintenance in old age and also in case of sickness or loss of capacity to work.

"This right is ensured by the extensive development of social insurance of workers and employees at state expense, free medical service for the working people and the provision of a wide network of health resorts for the use of the working people."

Tremendous work was needed to transform a backward agricultural country, such as Russia was, into a great industrial and collective farm power such as the Soviet Union has become. Without a firm socialist foundation, without the industrialization of the country and the collectivization of agriculture, it would have been impossible to improve the condition of the laboring masses, to provide state social insurance (which includes old age pension) on its present scale.

The Soviet State appropriates huge sums for social maintenance of citizens who have lost their working capacity or who have reached old age.

During the Second Five-Year Plan period the Soviet Union under the State budget spent 6,250 million rubles on pensions for working people, a sum which did not include other services for pensioners. The sum also did not include non-budget expenditures by mutual aid funds of collective farms and other organizations.

Considerable sums were spent on social maintenance even during the war, which strained the country's resources to the utmost. The Ministry for Social Maintenance of the Russian SFSR spent nearly 5,000 million rubles on pensions in 1945.

In addition to State pensions, war invalids, labor invalids and old age pensioners enjoy substantial exemptions in taxes and in obligatory deliveries of agricultural produce to the State.

Under Soviet law, factory and office workers have the same rights in regard to maintenance in old age. Old age pensions are paid to men who have reached their 60th year and have been working for at least 25 years. Respective figures for women are 55 years of age and 20 years of work.

Workers employed in underground and injurious work are entitled to an old age pension from their 50th year if their total years of work are not less than 20, half of which they have worked underground or in injurious trades.

Old age pensions are paid to factory and office workers irrespective of the state of their health. Applicants for such pensions need not pass any medical examinations. They only have to produce evidence of their age and length of service.

Old age pensions are paid for life. The rates range from 50 to 60 per cent of the pensioner's wages, depending upon the industry in which he was employed. The pension is based on the average monthly earnings during the last 12 months of his work, but not exceeding the limit fixed by law.

The Soviet Government shows great solicitude for scientists, teachers, agronomists, medical and veterinary workers. Workers in these professions receive pensions after a certain period of service, irrespective of their age or working capacity. Thus, the village teacher after 25 years of service receives a life pension at the rate of 50 per cent of his earnings, and the scientific worker a still higher rate.

Personal pensions are granted citizens for outstanding services to their country.

Many factory and office workers who have received old age pensions and are therefore entitled to give up their job at any time, nevertheless, continue to work in the factories and institutions. They received their pensions in full irrespective of their earnings.

Old persons living alone and requiring

special care are provided full maintenance by the State in well appointed homes for the aged. The Ministry of Social Maintenance of the RSFSR has more than 450 homes for invalids and for the aged. More than 45 thousand persons are maintained by the State in these homes.

The institutions of the Ministry of Social Maintenance of the RSFSR in recent years established farms whose produce goes to increase the food of pensioners.

Aged collective farmers, men and women in need of material assistance and homes at the expense of the State or from special care, are maintained in special mutual aid funds of the collective farmers.

The mutual aid funds established in the collective farms in accordance with their rules are rendering great assistance to their aged members.

Nearly 100 homes for aged collective farmers have been established in the RSFSR.

Thus, the right of citizens to maintenance in old age is realized in our country. The Soviet system provides security in old age to all working people. In our socialist state the aged are surrounded with honor, attention and care.

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Football Plans

The All-Union Physical Culture and Sports Committee has approved the lists of teams which are to participate this year in the USSR football championship. Matches will be played in three divisions. The first division of 12 teams includes the Moscow Dynamo team, the 1945 champion; the Central Red Army club team, winner of the USSR cup; and the best team of the Soviet Trade Union—Torpedo.

The list of the second division, consisting also of 12 teams, opens at the Moscow Locomotive Sports Club. This group consists mainly of Army teams. Football is highly popular in the Red Army. The so-called zonal division consists of the football teams which failed to make the first or second divisions. The territory of the Soviet Union is divided into eight zones.

Rest Home for Workers

By Elizabeth Kingisepp

The "Serp and Molot" iron and steel plant in Moscow, which has twice been decorated by the Government, scored splendid production successes during the war years. When the Soviet Union was temporarily deprived of its iron and steel plant in the south, the "Serp and Molot" open-hearth furnaces began to put out for the war industry, high quality steel formerly smelted only in electric furnaces.

The rolling-mill department, too, achieved excellent results, turning out about ten new types of metal for aviation and engine-building plants.

In the wiring and forging departments, the foundry and other shops, workers and engineers also displayed great initiative.

In addition to its production successes, the plant has also taken important measures to further improve health services to its workers. Despite the war and the difficulties it presented, work continued on the extension of the plant polyclinic which is excellently equipped and has 28 doctors and three consultant professors constantly in attendance. There are X-ray and physio therapy rooms, a laboratory, operating room and women's consultation section at the polyclinic.

During the war, health stations, open day and night, were established in each of the four big departments of the plant and at the vocational school where young workers are trained. With the cooperation of the trade union committee and the management, a plant hospital was also opened. The plant's subsidiary farm supplies this hospital with produce, as additional food rations for the patients.

On January 1, 1944, the plant opened an overnight rest home with accommodations for 75 people, later increased to 125. Attached to this home is a special department for expectant mothers.

Passes to this rest home are issued for fifteen days at the cost of the plant administration or trade union, and entitle the recipient to supper, overnight accommodation and breakfast. These passes are given to workers who are not in need of medical treatment but only of a regime of rest and good food, upon the recommendation of the polyclinic doctors.

The rest home is situated in a quiet street on the river Yauza, far from the city noises and has large, high-ceilinged rooms, painted a soothing blue. Everything is done to ensure good rest and recreation for the guests. The social hall offers the guests chess, draughts, domino, billiards, newspapers, magazines and books. Very often there are concerts, pictures, and amateur art performances. The grounds of the rest home, where ball games are held in the summer, are converted into a skating rink in the winter. The food at the rest home is good and well-prepared, the guests generally gain in weight during their stay.

More than five thousand workers have stayed at the rest home since it was opened and all of them have expressed themselves highly satisfied.

"It's a wonderful place, in every respect," was the opinion of Ivanov, a founder who has been with the plant for 43 years.

Another rest home to accommodate 120 guests will soon be opened for the workers of the "Serp and Molot" plant, and the polyclinic plans to establish a hydropathic department. Many other Soviet enterprises have similar institutions at the service of their workers. This service is steadily being improved and expanded throughout the country.

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Information Bulletin

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The New Five-Year Plan And Heavy Industry

By I. Grigoriev

The Fourth Five-Year Plan for the development of the Soviet Union has been endorsed. The goal of this plan is, as Stalin said at a meeting of his constituents, "To rehabilitate the ravaged areas of the country, to restore to prewar level in industry and agriculture, and then to surpass this level in more or less substantial measure."

Fuels

Fuels occupy a key position in the rapid development of the country's economy. The estimates for 1937 ranked Soviet coal resources as second in the world, first place being held by the United States. We learn from an article by Academician Shevyakov, a mining expert, that the Donbas region will be foremost coal producer for many years to come. Restoration and reconstruction work on the present collieries is to be accompanied by the opening of new ones.

A recently investigated new coal field is the Pechora Basin in the Northeast. Estimates place its deposits at a higher figure than those of the Donbas; moreover, a large part of it is fit for use as coking coal. The new field is to be the base on which metallurgy, transport and the entire national economy of the North will be developed. As time goes on, Pechora coal will be used to supply the iron and steel industry of the Urals.

Academician Shevyakov considers the Kuznetsk coal field one of the greatest in the world, with resources estimated at 450 billion tons. Some of the layers are more than 45 feet thick. The coal here is most varied, much of it being fit for coking. Kuzbas, as the field is called, is to be developed considerably during the new (1946-1950) Five-Year Plan period.

Among the USSR's many other rich coal fields are the Karaganda field in Kazakhstan, the Bogoslov and Kizil in the Urals, the Tkvarcheli and Tkibuli mines in the Caucasus and the Cheremkhovo mine field in Siberia, which is as large as the Donbas. These fuel centers are to supply the giant industries which will be called into being in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Oil is another fuel whose production must be boosted. Engineer Georgi Grishin tells us that the Azerbaijan wells will continue to hold an outstanding place and are to be expanded by the working of newly discovered fields.

The Volga fields, which have been named "Second Baku," are producing oil in rapidly increasing quanitities.

During the war geoglogists discovered more than four hundred geological formations indicating the presence of oil and natural gas. Of highest importance to industry is the oil discovered in the Devonian strata, which has already been tapped at various points in the Molotov Region and in the Bashkir Autonomous Republic. These Devonian deposits are slated for intense development.

Grozny and Krasnodar are likewise to enjoy rapid development, both of existing fields and of deposits recently discovered.

Metallurgy

Metallurgy, in the opinion of Academician Alexander Aikov, is about to enter a new area in which new highs will be accompanied by the development of the country's eastern district. The new Orsk mill now in construction, which will work on raw materials mined near by, is to be among the largest in the Soviet Union.

Other mills to play an important part in the coming period are the Novo-Tagil, now under construction, and the Chelyabinsk, which was put up during the war.

The first metallurgy district in the South occupies a large place in postwar plans. The output of plants which were working before the war is to be augmented by that of mills which will develop the inexhaustible resources of Krivoi-Rog and Kerch.

The Uzbek and Kazakh Republics built their own metallurgy centers during the war and their futher expansion will develop fully the large deposits of coal and iron discovered in these regions. Georgian ore and Tkvarcheli and Tkibuli coal will go to supply the iron and steel mill now in construction in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia.

Machine-Building

The successful fulfillment of the new Five-Year Plan depends in large part on the machine-building industry. The output of heavy machine-building plants is to be doubled by 1950. Estimates are based on the increased productivity of the blast and open hearth furnaces.

The heavy machine-building industries have launched the production of equipment for the oil industry, including great drills. Coal mines will soon receive a new type of electric hoisting machinery. Machine builders are instituting new types of power plant equipment for high pressures and temperatures. The Stalin plant in Leningrad will put out its first two steam turbines employing pressure of 90 atmospheres to turn out 100 thousand kilowatts of electric power.

Expansion of the Soviet Coal Industry

By I. Andronov

The first to penetrate the dense taiga of the mountain slopes of Ala-Tau, in Kuznetsk Area, Siberia, was a party of Soviet geologists headed by Mining Engineer Vasili Yavorsky, now a professor and Stalin Prize winner. Cutting narrow paths through the taiga, the geologists explored the tremendous wealth of the Kuznetsk coal basin and established that the quality and variety of coal found there leaves many of the world's known basins far behind.

Eastern Discoveries

Another eminent Soviet geologist, Doctor Nikolai Kassin, penetrated far to the east. The results obtained by the numerous expeditions of this pioneer explorer of the Kazakh steppes has made it possible to effect a considerable increase in the production of coal in Karaganda, which has developed into a major coal basin, now supplemented by coal deposits of the Ekibastuzugol and Irtysh area.

Nikolai Shabarov, who conducted geological prospecting in Uzbekistan during the war, discovered the East Ferghana coal basin. The rich deposits of high grade coal found there exceed all hitherto known deposits in this part of the USSR. Rich deposits of coal and lignite have been tapped in Southern Kirghizia, and new coal deposits have been discovered on the southern shore of Lake Issyk-Kul. Scores of new mines have been sunk in the Pechora coal basin of the Arctic, and huge coal veins have been found in the northern and western Urals.

Only recently no one but specialists knew of the existence of the Poltava and Bredin anthracite deposits in the southern Urals, which now provide excellent fuel to many industrial enterprises in the region.

On the map compiled three years ago, there were only rare dots indicating the presence of industrial deposits of coal in this basin. The new map is thickly dotted with points indicating not only prospected deposits but also deposits which are already being worked.

Similar changes are taking place on the general map of the Soviet Union. The number of coal deposits approximate two thousand. They are distributed throughout the vast territory of the Soviet Union from the coal fields of the western Ukraine to Sakhalin, and from the Arctic coast to the subtropical districts of Central Asia and the Caucasus.

During the war, geologists and miners did everything to make up for the temporary loss of the Donbas, principal coal base of the USSR before the war, which accounted for almost 57 per cent of the country's total coal production.

The coal miners turned their attention to the East. The Kuznetsk coal basin has increased its production 1.5 times compared with the prewar figure and that of coking coal, 2.5 times. Coal mined in the Pechora Basin during the war totalled more than seven times the prewar production. The production of coal in the Urals nearly trebled. Karaganda brought up its annual production to millions of tons.

Victory over the Japanese imperialists makes it possible to effect a considerable increase in the output of the Far Eastern coal basins—Transbaikal, Bureya, Sakhalin and other fields.

Increases

In 1913, before the First World War, privately owned enterprises in Russia produced 29 million tons of coal. In 1940, on the eve of the Second World War, the State-owned enterprises of the Soviet Union mined 166 million tons of coal, or more than 5.5 times as much. Stalin has now set the task of bringing up the annual coal production to 500 million tons. This must be accomplished by the State enterprises in a territory more than six thousand miles from west to east.

The rapid development of coal mining in the East and the vast postwar program demanded a radical change in the administration of the coal mining industry.

The Ministry of the Coal Mining Industry has been divided into two ministries. One administers the coal mining industry of the eastern districts of the USSR, embracing coal mining and mining equipment enterprises of the Kuznetsk basin, the Urals, Karaganda, Central Asia, East Siberia, the Far East and Sakhalin and is headed by Vasili Vakhrushev, former head of the Commissariat of the Coal Mining Industry.

The other is the ministry of the coal mining industry of the western districts of the USSR. It is headed by Vakhrushev's former assistant, Dmitri Onika. It administers coal mining and mining equipment enterprises in the Donbas, Moscow Basin, Borovichi, Nelidov, Tkvibuli, Tkvarcheli, Akhthalsikhi and West Ukrainian coal fields, as well as the shale producing enterprises in the Lenigrad Region, Estonian SSR and Volga area.

Donbas

One of the most urgent tasks in the western districts is the restoration of *the* Donbas. In September, 1943, immediately following the liberation of the Donbas from the Germans, the mines of Stalino Region could yield only 0.6 per cent of their prewar production. The Donbas already has brought up the output to nearly 50 per cent of the prewar volume. The ruined mines of the Moscow Basin have been restored. During the war, this basin increased its coal production to more than 2.5 times the prewar figure. The old coal basins of the Caucasus, Tkvarcheli, Tkvibuli, and Akhthalsikhi have received a new lease on life.

New, well-equipped mines have been opened there, and during 1946-1947 alone the Basin is expected to increase its output of coal to more than three times the present volume. The northwestern coal and shale producing districts of the USSR, the liberated Western Ukraine, and the Volga Region have great prospects for development.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that the next few years will witness further increase in Soviet coal production and that the goal set by Stalin—500 million tons—will be achieved.

Petrozavodsk

By Trofimov

Spread out among picturesque valleys on the northwestern bank of Lake Onezhsk, at the source of two rivers is Petrozavodsk—capital of the Karelo-Finnish SSR.

Petrozavodsk was founded by the Russian Tsar Peter I almost two and one half centuries ago. In 1703 this great transformer of Russia built an iron foundry at the place where the Lososinka River falls into Lake Onezhsk, and by 1704 the plant was turning out cannons, mortars and cannon balls.

Near the plant sprang up a workers' community—Petrovskaya Sloboda, which later grew into a city.

During a visit to Petrozavodsk, the great Russian general, Alexander Suvorov, inspected the iron foundry and was highly pleased with the fine quality of its products.

Petrozavodsk began to develop with great rapidity in the years of Soviet power. In the period from 1917 to 1941 its population increased to 50 thousand. In 20 prewar years the city doubled its area, stretching out dozens of miles into the surrounding country. The length of the city streets reached 45 miles. Four, five and six story brick buildings made their appearance in ever growing numbers. The city was becoming modernized.

Petrozavodsk is a railroad, waterway and highway junction. By railway one can go from Petrozavodsk to the north as far as Murmansk, to the southwest as far as Viborg, to the south as far as Leningrad. The distance between Petrozavodsk and Leningrad is 248 miles.

Before the war four thousand passengers came into and left the city daily. Five highways converge at Petrozavodsk.

Before the war Petrozavodsk had its own industry. The city boasted dozens of industrial establishments: large establishments of all-union significance like the Onezhsk plant, the mica plant, the ski factory which produced up to 25 per cent of the skis made in the Soviet Union. Petrozavodsk skis were famous not only in the Soviet Union but also in foreign countries.

Petrozavodsk is the scientific and cultural center of the Republic. Before the war, five newspapers were published here; a research institute conducted important work; there was a State university, a pedagogical institute, a teacher's training institute, 12 technical schools and dozens of other schools. Five theaters and a philharmonic orchestra provided a varied program of drama and music.

The Germans inflicted tremendous damage on Petrozavodsk. The invaders destroyed the best buildings in the city, the Onezsh steel plant, the largest industrial establishment in the city, the ski and mica factories. The building and equipment of the Research Institute and of the House of People's Creative Art were completely destroyed.

The city is full of ruins, its appearance has changed drastically, but rehabilitation is under way. Six thousand trees and bushes, planted by people who love their city, have done much to restore its old charm.

Work on the rehabilitation of a large printing house is nearing completion. A power station with a capacity of 2,500 kilowatts is under construction. Rehabilitation and construction of 40 projects are now under way.

Much has been done. In Petrozavodsk six power stations, the bread combine, the steel plant, the automobile repair shop, the depot and dozens of work shops are already in operation. Four theaters, the Philharmonic, the Research Institute of Culture, the university, the teacher's training institute, five technical schools, the library, eleven schools and other institutions have begun to work.

Airline service is open from Petrozavodsk to Moscow, Leningrad, Sortavale and Pudozh.

The Government of the Soviet Union is appropriating large sums for the rehabilitation of Petrozavodsk. In 1945, 25 million rubles were appropriated for city construction. Outstanding architects from Moscow and Leningrad have been engaged for work on the reconstruction of the city.

Iranian Premier's Statement To Correspondents

On March 23 the Iranian Premier, Ahmad Ghavam, stated to correspondents in Teheran that he believed the difference of opinion between Iran and Russia could be solved before the meeting of the Security Council.

"It makes no difference," he said, "if the Council meets on March 25, or two weeks later. If by the time it does convene we have not solved the question of evacuation of Soviet troops from Iran as well as other problems, then our case will be included in the organization's agenda under Security Council regulations."

Ambassador's Letter

Answering the question of one of the correspondents about a letter of the Iranian Ambassador in Washington, Hussein Ala, addressed to General Secretary of the UNO Trygve Lie, the Iranian premier categorically declared that this letter had been written and sent by the Iranian Ambassador without the knowledge and sanction of the Iranian government.

Premier Ahmad Ghavam told the correspondents that he had sent several strict telegraphic instructions to Hussein Ala in which he had pointed out the necessity of avoiding a repetition of similar unauthorized actions in the future.

Ahmad Ghavam expressed his confidence that the Iranian question would be solved satisfactorily. The most important question, he said, was the evacuation of Soviet troops from Iran. All other problems depended, he said, on a solution of this question.

The question concerning Azerbaijan he declared to be of comparatively minor importance. It might be solved by negotiations, he said, as soon as an agreement regarding the evacuation of Soviet troops from Iran was reached.

Ahmad Ghavam denied the report that additional troops had arrived in Iran after March 2.

The Life of a Woman Official Of the Soviet East

By B. Lukyanov

"Our Pasha" they call her. And indeed, I doubt whether there is another woman in all Uzbekistan as popular as she.

Pasha Makhmudova, Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR and a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, is a jealous guardian of the newly-won rights of the Uzbek woman and is particularly severe to anyone who attempts to hamper the Uzbek woman's development. If a father clinging to ancient prejudices refuses to let his daughter attend school or tries to force her into a marriage against her will, or if a husband maltreats his wife, Makhmudova can be depended upon to take up the cudgels on behalf of the mistreated woman.

Unhappy Childhood

Uzbek womanhood had not yet been emancipated when Pasha Makhmudova was a girl, and it is perhaps the memory of the tragedies she witnessed that makes her so anxious to see that her countrywomen make full use of the rights granted them under the Constitution of the USSR, rights that place her on equal footing with men in all spheres of life.

Makhmudova is the mother of six children. Her oldest son is nine and her youngest is not yet a year old. She herself was born in 1918. The Revolution had already taken place in Russia, but down in Khorezm, her birthplace, the old order persisted.

Her father owned about one acre of land. Since most of his crop went to pay taxes to the khan, Makhmudov was obliged to hire out as a farm laborer. If it had not been for Soviet power, Pasha would have shared the fate of all other Uzbek girls who lived in the pre-Revolutionary period: early marriage to the highest bidder, confinement to the women's quarters and her face hid behind a heavy veil until death.

The Soviet system brought new life. Pasha's father received enough to provide for himself and his family, and the children began to attend school. When the collective farms were organized, poverty and want were banished.

Young Makhmudova worked diligently at the farm. She was put in charge of a field team which set a record for the Khorezm Region by gathering almost 14 tons of cotton per acre.

Elected

When the first elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR were held in 1937, the Urgench collective farmers nominated their leading cotton grower as their candidate, and the working people of the electoral area heartily approved of their choice.

"We do not need to search for a better Deputy," the farmers averred. "Pasha knows the meaning of hard work. She is a good organizer, upright, conscientious and honest."

In the eight years between the first and second elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, Makhmudova's popularity grew, too, and the people did not hesitate to re-elect her.

Participating as Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in the Government of the Soviet land, Pasha continued to live and work in her native Khorezm Region. As Chairman of the Gurlen District Soviet during the first two years after the elections, Makhmudova applied herself to the task of extending areas under cotton and increasing the crop. Realizing that an irrigation canal was a prime essential, she toured villages and took counsel with farmers and invited experts from Khorezm and Tashkent. When the precious water finally flowed, gurgling and foaming down the newly-dug canal, the oldest and most respected inhabitants of Gurlen came over to Pasha and shook her solemnly by the hand.

"Thank you," they said fervently. "Thank you, daughter. May your son be as proud of you as we are."

The canal irrigated a large area, enabling the farmers to plant cotton on parched soil where nothing but the wild plants had formerly grown.

Makhmudova was a frequent guest at the farms of her district. She came both as a representative of the Soviet State and as an expert cotton grower to whose advice the farmers listened with deep respect. For boosting the cotton crop in her area by 25 per cent, she was awarded the Order of Lenin by the Soviet Government. During the two years of her chairmanship of the Gurlen Soviet, the district invariably overfulfilled its programs not only for cotton but for grain and dairy produce.

War Years

Shortly before the war Makhmudova was elected Chairman of the Khorezm Regional Executive Committee, a post which enabled her to display her organizational abilities to the full. Now she was able to boost the cotton crop in the entire area. Again the question of irrigation arose, for the Khorezm area is noted for its arid climate. Makhmudova raised before the Uzbek Government the question of building a canal. Permission was granted, and Pasha took charge of the construction of the Tashsakin Canal, one of the largest irrigation projects in Uzbekistan. It was not long before water diverted from the Amu Darya river watered the fertile fields of the Khorezm Region.

When war broke out Makhmudova once again displayed her initiative by suggesting that the Khorezm Region raise grain for its own use instead of transporting it from other parts of the country. This could be done without cutting the cotton areas, she maintained.

Makhmudova's organizational ability came in good stead again in setting up nurseries at the farms.

News that "Our Pasha" had been elected Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek Republic was received with great satisfaction and pride by Makhmudova's compatriots.

The Humaneness of the Red Army

By M. Karpovich

The heroism of Red Army soldiers is now a matter of common knowledge. A tribute to their courage is being paid on all continents of the globe. In this brief sketch I want to show another remarkable trait of the Russian soldier, his humaneness. It is manifested in many ways. Here is an instance:

The end of April last year found one of the Soviet tank divisions on the march, moving rapidly in the direction of Berlin. Battering its way toward the enemy capital, the division made only brief halts for replenishing its stocks of fuel. It was for this purpose that it stopped in a small German town situated to the southeast of Berlin.

Near a small cottage the Russians saw an old man calmly fussing around in his garden.

Two tank officers approached the house. One of them who spoke German asked the old man for a drink of water.

Without saying a word the man disappeared into the house and soon returned with a bucket full of water. The woman timidly looked over the old man's shoulder.

The officers drank the water, thanked the owner and asked for his name.

"Bernhard Kellerman," he replied.

"Did you say Kellerman?" one of the officers asked quickly. "The writer?"

"Yes, I am the writer," he replied.

"Author of *The Tunnel?*"

"Yes."

"And of *The 9th of November?*"

"Yes . . ."

From their subsequent conversation with the writer, the Soviet officers learned that he has been leading a hard existence for a number of years. This author of world-famous books was suffering from poverty and want in Hitler Germany, and only because, true to his duty as a writer and humanitarian, he refused to sell his talent to the fascist fanatics. He preferred to lose everything and preserve his conscience untainted by the black advocacy of violence and evil; so Bernhard Kellerman became "nobody" in Hitler Germany. He had already begun to forget about the time when he last read the fresh proofs of even 10 lines penned by him.

It stands to reason that he told far from everything during this first meeting, but even in this reserved account, the Soviet officers divined the tragedy of the great writer.

"Please wait, we will soon come back," they said.

They did not return empty handed. They brought a truck full of foodstuffs for the writer's family. The general in command of the Soviet division placed a passenger car at the personal disposal of the writer.

On that day the writer received many visits from Soviet soldiers and officers. They all tried to find out his needs and to help to the best of their ability. Kellerman was especially astonished and deeply touched by the interest of all these men in his works. Well aware of the responsibility of the German people for the war, he asked:

"Are you not embarrassed by the fact that I am a German?"

"We are not fighting against the German people," was the reply, "but against fascism."

The German writer found new friends among the Russian soldiers and officers. With the coming of the Red Army he was again free to pursue his creative endeavors. He felt the heavy weight of the yoke of Hitlerism lifted from his back. He was able to write again, thanks to the assistance of the Red Army men.

HUMANITY—The kindness of Red Army men is manifested in many ways. Here, an officer plays with a child he has befriended.

Marshal Meretskov

By A. Zhuchkov

Marshal Kiril Meretskov, elected a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in the recent elections, was born in a small village in the Moscow Region in 1897. His father was a poor peasant with a big family to support, and Kiril soon had to earn his own living. At the age of 13, he went to Moscow to work in a factory. Working 12 hours a day, the lad yet found time to study. After a strike in 1915, 18-year old Kiril had to leave Moscow and went to search for work in the provincial town of Sudogda.

It was the second year of the First World War and great events were taking place in Russia. Kiril Meretskov devoted his energy to revolutionary work, taking an active part in the formation of Red Guard detachments.

Military Career

At the close of 1918, Meretskov, with the detachment he had formed, set out for the front, near Kazan. In one of the battles with the White Guards he was wounded. After his recovery, he was sent to a military academy.

After graduation, Meretskov held a post on the staff of a cavalry and infantry division, later worked on the staff of an infantry corps, commanded an infantry division, was Chief of Staff of the Moscow Military District, Chief of Staff of the Byelorussian Military District, Chief of Staff of the special army in the Far East, Assistant Chief of the General Staff, Commanding Officer of the Volga Military District, and, lastly, Commander of the Leningrad Military District.

He occupied this post when war with Finland broke out. Taking over command of the Seventh Army, in 1939 Meretskov carried out the grand operation of the breakthough of the Mannerheim Line, which had been considered impregnable. This fine operation gave him the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

After the conclusion of the war with Finland, Meretskov was appointed Chief of the Red Army General Staff and Deputy People's Commissar of Defense.

MARSHAL MERETSKOV

Soon after the Hitler attack against the Soviet Union, Meretskov represented the Supreme Red Army Command on the Leningrad and northwestern fronts. When in September, 1941, Soviet troops had to withdraw and great danger threatened Leningrad, Meretskov was appointed to command a special army. This army checked the enemy's advance and established itself in a firm position on the Svir River.

Meretskov again distinguished himself in the Tikhvin offensive, when his army surrounded and annihilated a strong German group and liberated the city of Tikhvin.

After the Tikhvin battle, Meretskov took over command of the Volkhov front. In those days, Nazis were again trying to storm Leningrad with the aid of the Manstein army, transferred fom the Crimea. The Army of the Volkhov front frustrated the German attempt and, in September, 1942, routed General Manstein's forces.

In January 1943, after seven days of heavy fighting, the troops of the Volkhov front in joint action with those of the Leningrad front, crushed the enemy defenses on the eastern bank of the Neva and joined forces, thus breaking the ring around Stalingrad. For this operation, Meretskov received the Order of Suvorov, Second Class.

In January, 1944, troops under Meretskov dealt another crushing blow on the Novgorod-Luga sector. Having forced the Volkhov River and Ilmen Lake, and breached the enemy's defense zone, they encircled and routed the Germans west of Novgorod and captured the town.

Offensive

While the battle near Novgorod was still in progress, the Army of the Volkhov front developed an offensive in the Mga, Luban and Chudovo sectors and in cooperation with the Army of the Leningrad Front on January 2, 1944, seized the strongly fortified German area near the railway station of Mga and after stubborn fighting in the woodlands and swamps also took the station of Tosno. Meanwhile, the central group of the Volkhov Army took Luban and the strongly defended enemy defense position on the western bank of the River Volkhov. The result of this operation was that the enemy's operational defense line near Leningrad was breached on a 217 mile front and the way paved for the complete liberation of the Leningrad Region, which was successfully brought about by the joint efforts of the two armies.

In February, 1944, Meretskov was appointed to command the Army on the Karelian front. He at once set about preparing for the offensive against the Finnish troops and the German 20th Lapland army established in the north of Finland. This force strove to capture the extreme Soviet North and the vital port of Murmansk. In June, 1944, orders were received from Marshal Stalin to pierce the enemy defense zone east of Lake Ladoga, to rout the Finns concentrated in the area of Olonets, to surround and wipe out the

Petrozavodsk group of the enemy and to clear Karelia of the German-Finnish invaders. Starting with powerful artillery and air bombardment, Meretskov passed over to the attack and carried out the orders of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief.

Concluding the battle with the Finns on the southern sector of the Karelian front, the army under Meretskov turned against the 20th German Lapland army in the Artic region with the object of driving the Germans out of Finland and liberating the Pechenga Area.

Offensive

The operation against the 20th German Lapland army was conducted in close cooperation with the Northern Fleet. Developing a dashing offensive, the Army of the Volkhov front crushed the scattered German forces and on October 22, surrounded and routed the enemy near the village of Nikel.

The next day the troops entered Salmiiarvi and cut the highway of Kirkenes-Rovaniemi Highway. Simultaneously, the Army of the Volkhov front, advancing from Pechenga against Kirkenes and coordinating its operations with parties of the Northern Fleet, landed north and northeast of Kirkenes, approached the border of the friendly country of Norway, routed the Germans and liberated a city and port in the north of Norway.

The Petsamo-Kirkenes operation was executed in the best Red Army style and proved that no obstacles could stop the Soviet troops.

After the operation, Meretskov was promoted to the rank of Marshal.

In 1945, Meretskov was appointed Commanding Officer of the First Far Eastern Army. On August 9, his army forced the River Ussuri, breached the powerful enemy defenses, captured several fortified areas and, overcoming difficult terrain, advanced more than 300 miles. During this advance, 65 thousand Japanese army men were killed.

For the successes achieved, Marshal Meretskov was awarded the Order of Victory.

Thanks to Soviet People

By Mikhail Amshinsky

Story of Vasili Pereklia, peasant of the Village of Mindra, Moldavian SSR.

The people of Moldavia, recently marked two notable dates: the fifth anniversary of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic and the first anniversary of its liberation from the German-Rumanian invaders. These two dates have gone down in the history of our people.

"I recall the recent past," Vasili Pereklia told me, "when life was a daily agony, when I was a slave who suffered indignities at the hands of all who wished to inflict them. There were thousands such as I. I want to relate what I lived through in the past and the changes which have occurred since Bessarabia was rejoined to the Soviet Union.

"My people were poor. My family consists of eight. My wife and I, as well as the elder children, worked for landowners and earned just enough to keep alive. The bread of the master is dear. It came through bitter exploitation and subjugation and yet we were half-starved. We had no land, no horse, nor cow. The children could not go to school for schooling had to be paid for. Perpetual want, degradation and beatings by Rumanian officials made life hard to bear.

"On the day of the reunion of Bessarabia with the Soviet Union I was serving in the Rumanian labor brigade. The Rumanians refused to let us go home. They said we could stay in Rumania and even promised land. They spread all kinds of lying rumors about the Soviet Union in an attempt to frighten us. But we knew their lies and the value of their promises. We said we wanted to go back home.

"Only when I returned to my native village did I feel that I was human. The Soviet authorities alloted me and other peasants land and I was provided with an ox, sheep and agricultural implements. I gathered a good harvest which provided food for the family throughout the winter with even a surplus which I sold to purchase a cow. When winter came I went to work and the children went to school. Life was different.

"But my well-being was not of long duration. In June 1941 war broke out, the Rumanian landlords seized our plots and we went back to the old time slavery.

"The landlord returned to the village and all who served in Soviet institutions were imprisoned or sent for trial, I among them. Six months later I managed to regain my freedom at a heavy price.

"Conditions at home were desperate. The family was starving. The elder boy was beaten until he was half dead for no other reason but that he was my son. I was forced by the Hitlerites into a labor road building company. We worked 12 to 14 hours a day with no pay. Our daily rations were like dish water. The villagers were forbidden to associate with me under penalty of imprisonment. I was completely isolated. Police ransacked my house at least once a month. In the neighboring village of Polonskoye, the chairman of the local Soviet was torn to bits by dogs set on him. Expecting a similar fate, I spent the night in the open.

"We knew that the Red Army would drive out the invaders but didn't expect to live to see that day. We were forced to dig ditches for the unfortunate victims shot down near our village. They were gypsies, prisoners of war, Red Army men and Jews.

When the Red Army started its forward push, the fascists began firing the cottages.

"But the long-awaited day of liberation finally arrived. There seemed no end to our happiness. The enemy was defeated and we were again free.

"My present life is good. I have land, a small vineyard, cows, horses, a hog, five sheep, and poultry. The wheat crop lasts throughout the year.

"With me live my wife and six children. The eldest boy is a Red Army sergeant, the younger ones go to school and in the summer help in the fields. There are 148 families in the village, who like I, have been given land and now live the life of humans. All work hard on their farms. We feel sure that in the next few years, with the help of the Soviet Government, we shall heal the scars inflicted by the war and enjoy a still better life."

Textile Workers of Poland Visit Moscow

By Olga Rusanova

On an invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) a trade union delegation arrived in Moscow from Poland. The delegates inspected a number of factories and mills in the capital and visited workers' clubs, theaters, kindergartens, nurseries and medical institutions. They also devoted much time to an inspection of the Trekhgornaya textile mill and its cultural institutions.

I had the opportunity of interviewing representatives of the Polish textile workers' union, Anna Kweczinski and Stanislaw Widawski.

"We arrived in the USSR," said Widawski "with the object of becoming acquainted with the conditions of life and labor of Soviet workers, and in particular of the textile workers. We are building up a new life and we have yet had no experience in such construction. We are therefore making a study of the several decades of work of the Soviet trade unions and shall utilize everything that can be applied to the role played by trade unions in rehabilitation.

'In April, 1945, the Polish Textile Workers' Union had a membership of 3,330 persons, while in January, 1946, the union had 113,423 members—nearly 80 per cent of all workers employed in the textile industry. This is the first time that textile workers set up such a large trade union organization.

"In old Poland textile workers belonged to 40 weak and scattered trade unions competing with each other."

Widawski, one of the leaders of the Lodz City Council of the Textile Workers' Union, gave me some particulars of the process of the regeneration of the mills in that city, the major textile center of Poland. The largest enterprises employing four to six thousand workers, and the medium size mills employing about 50 to 15 hundred workers, have been rehabilitated. The mills which are still out of action are chiefly the small ones. Altogether, 423 mills are functioning. Many of them have already attained 80 to 85 per cent of their prewar level of production.

Enterprises employing more than 50 workers per shift have been recently nationalized in Poland on the demand of the democratic parties and other organizations, including the trade unions.

"This measure will undoubtedly lead to a further considerable rise in textile production," said Widawski. "The enterprises, of course, will have to overcome a number of difficulties, including the shortage of skilled labor. Third shifts in the mills are now only beginning to be organized."

"That is why," added Kweczinski, "we are waiting with such impatience for the return to Poland of our compatriots who are now in America, Britain, Italy and France. Among them are skilled textile workers.

"Polish textile workers are successfully fighting for improvement in their material and cultural conditions. Dining halls have been opened at the mills. In view of the fact that the cost of a dinner is still high—10 to 15 zloty—a considerable sum is paid by the administration through subsidy. Further auxiliary farms have been organized for the mills, for an improvement of the workers' food supplies. There are clubs at the mills, and on the initiative of the trade union, textile mills are opening rest homes.

In addition, there are also trade union sanatoriums and rest homes. For instance, the Lodz City Trade Union Commission has its own rest homes. It goes without saying that the trade union will pay no less attention to the needs of repatriated textile workers.

Speaking of their visit to the Trekhgornaya textile mills, the delegates said they were highly impressed by the work of the Soviet women weavers, which has in the main become a women's trade, while in the textile mills of Poland women constitute 50 to 60 per cent of the workers. The delegates considered that the Soviet women were successfully coping with the duties of forewoman, shop superintendent and other high posts.

Widawski pointed out that the equipment of the Moscow textile mills is superior to that in Poland. This makes it possible for a working woman to operate more looms and to produce a greater output which, of course, in its turn increases her earnings.

"The women among our delegates," said Widawski, "spoke with great admiration of the hygiene of the rooms in the Soviet mills."

The delegates mentioned also that the Central Commission of Polish Trade Unions raised with the government the question of placing part of the social insurance funds at the disposal of the trade unions. In this connection the Polish delegates studied with great interest the Soviet system of social insurance which gives many advantages to the workers.

In conclusion our guests stated that they were very pleased to convince themselves that the Soviet woman textile worker enjoys equal rights with man. They were glad to learn that Anna Seregina, one of the women weavers of the Trekhgornaya textile mill had just been elected a member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Information Bulletin

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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Information Bulletin

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Gromyko's Security Council Statements

The text of statements delivered by Soviet Ambassador A. A. Gromyko at the United Nations Security Council, March 26:

AMBASSADOR ANDREI A. GROMYKO

MR. CHAIRMAN, during the conference of San Francisco and also during the first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, held at the beginning of this year in London, the Soviet delegation stated clearly the position of the Soviet Government with regard to the United Nations. In these declarations special reference was made to the importance of the role of the Security Council as the chief organ for the maintenance of world peace and security. It is hardly necessary for me to say that the position of my Government with regard to the United Nations has not changed.

The fact that the position of our Government is unchanged in this respect was strikingly evidenced by the interview, given by the President of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Generalissimo Stalin, to a representative of the Soviet press on the 15th of March of this year. During this interview, Generalissimo Stalin stated that he attaches great importance to the United Nations Organization and regards it as a serious instrument for the preservation of peace and security.

During this interview, Generalissimo Stalin emphasized that the strength of this international organization lies in its basis on the principle of equality of states as opposed to the principle of domination by some states of others. Generalissimo Stalin expresed the hope that by applying this principle of equality, the United Nations would play a great and positive role for the maintenance of peace and security. This statement defines clearly the position of the Soviet Government in regard to the United Nations and constitutes a contribution to the peace and security of nations.

After making these general remarks, I turn to the concrete subject placed on the agenda of the Security Council.

I suggest that this subject brought to the attention of the Security Council by the Iranian Ambassador, Mr. Hussien Ala, in a letter of the 18th of March, is not proper for inclusion on the agenda. I will not repeat the text of this letter. I will not quote from it, for its contents are known to the members of the Security Council, but I would propose that as this subject is not proper to be placed on the agenda of the Council it should not be so included, and I will now give my reasons for this position.

I will begin by making an official declaration on behalf of the Soviet Government.

Negotiations between the Soviet Government and the Government of Iran have resulted in an agreement regarding the evacuation of Soviet troops still in that country. It is already known that the evacuation of these troops began some time ago, on the 2nd of March.

As regards the evacuation of the troops still remaining in certain zones of Iran, I state that in accordance with an agreement concluded between the Soviet and the Iranian Governments the evacuation of these troops began on the 24th of March—that is two days ago—and will probably be completed within five or six weeks unless unforseen circumstances arise.

In recent times the question of relations between the Soviet Union and Iran have been used by certain elements to aggravate the political atmosphere of the

world. They have been used in the activity of certain political groups who aim at engaging in propaganda destined to foment a new war by sowing distrust and anxiety among the peoples. There can be no doubt that the decisions taken by the Soviet Government in this matter is clear evidence of the pacific policy pursued by my Government.

Peaceful Policy

The policy of my Government is aimed at peace. The decision of the Soviet Government also constitutes a reply to those who, though hiding their aggressive designs, are working against international peace and security. These elements also misuse the freedom of discussion and the freedom of the press for their purposes.

I shall no doubt have occasion later to show the ill-founded nature of the arguments put forward by the Ambassador of Iran in his communications to the Council. For the present I would limit myself to saying that as a result of the understanding to which I have already referred, concluded between the Soviet Government and the Iranian Government, the so-called question brought up by Iran does not need to come before the Security Council. There is no ground for bringing this subject before the Security Council.

In spite of the statement made by the Iranian Ambassador in his letter of the 18th of March, a letter which makes no mention of the negotiations in progress between the Soviet Union and the Iranian Governments, and in spite of the declaration made in the second letter of the Iranian Ambassador in which no reference is made to the fact that results were achieved by these negotiations, we have, Mr. Chairman, the fact that negotiations have taken place. This fact is confirmed by the Soviet Government and I have already mentioned the decision taken by my Government and of the understanding reached between my Government and the Government of Iran.

The fact of negotiations is also confirmed by the Iranian Prime Minister Ahmad Ghavam. So we have two undisputed facts which, I submit, must be considered when we ask ourselves whether this Iranian question should be placed on the agenda of the Security Council.

The first fact is that negotiations have taken place between the Governments of the Soviet Union and Iran, although that fact is denied by the Iranian Ambassador; and secondly, the fact that agreement has been reached between the two Governments, in virtue of which the Soviet Government has taken the decision to which I have already referred. These two facts have to be taken into account when we consider whether the subject is to be placed on the agenda of the Council.

Is it possible, in view of these two facts which I have mentioned, Mr. Chairman, to ask for the inclusion on the agenda of the Security Council of the so-called Iranian question? My reply is that there is no ground for such a demand, that such a demand contradicts the facts of the situation and cannot be justified.

Positive Results

In conformity with the resolution adopted by the Security Council on the 30th of January in its session at London, the differences between the Governments of the Soviet Union and Iran were to be handled by negotiations between the two nations—bilateral negotiations. And in conformity with this decision, negotiations between the two Governments did take place. These negotiations brought about positive results—the positive results which I have already mentioned—results agreed to and agreements between the two parties. How, therefore, can we justify a demand to include the so-called question of Iran on the agenda of the Security Council now?

Such a demand would be justified only if the negotiations provided for in the resolution of London had either led to no results or had led to results which were not positive. Only if that had taken place would it be justifiable to argue that the subject should now be placed on the agenda. However, the resolution of the 30th of January has been carried out, Mr. Chairman. The negotiations have taken place and a positive understanding has been reached.

Therefore, the decision to place this subject on the agenda of the Security Council contradicts not only the facts of the situation but the letter and the spirit of the resolution adopted by the Security Council on the 30th of January.

For these reasons, Mr. Chairman, I propose that the question raised by the Iranian Ambassador in the letter of the 18th of March should not be included in the agenda of the Security Council. I make this proposal in the hope that the Security Council will examine it with attention, objectively, in the light of circumstances and events of the present time which justify my demand for the exclusion of this subject from the agenda.

SECOND STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR GROMYKO:

I HAVE listened attentively, Mr. Chairman, to the remarks made by several members of the Security Council and, in particular, to the remarks of the delegates of the United States and the United Kingdom. The meaning of the first part of the statement made by Mr. Byrnes, may, I think, be summarized as follows: the fact that the Security Council receives a communication from a member of the United Nations is sufficient to make it necessary for the Security Council to examine that communication as to its substance. I regret, Mr. Chairman, that I cannot agree with this point of view. It seems to me to be in contradiction with the clear provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. Article 34 of the Charter reads as follows:

Charter Cited

"The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security."

I emphasize the last of that article.

Article 35, Paragraph 1, continues as follows:

"Any member of the United Nations may bring any dispute or any situation of the nature referred to in Artcle 34 to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly."

Now, as I read those articles, their meaning is this, Mr. Chairman: that any member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council any dispute or situation which is considered to threaten international peace and security.

I ask you, Mr. Chairman, whether we can say that the facts stated in the letter of the Iranian Ambassador on the 18th of March are sufficiently well founded to justify reconsideration by the Security Council? My answer to this question is no. I think there is no reason to consider that the situation in Iran and the complications which may arise are sufficient to be regarded as likely to disturb the peace and security of the world. Therefore, the condition which must be satisfied if the Security Council is to consider an application from Iran does not seem to me to have been satisfied in the present case. The conditions necessary for the inclusion of this subject on the agenda have not been satified.

Doubts Unjustified

Mr. Byrnes and Sir Alexander Cadogan expressed doubt, Mr. Chairman, as to whether the statements of the Soviet Government regarding the results of the negotiations were in accordance with the facts. I would make it quite clear that such doubts are absolutely unjustified. Even if we admit that the doubts of Mr. Byrnes and Sir Alexander that the Iranian Government takes the same view as regards the negotiations as the view of the Soviet Government, I would submit that the fact of that doubt does not constitute sufficient ground to have the subject included in the agenda of the Security Council and considered by the Council.

There would be some logic in the following procedure. It might be that members of the Security Council doubting whether the point of view expressed by the Soviet Government was shared by the Iranian Government might take pains to ascertain whether the point of view of the Iranian Government is as expressed, and then if it should ascertain that the Iran Government does not share this statement of the facts, they might logically raise the question of putting the subject on the agenda. But in the present circumstance, Mr. Chairman, there is no reason for doubting the exactitude of the statement made on behalf of the Soviet Government. I must state categorically that I cannot accept the declaration which has been made that the Soviet statement is open to doubt. There is no justification for doubt as regards the veracity of the statement of the Soviet Government.

Sir Alexander Cadogan said he did not like the last part of the Soviet statement, in which it was stated that Soviet troops would be withdrawn in five or six weeks, "if no unforeseen circumstances should arise." It was this last formula, "if no unforeseen circumstances should arise," to which Sir Alexander took exception.

This, Sir Alexander made an additional reason for the inclusion of the subject on the agenda of the Council. We must deduce from this that Sir Alexander would have the Security Council discuss the nature of the unforeseen circumstances which might arise. But in the nature of things, circumstances which are unforeseen are incapable of being foreseen, and therefore discussion would be impossible, whoever should attempt such a discussion, whether an individual or the Security Council itself.

British Precedent

This formulation, Mr. Chairman, has advantages, I think, over other formulae adopted in other cases. In the discussion of the Security Council in London, for instance, when we were dealing with the subject of the withdrawal of British troops from Syria and the Lebanon, the British delegate refused to have any time limit fixed and opposed every proposal put forward for the fixing of such a time limit. Here the question was a withdrawal of British troops from Syria and Lebanon.

THIRD STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR GROMYKO:

I WISH to draw the attention of the Security Council to a statement made on the 22nd of March by the Prime Minister of Iran, Mr. Ghavam. I wish to draw attention to this statement because it has a direct bearing on the question which is now before us. Prime Minister Ghavam said, and in saying so we must assume that he expressed the opinion of the Government of which he is the head —he said that it was a matter of indifference to him whether the session of the Security Council began now or in two weeks' time. We may infer from this that it was a matter of indifference to him also whether the question of Iran should That follows from what he actually said.

I submit that this declaration made by the Prime Minister of Iran should be kept in mind as we are now discussing a closely related question.

Egypt's Proposal

As regards the proposal made by the Delegate of Egypt and supported by the delegates of the United Kingdom and the United States, I must say that at best that proposal seems to me to have arisen from a misunderstanding.

The substance of my proposal was that consideration of this question be postponed until the 10th of April. How, Mr. Chairman, can we dream of inviting the representative of Iran to participate in a discussion on the substance of my proposal, namely, the postponement of the consideration of this question. My proposal, as I said, was for postponement of consideration by this Council until the 10th of April.

We now have a counter proposal put forward by the delegate of Egypt and supported by the delegates of the United States and the United Kingdom, a proposal that the Iranian Representatives be invited to take part in the discussion of my proposal for the postponement of the discussion.

It seems to me quite clear that these two proposals are mutually exclusive, diametrically opposed, one to the other. It seems to me that in supporting the Egyptian proposal, Mr. Byrnes and Sir Alexander Cadogan contradict not only the general rules of procedure but—I regret to have to say it—they seem to me to contradict the dictates of common sense.

FOURTH STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR GROMYKO:

MR. BYRNES remarked that we seemed to find ourselves in a strange situation, the Soviet delegate having expressed his point of view, reference having been made to a statement made by the Iranian Prime Minister to The Associated Press, but the representative of Iran, who is here in the room, not being able to speak on behalf of his own Government.

I would submit, Mr. Chairman, that this situation is not strange but altogether natural, for the simple reason that we are not dealing now with the substance of

the question raised by the letter from the Iranian Ambassador but are dealing with a purely procedural aspect of the subject.

I have asked the Security Council to postpone the discussion of the question raised in the letter by the Iranian Ambassador until the 10th of April. I ask you, Mr. Chairman, how can we possibly invite the representative of Iran to participate in a discussion on the proposal to postpone the discussion of this question? It seems to me perfectly natural that Iran, since she is not a member of the Security Council, does not participate in the discussions at the present stage.

The Council is dealing now only with the procedural aspect of the question and it does not surprise me in the least that the Iranian delegation is not regarded as entitled to participate. That is the first point I would make.

Cannot Participate

The second is this. I repeat to you, Mr. Chairman, that for reasons already given, the Soviet Government, and I as its representative, will not be able to participate in a discussion of this question by the Security Council if the Council decides to deal with the substance of the question before the 10th of April. A decision to invite a representative of Iran to present the point of view of his Government would constitute the beginning of a discussion of the substance of this question, and my proposal, therefore, excludes the proposal put forward by the delegate of Egypt and supported by other members of this Council.

I will repeat, in order to insure an exact interpretation of what I have said, that in view of the reasons given in my letter to the Secretary General—the letter that I addressed in the name of the Soviet Government to the Secretary General of the United Nations on the 19th of March—and in view of the reasons I have given in the course of the discussions of the Security Council today, I could not, as representative of the Soviet Government, participate in or attend meetings of the Security Council in which the Security Council discussed the substance of the question raised by the Iranian Ambassador's letter.

Furthermore, to invite the representative of Iran to participate in the deliberations of the Security Council at this stage, when my proposal is considered, would constitute the beginning of a treatment of substance of the question.

London Procedure

I would further draw your attention to the procedure followed during the Security Council's session in London. At that session the representative of Iran was not invited to participate in the deliberations of the Council until the Council had begun the discussion of the substance of the question. The Iranian representative was not invited to participate in the discussions of the various procedural questions which arose in connection with the subject. The question of such participation by the Iranian representative did not arise in London at that stage and I ask why it is raised here at the present stage

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Cancer Research in USSR

By E. Finn

The research of Professor Alexander Gurvich, the Soviet scientist who discovered the so-called mitogenic rays 23 years ago, won world-wide fame. Since then, teachings on mitogenics have acquired great importance in the study of biology. When the Academy of Medical Sciences was formed in 1944, by a decision of the Soviet Government, the Institute of Experimental Biology headed by Professor Gurvich was listed as one of its leading institutes.

Report

At the request of the Presidium of the Academy, Professor Gurvich recently reported on the work of the Institute. The attention there centers chiefly around problems of cancer and nervous stimulation, and at the same time proof is being sought of the physiological theory of protoplasm.

Research conducted in the Institute has established that the process of cell division is inevitably connected with mitogenetic radiation. When the cancer tumor commences to develop in an organism its cells proceed to give off intensive radiation, while the blood, on the other hand, ceases radiation. This is due to the appearance in the blood of a chemical substance which Professor Gurvich calls a "cancerous extinguisher."

Experiments with injections of chemical cancerigenic substances (substances artificially causing cancer) carried out on mice proved that the so-called "cancerous extinguisher" was formed in the blood by the end of the second month, whereas a cancer tumor appeared only at the end of the seventh month.

Professor Gurvich also informed the Presidium of his research in the sphere of the physiological theory of protoplasm. An analysis of the process of stimulation taking place in the nerves and in the brain cortex led scientists to a new conception of mature nervous stimulation.

Interaction

By means of a special method of spectrum analysis it was established that a nerve fiber will radiate a different spectrum in accordance with the nature of the nervous stimulation which it is undergoing. Spectrum analysis made it possible to widen the conception of modern classical physiology about the nature of the interaction taking place between different parts of the nervous system.

The report evoked a lively discussion. All the speakers noted the great importance of Professor Gurvich's work, particularly in that he connected biological research with the latest achievements of modern physics.

Academician Alexei Abrikosov, Vice-President of the Academy, pointed out that the research proceeding in the Institute was opening up new fields with wide prospects for further development in biology and medicine.

Much cancer research has been done in the USSR. Of particular interest is the work of Merited Scientific Worker, Professor Y. G. Dillon, of Moscow, who has evolved a method for early diagnosis of lung cancer. Previously, not more than 50 per cent of lung cancer cases in medical history throughout the world were diagnosed early enough for successful treatment.

Restoration Plans for 15 Cities

By L. Irin

The Council of Ministers of the USSR recently passed a special decision on the restoration of 15 of the largest and oldest cities of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic which suffered heavily at the hands of the German invaders. They are Smolensk, Vyazma, Rostov-on-Don, Novorossiisk, Pskov, Sevastopol, Voronezh, Novgorod, Velikiye Luki, Kalinin, Bryansk, Oryol, Kursk, Krasnodar and Murmansk.

When fascist armies invaded the Soviet Union, they wrecked Russian cities with particular ferocity; as a matter of fact, their demolition was one of the Nazi war aims. Hence, the staggering scale of the damage done on the territory of the Russian Federative Republic, in whose cities alone almost 18 million square yards of residential floor space was destroyed, left millions homeless

Restoration Begun

In Rostov-on-Don, for instance, where half a million persons lived before the war, the Germans wrecked more than one-third of the housing floor space besides blowing up numerous public buildings such as clubs, theaters, hospitals, and schools. Special wrecking squads formed by the German command went down the central thoroughfare, blasting or setting fire to all the large buildings.

In old Pskov, which was a real museum of ancient Russian architecture, dozens of masterpieces of the builder's art were razed. Many large cities, like Sevastopol, Novorossiisk, Smolensk and Voronezh, were so badly demolished that they will have to be rebuilt almost entirely.

Restoration was begun immediately after the German fascist invaders were expelled from each city. In the course of the past two years 4,784,000 square yards of housing floor area has been restored in the war-wrecked cities of the Russian Federative Republic, including the 15 enumerated above. All told, in 105 towns the waterworks, municipal power stations, 2,327 medical institutions and 705 schools have been restored, and streetcar service has been partly resumed.

This, however, marked only the initial stage of rehabilitation—first aid rendered to the crippled cities by the country as a whole at a time when the nation was still exerting every effort to keep the Army pushing ahead on the fighting fronts. In view of the conditions under which this aid was rendered, it was a good deal. But compared with what has to be done, it was only the beginning.

SEVASTOPOL—Workmen restore the house where Admiral Kornilov, hero of the defense of the city in 1854-1855, lived.

In view of this, the Government of the USSR went on record that the rehabilitation of cities and the restoration of housing in particular was not proceeding at a sufficiently rapid pace. The fact is that in most of the Nazi-wrecked towns tens of thousands of people are still living in temporary shelters.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR called a conference of heads of municipal Soviets and building and architectural organizations as well as representatives of various Ministries, to discuss the restoration of the 15 cities. The huge sum of 764 million rubles has been appropriated for this purpose for the last quarter of this year and for next year. In this period another 750,000 square yards of housing floor space, 83 school buildings for 45,000 pupils, and 23 hospitals are to be restored or built anew; in most of the cities hotels, theaters and other cultural and public institutions are to be reconditioned for use or built, and in some cities bridges are to be repaired.

The restoration and construction work is to be carried through by both Construction and Industrial Ministers, local and governmental bodies, various organizations and public societies, including the trade unions, which means that the public will have its say in the way the rebuilding of the 15 cities is to be done.

There is no doubt that the rehabilitation of these cities involves colossal difficulties. Though shortage of money will not be one of them, the vast scale of the task raises problems such as the shortage of building materials, machinery and workers.

Industrial Base

The Ministry of Civilian Construction of the RSFSR, which will have to take care of about three-quarters of the work involved in the 15 cities, is now concerned first and foremost with putting it on an industrial footing. By next spring the Ministry is scheduled to complete the restoration or construction of about 100 building-materials enterprises. This will take more than 10 per cent of the appropriations made so far. Moreover, construction organizations will have to get ready to handle the large consignments of cement, glass, timber, plumbing, sectional steel, and other materials to be provided by dozens of other plants.

Everything that the country can spare from other restoration and construction work will be devoted to urban rehabilitation. To alleviate the crying need for workers, particularly skilled building trades workers whose numbers were reduced during the war, the Government of the USSR has decided to send an additional 40 thousand builders to the cities earmarked for reconstruction. Vocational schools are to provide another 10 thousand. This will make a total of more than 100 thousand building trades workers available for this rehabilitation. Local volunteer workers who are eager to devote part of their free time to rebuilding their home towns will be an additional help. The value of this sort of assistance can be seen from the example at Stalingrad.

It is estimated that all these manpower resources taken together, nevertheless, will not meet the labor requirements.

Another aspect of the problems involved I learned from architects and planners. Whereas, in the first period of rehabilitation the aim was to provide some kind of shelter as quickly as possible to people living in dugouts and basements, now the Government expects the architects and builders to restore the cities fully and to preserve their historical and other distinctive features. At the same time, however, shortcomings in the old layout and architecture must be eliminated and improvements introduced.

Particular attention is being devoted to the architecture of the downtown sections, I learned from S. Kolesnikov, Vice-Chairman of the Commitee on Architecture functioning under the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR. First in line for restoration are dwelling houses, public buildings of architectural and historical value, and memorials.

The plan calls for the conduct of the work in such a way as to have some section of each city complete by the end of next year. Rebuilding will begin in the center and extend outward in strict accordance with the city's general restoration and reconstruction plan.

General plans and projects for downtown sections have already been compiled for all of the 15 cities. Old defects that arose from unplanned construction before the Great October Revolution have been eliminated and provision has been made for the improvement of living conditions. For one thing, no industrial enterprises will be set up in residential sections.

Thousands of Experts

The Academy of Architecture and the leading architects of the country, among them A. Shchusev, V. Semyonov, G. Golts, L. Rudnev, B. Iofan, S. Chernyshev and N. Colley, as well as the municipal chief architects' offices, have been working on the general plans and detailed projects. All told, hundreds of architects and thousands of engineers and other specialists are working on the revival of the 15 cities.

According to Kolesnikov, the authors of the general plans are now leaving for the various cities, where together with the local chief architects they will distribute the building sites among the construction organizations, decide what buildings are to be restored first, and so on.

"Besides making sure that no jarring notes mar the architectural ensemble of each city, our job is to see to it that by the end of next year not a single inhabitant of the cities to be rebuilt remains in basements or other makeshift dwellings," Kolesnikov stressed.

One of the key tasks to be kept in mind by the builders is quality. The buildings must be at once durable, convenient and attractive, and every residential block must be provided with modern improvements.

Although model projects will be followed in housing construction, diversity of plans is to be the rule in order to avoid monotony in the new townscapes. Tall buildings, however, will be raised only in the central sections. For homes one or two story houses will be the rule, with occasional three-story buildings.

The restoration and replanning program drawn up for the 15 cities for next year is only the beginning of the sweeping plan for the coming five years. The fulfillment of that long-range plan will demand hundreds of thousands of workers and vast quantities of building materials, ranging from steel to alabaster.

Soviet Illustrations of American Works

By Ivan Lazarevsky

The State Publishers in Moscow are issuing a collection of American short stories in Russian in a new translation.

The collection contains examples of the classic American short story by Washington Irving, Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Edgar Allan Poe, Stephen Crane, Edward Everett Hale, Hamlin Garland, Henry James, Joel Harris, Nathaniel Hawthorne, James Branch Cabell and Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

The short stories have been illustrated by outstanding Soviet artists. The illustrations have been reproduced in the original block prints (woodcuts) and in block prints made from the drawings of the artists.

Shown here are V. Favorsky's woodcut (below) for Edward Everett Hale's *The Man Without a Country;* N. Kuzmin's illustration (top, right) for Poe's *The Cask of Amontillado;* an illustration by A. Kanevsky (right, center) for Joel Harris *Bre'r Rabbit* stories; and F. Konstantinov's illustration (right, below) for Mark Twain's *Journalist in Tennessee.*

Composers in the Red Army

By Composer Boris Shekhter
Merited Artist

Choral and musical amateur talent has become extremely widespread in the Red Army. There are hundreds of song ensembles functioning in the Army.

Numerous gifted budding composers among the soldiers and officers at the front wrote music while with the Army in action.

The military commission of the Union of Soviet Composers and the Department of Red Army Amateur Art of the Central House of the Red Army received a prodigious number of songs composed at the front. These have been sorted out and the most promising pieces were selected and discussed. The best have been published in special collections entitled *"Song Hits of the Red Army,"* edited by B. Shekhter, A. Novikov, V. Kutuzov (music) and Poet S. Bolotin (texts).

The first collection consists of songs by front line composers.

The *Sevsk Artillery Song,* composed by Lieutenant Colonel A. Zalevsky with words by Red Army man G. Glagovsky, has become the marching song for the Sevsk division and accompanied it on its fighting campaigns.

The *Song of Krasnodon,* written by Lieutenant N. Pyashev to words by S. Marshak, extols the exploits of the Krasnodon Komsomols.

Ukrainian Song

The work of Red Army Composer P. Yadykh (for example, his *Partisan Song*) is of very vivid Ukrainian tonality. He has also written a number of interesting songs for chorus.

Worthy of particular note is the lyric song by Lieutenant M. Kladkovy, *The Blue Kerchief* to words by Red Army Soldier Poet I. Shelyakov. This song is exceptionally melodious and is written in folk style. Front line songs are distinguished principally for their sincerity of feeling and folk song character—qualities appealing to the fighters.

The amateur art department of the Central House of the Red Army and the military commission of the Union of Soviet Composers is now publishing the second collecton of ten songs by front line composers and preparing a third for press. These collections are distributed to Red Army song ensembles.

In the autumn of 1943, in Moscow, the Association of Red Army Composers was formed as part of the Union of Soviet Composers. D. Shostakovich, N. Myaskovsky, my assistant, E. Mesner and I participated in the work. We set ourselves the task of developing the talents of these budding Army composers.

Every Sunday, 12 Red Army officers and soldiers bring their compositions to the Composer's Union. After listening to them, we discuss them with the authors and give our advice.

Lieutenant Makarov is the author of a quartet, a suite for the brass band and a series of songs to Taras Shevchenko's verse. He is now working on a more ambitious score—a symphony, the first movement of which is finished. Lieutenant Makarov receives constant consultation from Dmitri Shostakovich and attends his class in composition ar the Moscow Conservarory.

Major Poroiko has written a sonata for flute and piano, a march for brass band and a cycle of romances to words by the Russian Poets Blok and Tyutchev.

Sergeant Alexeyev, son of a Siberian worker—a Red Army partisan—began to show musical ability in childhood. The Army unit in which the lad was receiving his training sent him to study in a Sverdlovsk music school. Here he conducted a children's chorus. Subsequently, he became the conductor of an Army song ensemble in Lvov.

Having served at the front, Sergeant Alexeyev is working at present with the musical ensemble of the local anti-air defense in Moscow in the capacity of accordion player, singer and conductor. He is an active member of the Army Composers' Association. He has written a suite for national instruments, a number of lyric romances, several piano pieces and is now composing an overture in which he will strive to convey his early childhood memories and his impressions of the Great Patriotic War. His instrumental music is definitely in the heroic vein.

Chorals

Red Army man Markelov has been working in our Association for over six months. He is a member of the Moscow Military Area brass band and has written marches and songs for it.

Now Markelov has taken to more intricate forms—chorals to verse by Soviet poets and the woman folk minstrel, Galina Prokhochenko.

We present intimate concerts of the works of the Red Army composers which are attended by D. Shostakovich, N. Chemberji, A. Novikov, V. Bely, and other musicians and critics. Everyone takes part in discussing the works rendered.

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Information Bulletin

(*Issued Three Times Weekly*)

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Increases in Consumers' Goods in USSR

By Vice-Minister of Light Industry Fedor Muravyov

A considerable number of enterprises engaged in the production of consumers' goods were situated on territory devastated by Hitlerite hordes. The invaders destroyed large shoe, garment, leather, glassware and other factories and surrounding industrial settlements. Many enterprises outside the formerly occupied territory likewise suffered from air and artillery bombardments. The damage caused by the fascists to the Soviet Union's light industry alone is estimated at 38,000 million rubles. Furthermore, there is reorganization connected with reconversion, since during the war light industry concentrated mainly on war production.

Steps for increasing the production of consumers' goods were taken by the Soviet Government long before the termination of the war. A statement made by Generalissimo Stalin, President of the Council of Ministers, to the effect that special stress will be laid on the production of consumers' goods, has been embodied into concrete figures in the new Five-Year Plan.

This Plan, approved by the first session of the second convocation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR held in March, is already being carried into practice.

To facilitate the rise in living standards of the people and to meet their growing demands, we will have to effect an increase in consumers' goods along with an improvement in quality and the reduction in the cost of these products. These problems are now confronting the Ministry of Light Industry as well as other ministries of the USSR.

Let us take the leather industry, for example, which has already achieved a considerable increase in the production of fine leather. The shoe industry has been almost completely reconverted to production for civilian use.

While the quality and appearance of footwear will improve, dressy shoes with vulcanized rubber soles are being introduced on a large scale in order to raise production. The output of these shoes will be doubled this year as compared with 1945 and will continue to increase in subsequent years.

Among the large enterprises restored to production are: the Taganrog leather factory and the Skorokhod shoe factory of Leningrad. One of the largest in the USSR, the Skorokhod factory will in 1946 increase the production of dressy shoes 1.5 times as against last year.

The production of sports shoes, which was completely discontinued during the war, will soon exceed the prewar volume of output. Four and not two factories as before the war will now produce footwear for football and hockey players, mountain climbers and others.

Factories producing lasts, tools and machinery for the shoe industry will likewise expand production, and schools and institutes training specialists for this industry will increase their enrollments.

As a result of all these measures, large mechanized enterprises alone will this year top 1945 production by 15 million pairs of shoes. Apart from this we have numerous smaller State enterprises and cooperative shops which will augment this figure in addition to the restoration of the ruined enterprises in liberated districts and the expansion of existing ones.

Our plans call for new construction. New factories to produce 100 million pairs of shoes annually will be built during the five-year period. A similar process is at work in all branches of light industry.

Large garment factories which turned out uniforms during the war have resumed the production of civilian apparel. The number of machines in the garment industry is to double and their production is slated for an increase of 2.5 times as against 1945. Three hundred and twenty of the 600 orders from a Moscow fashion house have been accepted for mass production.

The production of knit goods is rapidly expanding. The Vitebsk hosiery mill wrecked by the Germans will this year turn out five million pairs of hose, which is a fivefold increase over last year. This year alone the total output of stockings and socks will be doubled, of children's

Payment to UNO

The Vice Foreign Minister of the USSR, Andrei I. Vishinsky, informed the Secretary General of the UNO, Trygve Lie, of the Soviet Union's monetary contribution to the working capital fund of the organization, in the following cablegram:

"On instructions of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the Soviet Union's contribution to the working capital fund of the organization, $1,723,000, has been transferred on the 31st of March by the State Bank of the USSR to the account of the United Nations in the Federal Reserve Bank, New York.

"VISHINSKY"

hose trebled, and knitted underwear and sweaters increased 2.5 times.

During the coming five years we will build new knitting mills with an annual capacity of 345 million pair of hose, and new cotton mills in Novosibirsk, Astrakhan, Georgia, the Altai territory of northern Kazakhstan and in the Kuznetsk basin. Such mills are already under construction in Tashkent, Stalinabad, Ferghana, Ufa and Chelyabinsk.

One of the means of raising production will be the large-scale introduction of automatic and semi-automatic looms and machinery.

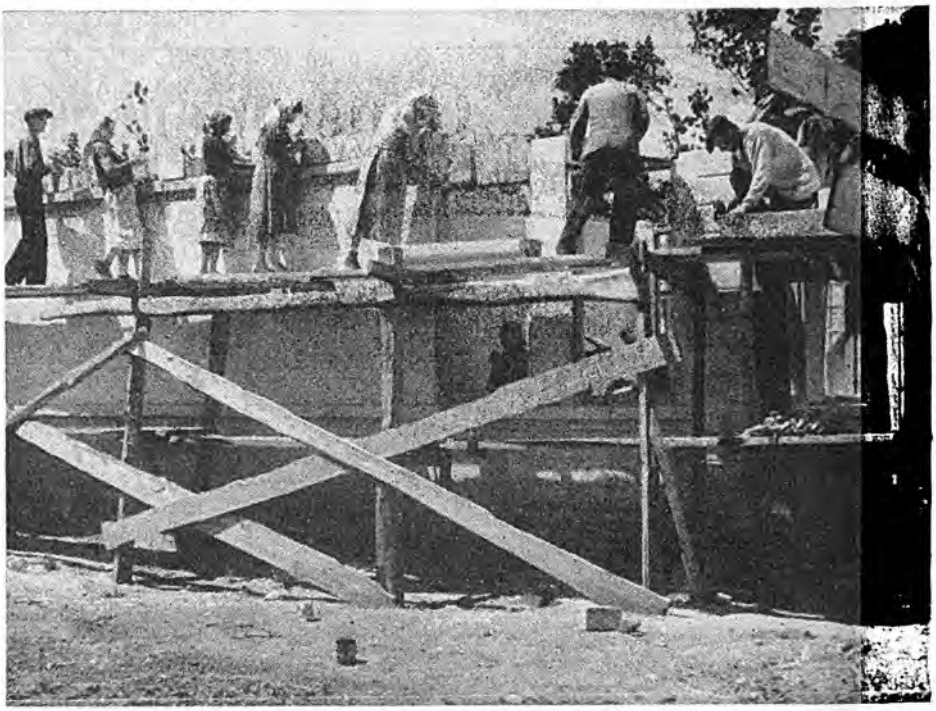
Especially marked will be the increase in the production of artificial and natural fiber: the first is slated for an increase of 4.6 times, and the second for one of 9.6 times by 1950 over the prewar level.

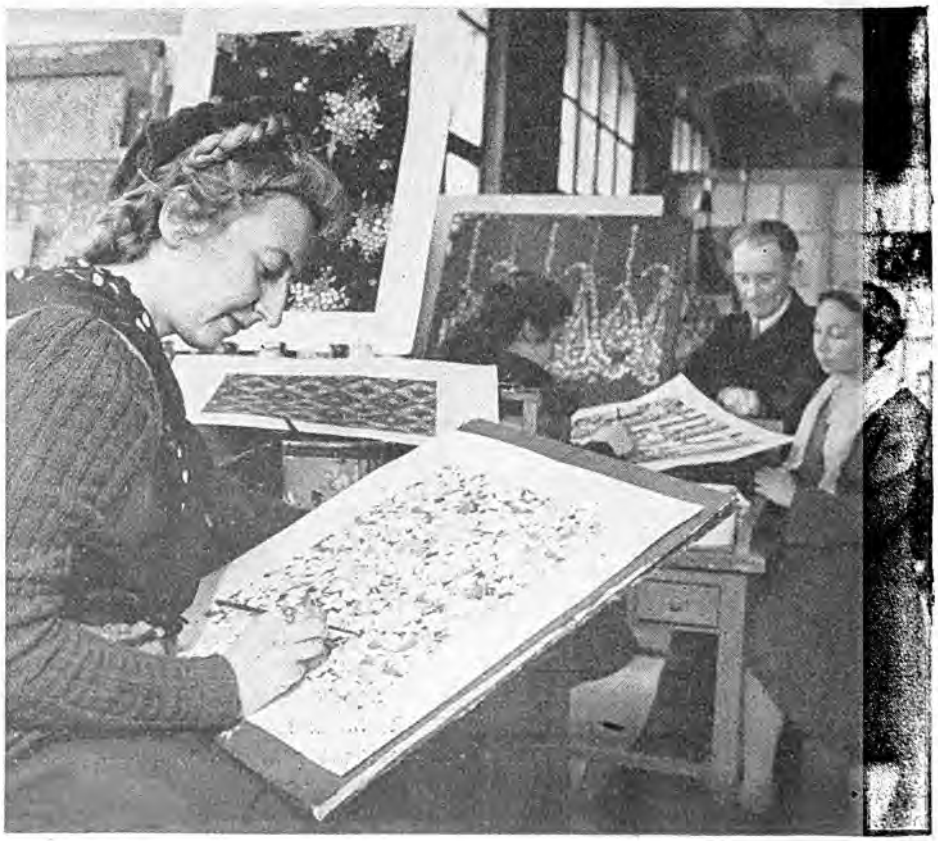
In addition to the production of consumers' goods, there will be a large increase in the number of medium and small enterprises run by local industry and cooperative societies.

At present the Government plan concretizes the quantity and quality of products for every branch of the industry and even for separate items. These itemized quotas are specified not only for the Soviet Union as a whole, but also for every Union Republic.

Thus, the Russian SFSR is to produce 156.3 million pair of shoes in 1950; the Uzbek SSR more than 6 million; the Georgian SSR 9.5 million; and the Latvian SSR 1,660,000 pairs.

In the near future light industry will effect a marked increase in its supply of consumers' goods to the Soviet public, and in 1950 it will considerably surpass the prewar supply.





CONSUMER GOODS — Eight workers build a three-room house in a day (top, right). A worker (below) in an accordion factory. Silk designers (below, right) design patterns for dress fabrics.

Deputies to the Soviet Parliament

By N. Potapov and G. Kolmanov

Deputies to the new Soviet parliament, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which convened March 12 of this year, include representatives of various professions, ages and nationalities.

The new Deputies include, in addition to men and women famous in public life and well-known scientists, writers and military leaders, numerous workers and peasants.

As at previous elections, Generalissimo Stalin's nomination in the Stalin Electoral Area of the city of Moscow aroused great enthusiasm. It is characteristic that thousands of people who happened to be passing through Moscow on election day and were therefore entitled to vote in that city according to law, considered it their duty to vote in one of the election precincts of the Stalin Electoral Area in order to cast their votes for Stalin.

Prominent Figures

The new parliament includes eminent members of the Government and of the Communist Party—Vyacheslav Molotov, Nicolai Shvernick, Mikhail Kalinin, Georgi Malenkov, Anastas Mikoyan, Lavrenti Beria, Andrei Andreyev and others.

The world of science is represented by Sergei Vavilov, President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR; Nikolai Burdenko, outstanding Soviet medical man and now President of the Academy of Medical Sciences; the well-known scientist Ivan Bardin, who has great services to his credit in the development of the Soviet metallurgical industry; Academician Bogomolets, who is working on problems of prolonging youth; and a number of other prominent scholars.

There is a large group of writers whose names are famous both in the Soviet Union and abroad. Mention should be made of Nikolai Tikhonov, who spent 900 days of the blockade in Leningrad; Konstantine Simonov, the 30-year-old author of the outstanding novel about the Stalingrad epic entitled *Days and Nights,* and of the popular play *The Russian People.*

During the war, Konstantine Simonov held the rank of Colonel and visited all sectors of the vast Soviet-German front as a war correspondent for the newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda.*

Deputy Mikhail Sholokhov, a writer who now has returned to his prewar home in his native village of Veshenskaya on the River Don, spent many days at the front. At present this author of *And Quiet Flows the Don* is working on a long novel devoted to the war.

Among the writers elected to the Soviet parliament, a worthy place belongs to Leonid Leonov, author of the novel *The Capture of Velikoshumsk* and of the play *Invasion;* Alexander Fadeyev, author of *Young Guard,* a book about the struggle of a group of young anti-fascists against the Hitlerites during the German occupation of the Ukraine; and Yakub Kolas, one of the great poets of Byelorussia, and many others.

—*Radiophoto*

REPORT—Deputy N. A. Voznessensky, Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the USSR, reports on the new Five-Year Plan.

—*Radiophoto*

DEPUTIES—Generalissimo Stalin (front center) photographed with Marshals and Generals of the Soviet Union who are Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Leading Workers

It is noteworthy that during the war which brought to the fore many talented generals, designers of arms, and managers of war plants, there also developed numerous Heroes of Labor, Stakhanovites, whose names are as widely popular and respected in the Soviet Union as the names of famous scientists and military leaders.

Next to famous Marshals Georgi Zhukov and Konstantine Rokossovsky, we find in the Soviet Parliament miner Alexei Semivolos, holder of a Stalin Prize; Rustam Rustamov, Azerbaijanian expert

master of oil fields who won the highest labor award in the Soviet Union, the title of Hero of Socialist Labor; and the young Ryazan tractor driver, Darya Garmash, winner of the All-Union competition for women tractor teams.

The new Deputies, Academician Burdenko, miner Izotov, the Krivoi-Rog miner Semivolos, tractor driver Garmash and polar explorer Papanin, are well-known public figures in the USSR.

The peasant girl Darya Garmash was the initiator of the All-Union contest for tractor teams. She made it her aim to improve the methods of tilling the soil and increasing the crop yield throughout the country.

Deputy Ferapont Golavaty, a Saratov peasant, was the initiator of a nationwide movement to help the Red Army: he contributed the sum of 100 thousand rubles from his personal savings toward the construction of tanks and airplanes. His example was followed by many thousands of Soviet patriots, and on many sectors of the Soviet front, tank columns and squadrons of airplanes, built with voluntary contributions of the population, were in action.

All the peoples of the 16 Union Republics and of all Autonomous Republics and Regions, National areas and Districts, are represented in the Supreme Soviet.

The Russian teacher Olga Leonova, the Ukrainian tractor driver Praskovya Angelina, the Georgian artist Akaki Khorava, the Armenian architect Karo Alabyan, are all equal members of the Soviet Parliament. All these people, representatives of labor and science, of culture and art, are the candidates of the bloc of Communist and non-Party people which won the brilliant victory on election day, the 10th of February, 1946.

Many Women

When the new Supreme Soviet of the USSR met in the large hall of the Kremlin Palace, every fifth seat was occupied by a woman. In the first Supreme Soviet of the USSR there were 227 women Deputies; now there are 277.

Only those who know something about old Russia, whose laws not only restricted the political and civil rights of women but actually permitted the husband to enlist the services of police to force an unwilling wife to return to him, can appreciate the significance of this figure.

DURING SESSION—Deputy N. S. Khrushchev, President of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR and General I. K. Bagramyan (top). Below, Deputies Pasha Makhmudova, Vice Chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet, and Marshal Yakov Fedorenko.

Lenin, who always attached the greatest importance to the question of women, maintained that the legalization of equal rights for women, introduced by the Great October Socialist Revolution, would soon help them to catch up with men in all fields.

Less than 30 years have passed since then, and today, there is not a single province of economic, state, cultural and political life, and probably hardly a single profession, where women are not to be found, sometimes occupying leading positions. The Soviet woman has taken full advantage of her right to equality with men not only in work but in the government of the State. At the first elections to the Soviets of Deputies, which were held a few years before the war, women constituted more than one-third of the total number of Deputies elected to all organs of State authority, beginning with rural and ending with All-Union bodies.

HEROES—Hero of the Soviet Union General S. Kovpak (left) and thrice Hero of the Soviet Union Major J. Kozhedub, both Deputies.

When the reports of credentials of the commissions of both Chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR were published, many interesting facts about women deputies came to light.

It can be said that:

One, women have been drawn into the government in all republics without exception, including the eastern republics where for centuries they were downtrodden and oppressed;

Two, among the new Deputies are women from the most highly intellectual professions, including scientists as well as women occupying important state and executive positions;

Three, most new women Deputies came to the fore in the years of the war, when scores of millions of Soviet women in the rear replaced husbands, fathers, brothers and sons at the front.

Who are these women Deputies of the new Supreme Soviet? This is of interest insofar as it testifies to the cultural and political progress of the country as a whole. There are many women who occupy important state positions equivalent in the West to presidential, vice-presidential and ministerial posts. It is a rare Union Republic whose government does not include at least one woman. Nevertheless, it is not this category of women that constitutes the majority of women Deputies to the present Supreme Soviet.

Working Women

The professions of the women Deputies in the Soviet of the Union from Russian areas and territories of the Russian Federation are as follows: 10 schoolteachers, six collective farm chairmen, eight managers of various branches of farm work, four tractor drivers, a combine operator, three machine and tractor station directors, a State farm director, two doctors, a professor of medicine, a subway engineer, three technicians, two weavers, a miner, a locomotive engineer, an engineer of a heat and power plant, the head of a social insurance department and two Communist Party functionaries.

Armenian women Deputies include two collective farm chairmen and an electrician; among women Deputies from Azerbaijan are the chief of an oil pumping station, an agronomist who heads a large laboratory at a scientific institute for perennial plants, an eye doctor, several collective farm chairmen, and a famous school teacher elected Vice-Chairman of one of the Chambers at the last session. There is a tea factory director among the women Deputies from Georgia, a doctor of biological sciences from Kazakhstan, and a dramatic actress from the Buryat-Mongolian Autonomous Republic.

Eight years have passed since the last elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The country has gone through a great deal in this period; it has matured in many respects. New talents, new heroes, and new distinguished citizens have come to the fore.

The growth in the number of women Deputies is a token of the country-wide recognition of the prominent role of women in the whole life of the country. Women Deputies, just as their male colleagues, may be proud of the fact that never before has a member of a parliament anywhere begun his political career with such tremendous popular backing.

The number and activity of women Deputies bears witness to the success of the people of the Soviet Union in implementing the Constitutional guarantee of equality to women, which reads:

"Women in the USSR are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life."

Moscow Art Theater

By Mark Levin

Not long ago the whole company of the Moscow Art Theater gathered to celebrate the theater's 47th anniversary in the hall whose modest design harmonizes so well with the whole artistic credo of that famous playhouse. Everyone was there, from the celebrated actors to the ushers and stage hands, and all the seats in the stalls were occupied. All, that is, except two on which lay enormous bouquets of flowers.

The eyes of all present were turned to these two seats which for many a year had been occupied by the two grand old men of the Moscow Art Theater—Konstantin Stanislavsky and Vladimir Nemirovich-Danchenko—whose absence cast a shadow over the gathering. Yet, in the speeches that were delivered for the occasion, in the skill of the actors who read selections from the works of Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko and enacted scenes from plays they had produced, one felt that amazing optimism and zest for life that makes the art of this theater forever fresh and contemporary.

Popularity

I know of no other theater in history that has enjoyed such unfading popularity as the Art Theater. I know of no other theater whose art appeals to all strata of the population as the art of this theater, whose fame has spread throughout the world and whose name is a symbol of the pinnacle of histrionic achievement.

Fame, indeed, has been accorded the Art Theater ever since it was founded, and if, today, every visitor to Moscow considers it his bound duty to see at least one play in the Art Theater, Leningrad old-timers will tell you how 40 years ago, when the Art Theater was visiting their city, hundreds of people stood for hours on the streets in bitter frost waiting to buy a ticket to its performances.

The same enthusiasm greeted the theater's advent in Europe and America, where its company performed nightly to

ARTISTS—Vasili Kachalov, People's Artist of the USSR (left) and Klavdia Elanskaya, People's Artiste of the Russian SFSR, in "Resurrection," now playing at the Moscow Art Theater.

packed houses and tickets were sold out two months in advance.

What is it that distinguishes this theater which has taken the world by storm? When Konstantin Stanislavsky, then a well-known amateur of the drama, met V. Nemirovich-Danchenko, the popular writer, nearly 50 years ago in a Moscow restaurant for the first time, they talked for 18 hours straight and laid down some of the principles of the theater they had decided to found:

"In the first place," they said, "we must see to it that the non-wealthy classes, and especially the poor intelligentsia, can afford the price of a decent seat; secondly, as regards artistic principles, the theater will strive to inject a new current into Russian stagecraft, to extricate it from the bog of routine and cliche; thirdly, it will give new, young talent which has acquired special theatrical training a chance to develop."

This coincided with one of the periods of decline for the Maly Theater, leader of the Russian stage at that time. Although its troupe included some brilliant actors, its company was not a well-knit unit guided by a strong and capable director. Routine and standardization had invaded its precincts, too.

Regeneration

The Art Theater launched its career by proclaiming its new views on art. It began by breaking with old tenets. "We protested against the old manner of acting," Stanislavsky recalled in later years, "against theatricality, against false emotionalism, against declamation, against flourishes and against bad conventionalities in the settings, against 'starring', which spoils the ensemble, against the whole build-up of the performance and against the sordid repertory of the theaters at that time. In our revolutionary iconoclastic striving to regenerate art, we declared war on all conventionality in the theater wherever it might appear: in acting, in staging, in settings, in costumes, in interpretation, in plays."

No conventionalities: to reproduce life as it is, to present people, flesh-and-blood humans in their everyday surroundings, to give the spectator the illusion of reality—such were the tasks the new theater set itself. In the initial period this led to a naturalistic imitation of life, as in the play "Tsar Fyodor Ioannovich", which brought immediate fame to the theater, and to Ivan Moskvin, who played the title role. Not only were the costumes in that play genuine costumes of the period, borrowed from museums, but the food the actors ate on the stage was real.

No Stars

Even at that early stage, however, the spectator was amazed to find that although the Art Theater troupe included some outstanding talents, the accent was not laid on the individual star performers, that the whole troupe played as one ensemble in which even the smallest roles were acted with remarkable finesse. Novel, too, was the treatment of mass scenes in which each participant played a definite part as an actor and not as an extra. Moreover, the theater's insistence on high artistic standards in its choice of plays added to its popularity.

Nevertheless, the Art Theater did not properly "find" itself until it began producing plays by Anton Chekhov and Maxim Gorky. The novel form of Chekhov's plays, which placed the accent not on external effect but on psychological penetration into the human soul, on finding the unusual in the commonplace, the passionate striving for happiness, the overwhelming longing of the average man for truth and beauty—this form coincided perfectly with the aspirations of the Art Theater itself. As Stanislavsky himself often used to say, the theater sought to break down the fourth wall in the family home in order to give a cross-section of the lives of its individual members.

And so when the curtain rose slowly on "The Three Sisters" it revealed the life of the Prozorov family where three charming Russian women, three sisters, longed passionately for a change, yearned for "diamond-studded skies" and strove to free themselves from the painful conventions of human existence. How simple and natural everything was on the stage; no theatrical effects, no affectation in the voices or gestures of the actors. Everything seemed painted in half-tones, and emotions were conveyed in the intonation and pauses rather than in the words. And what was most interesting, the warmth and simplicity of the acting and staging contrived to produce an atmosphere of poetic intimacy that was far more effective than the elaborate trappings to which audiences were accustomed.

Maxim Gorky brought to the theater the firm convictions of the revolutionary, the passion of a tribune. He taught the theater's company the art of social generalization; he focused their attention on the people whom life had thrown to the "lower depths," to the workers who fought with their enemies, for their right to a better life, to the struggle between the young generation reaching out toward the new, and the old generation which floundered in the philistine bog. With the coming of Gorky, the Art Theater took its place among the ranks of the progressive democratic intelligentsia and its performances acquired a social significance that had not been there before.

Training

In course of time, the famous Stanislavsky "system" was evolved, the system of training actors in such a way as to prepare them mentally and physically for the task of projecting themselves into the spiritual life of the character they were impersonating in its every aspect. The Stanislavsky system as well as his art principles have now been adopted by all the progressive theaters of the world. Famous English actor John Guilgood writing in the *Theatre Arts Monthly* said that the "system" ought to be studied by every actor, and Harold Clurman, of the American Group Theater, has stressed its international importance.

The Art Theater is now in its prime. In the early days of the Soviet State, Lenin said that if there was any theater of the old regime that should be preserved it was first and foremost the Art Theater. The advent of the new audience, the worker and peasant, was a source of both satisfaction and embarrassment for the Art Theater, for it feared that it might be unable to cater to the tastes and interests of the masses who were now shaping their own destinies. Constant attention and generous help on the part of the Soviet Government helped the theater to find its place in the new scheme of things and to become the mouthpiece of the new life.

Never shall we forget the passion with which the great Kachalov played the part

of Peklevanov, the Bolshevik, in Vsevolod Ivanov's play *Armored Train 1469,* depicting the struggle of the new forces against reaction, and how well the theater presented K. Trenev's *Lyubov Yarovaya,* about the Russian intellectuals in the early days of Soviet power, as well as N. Virta's *The Earth,* about the class struggle in the Soviet countryside, or A. Korneichuk's *Platon Krechet,* portraying the new Soviet intelligentsia.

In recent years the Art Theater has produced several masterpieces testifying to the constant progress of this remarkable troupe. Its splendid method of reproducing the life of the human spirit, its tendency to psychological analysis and philosophical generalizations have harmonized well with the profound social consciousness and the truth-seeking of Soviet drama. The theater has given a splendid portrait of the Great Lenin in Nikolai Pogodin's play *Kremlin Chimes,* and impassioned pictures of the war in A. Korneichuk's *Front,* K. Simonov's *Russian People* and A. Kron's *Officer of the Fleet.*

Shattering Blows

The Art Theater has had some shattering blows. Seven years ago the great Stanislavsky died and five years later Nemirovich-Danchenko, co-founder of the theater, followed him to the grave. One month ago, Nikolai Khmelyov, the brilliant actor who succeeded Nemirovich-Danchenko as art director of the theater, died at his post.

The theater went through the hardships of war and evacuation, although the Government did everything in its power to enable it to continue its work in the temporary wartime location. Now that the war is over, the Moscow Art Theater, revered by the people, twice decorated by the Soviet Government, looks confidently toward a future of further artistic triumphs.

★

Salaries Raised

On March 6, the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR provided for a considerable rise in the salaries of scientists and scientific workers and improvement in their living conditions. These measures had been drawn up before the war.

Notes on Soviet Life

Ten years ago, the first M-1 limousine came off the assembly line at the Molotov automobile plant in Gorky. The Gorky automobile plant, one of the first projects of the first Five-Year plan, played a tremendous part in the country's industrialization. It supplied the country with scores of thousands of automobiles. Within five years this largest Soviet automobile plant will also become the largest in Europe. By 1950 it will increase its production 4.5 times.

The Government has allocated 420 million rubles for the further capital reconstruction of the Gorky plant in the next five years.

★

Moscow medical circles marked the 50th anniversary of the scientific and practical work of the oldest Soviet radiologist, Honorary Member of the Moscow Society of Radiologists, Yakov Dillon. He is the author of more than 60 scientific works and has worked much in the past years in the sphere of cancer treatment.

Soviet scientists are highly interested in methods of treatment of lung and esophagus cancer with large doses of rays he has evolved.

At the jubilee meeting in Moscow of the Society of Radiologists, Professor Yakov Dillon demonstrated patients suffering from cancer of the esophagus who were subjected to deep roentgenotherapy. The results of this treatment evoked exceptional interest at the meeting.

★

Soviet shipbuilders are getting ready to launch their first vessels built by the restored shipbuilding yards. The Sevastopol shipbuilding yard has restored half of its shops and by the end of the new Five Year Plan its annual capacity will have doubled as compared with its prewar capacity.

Tens of millions of rubles are earmarked for restoration and reconstruction, and for the extension of the Leningrad shipbuilding yards which will shortly build scores of first-rate ships.

This year the new fisheries of southern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands will greatly increase the fish products output in the Far East. Ten canneries and eleven refrigerators will be launched in southern Sakhalin.

Two new factories producing cans and several factories producing nets and other fishing tackle are under construction.

★

Soviet deep sea divers celebrated the 25th jubilee of the oldest Soviet diver, Alexander Razuvayev. For a quarter of a century this brave man has been working in the northern seas of the Soviet Union. During his life he has spent 10,000 hours under water.

Razuvayev has salvaged from the bottom of the sea and from rocks many Russian and foreign ships. He participated in expeditions which rescued the Soviet icebreakers *Malygin* and *Sadko.*

Many times in the course of the past quarter century he escaped death only due to exceptional courage and high skill. Once, while salvaging a sunken ship he was buried at a great depth. He lay there for eight hours until his comrades came to his rescue.

Razuvayev was the first in the Soviet Union to set a world record by diving to a depth of 90 meters in the Baltic Sea. The oldest Soviet diver has been awarded seven decorations.

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New Soviet President

At last week's session of the new Soviet Parliament Nikolai Mikhailovich Shvernik was elected Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR—a post corresponding to that of a president of the Soviet Union. He replaced Mikhail Kalinin who retired due to ill health.

Nikolai Shvernik was born in 1888, the son of a St. Petersburg (Leningrad) worker. His childhood was spent in an orphan's home. At the age of 14 he became a turner's apprentice at an electro-mechanical plant. Three years later he joined the Bolshevik Party, and from then on devoted himself to revolutionary work among the factory workers. He was arrested several times by the tsarist police.

NIKOLAI MIKHAILOVICH SHVERNIK, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917 found him in the post of Chairman of the All-Russian Union of Ordnance Workers. During the ensuing Civil War in Russia, he joined a guerrilla detachment and later held various commanding posts in the Red Army.

After the Civil War he returned to trade union work and headed the Metal Workers' Regional Committee in the Donbas. In 1925, Nikolai Shvernik, elected as Secretary of the Leningrad Regional Committee of the Communist Party, took an active part in the destruction of the Anti-Soviet bloc of Troskyites and Zinovievites. At the age of 35 he was appointed People's Commissar of Workers and Peasants Inspection. In 1929 he became chairman of the Central Committee of the Metal Workers' Union, and one year later he was elected first secretary of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, in which capacity he worked for 14 years.

Shvernik has held many important positions in public life. He was Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities (one of the two chambers of the Soviet Parliament,) Chairman of the Extraordinary Commission investigating Nazi atrocities and Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Government has twice decorated him with the Order of Lenin, the last time for outstanding work in providing manpower for industry, building and transport during the war.

Defendants at Nuremberg

Prominent Soviet law expert, Professor Trainin, writes in PRAVDA:

The defenders at the Nuremberg trial have been invested with very considerable rights. The Tribunal and, above all, its president exert every effort to ensure full observance of the charter provisions at the trial, but the defense ever and anon violates them. This infringement of the procedure laid down by law became most marked at a new stage of the trial when the defense commenced presentation of evidence.

Peculiar Relationship

Just as the prosecution, the defense resorted to both kinds of evidence—documents and witnesses. Noteworthy are the peculiar relations which exist in Nuremberg between the counsel for the defense and the witnesses summoned by them. This became evident during the interrogation of the very first witness for the defense of General Bodenschatz summoned at the request of Goering's lawyer, Stamer.

At the cross-examination, when the August 19, 1939 conference in London between a group of Britishers and Swedes on the subject of relations between Britain and Germany came into question, Chief American Prosecutor Jackson asked: "Was Dalerus there?"

Bodenschatz replied, "I cannot affirm with 100 per cent certainty that he was there. I know only that when I talked to the lawyer he told me that Dalerus had been present. However, I cannot say for sure whether he had been present. I suppose so since the lawyer claims that he had been present there. This is the basis for my testimony concerning Dalerus' presence at this conference."

Law Violated

Thus, witness Bodenschatz "bases" an essential part of his testimony upon information obtained from a lawyer who summoned him.

Such is witness General Bodenschatz: such is his "firsthand information"—obtained from lawyer Stamer.

Whereas, in using witnesses' testimony, some of the defenders obviously violated the law when presenting documentary evidence, many of them obviously losing every sense of reality.

The Tribunal received and continues to receive numerous requests of the defense for the filing of various documents, which more often than not have a very remote bearing upon the case.

Thus, the counsel for the defense of the Gestapo "respectfully solicits the High Tribunal" to file a request for a book titled *Beyond All Fronts* by a certain Max Jordan.

"The author of this book," the counsel writes in his application, "denies collective guilt."

This viewpoint differs from that of the prosecution which is based on the principle of the collective responsibility of the members of criminal organizations.

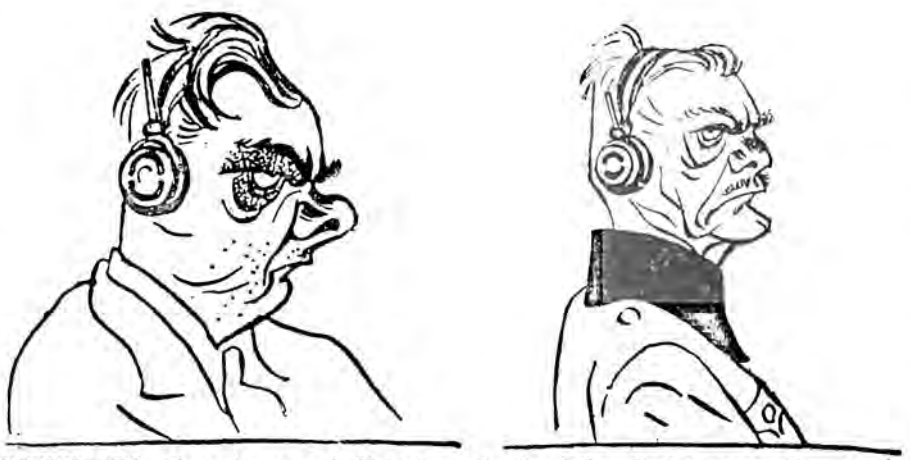
Yet Jordan's opus is regarded by the defense as such an important document for justice that the defender asks the Tribunal to engage in a search for it!

The SS defender requests the Tribunal to file a weekly *Schwarze Korps*. The "required document," the counsel for defense assures in his statement, "is necessary to prove that the SS organization conducted a consistent and systematic propaganda of idealism."

Millions of Victims

One could say that the defender of the SS is not deprived of humor were not the millions of victims tortured to death looming before our eyes.

The methods practiced by some lawyers do not serve the cause of justice, but for the purpose of complication and reaction of the trial, which is alien to justice. Such attempts certainly doom it to complete and bitter failure.



DEFENDANTS—Rosenberg and Keitel as depicted by Soviet cartoonists at the Nuremberg trial.

Night Counterattacks

By Ilya Ehrenburg

The Hitlerite butchers were fond of sinister poesy. After the Germans had been driven out of Paris, archives were found containing lists of prisoners in the Fresnes Prison. Alongside a number of names the words *nacht und nebel* (night and fog) had been written. The words were taken from Wagner's *Rheingold* and the butchers used them to indicate the death sentence.

Night and fog—with these words one could define the whole nature of fascism, inconceivable without darkness and deceit. Mankind is now experiencing a gloomy morn following a long and fearful night. The sun of genuine peace has not yet scattered the fog, and in the semi-darkness of the early hours, the spirits of the night revive. They are striving to frighten the poor in spirit and muddle the minds of the shortsighted.

The Nuremberg trial has already lasted five months. The British commentator MacGicky says that interest in it is on the wane in the West. It is not only the matter of the lengthiness of the legal discussions: people are worried and they do not realize that their justifiable cares for the morrow are bound up with the tragedy of yesterday.

The people see that the Nuremberg court sits in judgement on the past and they are not told that the past is striving to become the future. Under the cover of fog, night is counterattacking.

It is not only the matter of the personal fate of the 23 criminals that is being decided at Nuremberg: Goering's fate could certainly have been left to a carpenter and rope maker, it would not have been worthwhile putting so many worthy people to so much trouble for him. The Nuremberg trial has another significance: it must bite into the memories of the forgetful, it must prevent a repetition of the past. The accusers are not archivists; they are people concerned with the future.

This is the reason I am following the epilogue to the Third Reich so carefully. Something extraordinary is happening there: the corpses have begun to move. At first the accused shrunk in fear and grasped at the white robes of the hospital doctors like drowning men at a straw. The defending counsel seemed depressed by the task that was beyond their powers and behaved like humble lawyers.

Today grass shows green among the ruins. And the criminals have revived; their defending counsel became brazen, as though they were not advocates of the devil but public prosecutors exposing evil.

Do the criminals hope to save themselves from the noose? Or do they hope as a legacy to poison the living with the miasma which arises from the dead? At times it is difficult to see the wood for the trees.

Ruined Europe

We often hear that Goering engaged in theft. This is absolutely true, but beware, the man before us is not a pickpocket; he is the one who exterminated nations, the second man of the Reich who matured and organized atrocities unparalleled in history. It is hardly a matter of interest that the man who murdered millions did not disdain to steal a handkerchief.

Let us disregard the stolen pictures, the domestic scenes with Roehm and low intrigues and remember the important thing: this obese creature, capable of a disarming smile, is guilty of the ruin of Europe and the death of a whole generation. They say that he runs in circles and this is true; he is not, however, a hare doubling back on its tracks but a rabid wolf—he wants to tear at the throat of of truth and leave beind him the myth of the sham nobility of cannibals.

Goering was asked whether it was true that he had sent innocent people to concentration camps, and he answered undismayed, "People who had not committed any offense might later have committed one and I placed them under preventive arrest." Perhaps these people had exceptionally honest eyes, or maybe they were not as smart as the bold Feldwebel. What did it matter—their skins could be used for books or excellent lampshades could be made from them.

Goering was asked whether it was true that he had seized Austria, destroyed Czechoslovakia, invaded Norway and mutilated Belgium, and he answered undismayed, "These were preventive actions." Perhaps the Czechs tried to think, or the Norwegians could not bow low enough? What did it matter—they could be turned into new colonies for the Reich.

The Reichsmarshal has become bolder. In the spring of 1946, he boasts of having skillfully swallowed Czechoslovakia, of having killed the children of Madrid while testing new types of aircraft and of having given German workers their "freedom." There is no need to mention that the word "freedom" covers, first, barracks and concentration camps and then the grave.

Goering is posing before the whole world, seeking followers to continue what he began. He impudently maintains that the Germans invaded France only "in order to improve the agriculture of that country." If you please, Picardy, Normandy and Champane were not cut up by tanks, but by tractors.

Goering swears that he and the Fuehrer tried to solve the Jewish question magnanimously. It seems that they massacred six million Jews in a fit of magnanimity and solved the problem.

Why did the Germans make such feverish preparations for their raids? Goering explains that they learned of the mobilization plans of America. If this were continued further, Goering would insist that he wanted to destroy Leningrad because the Russians had destroyed locusts in Central Asia! He goes so far as to exclaim amidst the ruins of Nuremberg, "Our government led Germany from poverty into prosperity."

The graves of German soldiers, spread over the whole world, from the Volga to the Atlantic and from Murmansk to Egypt, the ruins of German cities, the disgrace and poverty of Germany, such is their prosperity.

The reader may say that this is too far from the truth and that nobody will believe such nonsense. Goering hopes

that there are people who have lost all sense of vision, thought and knowledge in the years of night and fog.

The fat, blood-bespattered mountebank is not alone: he has Hess and the advocates behind him. The Gestapo counsel demands that he be given the opportunity to get in touch with tens of thousands of butchers. Advocate Horn calmly states that there is no Czechoslovak nation, there are only the inhabitants of Bohemia and Moravia. Another advocate preaches the "eternal nature" of anti-Semitism. A third insolently says that it is not Sauckel who should be tried for driving Soviet citizens into slavery, but the Russians themselves. Advocate Blecks screams and brandishes his fist and threatens the judges that if they do not give him the right to make falsifications public at court, he will spread them illegally.

Stamer, Goering's defending counsel, tries to revive disgusting slander: the Germans who murdered the Polish officers in the Katyn forest accused the Russians of the murder, and Stamer dares to repeat the slander.

Advocate Marx slandered one of the most noble women of our time—Marie-Claude Vaillant Couturier whom the Germans tortured at Oswiecim and Ravensbruck.

The defending counsel have tried to arrange press conferences and publish in the press documents that have been rejected by the court. These advocates are tuned up to a pitch when they are in front of the accused.

When journalists asked Stamer why Goering was behaving so insolently, he answered, "Is it my place to advise the Reichsmarshal? A great man defends himself in a great way."

We know what this greatness is—the Russian slaves of Bobi-yar, the "green folder," Oswiecim soap from human flesh, the ashes, blood and tears of Europe.

While I was in Nuremberg I became interested in the biographies of the defending counsel. It seems that the majority of them at some time or another belonged to the National Socialist Party. To such people Goering is naturally a great man.

In Germany I asked a lad of about 12 whether he still shouted "Heil Hitler," and he answered me in melancholy tones, "We are forbidden to do so now."

I wonder why the greybeard lawyers do not understand what this lad has understood. It is high time they did—Goering is getting too presumptuous. The butchers are taking heart again. They see that the dawn has been delayed. They take pleasure in the confusion in the hearts of the people of Europe—they hear all the low-down sensations of the day. Downhearted in autumn, they have mounted the high horse in spring.

Following Goering's example, his faithful supporters of yesterday are also raising their heads. In western Germany there are non-political, in actual fact, fascist students' unions.

The American police became interested in the book trade in Munich and discovered that 90 shops were openly selling Hitlerite literature. In various towns of western and southern Germany there are underground Nazi organizations: the Americans learned by accident that the "Christian boy scouts" in Coburg were printing fascist leaflets.

Brigadier General Meade said that in the American zone prominent Nazis continue to run the big factories or to occupy administrative posts. The corpse has not been burned nor buried and it befouls the air.

In Darmstadt the Americans sent out a questionnaire. In answer to the question, "Does Germany now need a fuhrer?" 55 per cent of the women and 38 per cent of the men answered in the affirmative.

In answer to the question, "Should the German administration be cleaned of members of the National Socialist Party? 43 per cent answered in the affirmative.

Night and fog still hold much of Darmstadt in their embrace: if the guilt of those who answer is great, there is also perhaps a share in the guilt to be ascribed to those who ask. In the newspapers of western and southern Germany, the "man with the knife between his teeth" has been resurrected—an image used by the forerunners of fascism to depict the Russians. It is no wonder that those who really hold the knife between their teeth should be all the happier for this.

In Nuremberg we often see scenes from those fatal years which preceded the catastrophe. Goering's defendants thought it necessary to recall a meeting between six British industrialists and Goering.

The Germans said that they would save the world from Bolshevism, they even offered to protect the British Empire. The people of London soon learned the meaning of this "protection."

The counteroffensive of death must be repulsed. It was not long ago, only 300 days, when blood was flowing in Russia: the Red Army in saving mankind reached Berlin. The tears are not yet dry, the graves are not yet overgrown. Already the evil whispers have begun their muttering. Already Goering is looking around for followers, for fellow-thinkers, for those who will continue after him.

The world is longing for simple honesty. It is difficult to condemn Goering for the bombs dropped on Madrid and at the same time bolster up a tottering Franco. Far too much evil ink has spilled, and not only ink, blood as well. How can you treat an epidemic in one-quarter of a city, and at the same time ensure a most effective spread of the infection in another?

Fascism was defeated in the open field by the Red Army and condemned by right thinking people of all nations, now it has changed clothing under the cover of darkness and has adapted itself to local morals and has supplied itself with false identification papers.

One thing is common to fascists all over the world: hatred of the Soviet Union. The Nuremberg butchers have echoed it. For four years the cannibals screamed, and today their apprentices are answering back from the nooks and crannies in which they are hidden.

Fascism is the enemy of all nations. The Frenchmen whose vineyards were crushed under Keitel's tanks, the woman in distant Texas who is mourning a son killed in Normandy and many others—all of them understand these simple words: fascism must be destroyed.

Spring is coming. We repulsed the attacks of fascism in those days when fascism had swallowed factories, corn fields, the seas and armies. We shall repulse the last counteroffensive of these living dead, and there must be no successors anywhere.

New Achievements in Cancer Research

By E. Finn

An extremely interesting report on a new achievement in the battle against cancer was made by Professor Nina Klyueva, a Soviet microbiologist, at a recent session of the Presidium of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR.

In the 20 years of her life which this intrepid scholar has devoted to science, her experiments with the deadly microorganisms of infectious diseases were often fraught with danger to herself. Her research on microbiology of intestinal infections, the changeability of the bacteria of microbiology and the pathogenesis of cholera won her fame as a scientist.

In studying the reactions of an organism to various infectious diseases she discovered a new type of reaction known in scientific literature as Klyueva's Phenomenon.

Much Research

Klyueva has devoted much of her work to the intestinal-typhoid group. In this connection she has worked out an original method of cultivating typhoid paratyphoid bacteria and has established a number of new facts explaining the genetic relationship of the different types of these bacteria to each other.

Professor Klyueva has also done much research on the immunology of cholera and is the author of a new method for the rapid preparation of an effective and harmless prophylactic vaccine against this disease.

Highly interesting is her work on multiple (combined) vaccines. By experiments on animals and by clinical work she proved that inoculations can be made simultaneously against typhoid and paratyphoid, dysentery, cholera, tetanus and diphtheria. She has also proposed a number of other new multiple vaccines and has conducted valuable research on wound infections.

Thus, the scientist who took the floor before the Presidium of the Academy the other day was not only a scholar of great experience, but a scientist with an established opinion. Although she is only 44 years old, Klyueva has chosen the independent road of research.

Professor Klyueva's report dealt with new methods of treating the terrible disease of cancer which takes a toll of every fifth woman and every seventh man over the age of 40.

Distinguished cancer specialists, such as Academician Bogomolets and Professor Petrov, who were present at the sitting, heard the paper with great interest.

Professor Klyueva informed her hearers about the vaious stages of her research which had been preceded by almost 20 years of work in the same line by her husband, Grigori Roskin, professor of biology at Moscow University.

The latter set out to discover living bodies capable of combating cancer cells. Hitherto no remedy has been found to stop the rapid growth of these cells which destroy everything in their path and are not amenable to treatment.

In the days when Roskin began his research, nothing was as yet known of living organisms containing a substance which kills the other organisms interfering with them.

Nothing was then known, of course, of such a substance as penicillin. Fleming had not yet made his accidental discovery resulting in the creation of a powerful antiseptic remedy.

Antagonist of Cancer

Roskin, like other biologists, knew of the antagonism between individual living organisms and of their struggle for existence. He patiently searched for the antagonist of the cancer cell, testing scores of carriers of various infectious diseases, such as malaria, sleeping sickness, and leishmaniasis. White mice, which previously had been infected with cancer, were then infected with these diseases.

Finally, in 1939, Roskin was successful in establishing that certain microorganisms, one of the forms of trypanosoma and carriers of South American infectious diseases, was suitable for combating cancer.

Roskin noticed an interesting fact: trypanosoma introduced into the body of a mouse suffering from cancer did not spread through the blood vessels but collected in one spot—in the tissue of the cancer tumor.

At first the experimenter supposed that this was due to the exceptionally favorable feeding conditions in the cancer cells, but then he saw that it was a matter of reaction which the cancer cell aroused in its "guest."

The trypanosomes exuded a substance hostile to the cancer cell, finally causing the death of the latter.

After repeatedly checking this phenomenon, the professor passed the trypanosome culture on to his wife, Nina Klyueva, who was to cultivate a biological preparation against cancer. She fulfilled this task brilliantly.

KR-Six Preparation

At first she verified the negative action of the trypanosome on various malignant tumors. After this, the culture was introduced into the bodies of mice infected with cancer. (Altogether, some 13,000 animals were experimented on.) It soon appeared that the number of mice kept as controls which were not given hypodermic injections of the trypanosome vaccine perished from cancer. The remainder, which were inoculated, survived. If cancer tumors formed, they were very insignificant in size.

Inspired by her success in this, Klyueva began to cultivate a sterilized and harmless preparation to be used on human cancer patients.

This preparation, now called KR-Six (the initials of Klyueva and Roskin), was first tested on humans one year ago. Experiments were carried out by the distinguished Moscow professors Trutnev, Lyampert and Egorov. Clinical observations showed that the KR-Six preparation either had a very weak effect or none at all in the cases of cancer of the skin. But at the same time it proved highly effective in cancer of the throat, the cervix of the uterus and the breast glands. It was further established that KR-Six acts selectively, not affecting healthy organs while the cancer cells disappear.

At present, treatment of a number of patients is being continued. In two cases cancer tumors have entirely disappeared. It is too early to say, of course, whether cancer will return, and the period of three to five years previously established by the oncologists for a decisive cancer cure remains in force. Patients are examined by doctors once a week.

Academician Bogomolets congratulated Klyueva and Roskin on their victory in this important field of medicine.

"The experiments speak for themselves," said the Academician. "Today it is still too early to say that the final aim has been achieved, but nevertheless the facts are highly gratifying."

Professor Petrov made the following statement: "The most important fact is that the experiments proved the existence of a biological antagonism between the trypanosoma and the cancer cells. Only further profound research can show whether the latter are utterly destroyed by the former or may reappear with time."

The Presidium of the Academy formed a commission to draw up a program of measures for wide-scale practical application of the KR-Six preparation.

★

Rivers and Canals

By I. Andronov

The postwar navigation season has begun on the rivers of the Soviet Union. The first oil barges have sailed from Baku to Astrakhan through the Volga estuary. The Kuban River is free. Caravans of barges loaded with seed for the cotton fields of the Tajik Republic are sailing the Amu-Darya River from Termez to the Vakhsha Valley in Central Asia.

Of primary importance in the new navigation season is the restoration of the great canal of networks, linking the White, Baltic, Black and Caspian Seas. This skein of waterways was severely damaged by the Germans before they retreated.

The German occupationists not only sank or removed 4,280 steamers of Soviet shipping lines and 4,029 barges; they also destroyed 479 harbors, 89 shipyards, including machine shops and other river enterprises, and they also destroyed 142 miles of the White Sea-Baltic Sea Canal, 80 miles of the Moscow-Volga Canal, and 742 miles of the Mari Canal network. The Dnieper-Bug network, too, was damaged along a distance of 126 miles.

The restoration of the country's network of water channels holds an important place in the general reconstruction now being conducted in the Soviet Union.

Restoration

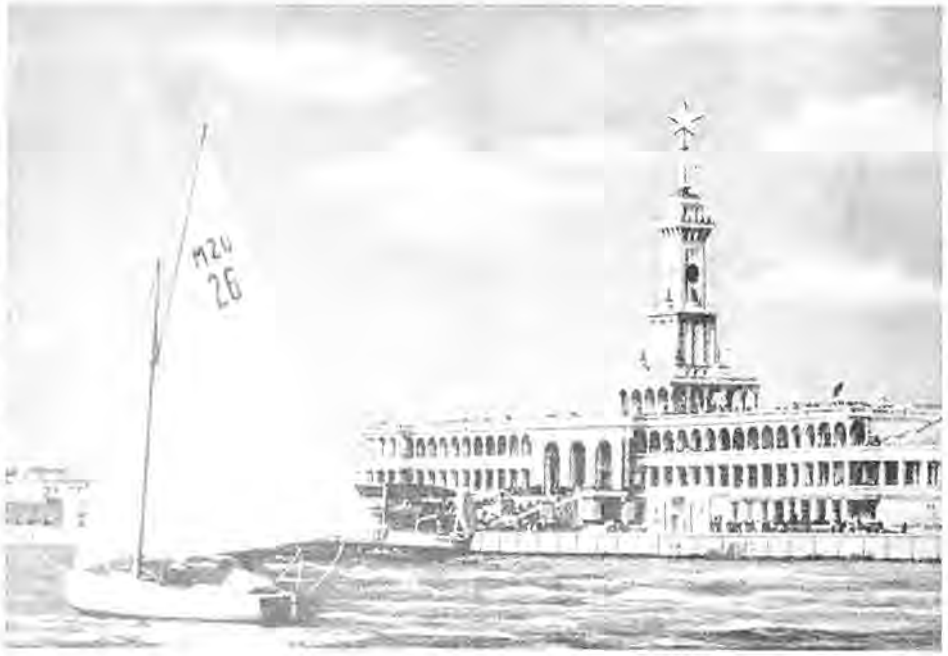
The fascists wrought irreparable damage to the structures of the Joseph Stalin, White Sea-Baltic Sea Canal. These, in fact, were reduced to rubble, shattered concrete, stone and timber. The unleashed waters of the huge reservoir, formerly contained by a dam which was blown up by the occupationists, carried everything before them and forced a new bed for the Povenchanka River.

The old city of Povenets was wiped from the face of the earth. The new city of Medvezhegorsk, built before the war, also disappeared. This place was burned by the retreating Finns. Only a municipal hotel, which unaccountably survived, protrudes from the ashes.

Restoration is proceeding at a rapid pace at the locks, sluice gates and dams. A new and large reservoir has been formed. The locks have again been festooned with timber and concrete. In the 1946 navigation season, ships will once again sail the shortest route from the White Sea to the Baltic Sea.

The renovated Moscow-Volga Canal has begun its tenth season. This artery was not only restored, but also considerably lengthened.

During the war new dams were built at Rybinsk and Uglich. These opened the way for



STATION HOUSE—The Khimky Station of the Moscow-Volga Canal.

ships with a deep draft to the entire Volga basin in one direction and to the waterways of the northwest (through the Rybinsk reservoir) in the other.

Great Waterways

The longest overland waterways passenger service in the USSR is to be opened soon and will extend from Moscow to Astrakhan on the Caspian Sea, a distance of 1,953 miles.

The Moscow-Volga steamship line this year will carry millions of passengers. Its freighters will bring capital oil from Bashkiria, the Urals and Caucasus, salt, grain and other cargoes.

Barges will sail between Moscow and Leningrad through the canal of the upper Volga-Rybinsk reservoir and northwest, on the Mari network.

The latter, too, will soon be recommissioned. When the Nazis during the war blew up the locks of the Sviri hydropower plant they disrupted shipping on the Sviri River. The locks have been restored and tested.

Restoration is drawing to a close at numerous jetties. Another waterway to be opened this season will reach through the Volga-Mari system, Lake Onega, the Sviri River, Lake Ladoga to the Neva River. Through this route Leningrad will receive oil from Astrakhan, salt and grain from the Volga region and timber from Karelia.

The Dnieper-Bug Canal, too, will be ready for the new navigation season. There will be many ships on the Dniester. Passenger and freight lines are being opened on the Neman and the Vilii.

Shipping is growing on the larger rivers of Siberia and the Far East. On the Yenisei River steamers will sail for 1,243 miles from Krasnoyarsk to the Arctic port of Dudins.

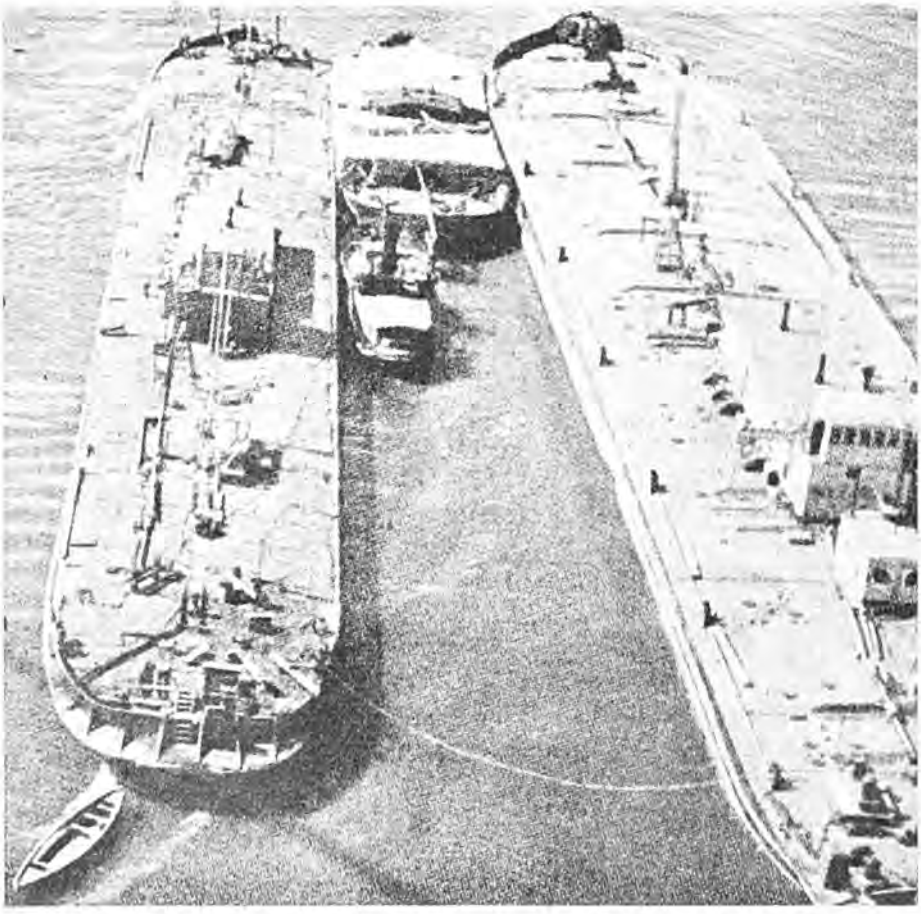
On Siberia's second largest river, the Irtysh, it will be possible this summer to sail from Omsk to Salekhard, a distance of 1,709 miles. New steamers will ply the Ob, Lena and Amur Rivers.

Shipping on the smaller rivers of the Soviet Union will be intensified. Such hitherto obscure streams as the Pakhra, the Nara, Tsna and hundreds like them, dredged in places and fitted with jetties, will receive numerous tugs an barges.

New Ships

The shipyards are launching new freighters and passenger ships, new motor ships, tugs, launches and gigantic barges. Many old ships have been reconstructed and overhauled. Many other vessels were raised from the bottom of the Dnieper, Sviri and other western rivers.

The new passenger ships to be launched this year will be especially comfortable, cheap to maintain and easy to run. The new tug boats will be remarkable for their power and economy of fuel. Large-scale construction has also begun on metal barges, both tankers and miscel-



LOGGING—Timber floating down the Turgusun River. (Right) OIL BARGES—Long caravans of oil barges from the oil fields of Baku are towed up the rivers to the industrial centers of the country.

laneous cargo craft, capable of carrying 12,000 tons.

Twice as many barges are to be built in 1946 as in 1945. The number of restored steamers and motor ships will be doubled. The number to be overhauled and repaired will increase fourfold. There will be a great increase in the traffic on the rivers and canals which will serve as vital arteries of transport as they did during the war. Millions of tons of cargo are to be shipped through these routes in 1946.

LOCKS—Steamer entering the lock of the Moscow-Volga Canal.

Muse of Leningrad Partisans

By Simon Dreiden

At Stalin's Call is the title given to the first volume of an anthology of poems, short stories and songs composed by the partisans who fought against the Germans in the occupied areas around Leningrad.

Working behind enemy lines, the partisans had their own regular papers. Copies for distribution were mimeographed, or often written out by hand—sometimes on the backs of German leaflets. They were posted on tall birches.

A compilation of the best samples of the literary efforts of Leningrad's partisans is presented in the anthology. Here are compositions of some 40 authors, who before joining the partisans, were engaged in the most diverse, peaceful pursuits, with the exception, perhaps, of the literary field. Among the authors are an engineer, a schoolteacher, a college student, a printer, a collective farmer and others. To them the pen was a powerful weapon against the enemy.

The anthology includes fragments from the famous *Talks with Grandpa Roman, an Old Partisan,* a feature in the partisan papers which was particularly successful among the readers in the grim days of Nazi occupation. A perusal of these *Talks* reveals to the reader the various stages of the struggle which Leningrad's guerrillas waged against the Nazi invaders. "Grandpa Roman," it may be interesting to note, was the pen name of Ivan Vinogradov, a young, gifted schoolteacher who wrote a great number of guerrilla songs which may be regarded as true folklore.

To the people of the occupied areas, "Grandpa Roman" was a real heroic figure and they showered him with touching gifts and letters.

Divided into five sections, the anthology presents samples of various creative endeavors, propaganda leaflets, the partisans' own stories of their fighting, accounts of German atrocities and partisan humor.

One is particularly impressed by the songs and couplets which the partisans created. These are published in a section, the title of which is derived from the refrain of a popular guerrilla song, "It is far Better to Live Free in the Woods Than to Wait Upon the Enemy."

A special commission for the collection and systematization of the material on the partisan movement has been set up in Leningrad. This commission has already collected thousands of samples of the creative art of the partisans of the Great Patriotic War, and the new anthology gives a fair representation to these samples.

Information Bulletin

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Information Bulletin

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Successful Completion of Soviet-Iranian Negotiations

PRAVDA *writes editorially:*

The communique on Soviet-Iranian negotiations, published on April 6, signifies an important departure in relations between the Soviet Union and Iran.

As a result of negotiations between the Soviet and Iranian governments begun in Moscow and continued in Teheran, after the arrival of the Soviet Ambassador on April 4, a complete agreement was reached on a number of important problems.

The most important point in the agreement between the Soviet and Iranian governments is that concerning the setting up of a mixed Soviet-Iranian company for the prospecting and working of oil deposits in northern Iran. The agreement on the formation of this company and its terms will be submitted for ratification to the 15th convocation of the Iranian Medjlis (Parliament) within seven months after March 24 of this year.

According to this agreement, during the next 25 years, 49 per cent of the shares of this company will be held by the Iranian side and 51 per cent by the Soviet side; during the following 25 years each side will have 50 per cent of the shares.

The Iranian government undertakes not to lease, for concession to foreign companies or Iranian companies with the participation of foreigners or with the employment of foreign capital, the territory situated west of the line indicated on the map attached to the letter of the Iranian Prime Minister.

Further, in order to settle the situation which has arisen in Iranian Azerbaijan, the Iranian government has outlined a number of measures for the purpose of carrying out vitally needed reforms in conformity with existing laws and in the spirit of a benevolent attitude toward the population of Iranian Azerbaijan.

It is to be hoped that such positive results of Soviet-Iranian negotiations will become a new milestone in the development of good-neighborly and friendly relations between the two countries.

For a long time the Soviet Union's aspiration to establish good-neighborly relations and firm cooperation with Iran encountered the systematic resistance of the reactionary ruling circles of Iran, who were guided least of all by the interests of their own country.

From the very beginning of its existence the Soviet Union resolutely renounced the former imperialist policy of tsarist Russia and adopted toward Iran, as well as toward other neighboring small countries, a policy based on mutual respect and the recognition of sovereign equality between countries.

The Soviet Government voluntarily and without any compensation renounced all previous treaties and agreements which gave our country certain rights, privileges, revenues and possessions in Iran.

In accordance with the treaty signed in Moscow on February 26, 1921, which up to these days formed the basis of Soviet-Iranian relations, the Soviet Union voluntarily turned over to Iran numerous enterprises, concessions, railways, highways, telegraph lines, ports, warehouses, etc., and refused in Iran's favor to exact payment of loans granted in its time to Iran by the tsarist government, thus putting an end to all onerous and unequal relations imposed in the past by the Russian tsarist government upon the Iranian people.

Could one cite any other examples of this kind in the history of relations between countries, particularly in the history of relations between a great and a small country? Thus, the Soviet Union gave weighty proofs of its desire to see Iran an independent, prosperous and strong state.

However, that same year Iranian ruling circles replied to this truly unprecedented act of the Soviet State by granting, in violation of the treaty, to a foreign company (the Standard Oil Company) an oil concession in northern Iran, right at the frontier of the Soviet Union, not far from Baku. This was an open challenge, made by Iranian reactionaries, to the young Soviet Republic.

But matters did not end at this. After the annulment, upon the demand of the Soviet Government, of this concession agreement of 1921, Iranian ruling circles, in violation of a treaty of 1937, again granted to an American company a concession situated near a frontier of the USSR, and two years after the annulment of this concession, they granted to an Anglo-Dutch company a concession on oil fields situated south of Baku. This last concession was also annuled upon the demand of the USSR, but not until 1944.

Such actions of the then existing Iranian government, which roughly violated the Soviet-Iranian treaty of 1921 in favor of foreign oil companies and stubbornly refused to grant concessions to the Soviet Union, serve as vivid evidence of the hostile policy of those circles toward the USSR.

If after the First World War the anti-Soviet minded Iranian politicians harbored annexationist plans regarding the Soviet Union, during the Second World War Teheran reactionary rulers tried to convert their country into a base for Hit-

ler, to enable him to strike a blow from the South at the vital centers of our country.

These insidious plans of the Hitlerites and their agents in Iran were thwarted only by the entry of Soviet troops into Iran.

Within the last quarter century Iranian ruling circles have repeatedly played a malicious and dangerous game, endeavoring to provoke a collision of interests between the Soviet Union on one hand and Britain and the United States on the other by granting in violation of treaty, as it was said above, to British and American oil companies concessions on oil fields in northern Iran, and in a number of instances, right at the Soviet-Iranian frontier in close proximity to the main oil center of our country—Baku.

At the same time, Iran ruling circles, obeying the will of their foreign masters, in the autumn of 1944 rejected Soviet proposals concerning oil concessions aimed at the creation of a solid economic base for the promotion and consolidation of friendly relations between the two countries.

In the light of these events of the recent past, the positive significance of the agreements concluded at the present time between the USSR and Iran becomes particularly clear. No doubt these agreements, opening a new stage in relations between the Soviet Union and Iran, fully meet the interests of both countries.

The results of the Soviet-Iranian negotiations will be received with satisfaction not only by the public circles of both countries but also by all friends of consolidation and development of international cooperation throughout the world.

The settlement of Soviet-Iranian relations is very important, in that recently quite a few attempts were made artificially to aggravate the so-called Iranian question. These attempts were mainly aimed at hampering, to the greatest possible extent, a favorable solution of the questions which formed the subject of negotiations between the Soviet Union and Iran.

As is well known, the demand raised at the London session of the United Nations Organization that the "Iranian question" be considered by the Security Council ended in a shameful fiasco.

The Soviet delegation exposed the groundlessness of such proposals by proving clearly and convincingly that the Soviet-Iranian problems could be effectively solved by direct negotiations between the two concerned countries.

However, after the London sessions, attempts to make the Security Council interefere with Soviet-Iranian affairs began with greater vigor and persistence. The presence of Soviet troops in Iran was used as a pretext.

Incidentally, these troops were brought there as early as August 25, 1941, on the strength of Article VI of the treaty of 1921 granting the Soviet Union the right to bring its troops into Iran for defense purposes in the event of danger arising, or of Iran becoming a base for military actions against the Soviet Union.

The real cause of some of the delay in the evacuation of Soviet troops from Iran is quite clear. Who can deny that the Soviet Union had serious grounds to distrust the real intentions of the Iranian reactionary ruling circles while the Teheran government was headed by Khakimi, who in 1919 was a member of the cabinet which harbored aggressive plans against the Soviet Caucasus and Baku as well as the Soviet Transcaspian areas.

Suffice it to mention that this same Khakmi headed the Iran government up to last February, doing everything in his power to poison Soviet-Iranian relations.

When the Soviet Government was convinced that the new Iranian government, headed by Ahmad Ghavam, showed a desire to establish good-neighborly relations between the two countries, there arose the possibility of a favorable settlement of the problem of the evacuation of Soviet troops from Iran.

Therefore, very weak grounds existed for bringing the so-called "Iranian question" before the Security Council which commenced its work on March 25 in New York.

As early as March 24 it was announced that upon an understanding with the Iranian government the evacuation of Soviet troops still remaining in the country had begun, and that it might take five or six weeks to complete it. In the statement made on March 26 by Andrei Gromyko, then USSR representative in the Security Council, the Soviet Government pointed out that it was wrong to bring the Iran question up for consideration by the Security Council and insisted upon the withdrawal of this question from the agenda.

The Security Council disagreed with this proposal. Subsequent events, however, proved the perfect correctness of the Soviet Government's proposal on one hand, and the incorrect and improper nature of the actions of the Security Council on the other.

The placing of this question before the Security Council was an obvious contravention of the United Nations Organization Charter, in particular of its Article 34 stating that the task of the Security Council is to consider disputes which may endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Is it not clear, however, that in the Soviet-Iranian relations in connection with which negotiations were conducted between the two countries, there was not and could not be anything that would endanger international peace and security?

Therefore, the Security Council had no reason, nor has any, to discuss the Iranian question.

Equally groundless and directly contradicting the Charter of the United Nations Organization was the decision the Security Council made on April 4 to continue the discussion of the Iranian question on May 6.

The positive results achieved by the Soviet-Iranian negotiations, notwithstanding all the attempts on the part of extraneous forces to obstruct the agreement between the two countries, serve an enlightening lesson.

Once again the Soviet Union objectively demonstrated its inflexible desire to come to a mutual understanding with other countries, to establish good-neighborly, friendly relations with other states and to consolidate international cooperation for the benefit of general peace and security.

Communique On Soviet-Iranian Negotiations

Negotiations begun by the Prime Minister of Iran in Moscow with leaders of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and continued in Teheran, after the arrival of the Soviet Ambassador, were ended April 4, 1946 (15 Farvardin 1325) and complete agreement was reached on all problems, namely:

1. Red Army troops will evacuate all Iranian territory within one and one-half months from Sunday March 24, 1946 (4th Farvardin 1325).

2. An agreement for the formation of a joint Iranian-Soviet oil company and its terms will be submitted to the fifteenth Majlis (Parliament) for its approval within seven months after March 24.

With regard to Azerbaijan, since it is an internal Iranian affair, peaceful arrangements will be made between the Iranian government and the people of Azerbaijan for carrying out of reforms, in accordance with the existing laws and in a benevolent spirit toward the people of Azerbaijan.

Prime Minister of the Government of Iran, Ahmed Ghavam

Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Iran, Ivan Sadchikov.

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Text of Gromyko's Letter to the United Nations Security Council

The text of Soviet Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko's letter to the United Nations Security Council as broadcast by the Moscow Radio:

"On the 26th of March when the Security Council began to examine the Iranian government complaint of the 18th of March, relating to the delay of the evacuation of Soviet troops from Iran, I, by instruction of the Soviet Government, requested that this question be removed from the agenda of the Security Council.

"I pointed out that the agreement with the Iranian government of the 24th of March on the evacuation of troops from Iran and that complete evacuation of Soviet troops had begun from Iran and that it will be completed within five or six weeks and that in view of this, the Security Council has no reason to examine the Iranian question.

"The Security Council, however, refused to consider the Soviet Government request and has retained it on the agenda.

"In the meantime, the Soviet-Iranian talks continued, and as is known from the published joint Soviet-Iranian communique of the 4th of April, an agreement has been reached on all questions between the Soviet and Iranian governments. Therefore, it completely confirmed the correctness of the statement of the Soviet Government which was made on the 26th of March, and there is no reason for leaving the Iranian question before the Security Council for any further discussion.

"The Soviet Government cannot overlook the resolution of the Security Council which was taken on the 4th of April. By this decision the Security Council decided to continue the examination of the Iranian question on the 6th of May, notwithstanding that the Soviet Government had informed it on the 3rd of April that the question of evacuation of Soviet troops is solved by the agreement reached between the Soviet and Iran governments.

"Such a decision of the Security Council could be taken if the situation in Iran endangered world peace and security, as this is guaranteed by Article 34 of the United Nations Charter. According to the Charter, the Security Council is empowered to examine any conflicts of evacuation which may endanger the security of international peace, but in reality in Iran there were no such conditions.

"In view of this, the Security Council has no reason for further discussion of the Iranian question on May 6.

"Therefore, the above decision of the Security Council of the 4th of April is not right and is illegal and is contrary to the Charter of the organization of the United Nations. In view of all the details submitted to you, the Soviet Government insists that the Iranian question must be dropped from the agenda of the Security Council."

Study of Wartime Medicine Planned

From IZVESTIA, *March 28, 1946:*

A decision to study the scientific experience accumulated by Soviet medicine in the course of the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945, has just been passed by the Council of Ministers of the USSR. In connection with this, Colonel General of Medical Service E. I. Smirnov, head of the Medical Department of the Armed Forces of the USSR, made the following statement:

"The scientific study of the materials and experience gained by Soviet medical men during the war will doubtless be of great importance for the progress of medical science and practice. The scope of work indicated in the Government decision has no precedent. In former wars, Russian military medicine possessed neither the personnel nor the means with which to summarize the experience gained during the war.

Wartime Organization

"The Soviet Government organized a well-ordered system of treatment for wounded and sick fighting men, and the vast experience accumulated has been recorded in numerous documents preserved in medical institutions and in the personal archives of our medical men.

"Even during the war, measures were taken to collect materials of the work of medical institutions at the front and in the rear. Stenographic notes were taken of the proceedings of all medical conferences on the treatment of wounds, and in some cases, these were published. In addition quite a number of individual works came off the press.

"The voluminous collective work which we have now begun to compile will reflect all the many-sided activities of the medical services during the war," continued Smirnov, "and will show the role of the latter, both in treating of the wounded and sick men and in preventing epidemics. The success achieved in restoring the health of the Red Army men and officers, enabling them to return to the ranks in the shortest time possible and in keeping the medical battalions, hospitals and other institutions supplied with all the necessities will be summarized.

"Mention must also be made of the great role played by medical scientists who helped the vast army of doctors to master and apply the most up-to-date methods of treating the sick and wounded. Thanks to the effective system by which medical assistance was organized, highly qualified specialists were at the service of the wounded near the front line.

"Particularly outstanding work was done by our surgeons in the treatment of penetrating wounds of the skull and face, with injuries to the maxillae and penetrating chest wounds. Due to the timely application of up-to-date surgical methods, a large percentage of the wounded, who in former wars would have been doomed to death, were saved, many of them returning to the ranks.

Methods of Treatment

"As an example, I cite the fact that during the third year of the Great Patriotic War, 85.4 per cent of men wounded in the face were returned to the ranks after treatment; whereas, in the First World War the number of such wounded who returned to ranks did not exceed 30 per cent according to the data of the Petrograd military hospitals.

"The following methods of treatment

ACADEMIC HEROES OF SOCIALIST LABOR—The Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Nikolai M. Shvernik, is among a group of Academic Heroes of Socialist Labor. From left to right (first row), Academicians M. A. Pavlov and T. D. Lysenko, USSR President N. M. Shvernik, Academicians V. L. Komarov, N. D. Zelensky and D. N. Prynishnikov. (Second row) Academicians I. P. Bardin, I. M. Vinogradov, L. A. Orbeli, I. I. Meschaninov, A. I. Abrikosov and A. A. Baikov.

were regularly and extensively used on all fronts of the recent war: primary dressings, X-ray diagnosis, electromagnetic extraction of splinters from the eye, and complicated operations of the skull, lungs and abdominal cavity. We must also mention the application of various methods of combating shock.

"Important successes were also recorded in the treatment of other illnesses. In the first years of the war, special therapeutic hospitals, well equipped and including laboratories, were formed. Soviet physicians made wide use of sulphamide preparations and other new remedies in the treatment of pneumonia, mengitis and other diseases.

"The exceptional services of the Soviet epidemiologists in preventing the spread of epidemics, the invariable accompaniment of all former wars, has been mentioned more than once. Timely sanitary inspection, the rapid liquidation of all hotbeds of infection, isolation of patients suffering from infectious diseases in hospitals situated in the war zone without the evacuation of such cases to the rear and, also, the use of innoculations against typhoid, typhus, dysentery and other infectious diseases determined the success in combating epidemics.

Many Participants

"This many-sided experience gained by Soviet doctors during the war must now be summarized," indicated Smirnov "Hundreds of medical practitioners and scientific workers—from physicians to Academicians—will take part in this work. It is sufficient to indicate that the Red Army medical services during the war included some 300 professors and Academicians, over 500 Doctors of Science and 600 docents.

"A special editorial board is being formed for each branch of medicine, and responsible editors will be as follows: S. S. Girglgolov, surgery; M. S. Vovsi, therapy; T. E. Boldyrev, epidemiology and hygiene, and I. V. Davydovsky, pathological anatomy.

"Editors invited to various departments will include V. N. Shamov, D. A. Entin, N. A. Vishnevsky, V. I. Voyachek, V. S. Levit, G. F. Land, P. I. Egorov, V. A. Ravich-Shcherbo, F. G. Krotkov, I. I. Rogozin, G. P. Rudnev and others.

"As indicated in the decision of the Council of Ministers, a contest will be held to determine the best works in order to benefit from the personal experience of the doctors who made a scientific study of materials on the treatment of the sick and wounded and on Army prophylactic measures against epidemics.

"Prizes totaling 9.5 million rubles have been assigned for the authors and editors and also toward the expenses connected with the classification of material and preparing the same for the press.

"The editorial board has worked out some 150 themes for the participants in the contest on surgery, therapy, epidemiology, hygiene, pathology and bullet wounds. Further rules of the contest have been drawn up defining the principles and directions to be adhered to in the treatment of each theme.

"The Government decision on the publication of the experience of the Soviet medicine in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 is an important event in the history of Soviet medicine and I, personally, will participate enthusiastically in the creation of this monumental work," concluded Smirnov.

BATHS—Frunze District, Moscow, Balneological Hospital.

Health Resorts and Sanatoriums

The grave war damage caused to the health resorts and sanatoriums of the USSR will be completely made good in 1948.

At the present time all the sanatoriums of Soviet health resorts and some sanatoriums of the Ministry of Public Health have a total of 85 thousand beds. To this should be added 50 thousand more beds in the sanatoriums of the trade unions and other organizations.

Within the next three months the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR will open several more sanatoriums with a total of 35 thousand beds.

"We expect," said Denisov, the Director of the Central Health Resorts and Sanatorium Administration of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR, "that 200 thousand patients will undergo treatment this year at national health resorts, and over 600 thousand at Republican and regional health resorts.

"The Caucasian health resorts are the most popular, as always. The health resorts of the Baltic Republics and of the western Ukraine, which are now being restored, will be greatly expanded."

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Timiryazev Academy

The Timiryazev Academy has drawn up a plan of its activities. Within five years, a thousand highly skilled specialists will be graduated by the Academy. The departments of animal husbandry, and the mechanization and electrification of agriculture have been extended, and new departments, including that of agriculture, have been set up. Work on Academician William's theory, on grass and cereal crop rotation, and methods of stepping up the harvest for Soviet agriculture will continue at the Academy.

In Dmitri Pryanishnikov's laboratory, research in agricultural chemistry and new means and methods of fertilizing was expanded. The Academy relies for its research on experimental stations scattered throughout the country. The number of such stations will considerably increase by the end of the new Five-Year Plan.

Chess Circles Are Active

CHAMPION—Grossmeister of the USSR, Vasily Smyslov. At right, V. Smyslov coaching with his father at home. Left, he plays at the last Moscow chess championship match.

Soviet chess circles are actively discussing the situation in regard to the chess "crown" since the death of world champion Alexander Alekhin. It is supposed that a match between the claimants for the world championship will be held shortly.

Moscow Chess Teams

All other events in chess life pale against the background of the forthcoming struggle for the world championship, yet some of these events are of great interest.

First of all, the Moscow chess team's record in Czechoslovakia should be summed up. Though the Moscow chess players won matches in Prague, Bratislava, Zlin and Brno, it must be admitted that they met with persistent and strong resistance from the young Czech chess players. The Prague mixed team will soon arrive in Moscow and the chess players here are eagerly looking forward to the contest.

Another interesting meet now held in Moscow—the women's chess tournament —must be mentioned, too, with 14 women taking part in the struggle for the USSR championship title.

So far, Moscow ex-champion proofreader Elizaveta Bykova, the national ex-champion engineer Olga Rubtsova, Professor Nina Bluket of the Agrarian Academy and Yelena Zakharenko, a student of the Fishing Industry Institute, are the leaders of the tournament.

Many Chess Masters

Soviet chess organizations include many first-rate chess players who are apt to win the title of "Masters," they are so-called "candidates for the Master's title." A countrywide contest among them will begin shortly in Moscow, Leningrad, Kaunas and Sverdlovsk. Winners in the groups will be included in the semi-finals of the national championship.

The "candidates" are gathering from the four corners of the country to try their skill. Moscow will be represented by 15 players, Leningrad, by 12 and the Ukraine, by 10. Tbilisi, Baku, Omsk, Gorky, Kuibyshev, Kazan and other towns will be widely represented in the meet, too.

The contest for the Leningrad championship has commenced. Ten Masters, including Grigori Levenfish, Alexander Tolush, Georgia Lisitsyn and Vitali Chekhover, are contesting the champion's title of the meet ending in mid-April.

★

Scientist Honored

The people of Moscow recently marked the 50th birthday of an outstanding Soviet scientist, Stalin Prize Laureate Nikolai Semenov, a member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Semenov is the leading Soviet expert in the very complex and little studied field of the rapidity of chemical transformation occurring with the burning of gas, explosions, etc.

This distinguished scientist is the founder and permanent director of the Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

Sailors' Libraries

By M. Mizin

"You must cherish your book. It will lighten your life, like a good friend it will help you to find your way in the colorful skein of thoughts, sentiments and current events."—M. GORKY.

Such is the placard which hangs in the library of the Battleship *Sevastopol.*

The library of the *Sevastopol* during the past six months alone circulated about 25,000 books among the crew—novels of Russian and foreign writers, technical and navigation books.

The enormous library network at the service of the Soviet sailors includes their big central library in Leningrad with its 300,000 volumes and the tiny library stands on the patrol boats and trawlers. Even the smallest craft has its own library. "Itinerant Libraries" serve to refresh the book funds on the ships and the remote naval stations.

The Central Library of the Navy, furnishing books to thousands of sailors, was founded 140 years ago and contains valuable collections on naval history, ship building, hydro-technics, navigation, naval armament and hydrography. There are also many thousands of books in foreign languages here, among the latter, valuable old volumes in the Dutch, English and other languages.

The library was closed during the war. Its book fund then was menaced by enemy bombs. With the aid of the sailors, some 125,000 of the most valuable volumes were packed into 1,670 boxes and shipped to the rear. The remaining books were placed in the lower vaults of the library for safe keeping.

The "evacuated" books have once more returned to Leningrad, and are to be found on their customary shelves and are read by hundreds of sailors calling at the library daily.

The book funds of the ship libraries are refreshed frequently. The warships and naval shore units are constantly buying new books of fiction, technics, etc. In addition, there is a special Naval Publishing House which prints both fiction and technical literature. This publishing house, last year printed hundreds of thousands of copies of the *Seamens' Library,* containing the best works of Russian writers, and the novels and short stories of many foreign novelists, including Jack London, Joseph Conrad, Jerome K. Jerome, Guy de Maupassant and others.

Intensive study of foreign languages in the units of the Navy prompted the organization of foreign literature sections of their respective libraries.

The Soviet sailor is by no means a passive sort of a reader. Many works of outstanding Soviet authors are discussed by him at special literary evenings. The writers, too, are frequent visitors aboard the ships and at the various stations of the navy. Authors Konstantin Simonov and Boris Gorbatov recently visited the Pacific Fleet on the invitation of the sailors. They read their latest stories to the men and a lively discussion followed. A recent visitor aboard the ships of the Baltic Fleet was the author A. Stepanov who wrote a remarkable historical work on Port Arthur and the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905. He is now a guest of the sailors of the Pacific Fleet.

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Dmitri Shastakovich

By Mikhail Alexandrov

Among the recently announced Stalin Prize winners is composer Dmitri Shostakovich, who received a second class prize for his trio created during the war.

FAMOUS COMPOSER—Dmitri Shostakovich coaching his daughter Galya, age 9.

Dmitri Shostakovich is an intellectual in the broadest sense of the word; he is a brilliant conversationlist, having a vast range of interests and of knowledge. There is hardly a sphere, it seems, in which he is not well informed.

Dmitri Shastakovich hates anything banal. Feeling for the beautiful is developed in him to the highest degree. He easily understands the interests of children and wins his way to their hearts.

Brought up under the conditions of Soviet Russia, Dmitri Shostakovich possesses the typical traits of his generation—he enjoys his work and combines it with extensive teaching at Moscow Conservatory, gives piano recitals either on the concert stage or over the radio, takes an

active part in the work of the Union of Soviet Composers, is editor-in-chief of a children's radio musical magazine, and is a member of various music commissions.

Dmitri Shostakovich is a sports fan, frequently attends the theater, reads a great deal and, of course, spends a great deal of his time with his small family.

His home atmosphere is lively, cheerful and industrious. Nina Shostakovich, the composer's wife, is a physicist by education and is preparing for a scientific career; his children, nine-year-old Galya and seven-year-old Maxim, lend charm to the home.

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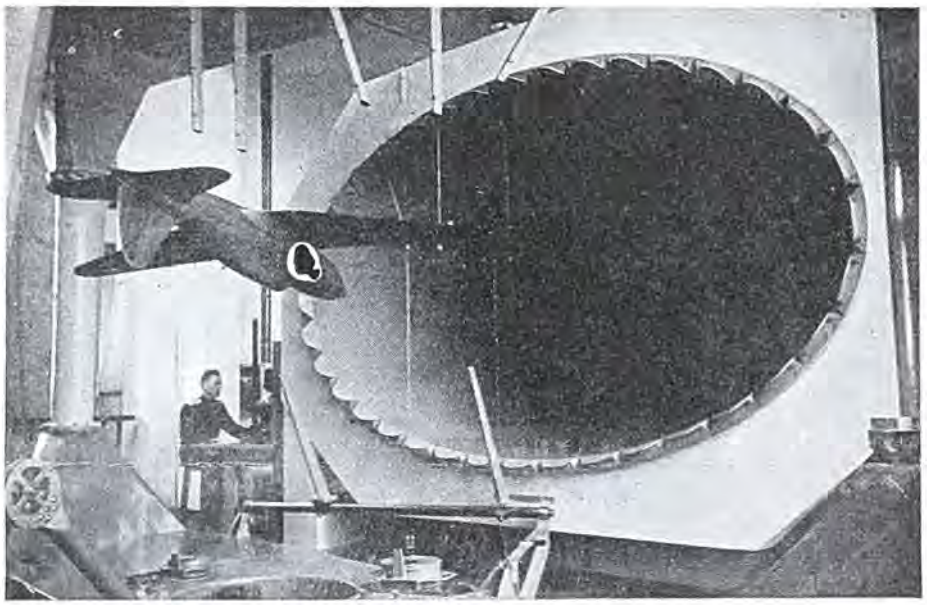
Wind Tunnel



WIND TUNNEL.

New aircraft models are tested at the aerodymamics laboratory at one of the experimental institutes near Moscow. Before a new machine is taxied to the airdrome, a model one-fifth its size is weighed on special aerodynamic scales to determine its lift, carrying capacity and full weight. Then the model is placed in a wind tunnel where conditions are created to test it at various altitudes and at high speeds.

Before deciding upon the power of the motor and the size of the crew, the model is given a test in head resistance. In this very small tunnel the engineers also plot the stability, controllability and maneuverability of the model. Multi-engined aircraft are also tested in the wind tunnel.

Aircraft engineer N. Anisimov constructed a new and very original wind tunnel where fast fighter models may be tested. There, the various components of the machine are also tested—wing, fuselage and even bomb models.

The laboratory which houses this wind tunnel has existed since 1940. In this period a good many Soviet designs received their certificates of airworthiness here as new model equipment was tested.

The laboratory is an important factor for raising the qualifications of the aviation personnel—pilots, engineers and air mechanics. There the fliers see demonstrations of the stability of the new designs, the variations in life depending on angle of incidence and speed.

The laboratory provides practical training for cadets of the Zhukovsky Air Academy and students of MSU (Moscow State University). The laboratory has its own workshop to make metal wing models.

Mayakovsky Museum

By J. Krylov

One of the most popular Moscow museums is housed in the small mansion where Vladimir Mayakovsky, one of the greatest poets of our epoch, once lived. The museum is frequented by factory and office workers, students, teachers, servicemen, and others.

Recently the museum acquired a number of new exhibits. Among them is the model of a tank built by the workers of the Kirov Plant. Attached to the tank is a bronze plate engraved with the name "Vladimir Mayakovsky." Like the plane and submarine named after the poet, the tank has a glorious fighting record. On display in a show case are letters from Red Army soldiers and officers from the various fronts of the Great Patriotic War. The writers ask for information relating to the poet's life and work. Another exhibit is a bullet-riddled volume of Mayakovsky's verse read by a Red Army soldier during lulls in the fighting.

The members of the staff collected books with Mayakovsky's autographs. There is a showcase with 30 autographed books in one of the rooms.

On view at the museum is a portrait bust made by the sculptor Akimov from the poet's death-mask and photograph.

Amateur art circles take part in the recitations of Mayakovsky's verse arranged by the museum every fortnight.

Information Bulletin

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Information Bulletin

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A New Northern Urals Industrial Center

By L. Mitnitsky

The silent woods of the Urals fringed the right-of-way. Now and then a birch loomed amid the firs.

We could no longer hear the whistle of the electric engine. The electric line from Sverdlovsk had terminated at Blagodat Mountain. More than 1,243 miles of railway travel had already brought us from Moscow through Kazan, Krasnoufimsk, Sverdlovsk, Nazhini Tagil and Serov.

Our trip ended in the backwoods of the Northern Urals. We had to leave the train some 20 miles beyond Serov to reach Bogoslov-Karpinsk.

There was no station, not even a junction. We could see a road in the distance, and a building which turned out to be a caboose dismounted from the rails.

About a mile and a half from there the landscape changed as suddenly as if it were mounted on a revolving platform of a monster theater. The forest here fell away before the work of man.

The streets of the town were long and straight; the walls of concrete and slag were tall and smooth. Here there were office buildings, dining rooms and schools. Orange lights shone in the windows and house entrances. We could hear the loudspeakers on the squares. Through the mist beyond we could see gigantic factory buildings, now and then etched more clearly against the glare of an electric welding machine.

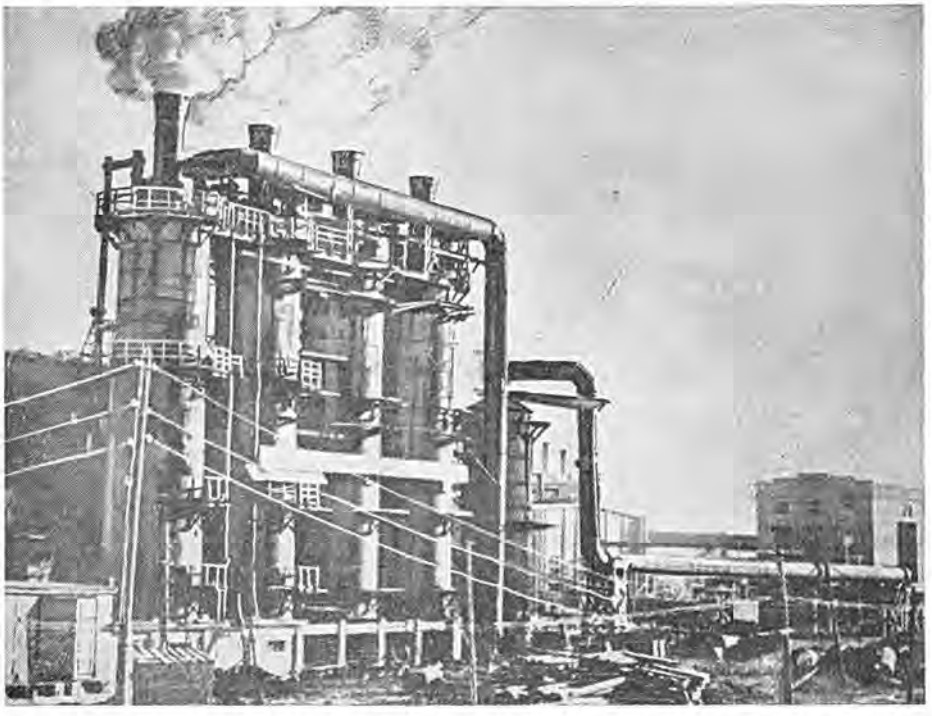
Built Under Difficulties

The great heat and power station, the building-clay works and the electrolysis section of the huge Bogoslov aluminium plant had been built in the bitter frosts and blizzards. Today they stand surrounded by dozens of subsidiary factories and shops, among them the woodworking section, the hydrogen and carbide departments, the mechanical, cement and concrete works and other factories.

Such was the aspect of this great enterprise built in the wilderness during the Patriotic War. Such have these sections of the Urals, nearly impassable not so long ago and barely known, become today.

Magnitostroi, too, was an impressive project, its blast furnaces and coke ovens rising from the bare earth. But this had been built in the days of peaceful, creative endeavor.

Here the builders of Bazstroi dug the foundations and erected the walls for the first temporary power house when the fascist hordes were assaulting the walls of Stalingrad.



FILTERS—Electro-filters at the Northern Urals center consume dust and clear gases from the air.

Many builders, bricklayers, carpenters, mechanics, electricians, engineers and lumberjacks came to work here in 1941 and 1942—a difficult period for the Soviet Union. They found matters far from easy, but they surmounted all difficulties, adapted themselves to the situation, and made rapid progress.

"There was nothing here. I am a man of the north, but never yet have I experienced such terrible cold as in the winter of 1942," said a building

worker named Kozlovsky. "We had to gather the equipment to assemble a sawmill. Finally, we got it going. All the timber used here was turned out by our sawmill."

The director of the machinery works, Kuznetsov, well remembers how the workers themselves made various essential parts for the large boilers, parts that ordinarily would have been manufactured elsewhere at specially equipped enterprises.

Old conceptions of labor norms were discarded. Competing with one another, the brigades established fresh labor quotas.

"We continued with electric welding under winter conditions," said brigade leader Kotelkin, "and that had not been foreseen.

"Given a time limit of six days, our brigades competing with one another often did their jobs in two days as did Khirev's brigade working on the heat installations of the turbine department."

Electric welding machine operator Anna Novikova relates: "Before the first turbine could be put in production its parts had to be coated with litharge. I had to crawl in through a narrow crevice. The place was dusty, there was little air, the temperature more than uncomfortable. I scorched my fingers, had to keep crawling out now and again for a breath of fresh air. But I went back to the job every time until it was done."

Many Projects

Bazstroi is an entire complement of enterprises. It derives its name Baz from the first letters of the Russian words Bogoslov Aluminum Plant. It is more than an aluminum plant, however.

Bazstroi also spells water. Its huge reservoir extends over seven and a half miles of the once shallow Turya River bed to the city of Bogoslov.

The reservoir solved the water supply problem.

Bazstroi also spells electric power. The new power station is in action, though the old temporary plant still stands. Once it served to supply current for the construction sites. Compared to the new plant it is like a tugboat under the bows of an ocean liner.

Bazstroi also spells coal. Enormous coal deposits have been discovered here. The first coal mine, little more than a mile from the place, serves to furnish fuel for the power station, all subsidiary enterprises on the construction sites and several of the adjacent districts. New cuttings are being made now.

The local fuel reserves here seem inexhaustible. At Volchanka the coal is derived from open cuttings. Trains laden with coal run constantly from the Volchanka slit to the aluminum plant and the power station.

Bazstroi spells aluminum. The huge electrolysis department is nearing completion. Forty-six electrolysis baths are already in action.

To get an idea of what the innocent word "bath" means in this case, one must see the vast department. Each of the "baths" is as long as a freight car, but wider.

They were shipped by rail from an evacuated enterprise. Special equipment had to be built, special lifting apparatus had to be designed to set them in their places on the pre-prepared foundations.

The "baths" reached their destination undamaged. But this was only half of the job. They had yet to be assembled.

When completed, such a bath weighs 60 tons. Its mechanisms are bulky and must be set in place with great accuracy. Workers of many specialties are required to assemble a single such unit.

The Bazstroi builders are men of many interests. They speak of bauxite, limestone, iron, copper and gold with equal familiarity.

Varied Interests

They know a good deal about automobiles and trucks, and praise the imported trucks converted to wood fuel.

In the office of the Chief Engineer we inspected a showcase bearing the notice —"We make everything ourselves."

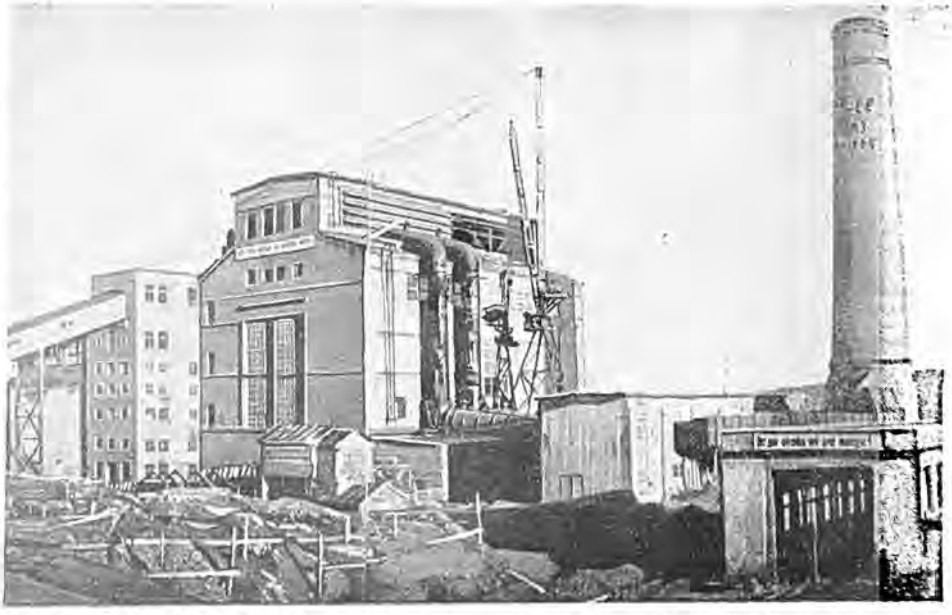
Here there were samples of clay of various colors, of minerals, building stone, telegraph equipment, cement and carbide.

Bazstroi also produces its own window frames, pottery, kitchen utensils, nails, tables, beds, chairs, loudspeakers and many other things.

The people well understand the importance of producing everything themselves from local materials under present conditions.

This new industrial center of the Northern Urals encompasses enormous enterprises, as well as a new city with its own club houses, newspaper, post and telegraph offices, cinemas, theaters, libraries, lecture halls and sport stadiums.

The main figure here is man—the man of the Stalin Urals.



POWER STATION—This heat and power station is part of the industrial development in the Northern Urals.

International Topics—Greece and Bulgaria

From IZVESTIA, *April 5:*

On the eve of the Greek "elections," *Reuters* reported that a hundred thousand Greek troops, 20 thousand rural gendarmes and 5 thousand urban policemen stood ready to maintain order during "tomorrow's elections."

To this should be added the British troops who, though according to the agency's report, had received orders to stay in their barracks, could in certain districts engage in "marches" in order to pacify would-be "rioters." The latter reference, as corroborated by events, was to the democratic sections of the Greek population who had boycotted the imposed "elections."

People's Boycott

The elections were held and the Greek people expressed their attitudes to them: in some districts the number of voters who refused to take part in the staged "free elections" was as high as 75 per cent.

It should be borne in mind that among those who came to the polls many did so under duress. As reported by *Reuters,* the voting which was supposed to end by sundown was prolonged throughout the country for three hours by order of the Minister for Home Affairs, General Dimitros Havinis.

The London radio admits that there seems to be some confusion regarding the figures. It is still not clear, for example, what percentage of the electorate abstained from voting. This, however, has not prevented Greek reactionaries from announcing "victory" for the monarchist Populist Party, so-called, which has already been instructed to form a new government.

The Populists themselves, according to *The London Times,* have begun to talk about the possibility of a restoration of the monarchy.

Special *Reuters* Correspondent Robert Bigio wrote on the eve of the election that the issue was for or against the return of King George, who was once connected with the unpopular semi-fascist Metaxas regime.

As is well known, the British government in insisting on the elections being held March 31 gave as one of their reasons the desire not to prolong the stay of British troops in Greece. They stated that these troops would be withdrawn immediately after the elections. Now, however, it is officially denied in London that no British troops will remain in Greece after the end of April.

American Comment

In this connection it is worth mentioning a letter addressed to the editors published the other day in the New York *Herald-Tribune.*

Commenting on the meeting of the Security Council, the author of the letter says, "Why should the Soviet Union be denied a two-week adjournment in order to regulate the matter with Iran when England has had two hundred years in which to regulate matters with India, six hundred years with Ireland and about a hundred years with Greece, Egypt and the Middle East, and in all these places there are still unsolved problems requiring the presence of British troops and warships?"

The progressive Greek press and some of the foreign correspondents who witnessed the "elections" say that the procedure was a violation of the will of the Greek people. The democratic parties and the organizations which boycotted the elections demand their annulment.

Bulgaria

On March 21 Kimon Georgiev's government in Bulgaria resigned. This resignation did not indicate a government crisis, nor was it the result of any political upheavals in the country. On the contrary, the reasons which prompted Georgiev's cabinet to resign were the evidence of the strengthening of a democratic regime which the Bulgarian people unanimously upheld in the 1945 elections.

The successful activity of the Fatherland Front government after the elections has given rise to new tasks requiring a reorganization of the government machinery so as to bring it in line with the changed situation.

Therefore, Kimon Georgiev's government is resigning set itself the aim of consolidating the ranks of the Fatherland Front and of achieving further progress in the activities of the government for the benefit of the Bulgarian people.

Simultaneously, the government once again demonstrated its desire to carry out fully the recommendation of the Moscow Conference of the three foreign ministers, which called for the inclusion in the government of the Fatherland Front of two members of other democratic groups who are suitable and will work loyally with the government.

With this end in view, Kimon Georgiev initiated negotiations with a representative of the Bulgarian National Farmers' Union, Petkov, and a representative of the Social-Democratic group, Lulchev. On behalf of the government, Georgiev not only offered to include representatives of opposition parties in the government, but pointed out that at the coming elections they could if they so wanted put up their own tickets. In the course of the negotiations Georgiev also consented to hold new elections to the National Assembly in September.

Opposition Demands

Representatives of the opposition groups, however, disregarded the interests of the people in their negotiations with Georgiev. They demanded an immediate dissolution of the National Assembly, the holding of new elections, the changing of the administration of the Ministry of the Interior, the transfer of the Militia administration to opposition parties, the release of persons who had committed crimes against the Bulgaria of the Fatherland Front.

The opposition made demands contradicting the Moscow decision and have thus once again shown that they are working against the Bulgarian people.

During the negotiations the opposition press again intensified its campaign of calumnies against the government, representing the situation as a "political crisis," predicting "imminent catastrophe" and appealing for foreign intervention in Bulgaria's internal affairs.

The newspaper *Fatherland Front* wrote in this connection that "by turning for

aid to outside forces and threatening foreign interference—that old argument and maneuver of oppositionists—the opposition reveals its own impotence and shows whom it is serving."

The government of the Fatherland Front, reflecting the will of the Bulgarian people, repudiated the insolent claims of the opposition parties.

—★—

Bornholm Island

In connection with the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Bornholm Island, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA International Observer writes in part:

Last May while decisive battles against German-fascist invaders were on, troops of the Second Byelorussian Front landed on the Danish Bornholm Island which the Germans had converted into a strongly fortified base. The island was held by a strong garrison of many thousands which offered armed resistance to Soviet troops.

The Red Army, together with Danish patriots, cleared the island of the German invaders. Within a year of the Red Army troops' stay on the Danish island, they established most cordial relations with the Bornholm population and the Danish authorities who were able to resume their activities owing to the liberation of the island by the Red Army.

According to the Danish *Berlingske Tidende,* "The stay of the Soviet troops on Bornholm did not involve the least interference into Danish administration."

Previously, Danish Foreign Minister Gustav Rasmussen had declared that, "The behavior of Soviet troops on the island was beyond reproach."

Another Danish newspaper, *Politiken,* wrote:

"Russian troops will leave the best memories. Their discipline was exemplary. They came as friends and brought us liberation. We shall never forget this."

Reporting the evacuation of Soviet troops, a sage of the *Berlingske Tidende* writes: "Here in Denmark we do not forget that without the enormous human and material sacrifices which Russia made in struggles against Nazism, Denmark would not be a free and independent country now."

Spring in the Kuban

By Vladimir Smirensky

Winter is but slowly releasing its grip on most of the Soviet Union, but in the Kuban the warm spring sun has shone over the fields for some time. The boundless steppe has come to life, little flowers are pushing up among the blades of fresh green grass, the air is full of song.

The villages and stanitzas have come to life as well. Motor cars, wagons, tractors and all sorts of farm implements are on their way to the fields. Young men and women, many of them but lately returned from the front, walk along, singing on their way to work the rich black Kuban lands.

For this is a bountiful country, producing hundreds of thousands of tons of golden wheat, vegetable oil, and corn. Trainloads of sugar beet are sent to refineries, and apples, pears, cherries, and apricots to the canneries.

There are 25 hundred collective farms in the Kuban, with 365 thousand peasant households. The Government has given to the Kuban farmers in perpetuity 10,798,270 acres of land.

Before the war there were 13 thousand tractors, 5,200 combines and 12 thousand trucks. By 1937 the harvest had reached 45 million centners of grain and the country was producing its own tobacco, tea, cotton, southern hemp, rice, grapes and citrus fruits. Every acre of land was producing rich harvests of grain.

War brought a bestial foe, who trampled the fields, burned the vineyards, destroyed machine and tractor stations, stock farms and incubators. Four years have passed since the vandals were driven off, and this is the fourth spring that the Kuban farmers have worked to restore the collective farms' wealth.

The Government's considerable assistance in the form of homes for farmers and stock for farms is making things easier, but it has been a hard job and is still a hard job.

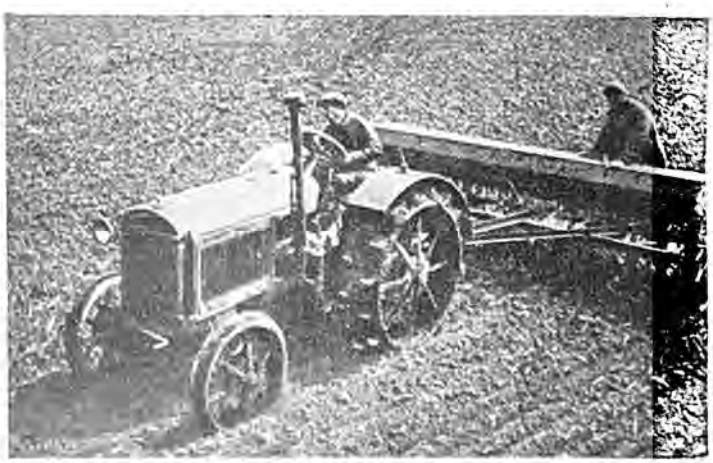
The damage the enemy did to the region is estimated at hundreds of millions of rubles and the wounds are deep.

The Kuban Cossacks worked well last year, some of the farms bringing in harvests as high as 900 pounds of wheat per acre. One group led by Eugenie Pustoselova brought in more than twice this amount at the Krupskaya farm.

The farmers are sowing a new crop over an area that is approximating prewar acreage. Plowing and hoeing are in full swing. Much work was done before the sowing on the repair of tractors and other machinery and in the preparation of seed and fertilizer.

The Kuban has set itself a target for 1946 greater than the prewar harvest.

In this, it follows a common course with other agricultural regions of the USSR. Throughout the country, farm workers are striving to heal the wounds of war and to raise crop production in the shortest possible time.



SPRING FIELD WORK

King Lear on the Tatar Stage

By Natalia Kozlova

In the old university city of Kazan, a cultural center of the Upper and Middle Volga districts, great appreciation is shown for the works of William Shakespeare. The plays best-known here are *Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet, Othello, Twelfth Night, The Taming of the Shrew* and *Julius Caesar.*

Recently *King Lear* was staged at the Tatar State Dramatic Theater by Valeri Bebutov, Merited Actor of the Russian SFSR.

The Tatar theater can boast many actors of talent and varied creative individuality. This cast was very well-chosen. The leading role was played by Halil Abzhalilov, and the noble character of Kent was interpreted with fine feeling and temperament by the actors Shakir Shamilsky and Fuad Halitov. Lear's daughters were played by young actresses. The play was translated by Naki Isanbet, a poet and playwright who worked for more than two years on the text. His translation has been pronounced by the experts to be excellent. This is the first Shakespeare translation into the Tatar language. The audience gave it a cordial welcome.

Review of Theaters

The Tatar theater has been preparing for the general review of national theaters which the Administration of Art Affairs of the Council of Ministers of the Russian SFSR and the All-Russian Theater Society are sponsoring. The Tatar Academic Theater is giving the best things it has produced during the war. Alexander Ostrovsky's *Storm, Hadji Maries* by Sharif Kamal, a play by the Tatar writer Mirsai Amir about life in a Tatar collective farm village in wartime, and a new play by Naki Isanbet, a subject drawn from the past of the Tatar people. This theater will also present *King Lear.*

Interest in Shakesperian productions, as well as other plays and literature in the English language, has been great in the Soviet Union for many years.

Shakespeare's plays have been translated extensively into Russian long ago. In Soviet times, with the encouragement of national cultures which has prevailed under the Soviet system, his plays have been translated into the other languages of the Soviet Union.

KING LEAR—Halil Abzhalilov (left) Merited Actor of the **Russian SFSR, and People's Actor of the Tatar Republic, as** Lear. G. Bulatova (right) Merited Actress **of the Tatar Republic, plays Regan.**

Answers to Some Questions Concerning The Supreme Soviet of the USSR

By A. Krasnova

The first session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR elected on February 10, 1946, was held in Moscow.

Numerous questions about the work of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR have been received by Soviet newspapers from readers. Below are some of these questions and answers.

Q. What is the name of the highest organ of State power in the USSR?

A. The highest organ of State power in the USSR is the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Q. To whom is the Soviet Government (the Council of Ministers) accountable?

A. The Soviet Government is accountable to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Q. How many Deputies has the Supreme Soviet of the USSR?

A. In the last election 1,339 Deputies were elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, among them the first Deputy of the people, Generalissimo Joseph Stalin.

Q. Who took part in the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR?

A. The elections were universal. The Soviet Constitution grants the right to vote to all citizens of the USSR who have reached the age of 18, regardless of race or nationality, sex, religion, education, residential qualifications, social origin, property status or past activities, with the exception of insane persons and persons convicted by a court of law whose sentences include deprivation of electoral rights.

Q. How many persons voted in the elections on February 10, 1946?

A. More than one hundred million. Of these, 99.7 per cent of all registered constituents voted for the candidates of the bloc of Communists and non-Party people.

Q. How many Chambers has the Supreme Soviet of the USSR?

A. Two: the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

Q. What are the functions of the Soviet of Nationalities?

A. The Soviet of Nationalities represents the specific national interests of various peoples within the USSR.

Q. What are the nationalities represented in the Supreme Soviet?

A. The Deputies include representatives of 49 nationalities: Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Azerbaijanians, Georgians, Armenians, Turkmenians, Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kazakhs, Kirghiz, Karelians, Moldavians, Lithuanians, Letts, Estonians, Abkhazians, Ossetians, Tatars, Buryat-Mongolians, Yakuts, Chuvash, Udmurts, Bashkirians, Jews, Mordovians, Finns, Kara-Kalpaks, Mari, Oirots, Kalmyks, Adjans, Khakass, and others. They represent the multinational Soviet Union which is founded on the friendship of its peoples.

The Deputies of the Supreme Soviet include 511 workers, 349 peasants, and hundreds of office employees and intellectuals. Among the Deputies there are distinguished workers of the coal and ore mines, oil fields and steel mills, railway transport and agriculture and other fields of endeavor, also numerous scientists, 18 Academcians, servicemen ranging in rank from Private to Marshal, heroes of the war against facism.

The Deputies include 102 Heroes of the Soviet Union, 11 Deputies who are twice Heroes of the Soviet Union, three who are thrice Heroes of the Soviet Union, 52 Heroes of Socialist Labor, 35 Stalin Prize Winners, and 982 men and women who have been awarded Government decorations.

Q. What is the educational level of the Deputies?

A. The Deputies include 445 college graduates, 71 with incomplete university educations, 300 high school graduates, many engineers, teachers, physicians, economists, agronomists, etc.

Q. What is the proportion of Communist Party members in the Supreme Soviet?

A. Deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR who are members or candidate members of the Communist Party number 1,085, and non-Party members total 254 Deputies.

Q. Are there many women in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR?

A. Deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR include 277 women.

Q. What were the questions on the agenda of the first session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR?

A. The session formed the permanent commissions of the Supreme Soviet: the Bills Commission, the Foreign Affairs Commission, and the Budget Commission. They elected the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, formed the Government (Council of Ministers) of the USSR, elected the Supreme Court, appointed a Procurator General and passed the law on the first postwar Five-Year Plan.

Q. What is the composition of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR?

A. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR elected at the recent session consists of the President of the Presidium, 16 Vice Presidents, a Secretary and 15 members.

Deputy Nikolai Shvernik was elected the President of the Presidium.

Q. What is the composition of the Soviet Government?

A. The Supreme Soviet of the USSR formed the Council of Ministers of the USSR, headed by Joseph Stalin.

The Vice Presidents of the Council of Ministers are Vyacheslav Molotov, Lavrenti Beria, Andrei Andreyev, Anasatas Mikoyan, Alexei Kosygin, Nikolai Voznessensky, Kliment Voroshilov, and Lazar Kaganovich.

Q. How many ministries has the USSR?

A. Fifty-one ministries.

Q. What are main features of the new Five-Year Plan?

A. The principal objectives of the new Five-Year Plan are the rehabilitation of the war-ravaged districts and the restoration of industy and agriculture to their

prewar level with a view to surpassing it to a considerable extent.

Q. What is the program planned for the basic branches of industry?

A. The new Plan calls for bringing up the annual production by 1950 to the following levels: 19.5 million tons of pig iron; 25.4 million tons of steel; 250 million tons of coal; 35.4 millions tons of oil; 82,000 million kilowatt hours of electric power; 500 thousand automobiles, 127 million tons of grain, 26 million tons of sugar beet, 3.1 million tons of cotton, and daily freight loadings on railways up to 115 thousand cars.

About 5,900 State enterprises, including 3,200 in war-ravaged districts, apart from numerous small enterprises, are to be restored or newly built and put into operation within the coming five years.

All branches of industry, transport, communications, agriculture and livestock farming are slated for considerable advancement.

It is planned to increase State expenditures on cultural and utility services in towns and countryside to 106,000 million rubles in 1950, which is 2.6 times the *1940* figure.

Science and art will rise to a higher stage during the planned period. The system of schools, universities, cultural, social and medical institutions, theaters, cinemas and clubs will expand considerably in the coming five years.

★

Bomber Regiment of Women

Krasnaya Zvezda writes:

In 1942, the famous Soviet flier, Hero of the Soviet Union Marina Raskova, formed the first women's bomber regiment. She herself trained the pilots and navigators and went with them to the front, but due to her tragic death, could not see the fruit of her work.

Every year, on the anniversary of the death of its glorious commander, the regiment issues a traditional memorial bulletin and sends a letter to her daughter Anya in Moscow. Raskova used to tell her fliers:

"I dream of seeing you become a Guards unit."

The girls have fulfilled their commander's wish with credit. The regiment flew 1,134 combat missions and dropped 892,657 kilograms of bombs on the enemy. Its banner is decorated with two Orders.

It is called the Raskova Aviation Regiment of the Guards and has been named after Hero of the Soviet Union Marina Raskova. The Raskova regiment leads a busy life. Officers of the regiment keep up the regiment's glorious combat traditions and continuously perfect their skill.

Soviet Tennis

By Nina Teplyakova
Ex-champion of the USSR

A tennis championship tournament has recently been held in Moscow. This year Galina Korovina, of Leningrad, and Nikolai Ozerov, a gifted Moscow player, retained the Soviet women's and men's singles titles.

The USSR tennis championship tournaments have become an annual traditional event with the leading racket-wielders of the Russian SFSR, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Georgia and other national republics of the Soviet Union participating in the title competitions. I have played on tennis courts for 20 years and have witnessed the steady progress made by Soviet tennis players. This game is becoming more and more popular throughout the country.

TENNIS—This picture shows Yevgeny Korbut, a Soviet champion.

Tennis was introduced in Russia for the first time in 1880 but developed only during the years of Soviet government. Prior to the Great October Socialist Revolution, tennis equipment was very expensive and only a few tennis courts were available. This deprived large masses of youth from taking up this fascinating sport. There were only 48 tennis clubs functioning between 1800 and 1905 with a total membership of 600 people.

Most of these clubs were in St. Petersburg (Leningrad) and Moscow.

Tennis, like other sports, developed rapidly shortly after the end of the Civil War. This interesting game, which requires agility and endurance, found many followers. The young people of the country were encouraged by the State to take part in any form of sport.

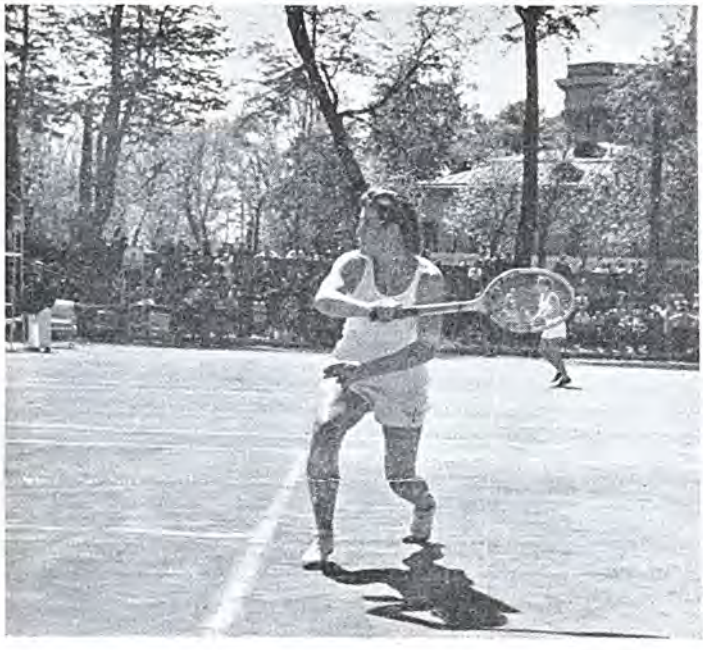
The construction of stadiums and athletic fields; the organization of factory, university and school athletic clubs; athletic equipment manufactured on a large scale and distributed free of charge among the athletes—all this helped to promote tennis as well as other sports. The

number of players competing in official tennis matches increased from six thousand in 1932 to more than 20 thousand in 1940.

The first national championship tournament took place in the Soviet Union 20 years ago. Yevgeny Kudryavtsev, now a veteran of Soviet tennis courts, won the men's singles title and I captured the women's singles title.

There was not much tennis playing during the war, but competitions were held just the same.

In 1942, Yevgeny Korbut won the Moscow men's singles title and I won the women's singles. In the following year, there were tennis matches in which the best players of Moscow, Leningrad, Kazan, Sverdlovsk and other cities took part. The USSR championships were held in 1944 for the first time since the beginning of the war. Among the contestants were players from liberated cities in the Soviet south and west. Galina Korovina and Nikolai Ozerov, representatives of the second generation of Soviet tennis players, triumphed in the women's and men's singles, respectively.



It is quite natural for younger players, such as Ozerov and Korovina, to wrest the laurels from the veterans. This proves that the efforts of the veterans in training our young players in the course of many years have borne fruit.

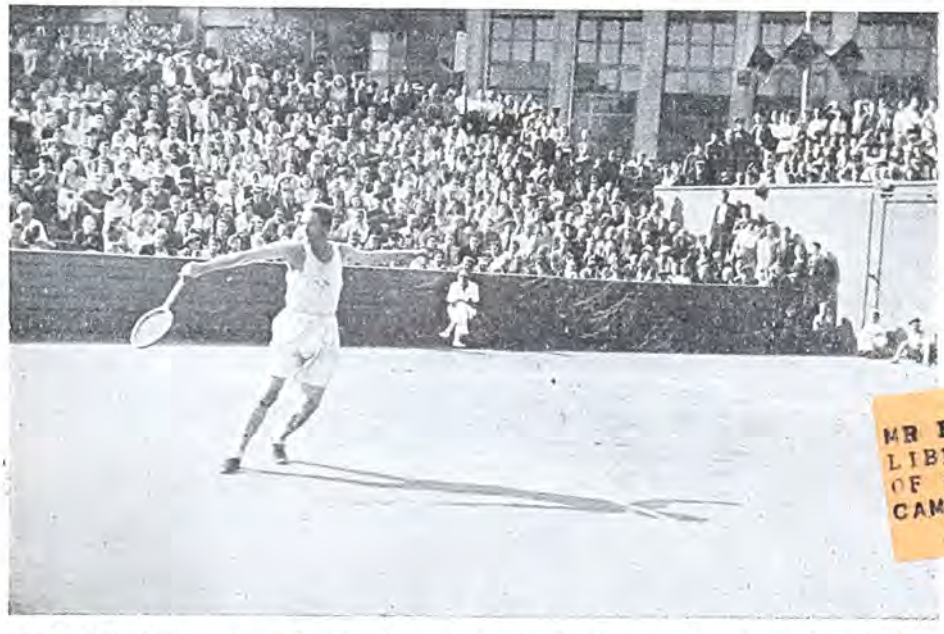
There are dozens of tennis training schools for juveniles in the Soviet Union. I am in charge of one of these schools set up at the Moscow Dynamo Sports Society. The boys and girls who practice under my guidance are between the ages of 10 and 14, and most of them come from workers' families.

Our tennis courts are situated in an industrial section of the Soviet Capital. Among my pupils are some who, when they grow up, will prove worthy opponents for our present champions.

We follow the progress of world-famed tennis players and adopt their methods. At the same time, we try to introduce something of our own in technique and tactics.

The best player in the Soviet Union 20-year old Nikolai Ozerov, a young actor who recently graduated from a theatrical institute. Ozerov is a versatile sportsman and physically well built. He is equally strong on the back line, at the net and in returning overhead shots. His style is aggressive. The young champion is extremely nimblefooted on the court and possesses unusual stamina. He remains cool-headed in critical moments.

Among other first-class players of the younger generation, I may mention S. Beilits-Geiman, E. Korbut and Z. Zigmund. Veterans like ex-champions Yevgeny Kudryavtsev, Boris Novikov and Edward Negrebetsky still remain dangerous opponents in national championship tournaments.



PLAYERS—Belonenko (above) plays at the Krylya Sovetov Sports Society. Below, USSR singles champion Nikolai Ozerov.

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Information Bulletin

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In Memory of a Great President

PRAVDA *writes, April 12:*

Today is the first anniversary of the death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the great President of the United States of America, whose name is pronounced with deep respect throughout the world.

Roosevelt was not fortunate enough to live until the day of final victory over Hitlerite Germany and imperialist Japan. But history will preserve for future generations the memory of the tremendous contribution made by President Roosevelt to the common cause of the struggle of the freedom-loving nations against fascism, to the cause of the struggle for a lasting peace between nations and for universal security.

The Soviet people reveres the memory of Franklin Roosevelt, reveres his services to mankind in the struggle against fascism. The Soviet people saw in Roosevelt a friend of the Soviet Union. It knows and remembers how much the late President did to consolidate friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and of the United States.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

Roosevelt's first term as President was marked by the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between the United States of America and the Soviet Union. Roosevelt himself noted that fact with pride, including it among the assets of his political record.

Stalin, as far back as 1934, noted the outstanding merits of Roosevelt as a statesman. Giving an interview to the British author H. G. Wells, Joseph Stalin said: "Doubtless, of all the captains of the modern capitalist world, Roosevelt is the strongest figure."

Roosevelt's significance as the greatest statesman, as democracy's champion, was demonstrated with particular vividness in his activity aimed toward the fight with fascism, with the bloc of aggressors.

Roosevelt understood the entire significance of fascism's mortal threat. Roosevelt was one of the few political leaders who fully appraised the repeated alarm signals and warnings from the leaders of the Soviet Union of the growing menace of fascist aggression.

Roosevelt waged a resolute struggle against the "appeasers" in the United States of America, and there were no few of these "appeasers" camouflaged behind the notorious policy of isolationism.

Roosevelt knew and understood the American nation. He knew the power and opportunities of the United States as well. He was the irreconcilable enemy of the old isolationism which sought safety in fencing itself off from all European matters and in staying within the sphere of the American continent. Yet he was also the enemy of those neo-isolationists who believed, as they believe now, too, that the policy of the United States must be a power policy, in seeking supremacy for American interests the world over.

Roosevelt well understood, and the experience of the past war has fully confirmed, that in the modern world such a policy of supremacy of one power or of a bloc of powers, is doomed to failure.

In the flame of the struggle against Hitlerite Germany, the mighty anti-Hitler coalition of three great powers—the

Soviet Union, the United States of America and Great Britain, sprang up and was consolidated.

Roosevelt did much to consolidate this coalition, to develop the collaboration of the three powers. He saw in this collaboration not only a guarantee of victory over the enemy, but a guarantee of the creation of a lasting peace as well.

A zealous champion of the cooperation of the three great powers, Roosevelt at the same time attached great importance to the further development and consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The year which has passed since the death of the great President has been filled with great events. The struggle of the freedom-loving nations against the fascist aggressors was crowned with a brilliant victory which has set free powerful democratic forces in the countries liberated from Hitlerite oppression.

The United Nations Organization, in the creation of which Roosevelt took such an active part, has already started to work. Yet if the past year testified to the growth and consolidation of democracy, at the same time it was also witness to the activization of reactionary forces whose activities are aimed at thwarting the cooperation of the freedom-loving nations, at thwarting the cooperation of the three great powers.

The activization of those reactionary forces is notable in the United States, too. Representatives of American democratic opinion are not without reason sounding the alarm, exposing the plan for world supremacy, and the plans of the Anglo-American military union directed against the USSR, which are preached in the United States by reactionary elements.

The sincere champions of peace in the United States are urging that the behests of the great President be followed.

Senator Pepper, in one of his speeches, emphasized that Roosevelt made the unity of the "Big Three" the key to United States foreign policy.

"Those who follow the course laid down by Roosevelt," Pepper said, "must base every action of theirs upon this foundation."

The past year was a year of grave **testing for the cooperation** of the three great powers. That test is not yet over. Humanity is confronted with great tasks, and foremost among them is the securing of a lasting peace.

Roosevelt's name, with which the struggle for victory and a lasting peace is so intimately connected, is a name which the peoples of democratic countries are recalling with deep respect today. On the anniversary of his death, President Roosevelt's name should remind all true champions of peace and democracy that the road to a stable and lasting peace lies in a struggle with the remnants of fascism and fascist influences, with the reaction which is raising its head, and in consolidating the cooperation of the peoples of democratic countries.

The Franco Regime In Spain

IZVESTIA *International Observer writes:*

The struggle against the fascist regime established by General Franco, with Hitler's and Mussolini's assistance, involves ever broader sections of the public which no longer can reconcile themelves to Franco's sanguinary outrages against Spanish Republicans.

The execution of the Spanish Republicans aroused a world-wide movement of protest against the Franco regime.

The peoples are growing ever more deeply convinced that Franco's Spain, which has become an asylum for Hitler's and Mussolini's leftovers, represents a menace to peace and security.

Insufficient Step

The Anglo-American-French declaration of March 4 concerning Spain, which contains a condemnation of Franco's regime, although constituting a certain forward step is, nevertheless, quite insufficient, since it does not provide for a break in diplomatic relations with Spain or other practical measures against Franco.

The stand of Britain and the United States as regards Franco arouses the alarm of the masses, especially since reaction in various countries is growing ever more active in defense of the Franco regime.

The Italian pro-fascist newspaper, *Uomo Qualunque,* declares, "The Spanish army is the only decent army in Europe today" fit for fighting the Soviet Union, and therefore urges that it be preserved.

These overt advocates of fascism meet support in circles which once more have resorted to "a policy of non-intervention" into Spanish affairs. The advocates of this policy deny that the existence of Franco Spain endangers peace.

The British magazine *Truth* takes Franco under protection, and in its zeal goes to such lengths as to proclaim France the "aggressor" because she has closed her frontier with Spain.

It is but natural that this chorus of Franco's protectors has been joined by the reactionary Catholic press in Britain, such as the *Tablet* and the *Catholic Herald,* which have expressed indignation at the Anglo-American-French declaration.

However, no maneuvers of Franco's foreign friends will help him. The interests of peace and security imperatively demand the earliest liquidation of fascism in Spain. The time has passed for the exposures of Franco as Hitler's agent and for the verbal declarations addressed to him; their place must be taken by actions which would help the Spanish people to establish a regime meeting its own interests.

★

New Sanatoriums

The network of railwaymen's health institutions is being extended this year. The Central Committee of Trade Union Workers of the Central Railways is opening ten sanatoriums and five rest homes in addition to existing ones. New sanatoriums and hospitals of the sanatorium type are to be built in the Crimea, Zheleznovodsk, Kislovodsk and Tskhaltubo.

Great attention is devoted to the health of the railwaymen's children, of whom this summer 200 thousand will be accommodated in Pioneer camps, 17 thousand in country houses and more than 15 thousand in sanatoriums.

This year's allocations for the rehabilitation of sanatoriums for railway men's children will exceed four million rubles.

Text of Ghavam's Statements and Answers of the Soviet Government on Iran

1. The text of Prime Minister Ahmad Ghavam's telegram addressing Generalissimo Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Stalin's answer. They follow:

GHAVAM'S TELEGRAM:

At the present moment when the negotiations on the problems having interest both for Iran and the USSR, started by me with Your Excellency in Moscow and later continued in Teheran, have accomplished a favorable result.

Thanks to this fact, full mutual understanding has been reached between our friendly and neighboring countries and a new era in the relations between Iran and the Soviet Union has thus been established.

I deem it necessary, in the name of the Iranian Government and the peoples of Iran, and also in my own name, to express gratitude for that valuable cooperation and good will which Your Excellency has shown, and which made it possible to realize this high achievement and favorable conclusion of the negotiations.

With my wishes for good health and for long life to Your Excellency, as well as your prosperity,

PREMIER GHAVAM

STALIN'S ANSWER:

Thank you, Your Excellency, for those friendly feelings expressed in your telegram in connection with the successful accomplishment of the Soviet-Iran negotiations, in which you personally took a very active part.

I am sure that the agreement between the USSR and Iran, reached as a result of these negotiations, will foster the development and strengthening of cooperation and friendship between the peoples of our countries.

2. The text of a letter from Premier Ahmad Ghavam of Iran to Soviet Ambassador to Iran Sadchikov, and of the Ambassador's answer, follows:

GHAVAM'S LETTER:

Mr. Ambassador, in addition to the conversations which have taken place, I have the honor to inform you that His Majesty's Government of Iran agrees that the Government of Iran and the Soviet Government will create a mixed Soviet-Iranian society for the prospecting and the exploitation of the oil fields of North Iran on the following basic conditions:

1. During the first 25-year period of the existence of the society, 49 per cent of the shares will belong to the Iranian side and 51 per cent to the Soviet side. During the second 25-year period, 50 per cent of the shares will belong to the Iranian side and 50 per cent to the Soviet side.

2. The society's profits will be divided in accordance with the number of shares held by each side.

3. Boundaries of the preliminary territory of the society, which is designated for research work, will be those indicated on the map given by me to you during our conversations of March 24 of this year, excluding that part of the territory of western Azerbaijan which lies west of the line running to the point of intersection of the frontiers of the USSR, Turkey and Iran, and further southward along the eastern shore of Lake Rezaieh to the town of Miyanduab, as has been indicated additionally on the above-mentioned map on April 4, 1946. The Iranian Government further pledges itself not to give the territory lying west of the line referred to above in concession to foreign companies or to Iranian societies in which foreigners take part or to Iranian societies using foreign capital.

4. Capital on the Iranian side will consist of oil-bearing land mentioned in Article 3, which after technical work will have oil borings, the products of which all will be used for the society. Capital on the Soviet side will consist of various kinds of expenses, equipment and wages, and salary expenses for specialists and workers who are necessary for the working and processing of the oil.

5. The period of activity of the society is fifty years.

6. When the period of activity of the society comes to a close, the Iran Government will have the right to buy out the shares held by the Soviet Union, or to prolong the period of activity of the society.

7. Safeguarding of the areas where the research work will be carried out, oil borings and all undertakings of the society will be carried on exclusively by the Security organs of Iran.

Agreements about the organization of the above Soviet-Iranian oil society, which will be reached at a future date, in accordance with the contents of this letter, will be brought to execution as soon as the newly elected Majlis (Parliament) of Iran enters its legislative activity, in any case not later than seven months, beginning with March 24 of this year.

Accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurance of my high respect for you.

PREMIER GHAVAM

SADCHIKOV'S ANSWER:

The Soviet Government expresses agreement of the formation of a mixed Soviet-Iranian society on prospecting and exploitation of oil-bearing territories in northern Iran on the basic conditions enumerated in a letter by the Prime Minister on Aptil 4, 1946.

The Secret of Soviet Reconstruction

The other day Yenakievo figured in the flood of news pouring in from the numerous points where rehabilitation work is being pushed. The first pig iron had just been obtained from a blast furnace blown in at the local iron and steel works, the 10th production unit of its kind to go into operation in the industrial centers of Stalino Region, the Donbas, now being raised from the ruins to which the Germans reduced this area.

Only detailed, large-scale maps of the Donbas will show Yenakievo. But though it is only a small town, it has a story behind it. When, after the First World War and the Civil War that followed in Russia, all of the country's southern industry lay in ruins, there was a time when only one blast furnace continued producing metal; that was a blast furnace at the Yenakievo works. True, it did not produce much, but whatever it produced was of inestimable value to the young Soviet Republic.

Now that the Soviet Union is healing the severe wounds the Hitlerites inflicted on it, Yenakievo metal is again helping in the revival of war-wrecked economy. The story of how the Yenakievo mill itself was restored may help to give an idea of the forces at work making for speedy rehabilitation.

People little versed but interested in Soviet economic life often ask: What explains the speed with which German-wrecked factories and mines are reviving? Perhaps the damage they suffered was not so great after all? Or perhaps the Soviet Union has gigantic material resources not visible to the casual observer?

As for the damage the Yenakievo works suffered at German hands, an idea may be gained from the findings of the Extraordinary State Commission established to register the crimes the German fascists committed on Soviet territory. Before the war, Yenakievo had a modern iron and steel plant employing 14,500 persons. The Germans blew up the blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces, crane equipment, forge installations, laboratories and other departments, even the workers' homes. They shipped to Germany more than 60 thousand tons of metal and metal goods, a large quantity of machinery and the basic parts of the mill which they dismantled.

An analysis of the demolition shows the cunning behind the enemy's wrecking plan; equipment was destroyed so that it would be impossible to assemble a single complete, operating unit out of the parts of several damaged ones. For instance, one definite part was destroyed in all the gas and air blowers.

The same method was employed at other Donbas plants. At the Makeyevka works, for instance, the Nazis made certain that none of the plant's blowers had cylinders intact.

Without these blowers a blast furnace cannot work, of course. Faced with a situation like this, the rebuilders of the Yenakievo and Makeyevka works thought of a way out, a way that would have been out of the question had the two plants belonged to two different private owners, each of whom might have concealed from the other both the extent of the damage and their rehabilitation plans. But since this was the Soviet Union, where all plants belong to the State, the problem was settled in the most efficient manner: the Yenakievo works gave the makeyevka people the cylinders to start at least one or two machines, while the latter reciprocated by supplying some of the parts they had which the others lacked. The result was that both plants were able to take the first steps towards revival and start their initial blast furnaces going.

Economic planning and single leadership of economic endeavor in the USSR is the lever that makes

MINES—Miners of the Donbas are shown rebuilding the Nazi-wrecked mines.

for speed in the restoration of industries the German invaders wrecked. The resources of all Soviet industry have been mobilized to the aid of the thousands of factories, mines and towns now rebuilding. In keeping with the plan, the reviving enterprises are being supplied with everything they need to start production. The deliveries, of course, are done according to a priority schedule drawn up in conformity with the interests of the national economy as a whole. Material resources, as well as labor power, are sent first to what at the given moment are regarded as the most important sectors of the restoration front.

A quarter century ago, after the end of the Civil War in Russia, more than 11 years were required to restore the iron and steel industry of the Donbas, then exceedingly backward, though the damage suffered was far less than now. At present only five years have been allowed for the rehabilitation of the Donbas and other areas that suffered at the hands of the Germans, despite the fact that the scale of the restoration job is far greater now, with huge iron and steel plants, engineering works and power stations to be raised from ruins.

The difference in speed is the result of the increased economic might of the country as compared with the 1920's, the strength and high degree of organization of the Soviet system of economy.

The efficacy of planning as it is done in the Soviet Union can easily be traced in the key field of power rehabilitation. It is a well-known fact that one of the main principles followed in this sphere is the setting up of power grids connecting a number of power plants. This cuts the cost of power and makes it possible to distribute the current more efficiently. Before the war the great Dnieper hydroelectric power station was connected with the Donbas power plants. When the Dnieper plant was working at capacity, it supplied cheap surplus power to the mills and mines of the Donbas, slackening the load on the power units of the Donbas power system thus making it possible for them to save fuel. On the other hand, the Donbas ground out current for enterprises in the Dnieper area during the summer months when the water level fell in the Dnieper.

The Dnieper power plant is not yet in the running, but the transmission lines have been restored and the Donbas stations are already sending out part of their power production. The power line still does not carry a capacity load but it nevertheless helps in the revival of the Dnieper industrial area.

Rationing planning of the utilization of available resources, making it possible for the State to direct their flow to where they will produce the greatest effect at the moment, is the key to the success the Soviet Union is scoring in the restoration of German-wrecked economy. It is this that must be kept in mind when reading news items like the one which tells of the Yenakievo plant putting its fourth restored blast furnace into operation.

Mining Without Miners

By A. B. Chernyshev

Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

Ascertained oil reserves are limited. The constant increase of internal combustion engines for airplanes, motorcars, railways and other needs call for huge quantities of liquid fuel. In view of this, ever greater attention is devoted in various countries to the question of replacing oil by artificial liquid fuel and gas obtained from coal, lignite and other varieties of solid fuel. The quantity of coal burned directly in industrial and power plants is constantly increasing.

On the other hand, a coal miner must spend a considerable part of his life underground to provide people with the possibility of utilizing solar energy accumulated for thousands of years in the bowels of the earth, and this work of the miner is one of the hardest forms of human labor.

To eliminate or reduce to a minimum the underground labor connected with coal mining is one of the most important problems of modern society. The path to the solution of this extremely complicated problem was indicated as far back as the end of the nineteenth century by the celebrated Russian scientist, D. I. Mendeleyev.

In 1888, D. I. Mendeleyev wrote, "There will probably come a time when coal will not be taken out from underground but will be transformed on the spot into a fuel gas and then distributed in pipelines over long distances."

In the Soviet Union, by the direction of J. V. Stalin, the first experiments of subterranean gasification of coal were made in 1931, and seven years later the first industrial plant for the subterranean gasification of the sloping strata of brown coal, or lignites, started operations. A method had been worked out by a group of Soviet specialists headed by Matveyev, a young engineer.

As a result of theoretical and experimental research conducted in 1939-1941 under my direction, a group of scientific workers of my laboratory in the Power Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR elaborated a new method of the subterranean gasification of horizontal and sloping strata of lignites.

This method has been applied on an industrial scale since 1943. It is based on the ability of the gas stream to penetrate through the pores and crevices of a coal seam. The method consists in drilling vertical wells from the surface to the coal stratum, thus eliminating human labor.

The task of scientific research, at present, is the further perfection of methods of subterranean gasification of coal in order to increase the efficiency of the utilization of coal deposits without the use of heavy underground labor.

The possibility of obtaining directly from underground huge quantities of gas, even from inferior coals with a high ash content, opens up wide prospects of using gas turbines, especially in power stations, in place of cumbersome steam units, the further development of electrification and of the country's power resources generally.

Industrial methods of subterranean gasification of coal so far produce only fuel gas. Many coal and oil shales are also utilized for production, for chemical raw stuff for the manufacture of artificial liquid fuel, composition material, medicaments and many other valuable goods.

Twenty-five Years of the Puppet Theater

By Sergei Obraztsov

I remember the Moscow of old tsarist times when there were no streetcars, let alone a subway; when instead of smooth asphalt the streets were paved with cobblestones and the wheels of the droshkies bumped noisily over them. And trundling along these streets came the hurdy-gurdies with their trained monkeys resembling little old men, and with motley-colored folding screens. These roaming comedians performed in the courtyards of houses. The dissonant organ played a dance tune and a long-nosed puppet in a dunce cap jumped out from behind the screen and began squawking in a comical high-pitched voice. This puppet was called Petrushka. But these shows never lasted long. Generally the janitor or the police appeared and, to the great disappointment of the children who had gathered around, the comedians were driven off.

What I have just related took place at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century in nearly all European countries. Only the jolly, picturesque puppet was called differently in different countries: in England—Punch; in Germany—Hanswurst; in Italy—Punchinello; in Czechia — Kasparek; in France—Guignol; in Russia —Petrushka; in the Ukraine — Vanka-Rutyutyu.

These puppets were born ages ago; they lived a gay life in market places and bazaars, but when public fairs were no longer in fashion Petrushka, Punch, Punchinello gradually faded out of existence. And by 1915-16 it was almost impossible to meet a jolly Petrushka either in Moscow or in the other cities of Russia.

The art of the puppet show in Russia was revived after the Great October Socialist Revolution. The revival of this medium was advanced just as rapidly, just as turbulently as the whole life of the young country. Plants were being erected, streets asphalted, marble tunnels of the subway began to appear, new large houses were being constructed and streets widened.

In this tempestuous new life of the new nation, the Soviet Government could not possibly forget its children. And while hundreds of schools, homes, clubs and parks for children were being built, children's theaters were opened, and among them the puppet theater. There were 200 puppet theaters in the Soviet Union before the war. All these theaters receive a State subsidy so that tickets can be sold cheaper; actually, this is not a subsidy for the theater, but for the children who constitute the audiences.

The little ones, those who do not go to school yet, come to the theater for an early matinee. The place resounds with ringing laughter and merry chattering; at a distance it looks like an impressionistic picture of varicolored garments, ribbons, hair and gew-gaws of the vivacious tiny visitors. Among them are many adults—mammas, nurses, teachers and leaders of kindergartens.

A short hour-and-a-half show is given for them: a funny tale about two brave hares and a scatter-brained hunter, the latter played not by a puppet but a real person. Or another fairytale about a silly goose who was stolen by a fox and how a porcupine and the shepherdess Alenka (played by an actress) save this goose. Of course the children help in the search for the goose. These performances are partly in the nature of plays and partly games.

At five o'clock school children come to the theater. Most of them come alone, unaccompanied, for these school children are an independent lot. They are treated to such plays as *Puss in Boots,* based on Perrault's story, the Russian fairytale *At the Pike's Bidding,* or the adventures of the circus big-bellied bear.

These are more intricate productions, requiring many puppets and a real subject. They contain much that is wonderful and amazing that cannot be found in any other type of theater. And this is the fundamental reason for our work. It would be rather senseless to carry a staff of 250 people, actors, musicians, artists and sculptors, and to model attractive puppets only to produce something that can be done without puppets in any other theater. That is why in the royal hunt in *Puss in Boots* the audience sees fleet-footed hares, dashing does and a clumsy, waddling bear; the castle of the cannibal is guarded by a fire-snorting dragon and the cannibal himself is thirty

ARTISTS—S. Obraztsov with python (center) and other Soviet puppeteers.

times the size of the rest of the puppets, and, therefore, his transformation into a lion, then a mouse, is most astonishing. In *At the Pike's Bidding* the hero receives a present from the pike in the form of a magic word which can grant anything his heart desires. On an ordinary stove he travels through the woods and by his bidding the trees fell themselves and red roses blossom on a fir tree in the winter time.

In the evening the theater becomes crowded with adults; they, too, produce a varied appearance like the little ones who come to matinees. They are workers, students, office employees, military people in tunics with war decorations and young seamen with weather-beaten faces; old professors with white hair and gold-rimmed eye-glasses, young girls in smart-looking attire and elderly women wearing silver and blue foxes. There is nearly always a good representation of foreigners, government officials or visiting delegations who are astonished to find puppets of their countries displayed in the Museum.

For adult audiences we present three-act plays: *Aladdin's Lamp* from *Arabian Nights; King of the Deer* by Carlos Gozzi; *Christmas Eve* by Gogol and *Mowgli* from Kipling's book.

They, like the productions for children, contain a good deal that is romantic, much that is comical, wondrous, tender, and heroic. The puppets have an uncanny power of expression. The Ukrainian Vakula rides on a devil's back on Christmas Eve and flies straight to Petersburg, into the palace, direct to the tsarina to ask her for a pair of slippers for his bride. Out of a brass lamp rises the spirit of the Djinn and builds a gold palace for Aladdin. King Deramo is transformed into a deer, and on the "Council Rock" a pack of wolves stop to watch a child.

No other theater can be so convincing as the puppet theater. But the power of the puppet lies not only in this. Puppets can also depict feelings and passions or become pure symbols. The love of King Deramo, the affection of the she-wolf or the fury of the tiger depict emotions that are akin to human understanding just as they are depicted by the great imaginations of the world: Dante, Homer, Swift, Hoffman, Gogol, and others.

MOWGLI—This puppet play shows the Kipling character with the panther of the tale.

In order to create the impression of the perspective of a Ukrainian village or the vast proportions of a tsar's palace we divided the screen into five elevated horizontal planes with puppets of different sizes playing on each plane: from 60 centimeters in the foreground to 10 centimeters in the back. This style is applied to *Christmas Eve.* In order to present very expressive beasts in the jungle, we had to make them unusually large.

We are now working on new productions: for the children, *Glass Slippers* from Perrault's fairytale *Cinderella,* and for the grown-ups a satiric *Gala Concert* to be portrayed by puppets who can play the piano, do the tango and tap dance, perform as a jazz band or a gypsy chorus.

We gave many puppet shows during the war. Our group of actors spent nearly a whole year at the front, frequently playing in the most advanced positions. Many performances were given in hospitals, at railway stations, wharves and even in mines. At the very beginning of the war our theater building was partially demolished by an enemy bomb, and while it was being repaired we chartered a boat and sailed along the five large Russian rivers, performing en route. In the winter we travelled thousands of miles by train and played in 60 cities of our country, not losing a single work day.

Next year the theater will celebrate its 15th anniversary, but I have been working in this field for the last 25 years. I started by amusing my fellow-students at the university and in artist's studios and then I gradually began to appear in public recitals. Therefore, the millions of miles covered by the theater which I direct, and its thousands of spectators, should be added to my personal miles and audiences.

I perform only for adults, but they differ as widely as the places where I appear: workers' clubs and concert halls of large cities, university stages, small hospital wards, and recitals in the Kremlin for government receptions. In these 25 years I have performed in most cities of the Soviet Union, and also beneath the palms of the Persian Gulf, in the capitals of the Balkan states and on ocean liners sailing to New York.

These were my first appearances before foreigners. My attraction to puppets dates from that time. It was even more than an attraction—it was my conviction of the need for a puppet theater based on the knowledge of the great theatrical power of this art.

Notes on Soviet Life

Soviet engineers have designed a new low-pressure water turbine which will be widely used on rivers crossing the plains of the Soviet Union.

The new turbine is so compact that it does not require a special building for a power station as it can be placed inside the dam.

★

After a three-day visit to Leningrad, the British Railwaymen's delegation left for Moscow on April 10. In Leningrad the guests inspected historical and architectural landmarks. They visited the Leningrad Defense Museum, the Hermitage Museum, the Young Pioneers Palace, and inspected a section of the Oktyabrskaya Railway and the Vitebsk railway station.

The delegates met with the leading workers of the Oktyabrskaya Railway.

Representatives of railwaymen and trade union organizations, headed by Acting Director of the Oktyabrskaya Railway, Platonov, and the Deputy Representative of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions for Leningrad and the Leningrad Region, Vorobyev, saw the delegation off at the station.

★

The Mongolian film Tsoktu-Taidji *was shown recently at the Moscow Cinema Club. This is one of the first big films produced by the Mongolian cinema industry.*

The hero of the film is the Mongolian patriot Tsoktu-Taidji who in the seventeenth century headed the struggle of the Mongolian people for their freedom and independence.

The outstanding Soviet cinema producers and actors who attended the preview highly appraised the Mongolian film.

★

The delegation of the former Greek Catholic (Union) Church, consisting of Mikhail, Bishop of Drohobych and Sambor; Antonius, Bishop of Stanislav; Protopresbyter Doctor Gavriil Kotelnik, and priests Evgenii Yurik and Johann Lotoshinsky, has left Moscow for Lvov.

The delegation was seen off by the manager of the Moscow Patriarchy, Protopresbyter Kolyhitsky and others.

The Czechoslovak students' delegation visiting the USSR acquainted itself with the life of Soviet youth. The guests met the professors and students of the Moscow State University, the Institute of Energetics and the First Medical Institute, the Institute of Theatrical Art and a conservatory. They attended lectures, and inspected the laboratories and the libraries of these institutions. They also visited the Lenin Mausoleum.

On April 9 the Czechoslovak students visited the Voroshilov collective farm and the new Petrino State farm in the Kolomna District.

On April 10 the delegation left for Leningrad.

★

The first train load of Poles who resided in the Northern Caucasus and who are now returning home has left for Poland. Before their departure the Poles expressed gratitude to the Government and to all the working people of the Soviet Union for the warm reception and fraternal aid rendered them in the hard years of war.

The train was bedecked with portraits of Stalin, Osubka-Morawski, Marshal Rola Zymierski, and with posters and slogans urging Polish-Soviet friendship.

Several more thousand Poles will shortly leave for Poland from the Northern Caucasus. Soviet authorities have rendered every assistance to the Poles, supplying them with food and medical aid en route.

★

Rare finds have been delivered to the Arctic Research Institutes from islands in Laptev's Sea, including remnants of an ancient Russian boat built early in the seventeenth century, mammoth bone arrows, leather quivers, various utensils, embroidery, clothes, and footwear.

Of great interest is the collection of silver coins dating from the seventeenth century. All of these relics, as ascertained by the Institute's staff members, belonged to ancient Russian seafaring trappers who as far back as the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries penetrated far into the Arctic.

Tashkent, which is fast becoming a large industrial center, will be substantially reconstructed under the Fourth Five-Year Plan, according to Mayor Khusseinov.

The investments in the reconstruction of Uzbekistan's capital provided for by the Fourth Five-Year Plan amount to over 200 million rubles. Three new thoroughfares will be laid in the city.

The Kibrai waterworks belongs to one of the major projects of the program. Twenty-four new artesian wells will be drilled in Kibrai village near Tashkent in 1948 to treble the water supply.

The Five-Year Plan provides for the gasification of Tashkent. A trolley-bus line will be opened early in 1947.

★

The Council of Ministers of the USSR decreed the setting up of a Pushkin center in the former Tsarskoye Selo (Pushkino), a town near Leningrad where a study of the creative work of the great Russian poet will be concentrated.

A considerable period in Pushkin's life is associated with this town, including his years in the Lyceum and his early poetic work.

Restoration of the Pushkin Center buildings demolished by the Germans has begun. The work is being supervised by Academician of Architecture A. Shchussev.

Information Bulletin

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Information Bulletin

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Science and Scientists in the USSR

GENERALISSIMO J. V. STALIN

"Science is called science because it recognizes no fetishes and does not fear to raise a hand against that which is dying away and old, because it listens attentively to the voice of experience and practice."— ***(From speech at the First All-Union Conference of Stakhanovites, November, 1935.)***

"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 borders of our country."— ***(From speech at an Election Rally in Electoral Area, Moscow, February, 1946.)***

VOZNESSENSKY—Academician Nikolai Voznessensky is Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the USSR. He is a leading economist, and is Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

BAIKOV—Academician Alexander Baikov is Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. He is a leading expert on astringents, metallurgy, metallography and an authority on railway engineering.

BURDENKO—Academician Nikolai Burdenko is President of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR. He is Colonel General of the Red Army Medical Surgeon, and Chief Surgeon of the Red Army.

KAPITSA—Academician Peter Kapitsa is Director of the Institute of Physical Problems of the Academy of Science. He has been twice awarded the Stalin Prize and holds the Order of Lenin.

JOFFE—Academician Abram Joffe is a Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and is Director of the Leningrad Physico-technical Institute. His field is that of electrical semi-conductors.

ORBELI—Academician Leon Orbeli is a Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. He is a leading physiologist and is an initiator of the theory of evolutionary physiology.

The Five-Year Plan of Science

By Academician S. Vavilov

President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

In the new Five-Year Plan, considerable importance is attached to questions of science. This is easily understood. The scientific-technical basis is evident on every page of the sections of the law on the Five-Year Plan which deal with questions of industry, agriculture and transport.

Joseph Stalin has confronted Soviet scientists with an interesting and honorable task of great magnitude to surpass in the near future the achievements of science beyond the boundaries of our country.

Soviet scientists will cope with this task. Science and scientists in our country have always been surrounded with exceptional solicitude by the people, the Party and the Government, and in the Five-Year Plan this solicitude has found clear expression. A large fund has also been assigned for the further growth of our Academy, the headquarters of Soviet science.

ACADEMICIAN SERGEI VAVILOV

At the present time the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and its departments and institutes are elaborating and discussing the Five-Year Plan of the Academy as a whole, and those of its institutions.

Plans for three departments, those of literature and languages, history and philosophy, and geology and geography, have already been considered by the Presidium, and those of other departments will now be discussed.

Each Plan fills a large volume containing a brief outline of most of the important works and researches to be completed between 1946 and 1950.

Problems of physics and chemistry and also technical sciences, hold an especially important place in the Five-Year Plan of the Academy. This was largely determined by the present-day development of science and by the particular importance of the above-mentioned branches.

Physico-mathematical sciences are represented in our Plan by a number of problems connected with the study of the atomic nucleus and of cosmic rays. Physicists working in connection with other specialists will analyze unusual phenomena peculiar to this branch of science and will work out methods of liberating nuclear energy, which holds out such great prospects to humanity.

There is no doubt that in time the application of this energy will provide a new solution for problems of power transport and for other problems.

Our physicists will continue research into the properties of substances at temperatures close to absolute zero. A considerable amount of work will be devoted to the introduction of oxygen into the technological processes of industry.

The Plan includes the investigation and application of semi-conductors and new high-molecular compounds.

Much attention is devoted to astrophysics. Gigantic laboratories permit astronomers to study many important phenomena with the help of spectrum analysis and other methods. Like physics, astronomy approaches very closely to the problem of nuclear energy.

The study of high speed gaso-dynamic processes is of great significance for the construction of super swift aircraft, artillery, and also for other branches of technique. These problems are reflected in the Plans.

A comprehensive program awaits Soviet chemists. There is no doubt that work on the theory of chemical affinities, on energy and the structure of chemical combinations, the mechanism of chemical transformations and the study of nuclear reactions, will be widely developed. Efforts will be made to determine the exact yield of decomposition products obtained from nuclear reactions and their quantitative and energy characteristics.

The section of the Plan dealing with geology and geography calls for a comprehensive study of the geology and geography of the Pacific Ocean areas, the causes of the fall in level of the Caspian Sea, the geology of iron and petroleum, and further elaboration of the theory of geological processes and practical prognosis.

Geographers, geologists and soil experts will compile a large number of maps, and a voluminous geography of the USSR is to be written.

The Department of Biological Science will continue to develop the ideas and theories of outstanding Russian classic scientists, biologists, and evolutionists.

Several institutions of this department will take part in working out the problems of structure and synthesis of albuminous substances. A study will be made of the rules governing the interaction of micro-

organisms and media, and of the biological activity of virus albumens.

Physiologists will continue the study of higher nervous activity in man and in animals.

A very comprehensive program has been drawn up for the department of technical sciences. Among questions of great importance here, we may mention the following: development of the theory of the stability of movement and oscillation of mechanical units, problems of durability and stability of structures, aerohydromechanics of the wing theory of machines and mechanisms.

Research on the underground gasification of coal is to be resumed, and problems of high pressure and high temperature steam will be further developed.

Provision is also made for the development of research in the field of electrotechnique, in particular, transmission of electric energy by high tension current.

Urgent tasks confront specialists in petroleum and solid fuels. Mining problems will be broadly represented in the plan of the Department of Technical Sciences.

Research into problems of communications, and in particular of short and ultrashort radio waves, is to be extended.

Our departments dealing with the humanities plan to compile monographs on important questions of history, philosophy, literature, economics and law.

We have not yet drawn up the full five-year program of expeditions. So far, only a plan for 1946 has been compiled.

The Council for the Study of Productive Forces is to continue its research in the North Caucasus, Azerbaijan, the Polar regions, and the Urals. More than 60 expeditions will be sent this year.

The study of cosmic rays is continuing on Alagoz and in the Pamirs. Geological expeditions will leave for Central Asia, East Siberia and the Far East. The Institute of Oceanology is planning an expedition to the northern part of the Pacific.

Several paleontological and archaeological expeditions will also start this year.

The necessity for building scientific institutes has been pointed out by Stalin.

These instructions of our leaders are reflected in the Five-Year Plan of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Many hundred millions of rubles will be spent on the construction of institutes for the Central Building of the Academy, on dwelling houses for scientists, and so forth, in the course of the next five years.

The list of major constructions for 1946 to 1950 includes some 50 objectives. In addition to the Central Building, there will be erected Institutes of Organic Chemistry, Metallurgy, Machine-Building, Mechanics, Automatics and Telemechanics, Mining and others.

Construction of the Institute of Chemical Physics, now under way, will be continued. The building of the Institute of Physics will be enlarged.

An area of more than 1,200 acres has been set aside in the region of Ostankino in which botanical gardens are to be laid out.

The Central Astronomical Observatory in Pulkovo, which was razed to the ground by the Germans, and the Astro-physical Observatory in the Crimea will be rebuilt.

Considerable funds have been assigned for the foundation of a teleseismic station in Pulkovo, a hydrophysical station in the Crimea, and similar projects.

The Institute of Organic Chemistry, for which a building will be erected in the immediate future, is to solve various problems of great national economic importance, such as those of synthetic rubber, artificial fibers, organic dyes, and chemical pharmaceutical products.

This Institute is to deal with the problem of the rational utilization of natural gases, the synthesis of saturated hydrocarbons, the utilization of wood waste, and the synthesis of new kinds of rubber.

Another task of immediate urgency is the construction of a building for the Institute of Metallurgy which is also confronted with problems of great national economic importance: the elaboration of new technological processes for the iron and steel and non-ferrous metals industries, new types of alloys, refractory materials, and similar problems. In addition to its laboratories, the Institute will be provided with premises and equipment permitting it to carry out experiments on a semi-industrial scale.

In connection with the great importance attached to questions of acoustics, an acoustical laboratory is being equipped in Moscow, fitted up for varied research, in particular, on architectural acoustics.

Such is a brief outline, by no means complete, of our new Five-Year Plan, which is still being elaborated.

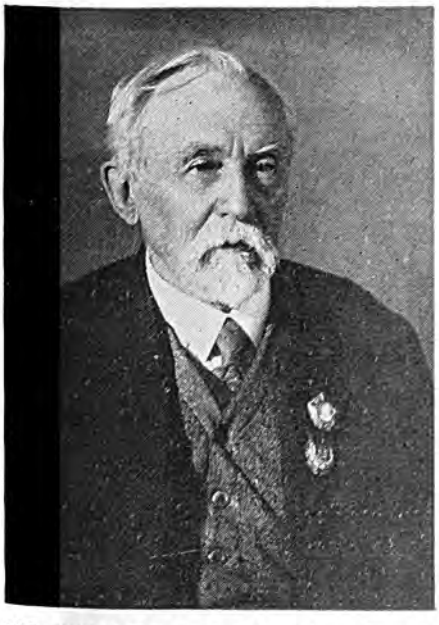
In its final edition our Plan is to be a concrete expression of Stalin's memorable instructions on science. We shall compile such a plan and do everything in our power to carry it into effect, devoting all our strength and knowledge to this task.

PRESIDIUM—The Presidium of the Jubilee Session of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, which met in Moscow, in 1945.

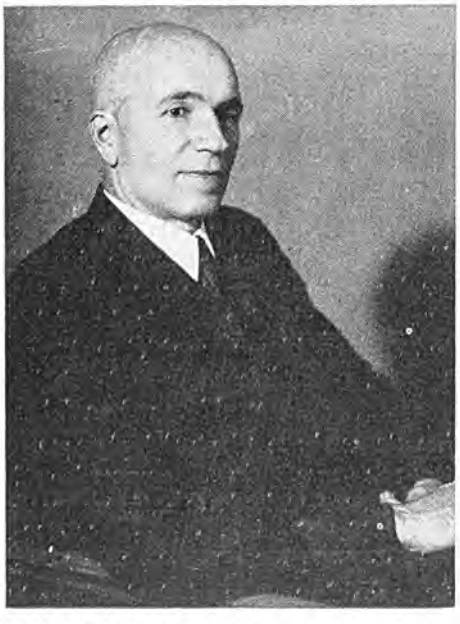
TARLE—Academician Eugene Tarle, historian, is the author of many books on the history of the West and Russia. He has been twice awarded the Stalin Prize for his part in the work on the collectively compiled "History of Diplomacy" Vol. I and for his work "The Crimean War."

VOLGIN—Vyacheslav Volgin is Vice President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and is a prominent historian-sociologist who has written much on socialist teachings, including "Notes on the History of Socialism" and "The History of Socialist Ideas."

LYSENKO—Trofim Lysenko is President of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and has evolved new varieties of plants and new methods of more fruitful cultivation of crops. He has twice been awarded the Stalin Prize, and also holds the Order of Lenin.



PRIANISHNIKOV—Academician Dmitri Prianishnikov is the founder of Russian agro-chemistry. He has published more than 360 works, and has been decorated with the Order of Lenin and the Order of the Red Banner.



VINOGRADOV—Academician Ivan Vinogradov is the outstanding Soviet mathematician. He is known for his new theory of numbers and his solution of the Goldbach problem. He has been awarded a Stalin Prize.

TERPIGOREV—Academician Alexander Terpigorev is an authority on the development of the coal mining system and particularly on the coal regions of the Donets Basin. He has received the Order of Lenin.

Soviet and Foreign Scientists

By Lydia Bach

The archives of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR contain 13 thousand letters received by Peter the Great from thousands of foreign scientists on the occasion of the founding of the Academy. Since then, the voluminous correspondence has been maintained with individual research workers and with the scientific associations of the world.

The library of the Academy of Sciences began an exchange of scientific publications with the London Royal Society in 1769, with the Paris Academy of Sciences, in 1841, and with other countries a little later.

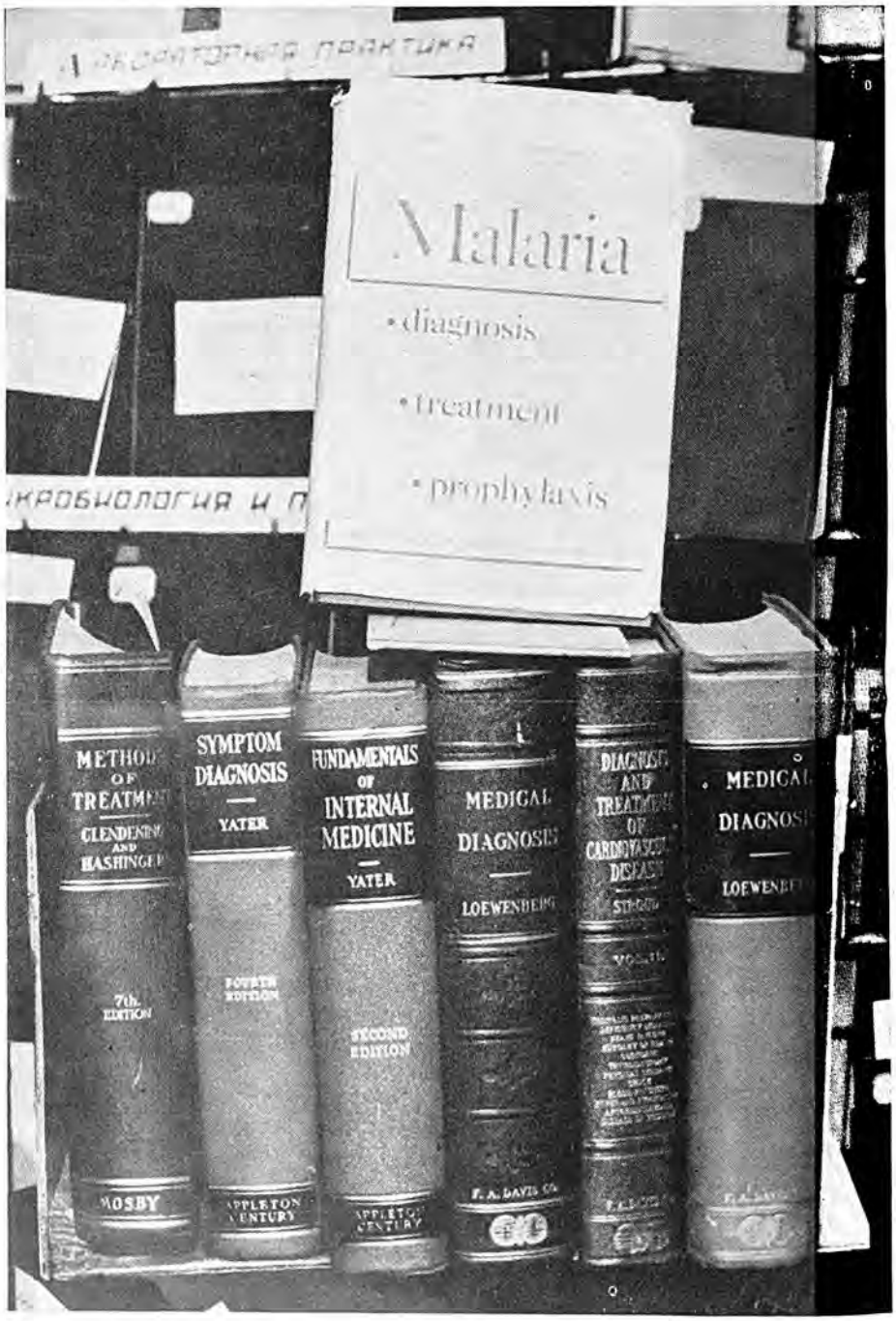
The book exchange includes periodicals (this year the Academy will publish 43), monographs, works of various institutes and branch organizations and of individual Academicians.

On the eve of the Second World War an exchange of literature was being made with 15 hundred academies, universities, observatories, botanical gardens, libraries, research centers, scientific societies and others. During the war this international exchange diminished, but at the present time it has already exceeded the prewar level and is growing from day to day.

In recent months the Academy of Sciences of the USSR has sent sets of scientific journals and monographs to the universities of Krakow and Warsaw, to the Prague Academy of Sciences headed by the well-known Czech historian, Zdenek Needly, to Belgrade, Zagreb, Sofia, Bucharest and Budapest, where the famous biochemist Saint Giurgi organized the Hungarian Academy of Natural Sciences in the autumn of 1945.

A number of boxes of Academy publications issued during the war are ready for shipment to the research institutions of France.

International scientific cooperation is also carried out through journeys abroad made by our scientists in order to read papers on their recent works and to participate in international scientific congresses and conferences.



EXHIBIT—American medical volumes are shown at an exhibition of foreign scientific literature at Moscow.

Within a month after the rout of the Hitlerites, the Jubilee Session of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR was convened in Moscow and Leningrad. This session was attended by 124 foreign scientists from 19 countries of Europe, Asia, America and Australia. This was in reality an international scientific congress, and it was regarded as such by the participants.

In October 1945, a Soviet chemist,

Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov, and physicist G. S. Landsberg, a Corresponding Member of the Academy, attended the Congress of the French Association For the Development of Science which was held in Paris.

In March of this year, Soviet astronomers, Academician G. A. Shain and Corresponding Member of the Academy A. A. Mikhailov, Chairman of the Astronomic Council, left for Copenhagen where, together with their foreign colleagues, they will work out measures necessary to resume the activities of the International Union for Astronomical Research.

The expedition of the Institute of Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, which was headed by Professors P. N. Tretakov and P. G. Bogatyrev, recently returned from a journey through Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Rumania.

This year certain institutes of the All-Union Academy of Sciences invited foreign scientists to visit the USSR to hold seminars on special questions.

FOREIGN SCIENTISTS—Academicians Vavilov (second from right, top) and Broevech, talk with Irene Joliot-Curie, of Paris, and scientist Penkovsky, of Warsaw. Below, Maurice Caullery, President of the French Academie des Sciences (left) and others, during the Jubilee Session of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

Pavlov's Pupils

By E. Finn

All of the Soviet land marked the tenth anniversary of the death of the eminent Russian physiologist, Ivan Pavlov. A scientific session of the Academy of Sciences held in Moscow heard more than 40 reports by outstanding scientists, continuers of Pavlov's work.

Particular interest was aroused by a paper by Academician Alexei Speransky, in his time a pupil of Pavlov's. Academician Speransky devoted himself to the study of the role played by the nervous system in the contraction of infectious diseases by man and animals. For instance, anthrax microbes may multiply in large numbers in the organism of a rabbit, and yet the animal will remain perfectly healthy. It is sufficient, however, indicated Speransky, to prick the rabbitt with a pin and immediately the disease will begin to develop.

Of great importance also is the point at which the infection enters the body. The injection of a fatal dose of streptococci into different veins of rabbits resulted in varying percentages of mortality.

Academician Speransky considers that the disease is not due to a multiplication of microbes in the organism but to the contact between the source of infection and the tips of sensitive nerves in animals or in man.

Equally interesting was the report made by another of Pavlov's pupils, Professor Ivan Razenkov, who has made important disciveries connected with the secretory action of digestive glands.

Professor Razenkov and his pupils established that a considerable quantity of albumen is separated from the blood together with digestive fluids, and passes into the stomach and bowels, taking part in the general process of metabolism. Up until now physiologists were not aware of this phenomenon.

Professor Konstantin Bykov also arrived at important conclusions establishing that the heart, blood vessels and other internal organs constantly signal their condition to the brain cortex. In accordance with these signals the cortex, with the help of other nerves, regulates the work of internal organs.

Branches and Bases of the Academy

By Academician V. Volgin
Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

Socialist construction brought about a radical change in the economic map of the USSR. New industrial and cultural centers appeared and grew rapidly, and with this grew the need for the distribution of scientific activities throughout the country. In 1931 the necessity for creating branches and bases of the Academy of Sciences became urgent.

Since then, on the basis of former institutions of the Academy existing in the various Republics, a number of new, independent Academies have come into being and are functioning successfully in the Republics of Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan. This year the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh Republic will be officially opened; the foundations for this institution were laid in the course of 14 years by Kazakh institutes and later by the Kazakh branch of the Academy.

Today the Academy of Sciences of the USSR has seven branches and four bases, comprising 43 institutes, 45 independent sectors and laboratories, 9 botanical gardens, an astronomical observatory and 14 other scientific research institutions. Branches exist in Stalinabad, Frunze, Ashkhabad, Novosibirsk, Petrozavodsk, Sverdlovsk and Kazan; and bases, in Kirovsk, Syktykvar, Voroshilov—Ussuriisk and Makhach—Kala.

These branches and bases are staffed by 17 hundred scientists and scientific technical workers, including 7 Academicians, 10 Corresponding Members, 181 doctors and professors, and 423 Candidates of Science. This is an impessive force which carries out research work in out-of-the-way places beyond the scope of activities of the Academy's central institutes.

In the comparatively short period of their existence these institutions of the Academy have carried out considerable work. It is sufficient to recall their activities during the war. The evacuation of industry to the East called for new sources of raw materials.

The above-mentioned institutions played an important part in the solution of this problem. It is not accidental that the war years mark no decrease, but on the contrary an increase, in the activities of the existing branches and the creation of new ones in Kirghizia and Western Siberia.

To the work of the Central Asian branches and bases of the Academy of Sciences we owe the foundations and development of the industries producing building materials, food products and other goods previously brought to these regions from the central districts of the USSR.

The study of languages, history and literature of the peoples of the Central Asian Republics is mainly carried out in these branch institutions.

The oldest branches in Tajikistan and the Urals commenced their activities in 1932 on a very modest scale. At the present time the staff of the Tajik branch includes 130 scientific workers, and that in the Urals, more than 200. The youngest branch is the one founded in Kazan in 1945.

The need for the formation of new research centers of the Academy grows from year to year. This year a base will be opened in Daghestan and another in Moldavia. Next in turn are Yakutia and some other republics and regions of the USSR.

The national economy frequently confronts the Academy's institutions with tasks, the solution of which may not always bring immediate theoretical contributions to a given branch of science, but almost invariably yields results of considerable practical importance.

As the scientific cadres grow, the work of the branch institutions improves greatly. Theoretical works of considerable significance begin to appear, and at the same time the practical application of research work gains in importance.

The various branches and institutions of the Academy of Sciences will take an active part in the solution of the tasks set to science by the new Stalin Five-Year Plan.

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Northwest Metals Base

Ivan Bardin, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, in a *Tass* interview stated:

"Even before the war, Stalin formulated in its full magnitude the problem of creating a metallurgical base in the northwest to facilitate the development of Leningrad inlustry.

"During the war the Academy of Sciences of the USSR was invited to participate in solving this problem. The Academy fitted out an expedition to Leningrad and Murmansk in 1945 consisting of Academicians Obraztsov, Britske, Polkanov and many others.

"The expedition took up a wide range of questions connected with this task, and after ten months of work arrived at important and significant conclusions.

"The expedition's main task was to investigate possibilities for the utmost utilization of local resources without importing raw materials from remote regions, and its work proved sucessful.

"Iron ore prospecting in the Kola Peninsula was successful. The utilization of iron scrap, pyrite by-products and peat allows considerable reduction in the requirements of imported coal and ore.

The contours of the future iron and steel plant satisfying Leningrad's industrail requirements are ready. A meeting of representatives of Leningrad's economic organizations and research institutes was held April 16 to discuss the first stage of the work carried out by the expedition.

Scientific Plans in the Republics

Following are the replies given by seven Soviet scientists, who are among many men of science elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to the question: What scientific work in your republic, either completed or planned for the future, do you consider most important and interesting?

A. Bogomolets, President of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR:

Before speaking of the present work of our Academy, I should like to return briefly to the war years when we were obliged to leave our native Ukraine and move to Ufa, capital of the Bashkir Autonomous Republic.

While there, we carried on our work, helping the country fight the fascist invaders. More than 300 institutions and enterprises were assisted by the institutes of our Academy. We helped evolve and develop new production methods for tank, aircraft and chemical industries, gave consultation to metallurgists and power men, and worked out new, effective methods of treating the wounded.

We returned to Kiev about a year and one half ago. Nearly a year was spent restoring our institutes, laid waste by the Nazi barbarians. Now we are working under normal conditions again, and have even expanded our activities to a point where they are comparable to those of the prewar period.

New major scientific institutions are being set up in Kiev. A botanical garden, covering an area of about 500 acres, is being laid out on the picturesque bank of the Dnieper where plants from all parts of the world will be grown, and research in genetics, selection and acclimatization will be conducted. The main task here will be to supply Ukrainian agriculture with new varieties of crops and to raise crop yields.

We have also begun to build a large astronomical observatory. The Academy's physics, chemistry and technical sciences institutes are likewise slated for considerable expansion.

Our Academy has launched extensive work in the western districts of the Ukraine. Numerous branches and institutes of all the Academy's departments have been set up in Lvov. The social science department, for instance, has organized branches of its institutes of folk art and folklore, Ukrainian literature and history. Branches of the mining, mechanics, power and geology institutes will no doubt be of great help to the large scale coal industry that is being launched in the Western Ukraine.

ACADEMICIAN ALEXANDER BOGOMOLETS

Branches of the botany and zoobiology institutes will aid in the restoration and development of agriculture in the western districts, as well as in the study of broad scientific problems. We are planning to hold a big conference in Lvov in June, at which many reports will be delivered. At present, our Academy is compiling a five-year research program with a view to rendering extensive scientific aid to the national economy in fulfilling the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

V. Leonov, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the Byelorussian SSR:

Peat is one of the greatest constituents of Byelorussia's national wealth. We make extensive use of it both as fuel and as an excellent fertilizer. Recently, the workers of the peat institute of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences have found a new way to utilize it. A number of valuable chemical products have been obtained from peat. An installation on a semi-industrial scale has already been set up, to distill alcohol from the reaction of benzine on peat. A method of obtaining plastic materials from peat and tar, likewise, has been worked out.

In their research and investigations, Byelorussian scientists make the needs of their Republic their main starting point. The Institute of Agriculture is now conducting extensive work on the selection of drought and frost resisting varieties of wheat. This work promises much as regards the improvement of yields in Byelorussia.

Our chemists have engaged in synthesis and study of the substances which stimulate the growth of plants and make it possible to guide their development, thus rendering substantial help to our truck gardeners and horticulturists. The Institute of Chemistry has already developed unusual kinds of seedless, highly productive fruits and vegetables which include apples, pears and tomatoes. Within the next few years, regular crops of these new

varieties of vegetables may be expected.

The Social Sciences Section has also conducted fruitful work. The Institute of Literature has completed the compilation of the first unabridged Byelorussian dictionary. The first history of Byelorussian literature ever written and a number of collections of biographies of prominent Byelorussians are to appear shortly.

N. Muskhelishvili, President of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR:

Our Academy, founded on the eve of war five years ago, has substantial geological advances to its credit. A systematic survey which our scientists have conducted provides a new picture of the geological structure and the past of our country. On this basis, further study of the Georgian mineral wealth, coal, oil and manganese is being succesfully expanded.

We have achieved much in the study of the past of our people—the history of Georgia's social relationships, literature, language, art and philosophy. Archeological excavations in the area of Mtskheta, ancient capital of Georgia, which we intend to conduct on an expanding scale in the course of the next few years—all told there is enough work to last for several five year periods—have already yielded exceedingly valuable data, throwing light on the history both of Georgia and of all the Near East. For one thing, they have afforded conclusive proof of the height of the level of culture and state organization which prevailed in Georgia two thousand years ago.

Georgia has its own noteworthy school of physiologists who have worked out their own theory concerning the individually acquired reflex action and behavior of animals and the basic processes of central nervous coordination. They have done a good deal of organic research on electric currents in the brain and, during the war, made successful use of the methods they devised for the diagnosis of brain wounds and ailments.

The work done by our mathematicians has found extensive application in engineering. Now they are confronted with the task of applying their latest theoretical findings to the concrete problems of construction, engineering and machine building to promote the development of these fields during the present five-year period.

T. Kary Niyazov, President of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR:

There is not a branch of our economy which has not felt the helping hand of Uzbek scientists. The crop distribution research conducted by the Institute of Botany and Zoology of our Academy, with the purpose of utilizing to full extent the soil and other conditions of a given locality, is radically altering Uzbek agriculture.

From now on the cultivation of one or another crop in various regions of the Republic is determined not by chance factors but by precise data on the nature of the soil, water supply and climatic conditions.

Our Republic is the main cotton supplier of the Soviet Union. We produce two-thirds of the country's cotton. Our scientists are now concentrating their efforts on developing new varieties and raising the yields. Our selectionists have already evolved new, highly productive early varieties of cotton capable of resisting wilt, the crop's worst enemy. These wilt-proof varieties are already being successfully introduced.

Our geologists have discovered some large, high-grade iron ore deposits estimated at tens of million of tons. These will help provide raw material for the large iron and steel works to be built in our Republic.

Our power engineers are successfully handling problems connected with the construction of a number of hydroelectric stations, including the giant Farkhad development.

I have briefly outlined only a few of the basic problems on which the scientists of Uzbekistan are working today. Their efforts are aimed at serving their people and developing their economy and culture in line with the new Five-Year Plan.

P. Leins, President of the Academy of Sciences of the Latvian SSR:

When the setting up of the Latvian Academy of Sciences, which is now in the process of formation in Riga, is completed, the people of Latvia will for the first time have a national center of scientific thought.

Latvian scientists regard it as their first and foremost duty to assist in the healing of the wounds inflicted on the Republic by the war and in the development of its national economy, culture and art.

The largest of the new Academy's departments will be the Section of Natural, Medical and Agricultural Sciences, which will have eight research institutes.

The new Five-Year Plan sets our Republic the task of building up an advanced agriculture and a highly productive livestock farming.

The agricultural scientists of our Republic are now working on many of the problems associated with the solution of this task. They look forward to working out and introducing in practice the latest scientific farming methods and to developing new varieties of grains adapted to the local soil and climate.

Forestry is another important field in our Republic and our scientists working in this sphere are now engaged on problems pertaining to the restoration of forests destroyed during the war. The rational utilization of timber is another object of study.

Four institutes of the Technical Sciences Section likewise plan to devote their efforts, first and foremost, to the requirements of the national economy. These include rational utilization of Latvia's great peat and water power resources, both insufficiently tapped at present. The proper harnessing of these resources will make it possible to electrify not only the Republic's industry but its agriculture as well within a brief time.

M. A. Mir Kasimov, President of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR:

Oil is the principal wealth of our Republic and the main object of research of its scientists.

Our Academy is young; it was founded during the war. It united the efforts of all of Azerbaijan's scientists, who are now directing those efforts toward the fulfillment of the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Joseph Stalin said that the output of oil during the next three five-year periods must be increased to 60 million tons. That is the reason oil research takes the foremost place in our Academy's plan for the next five years.

Many important problems in oil geology have to be solved to promote oil production. It is necessary to work out new

methods of drilling,, to perfect methods of refining, to extend the utilization of by-products and to study the question of power supply. All of these problems have been incorporated in our research program and we are accustomed to fulfilling our plans.

The problems on which we are working at present are as numerous as our Republic's riches, as the wealth contained in and under its soil, in its libraries and in the waters of the Caspian Sea.

I shall speak of only one problem on which Azerbaijan and Russian scientists in many fields are jointly engaged at present: the projected construction of the great Mingechaur hydroelectric power development and the reconstruction of the whole irrigation system. The realization of this project will alter the entire face of the Kura Araxes lowlands, transforming arid plains into fertile cotton plantations.

K. Satpayev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Kazakh Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR:

One month from now, a big event will take place in the scientific life of our Republic: the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR will hold its inaugural session.

Less than 15 years have passed since the Academy of Sciences of the USSR founded its branch in our Republic. Now, with the help of our Russian colleagues and with the generous support of the Government, we have built up such a strong scientific center in Kazakhstan that it has been decided to make it an independent Academy of Sciences. Already, more than 1,200 research workers are working in 16 institutes of our branch. Organization of the Academy signifies a further expansion in scientific personnel and the promotion of research.

This year, more than 400 problems are being taken up in our institutes. There have been more than 20 expeditions with three thousand scientists. Technical sciences and soil science are the main fields of endeavor of our researchers. Kazakhstan scientists have helped considerably in transforming their Republic from a land of nomad shepherds. Under our plan, we shall help our people set up a powerful iron and steel industry. Our geologists have worked to insure the supply of iron, manganese, coal and fluxes for the iron and steel works now under construction. The new plants will also need large supplies of other raw materials such as quartzites, dolomites and lime. Other scientific research institutions of the Republic are fitting out expeditions to prospect for them.

Phosphates

The Fourth Five-Year Plan calls for the construction of a super-phosphate plant. This will be the first step in opening up the vast phosphate wealth in the Karatau mountains, of which our chemists and geologists will make a study in the next few years. They will also prospect for lead, zinc, copper and gold in the Altais.

Much has been done by our soil scientists who have compiled a soil chart of the entire Republic in an area nearly three times the size of France and Germany together.

This work will be of inestimable value to our government and planning organizations in planning rational distribution of the Republic's land and agricultural resources.

Science Academy Publications

By Professor L. Plotkin

The number of scientific works issued by the publishing house of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in 1945 was two and one-half times more than that in 1944 and amounted to 243 books containing a total of 3,007 signatures, and 37 magazines comprising 2,547 signatures.

Among the major works and monographs that appeared were the collected works of Academicians P. L. Chebyshev, V. L. Komarov and A. N. Severtsov; the second edition of Academician S. I. Vavilov's well-known work, *Isaac Newton;* the *Lectures on Higher Nervous Activity* by Academician L. A. Orbeli; *The Crimean War* by Academician E. V. Tarle; *History of Bulgaria* by Academician N. S. Derzhavin; *Parts of Sentence and Parts of Speech* by Academician I. I. Meshchaninov, and *Injuries to the Eye and Surrounding Parts* by Academician N. I. Averbach, as well as works by Academicians V. A. Obruchev, E. A. Chudakov and A. N. Nesmeyanov.

This year it is purposed to publish 366 books containing a total of 5,750 signatures, and this figure is to be systematically increased with every succeeding year so that by 1950 the annual book publication will reach ten thousand signatures, and periodicals, five thousand signatures annually.

Contrast

In order to understand what these figures really signify, we should recall that before the Revolution, even at the period of its greatest activity, the Academy did not publish more than 600 signatures of scientific works a year.

Altogether, in the course of the new Five-Year Plan, Academy publications are to amount to 40 thousand signatures of books and 20 thousand signatures of periodicals.

Foremost in the plan of the publishing house stand the major works of the Academy's institutes and a number of monographs. Researches by the most eminent Soviet scientists in the main branches of knowledge will be published this year, including the following: works on physics by Academicians L. I. Mandelstam and V. A. Fok and a monograph by L. D. Landau on the atomic nucleus; on mathematics by Academicians I. M. Vinogradov and A. N. Kolmogorov; on chemistry by Academicians N. D. Zelinsky and A. N. Nesmeyanov; and on the structure of atoms and molecules by V. N. Kondratyev, a Corresponding Member of the Academy; on geology by Academicians V. A. Obruchev, A. A. Grigoryev and Corresponding Member of the Academy L. S. Berg; on technical sciences by Academicians N. G. Bruevich, E. A. Chudakov and Corresponding Member of the Academy I. I. Artobolvesky; on biology by Academician I. S. Beritashvili.

Monographs on the humanities occupy no small place in the plan for 1946. Important researches on economics, law and world politics will be published. The Academy's publications of Pushkin's and Gogol's works will be resumed this year as well as two major publications: *The History of Russian Literature* and *The History of Western Literature.*

Training of Young Scientists

By Academician N. Bruevich
Secretary of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR
and I. Karataev
Head of the Postgraduate Department of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

The Academy of Sciences of the USSR is not only a center of learning, but is also an important institution for training highly qualified personnel. Within the past 15 years the Academy's postgraduate courses have given the country many eminent scientists.

A number of these postgraduates have been elected Academicians and Corresponding Members of the Academy. One of these is Academician S. A. Khristiannovich, an outstanding scientist in the field of mechanics, who took the postgraduate course for his Doctorate between 1938 and 1943. Another is M. V. Keldysh, a mathematician and mechanical engineer, now a Corresponding Member of the Academy, who attended the postgaduate course from 1934 to 1937. B. M. Vul, an eminent specialist in the physics of dielectrics and now a Corresponding Member of the Academy, is also a postgraduate of the Academy.

At the present time the staffs of the institutions of the Academy of Sciences include over 16 hundred postgraduates, of whom seven hundred are reading for their Doctorates and nine hundred for their Candidate (Master) degrees. All the scientific institutions of the Academy, of Moscow and Leningrad institutes, and also the branches of the Academy bases functioning in the various Union Republics, train personnel.

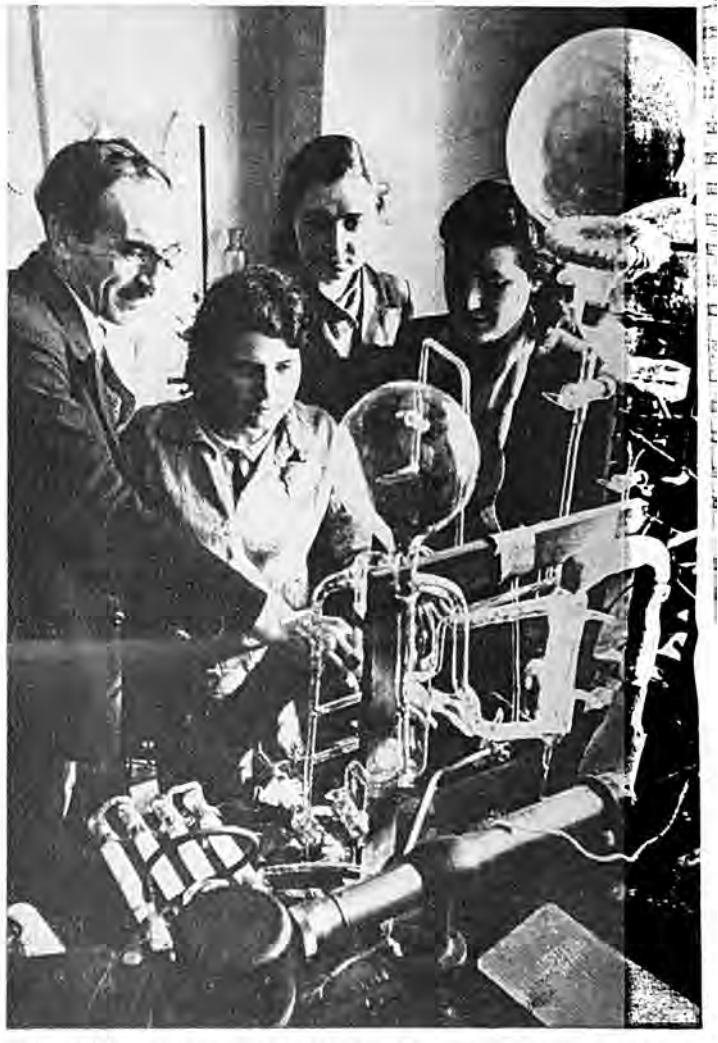
The largest number of postgraduates, almost six hundred, is to be found in the Department of Technical Sciences and the Department of History and Philosophy.

During the past year the number of postgraduates in the Department of Sciences has been increased 50 per cent, while the number of those reading in the Departments of Geology and Geography, and the Department of Biology, has also grown considerably.

It is difficult to enumerate all the specialties for which scientific personnel is trained. The Department of Physico-Mathematical Sciences alone includes 72 specialties, and the Department of Technical Sciences, 114.

Mention must be made of the training of local specialties, and the the various Republics. The large number of postgraduate courses opened up in branches of the Academy has facilitated the organization of independent Academies of Sciences in the Union Republics.

One of the most urgent tasks of the immediate future is to develop postgraduate courses on a still wider scale in branch institutions, both with the help of the local scientific cadres and of the central institutes of the Academy. A number of Tajik, Kirghiz and Turkmen postgraduates are now studying in Moscow and Leningrad for this purpose.



STUDENTS—Academician Nicholas Semenov (left) conducting a seminar for students at the Institute of Physical Chemistry.

The war did not put a stop to the postgraduate work. In 1944-1945 the following scientific degrees were awarded: Doctor of Science, 23; and Candidate (Master) of Science, 74. Many of these scientists have become leading workers on staffs of the Academy's institutes.

Academy postgraduates include not a few authors of valuable researches. For example, the work of M. D. Millionshchikov is devoted to important problems connected with the exploitation of oil wells.

Of considerable interest is the thesis of V. A. Baum on *The Calculation of Movement of Gases in Furnaces,* and the research work of M. F. Shostakovsky on *The Synthesis and Transformation of inyl Ethers.* Shostakovsky worked out a method of obtaining simple vinyl ethers as well as data of polymerization of processes connected with alkylvinyl ethers, and

in dealing with the geological history, stratigraphy and the development of fauna, Kozin accomplished research work having a direct bearing on the genesis and formation of oil fields.

The above examples illustrate the significance of the work of the Academy's postgraduates. Many of them have carried out their research in factories and plants, rendering valuable aid to industry in the solution of its technical problems.

The task set by Stalin on the further development of the scientific activities in our country raises the urgent problem of training cadres. In the first place, we must enlarge the postgraduates courses in branches of physics, chemistry, mechanics and a number of other courses.

This year more than three hundred postgraduates will be enrolled, and in the course of the coming five years at least two thousand more will be enrolled.

In drawing up the plan of scientific specialties for which cadres must be trained, attention will be centered foremost on the needs of the national economy as determined by the new Stalin Five-Year Plan.

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Doctors Visit

Georgi Miterev, the Minister of Health Protection of the USSR, recently received a French doctors' delegation, invited to the Soviet Union by the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Among those present were members of the delegation: Nustel Besancon, Pierre Rouquesse, Jean Charles Dalsace, Jean Gelles, and also Deputies Minister of Health Protection Nikolai Priorov and Maria Kovrigina, and Academician Alexei Abrikossov.

In his speech, the head of the delegation, Doctor Besancon, thanked the Minister for the courteous reception accorded him and his colleagues since they had touched Soviet soil. He stressed that Soviet medicine has always interested French doctors who learned of its latest achievements from underground magazines. At present, many Paris magazines plan to devote entire issues to the record of Soviet surgery and other branches of medicine.

Natural Wealth of the USSR

By Academician L. Shevyakov

Chairman of the Council for the Study of the Productive Forces of the USSR

The study of the productive forces of our country is one of the most important aspects of the activities of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

A systematic study of Russia's natural wealth was first begun by the Academy early in the twentieth century. During the First World War a commission for the study of the natural productive forces of Russia was formed at the initiative of Academicians V. I. Vernadsky, A. P. Karpinsky and N. S. Kurnakov, but the work of this commission only gained scope after the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Sections of the commission were turned into scientific research institutes of physico-chemical analysis, platinum, radium, optics, power, soil, and so on. On the basis of this commission, the Council for the Study of Production Forces was formed in 1930, and at the present time it comprises many famous scientists.

In the new Five-Year Plan the activities of the Council will be many-sided. In the first place, the work of expeditions begun in preceding years will be completed. Further, we shall organize a number of new, mixed expeditions covering many branches of research, and shall call several scientific conferences.

The Urals mixed expedition that has been working for several years under the guidence of Academician I. P. Bardin will submit its report in 1946. Attention was chiefly centered on the mineral riches of the Urals.

The South Kirghizian expedition under Academician V. N. Sukhachev will also sum up the results of its activities this year. This expedition was charged with a detailed study of the vast forests of fruit-bearing trees, chiefly walnut, apple, lichi, barberry and pistachio nuts, that cover the mountain slopes of Kirghizia.

The Volga Bashkirian expedition that studied the geological structure of the oil fields of the so-called "Second Baku" will provide a valuable prognosis for future oil prospecting in this area.

In the years of the first postwar Five-Year Plan, the Azerbaijan oil prospecting expedition organized by Academician D. S. Belyankin under the direct supervision of L. V. Pustovalov, Doctor of Geology and Mineralogy, will continue its work of helping in the search for new oil and gas fields in Azerbaijan and adjacent regions of the Caucasus.

The Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences and oil industry specialists will take part in the work of this expedition. In view of Stalin's instructions on the necessity for increasing the oil yield, the expedition acquires special importance.

The task of the Leningrad-Murmansk expedition, directed by Academician I. P. Bardin, is to study questions connected with the setting up of a metallurgical industry in the northwestern regions of the country.

Academician V. A. Obruchev and I. I. Gorsky, Corresponding Members of the Academy, are in charge of the Northern mixed expedition which is to continue its studies of the natural wealth of the north-eastern regions of the USSR in Europe, including the Komi ASSR and Polar Urals. The themes covered by this expedition include the geology of the coal, oil and gas fields and the deposits of iron and manganese ores, as well as other minerals.

The mixed expedition will also work in the Northern Caucasus to study the geological history of the Caucasian mountain range in connection with its metallogeny and will also investigate the industrial power and agricultural resources of the region.

One of the chief aims of this expedition is to establish prospects for the industrial exploitation of the Malkino iron ore deposits.

In the course of the future Five-Year Plan the Council will extend its activities to the eastern territories of the USSR.

In this territory, many natural riches of inestimable value to the national economy have yet to be exploited.

Popular Science

By F. Krylov

More than four thousand lectures on popular scientific subjects have been delivered in the Rostov Region during 1945. The lectures, dealing with various topics on natural science, engineering, economics, literature, rational agriculture methods, history, geography, and the upbringing of children, attracts audiences totalling 350 thousand persons.

The most important and most widely practiced method of popularizing knowledge is by way of talks and lectures. This has proved an effective way of spreading knowledge among collective farmers, and is valuable for raising not only their farming qualifications but also their cultural level.

The Rostov Region has a special bureau, with branches in the towns and villages, with nearly seven hundred lecturers, among them village teachers, agronomists, doctors, and others. The lecturers generally read at the village clubs or schools, are advertised and attract hundreds of listeners.

The men, women and peasant youth show a marked interest in natural science, culture and engineering achievements.

Many noted scientists also consider it their duty to share in cultural work carried out in the region.

Prof. Pokrovsky, docents Gromov and Shklovskaya, Rivlin and more than 50 qualified workers of the Rostov universities and schools have travelled the region to lecture to the village folk.

Moscow scientists are doing their bit, too. Pashkov, professor of Moscow University, has lectured in the Rostov Region on *Development of Life in the World, Origin of Man, and Instinct of Motherhood in Animals.* Larionov, attached to the scientific staff of the Planetarium, gave talks on such topics as *Was There a Beginning and Will There be an End of the World, The World's Surface, Comets and Falling Stars, The Sun and the Eclipse of the Moon.*

Other means of spreading knowledge and culture in the villages are the press, the cinema, the radio and books.

Every district center has its radio transmission point, an editorial board and printing shop to release the local paper, a movie theater and library. The villages have radio sets and are visited by travelling motion pictures.

The Rostov regional film release office has placed on the village screens 165 scientific, technical and educational films, including *Chemistry and the Harvest, Mechanization of Agriculture, In the Sands of Central Asia, Physiologist I. Pavlov, Gardening,* and the newsreel *Science and Engineering.*

The demand among peasants in the Rostov region is greatest for literature on questions of natural science. More than 50 thousand books were sold this year, but that does not cover the present demand. I might mention that three of every four men were illiterate before the Revolution; the percentage of illiterates among women was even higher; today illiterates are rare exceptions.

Bogomolets' Serum

By Y. Satunovsky

For the past several years a new medicine which increases the resistance of human organisms to any harmful influences has been tested in Soviet laboratories and clinics.

Specialists are unanimously of the opinion that the anti-recticular cytotoxic serum, as it is called, produces astonishing results when applied in practice. The inventor of this new medicine was Academician Alexander Bogomolets, a prominent Ukrainian scientist and President of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

Academician Bogomolets was born in Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, in 1881. His father was a doctor and his mother, a bitter enemy of the tsarist regime, spent many years in prison and in exile.

In 1909 Alexander Bogomolets was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Twenty-one years later he became the President of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. He has also been awarded the highest title in the Soviet Union, that of Hero of Socialist Labor. He has twice been elected Deputy to the Soviet parliament, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The serum which he discovered is obtained by a simple method. A healthy horse is inoculated with a special serum made from bone marrow and spleen. In response to the introduction of this foreign matter into the animal's tissue, a cytotoxin substance which can destroy foreign tissue is formed. The cytotoxins are accumulated in the blood serum of the animal and have a tremendous effect on the whole organism.

The blood serum used by Academician Bogomolets is poisonous in large doses, but in a dose of one or two drops, administered subcutaneously, it helps the human organism to develop protective substances.

The serum is most widely used in conjunction with surgical operations; it helps wounds and bone fractures to heal rapidly. Numerous experiments show that the serum (known as ACS) has a beneficial effect on the organism of patients after a cancer has been removed; it prevents the recurrence of diseases and relieves the patient of pain.

Extensive data prove that Bogomolets' serum is an excellent method for treating ulcers of various kinds. The pain caused by ulcers of the stomach and the duodenum is relieved by the serum and the healing process of the disease is accelerated.

In cases of acute rheumatism, Bogomolets' serum proves very beneficial and checks the disease's progress. ACS also increases the protective forces of the organism in cases of an infectious disease.

Especially good results have been obtained in the treatment of typhus with ACS. It has been used to treat various women's diseases.

In numerous cases of various diseases the serum proved very efficacious in conjunction with other forms of treatment (medicines, X-ray treatment, etc.). There are very convincing data concerning the cure of gonorrhea by the use of the serum with sulphidine. There have been cases in which the disease has been cured when even the largest doses of sulphidine proved ineffectual.

Centenary of the Geographical Society

By Olga Chentsova

In the autumn of 1945 the All-Union Geographical Society of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR celebrated its hundredth birthday. The society was founded in St. Petersburg in 1845 and is one of the largest bodies of its kind in the world. Admiral F. P. Lutke, a famous Russian geographer, who later became President of the Academy, was the leading spirit in building up the society. Among some of the famous members of the Society in the past were Academician K. M. Behr, zoologist and geographer; Academician P. I. Keppen, and V. I. Dahl, linguist and ethnographer.

For forty years the society was headed by the explorer P. P. Semenov-Tian Shanski.

The society has equipped a large number of expeditions to study Russia and the adjacent countries. Some of the better known exploration parties sponsored by the society were those headed by Kropotkin, Przhevalsky, Pevtsov, Potanin, Obruchev, Mushketov, Komarov.

Przhevalsky made his famous journeys of exploration through Central Asia under the auspices of the Geographical Society. He brought back with him a fine collection which enabled the Academy, of which he was an honorary member, to publish a scientific summary of the work of his expedition. In his honor the Academy struck a gold medal bearing Przhevalsky's portrait with the inscription "To the first explorer of Central Asia." The medal was presented to the explorer at the annual meeting of the Academy on December 29, 1886.

The study of Central Asia, Siberia, the Caucasus and Inner Asia are closely connected with the name of P. O. Semenov.

Since 1887 the Society has been sending out expeditions almost every year. The Arctic and the oceans have both been deeply studied by society members. Academician K. M. Behr's expedition worked in the Caspian Basin from 1853 to 1857, when valuable observations on the physical geography of the Caspian were made.

The Geographical Society published reports on its work, volumes on *General Geography* and *Ethnography,* two journals, *The Meteorological Herald* and *The Living Past,* and a large number of maps.

The work of the Geographical Society developed on a much larger scale after the October Revolution. Y. M. Shakalsky, Chairman of the Society, and Academician V. L. Komarov, reorganized the work of the Society to serve the needs of the national economy from the very first days of Soviet Power. The number of expeditions grew rapidly.

The Geographical Society's Mongolo-Tibetan Expedition worked from 1923 to 1926 and P. K. Kozlov, who headed the expedition, summarized the results in his *Mongolia and Amdo and the Dead Town of Kharo-Khoto.* At about the same time the society published the first volume of the *Travels of Miklukha-Maklai* and began regular work helping prepare the *Great Soviet World Atlas.* In 1933 the first All-Union Congress of Geographers was called and the transactions of the Congress were published. In 1938 the Society came under the jurisdiction of the Academy of Sciences.

In January, 1941, the Geographical Society had 896 members. The library of the Society is the repository of some 300 thousand volumes on geographical subjects and is of world importance.

During the siege of Leningrad the Soviet Geographical Society worked for the armies of the Leningrad front and at the same time carried out surveys in connection with the mobilization of the country's resources for defense.

Today the Soviet Geographical Society is faced with new tasks. Changes in national frontiers in Europe make necessary new textbooks and manuals of political and economic geography, while the migrations of large numbers of people will have to be recorded on new ethnographical maps. Society members are also taking part in the compilation of the Great Nautical Atlas.

As now constituted, the Soviet Geographical Society consists of six departments: physical and mathematical geography, economic geography, ethnography, history of geographical knowledge, botanical and zoological geography, and zoology. The society has 20 branches in all parts of the Soviet Union,

CASPIAN—Extensive study of the Caspian Sea by the Geographical Society has proved valuable to the fishing and other marine industries.

Notes on Soviet Science

In conformity with the decision of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the Academy began the publication of a complete catalogue of its scientific publications issued within the Academy's 220 years of existence.

Academician Ignati Krachkovsky has been appointed editor-in-chief of the catalogue.

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The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR has established a prize of ten thousand rubles in honor of Academician Fedor Bredikhin, prominent Russian astronomer. This prize is to be awarded annually for the best work in astronomy.

Fedor Bredikhin, an outstanding Russian scientist of the nineteenth century, is the author of the classic theory of the origin of comets, which is being successfully developed by his followers, including Sergei Orlov, the well-known Soviet expert.

For many years Bredikhin headed the Moscow and Pulkovo observatories.

★

The traditional "Lomonossov reading" was held here on the occasion of the 181st anniversary of the death of the genius Russian scientist and poet, Lomonossov.

Academician Krachkovsky, who opened the meeting, paid tribute to Lomonossov's services to Russian science. Stalin Prize Laureate, Professor Danilevsky, described Lomonossov's role in the development of the gold mining industry in Russia.

Elisseev, learned Secretary of the Commission on the History of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, reported that upon the initiative of the President of the Academy, Vavilov, the country's first Lomonossov Museum would be opened in Leningrad and that Russia's first, and one of the world's oldest astronomic observatories where Lomonossov made observations for many years would be restored.

To perpetuate the memory of the recently deceased President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Vladimir Komarov, the Presidium of the Academy has decided to conduct "Komarov readings" devoted to various botanical problems annually on December 5th—the day of his death.

★

The scientific base of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR set up in the Komi Republic two years ago has carried out extensive work in raising the culture and exploring the natural resources of this once backward district, the Director of the base, Academician Vladimir Obraztsov, stated at a meeting of the Presidium of the Academy.

The staff of the base has explored the soil and vegetation along the North Pechora Railway passing through sparsely populated territory. They have proved the possibility of large-scale cultivation of vegetables in the extreme north and discovered new deposits of coal and other useful minerals.

They have also compiled a grammar of the Komi language, and the first Komi-Russian dictionary consisting of some 20 thousand words.

In 1946 the base will continue geological exploration and will prepare soil and vegetation maps of the Republic.

The Northern Botanical Gardens in the Soviet Union will be laid in the vicinity of the Republic's capital, Syktyvkar.

★

A short wave transmitter with a frequency modulation of one kilowatt has been designed and manufactured by the Research Laboratory of the Ministry of Mails and Telegraph of the USSR. Experimental models of eight and nine tube F. M. receivers for mass production have already been produced.

It is planned to re-equip the Moscow station transmitting television programs with a short-wave FM transmitting apparatus.

On March 8th Soviet scientific circles marked the 80th birthday of the well-known Russian physicist, P. Lebedev, distinguished for his work in measuring the pressure of light in solids and other discoveries.

The Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences bears the name of Lebedev.

★

Under the guidance of Academician Ignati Krachkovsky a detailed description will be compiled in the course of the coming five years of the manuscripts of the Institute of Oriental Studies which include 25 thousand manuscripts in 30 Oriental languages.

★

At a recent sitting of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, a report was made by Academician Ivan Meshchaninov on the planned work in the study of languages and literature: more than one hundred major works are to be completed between 1946 and 1950, in addition to a number of researches of minor importance.

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The Academy of Sciences is preparing to publish a number of ancient Greek papyri and graffiti inscriptions scratched on vases, lead tablets and so forth.

Information Bulletin

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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Technical Base for Agriculture Under Fourth Five-Year Plan

By Lev Krasko

The strength of the Soviet Five-Year Plan lies in the accurate and realistic calculation of all possibilities and resources of the country and their expedient utilization. Each task set by the Five-Year Plan is accompanied by the necessary provisions for its fulfillment. Great tasks are mapped out in the Five Year Plan for the rehabilitation and further increase in the sown area, the extension of scientific farming, the rise in crop yields and the increase of livestock.

The mechanization of agriculture is a decisive factor in the accomplishment of all these tasks. Before the war, collective and State farms had a large number of tractors, combine harvesters and other machinery at their disposal. During the war, millions of agricultural machines and implements were destroyed by the Hitlerites in the areas they occupied. Many tractors were shipped to the front or worn out; tractor plants were converted for the war effort and could not provide farms with the required machines.

Now that the war is over, the agricultural machine-building industry is provided with everything necessary for its rapid development. According to the Five-Year Plan, in 1950 the Soviet tractor industry will produce annually 112 thousand tractors, 110 thousand tractor drawn plows, 83 thousand tractor drawn sowing machines, and other machines. Two tractor plants will be rehabilitated, and construction work on three new ones completed; a tractor plant will be built in Byelorussia. During the five year period, 10 rehabilitated and five new agricultural machine—building plants will begin operation. All this will provide the farms of the country with no less than 325 thousand tractors and agricultural machines valued at 4,500 million rubles.

GRAIN—The richness of Soviet crops like those represented by this Odessa grain field will be increased under the new Five-Year Plan.

Large scale farming in the Soviet Union necessitates the designing of new and perfected machinery. The Five-Year Plan sets before the designers and before industry the task of constructing and of launching the production of new types of tractors, tilling, sowing and harvesting machinery, self-propelled combines, beet lifting combines, cot-

ton picking machines, and machines for the cultivation and harvesting of vegetables. The advance of agricultural technique will bring about progress in agricultural production.

The dense network of machine and tractor stations assisting collective farms in field work will be supplemented by 950 new stations, and every machine and tractor station will be provided with a repair shop. The number of workshops equipped for thorough overhauling will be increased to 500; there will be 210 motor and machine repair plants established to serve farm needs.

The chemical industry will render great assistance to agriculture in the restoration of soil fertility, by providing the necessary mineral fertilizers in sufficient quantities. Particular attention will be paid to the supply of fertilizers for industrial crops, vegetables and potatoes. By the end of the Five Year Plan, production of fertilizers will greatly exceed the prewar level.

The production of phosphate fertilizer will be twice the 1940 figure, and of nitrate fertilizer, 1.8 times more. A number of enterprises will be launched and production of various mineral fertilizers will total more than five million tons, besides 400 thousand tons of powdered phosphorite.

The variety of natural conditions prevailing in the Soviet Union demands irrigation in some places and drainage in others before the land can be placed under crops. According to the Five-Year Plan, a drainage system in the Byelorussian SSR and in the Barbinsk Steppes will be restored; and construction of irrigation systems in the Hungry Steppe, Kattakurgan, Ortotokai and Tejend, of reservoirs in Central Asia and Nevinnomyssk, and of the irrigation canal in the North Caucasus will be completed. Irrigation of the Kura-Araxes lowlands, of the Volga Akhtubinsk floodlands and of the lands of Krasnodar the territory will be extended. These measures will increase the area of irrigated lands by 1,640,000 acres and of drained lands by 1,500,000 acres.

Add to all this extensive road building, allotment of vast sums for the development of agricultural science and the training of agricultural specialists, for the electrification of rural areas (rural power stations with a total capacity of one million kilowatts will be built) and you get the picture of the vast extent of state assistance rendered the peasantry. The fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan will provide agriculture with a powerful technical base enabling it to make still greater progress.

Review of *Oil Industry*

By I. Vladimirov

Issue No. 10 of the Soviet Magazine *Oil Industry 1945* published by the People's Commissariat of the Oil Industry of the USSR, recently divided into two Commissariats, has just come off the press. This issue contains a wealth of interesting material on oil and gas prospecting, extraction and refining, organization of production, technical innovations, etc.

Azerbaijan Oil

F. Popovin and N. Udiansky in an article entitled "Drilling Tasks of Azneft" deal with the plans of the Azerbaijan oil trust providing for twice as much drilling to be done in 1946, and a 325 per cent increase in 1947 as against 1945.

The article discussed the work of special drilling organizations in charge of sea drilling, prospecting (the Azov oil prospecting office, the Kirov-Abad oil prospecting office and the Turbine Drilling Administration), etc. The new oil fields of Buzovna and Mashtaga have been tapped during the war years.

The authors suggest a number of organizational and technical improvements in drilling.

A new method of penetrating through rock by rotary drilling is the subject of an article by P. Roshchin. On the basis of many years of experience the author arrives at the conclusion that the most effective penetration through rock by friction is achieved by a bit with a rough surface.

The article dwells in detail on the merits of this bit and its design and the results of tests of eight drills designed in accordance with the new principle. The tests revealed the higher efficiency of the new bits as compared with the standard fishtail bit now in use.

A. Krems deals with drilling for oil in the sea. He suggests an opinion expressed by a number of Soviet engineers in earlier issues of the *Oil Industry* who recommended combined methods of drilling for oil in the Caspian Sea, in the neighborhood of the Apsheron Peninsula. The use of "islets" and dykes must in some cases be combined with drilling from the coast. Krems dwells in detail on a recent experience of the Pacific Coast oil fields in California which the author visited in 1946.

"Stratigraphic Study of Oil Deposits" is the title of an article by M. Balzamov of Krasnodar. Much attention to this question is devoted in American literature and a number of works have been published on this subject in the USSR. In the author 's opinion the most exhaustive explanation of the stratigraphic nature of the oil deposits was given by the American geologist Levorsen in 1936.

Data Cited

While disagreeing with some of Levorsen's conceptions, Balzamov agrees with the theory of the American geologist about the tendency of oil formations to peter out on the upgrade and to develop on the downgrade and cites convincing facts from the practice of the Western Kuban and Maikop oil fields in support of Levorsen's thesis.

Of great interest is the article on Devonian oil of Tuimaza contributed by S. Pavlov, P. Herman and Professor A. Velikovsky. In 1945 the USSR commenced the extraction of Devonian oil from Tuimaza, Syran and Yablon of the Ovrag deposits.

Devonian oil is gradually acquiring a leading place in the eastern fields of the USSR. The article gives the chemical properties of Tuimaza oil.

The issue under review carries a number of short items about technical innovations in the Soviet oil industry, a review of the results accomplished by American inventors in oil engineering and by American scientists.

Japan Today

By Boris Gorbatov
Pravda Correspondent

There were interesting things to be seen in Tokyo during the New Year celebrations, which in Japan last for almost a week. Families of Japanese went to the Imperial Palace to make their bow to the emperor—old men walking with the aid of sticks, women with children on their backs, and men with their faces wrapped in gauze to protect them from the cold.

The Emperor

They stood still outside the palace, took off their overcoats or outer kimonos and folded and laid them neatly on the ground beside them. Turning their faces toward the palace, they stood stock still for a minute and then bowed deeply from the waist. The worshippers then clapped their hands twice to attract the attention of their Mikado god and whispered something. This was followed by another bow. When the women bowed, the children slung over their backs bowed with them.

Emperor Hirohito still sits in his palace—the same emperor who started the war and who so shamefully lost the war.

Who is he, this emperor? Some of the Japanese consider him a god; others call him a war criminal. Some of the people still make their bow to him—others are astounded that he has not been brought to trial.

What is to be done with the emperor, with the imperial system and the emperor's family? This is one of the most burning questions in Japanese politics today. Liberal minded intellectuals told me that the emperor should remain.

"For the sake of the simple people," they added hurriedly, "the people must have the emperor."

I also talked with the "simple people." The progressive metal workers from the Dziume plant belonging to the Mitsubisi concern said that the emperor should be tried with Tojo. The Dzioban miners said that they were not interested in the fate of the emperor.

"What about rice, wages, rations?" they asked.

I asked peasants from the Nagoi prefecture what ought to be done with the emperor.

"His Majesty," said one of them respectfully, "should have his rights curtailed."

All defenders of Tennoism in Japan agree that the emperor should have limited powers. But how? And to what extent?

"To a very great extent," say the social democrats. "Not too much," say the liberals. "Just a little," beg the conservatives.

Sasa Hirao, right wing journalist well known in Japan, proposed retaining the emperor as a religious overlord.

"Let him be like the Pope of Rome," Sasa explained to me.

Mr. Ono, publisher of the newspaper *Dzimmin Simbun,* most left of the social democrats, told me that the imperial system must certainly be abolished, but for this purpose the emperor himself must abdicate.

"We must pray for the emperor to do this. All people must pray for it."

Emperor Hirohito, however, does not want to abdicate, whether he is asked to or not. He has many advocates and not in Japan alone.

The only political party in Japan which consistently and firmly demands the abolition of the imperial system is the Communist Party. The Communists say that as long as Tennoism exists in Japan there is danger of the resurrection of fascism and militarism and that Hirohito should answer jointly with Tojo for the horrors of the war which he launched.

No Abdication

Up to now, this also seemed obvious to foreign observers. During the war, American newspapers called Hirohito "war criminal No. 1." The question was apparently clear. Hirohito sat in his palace and trembled.

Various sensations have been featured in the Tokyo newspapers. Suddenly, a new pretender to the wobbly Japanese throne was announced. A watchmaker from Nagoi announced that he was the last descendant of the second branch of the imperial family and demanded that he be given his rights. American and Japanese newspapers published his photograph and seriously discussed his rights and his chances. This pretender soon disappeared.

Then there were rumors in the papers that Hirohito wanted to abdicate and that court circles were convincing him of the necessity of taking this step. This was a sort of reconnaisance method of testing the ground. Then, the most sensational thing of all happened.

Oh, no! Hirohito did not abdicate! He did not take his place in the war criminals' dock. The Japanese emperor decided to "democratize" himself. He decided to go forth among the people.

The Emperor Descends

Up to now, the Mikado has been a god in the eyes of the Japanese. Mortals had no right even to look at him. When the emperor, on very rare occasions, passed through the Tokyo streets in his car, the people had to stand still with their heads bowed. At such times nobody had the right to remain in the upper stories of the houses; nobody could be higher than the Mikado. Tenno never talked with the simple people. He was a god!

Now, the god has consented to come down to earth. The time of elections was drawing near and something had to be done to support the Tennoists.

The Mikado's descent to earth was not at first a very showy affair. Guarded by his green-trousered gendarmes and the Ameican military police, and accompanied by officials, the Mikado toured the streets of Tokyo to inspect the ruins. There were not many people on the streets. There was no jubilation on the part of the masses. There was a lack of popular enthusiasm.

He was shown the ruins of Tokyo. He stared stupidly at areas burnt out by air raids. "Ah, so," he exclaimed.

Things were explained to him by his officials.

"Ah, so," he said and no other sound escaped his lips. What was he thinking about? His empire lay in ruins. "Ah, so."

Hiroshima and Nagasaki had been wiped out by atomic bombs. The iron work had been twisted into knots and the grass burnt. "Ah, so."

There was no longer any "greater Japan." Japanese are islanders again. "Ah, so."

Ruins . . . ruins . . . ruins . . . thousands dead, killed, burned, starved . . . and he, Hirohito, is guilty of all this. "Ah, so."

The emperor making his tour on foot jumped from hummock to hummock among the ruins. Almost pushing over him, journalists and photographers were hard on his heels. A small crowd, especially brought there for the purpose, bowed to him. "Ah, so."

The Mikado did not know what to do with the people. He took off his hat and also bowed. He did not know how to behave himself. He realized he ought to talk to the simple people. He did not know what he could and should ask them; he asked most foolish questions.

"Are those your children? Ah, so."

"Is there a bath house in this disrrict?"

"There is, but there is no fuel for it . . . baths are only heated once a week."

"Ah, so," said the emperor and stood wrapped in thought. "Still, it would be better to take a bath more often."

The next morning all Tokyo newspapers published photographs of the emperor among the people. Simpering stories told how kindly, cleverly and simply the god talked with the people, how tender and kindhearted he was. It was then reported that Tenno was going to a village to dine with a simple peasant, and then he would go to see his people in the provinces.

Reactionaries Gain

That is how the "democratization" of the Japanese emperor actually happened. Chances of the reactionaries at the elections increased by leaps and bounds. "War criminal No. 1" became the kindhearted democratic father of his people.

We came to Japan in December, when the days were still warm and sunny. There was a feeling of spring in democratic circles. They all hastened to tell us that the democratization of Japan was going ahead at full speed.

Every day new organizations with long flowery Japanese names came into existence—all kinds of leagues for general and eternal peace, associations of three people. Newspapers printed lists of war criminals who had been driven out of political life.

Chronic Crisis

Extreme right parties like "Simpoto" experienced a chronic crisis: almost every day they had to change leaders. Yesterday's leaders were today listed as war criminals. The party was already considered dead and the people could not understand why it had not buried itself. Everything was therefore okay.

It is true that the government headed by Baron Sidehara, son-in-law of Baron Iwasaki, the owner of Mitsubisi, was still in power. The government, however, was considered something in the nature of a funny anecdote. The fall of this unpopular and anti-democratic government was expected daily. The cabinet experienced an interesting ministerial crisis: it was in a fever, trembling as if suffering from malaria—one after another, the ministers had to be removed as they came onto lists of those guilty of war. Still, Sidehara's cabinet held out.

"Earthquakes"

"Japan is a volcanic country," said one of the ministers. "We are used to earthquakes. When an earthquake occurs, a few houses are destroyed but everything goes on as before."

Many persons in Japan, however, thought that the present "earthquake" would at least upset the Sidehara cabinet.

One of the cleverest and most honest men I have met in Japan, a man who belonged to no party, once said to me fervently, "We have not fought for and won democracy, we have been given it by our conquerors. Although the cage has been broken, we have not emerged like lions that have broken through iron bars, but like sheep that have been let out of a pen. Yes, like defenseless sheep . . . and all around us there are so many wolves at large."

There are indeed many wolves. The most notorious of them have retired to wait until the "earthquake" is over. The former general retired to his country estate to plant cabbages. The war criminal took sick and is lying at home for a month or two. Perhaps it will pass, and anyway, sick persons are not being arrested. The capitalist did not hurry to increase production; times are still troubled and he can wait. Politicians who were indubitably compromised have disappeared from the arena, but their agents, pupils and hirelings are acting for them. The less compromised among the wolves have transferred from prefecture to prefecture, from post to post.

One may make bold to say that no new people have appeared in the government administration of Japan. There are still the same old faces. If an official tells you that he has only held his post since the surrender, question him more closely and you will learn that he held the same post before the surrender but in a different prefecture. The political police force has been disbanded, but you will find its officials in other departments of the police. The governors of prisons have shuffled like a pack of cards, but they still remain prison governors.

The public prosecutors for ideological crimes—the bulwark of Japanese fascism —have become simple prosecutors. The officials of the prefectoral administrations, ministries and other departments still hold the posts that they have held for so long.

Bureaucracy Remains

The bureaucratic machine of old Japan has been retained—it has been but slightly reduced and slightly purged.

"I am always shouting democracy," Mr. Kimura, Governor of Kioto told me. "But my officials do not understand me; they are not yet used to democracy."

It is true that everybody "shouts" about democracy. Whoever you may speak to —a general, capitalist or policeman—all of them will assure you that they are democrats and even that they are almost communists. I doubt if there is anybody in the world who is as good at mimicry as the Japanese bureaucrat. He can smile, he can bow. He can talk eloquently. No-

body speaks of democracy in more flowery speech than he does. Sometimes he even believes what he says. To carry further the metaphor of my Japanese friend, he is a wolf in sheep's clothing.

Today, these wolves are making active preparations for the elections to parliament. In the provinces, power—weighty, palpable power—is in their hands. They have money and they have rice; and they are sure of victory.

Strange as it may seem, consolidation of the reactionary forces of Japan to a certain extent facilitated the preparation of the new "demoratic" constitution offered to public opinion by Sidehara's cabinet and drawn up, as the press said, jointly with the American Command and rather too hurriedly approved by General MacArthur.

When the cabinet official handed the text of this constitution to the journalists, he said with a holy tremor in his voice: "This is a document of bloody revolution. This is a Jacobin constitution."

The Constitution

When I had studied the document more closely, the fears of the official struck me as being unwarranted. It is certainly not a Jacobin constitution. It contains many flowery, decorative and hazy phrases, but their real meaning is not hidden.

Japan remains a monarchy.

The emperor retains his right to appoint a prime minister. A parliament of two chambers is retained. It is true that the House of Peers will be renamed the House of Councillors. It is not clear what this is or where the councillors will come from, but it is clear that there will always be an upper house in parliament which can paralyse the actions of the lower house, if the latter should prove too democratic.

Hereditary peerages of Japan are abolished but peers retain their titles for life. In view of this, the once deserted Club of Peers in Tokyo is being hastily redecorated.

Such is the "democratic constitution." No wonder it was so joyfully received by all right wing parties.

Does this constitution curtail the emperor's rights? It does. The strange thing, however, is that it at the same time gives the emperor a legal status. He is now actually emperor by constitutional right and is no longer the historical anachronism that he was yesterday.

A draft of the constitution that was published in the press showed everyone the limits of the democracy that was presented to them from above. Hopes of Japanese democratic circles were scattered like dust before the cherry trees began to blossom. Reactionaries, scared by the rapid growth of genuine democratic forces of the people of Japan, mustered their strength and assumed a counter attack.

Husbandmen Meet Scientists

By Lyubov Barkan

The other day the Moscow Timiryazev Academy of Agriculture saw its professors cede their rosttums to those who for long years have practised agriculture, the veteran chairmen of the Soviet Union's model collective farms. The students listened with the greatest attention to the veterans' accounts of practical farming.

The agronomists and agro-chemists to-be, students in their third, fourth and fifth years, gathered in the large chemistry auditorium to listen to a talk by Sergei Berzin, Chairman of the Vpered collective farm of the Yaroslavl Region.

Sergei Berzin, who has been the manager of his farm for the last 15 years, told the students of the farmers' experiences in setting up a model seed-producing farm.

Ivan Emelyanov, manager of a farm in the Gorky Region, was the next to speak. His subject was, *How to Raise High Crops of Flax.*

In the Academy's Anatomy Building and in the physics auditorium, Khariton Novikov, Chairman of the Litvinov collective farm in the Don Steppes; Nikifor Kaliberda, manager of a model Ukrainian farm, and a number of others, spoke to the students of the Departments of Zootechnics, Economy and other departments.

These extra-curricular lectures were attended by some 15 hundred students.

In the evening of the same day the Academic Council met. In the Academy's spacious, brightly lighted auditorium were gathered some of the Soviet Union's most eminent scientists in the field of agriculture, Efim Liskun, a Member of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Ivan Yakushkin, Merited Scientist of the Russian SFSR, Vladimir Bushinsky, a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and others.

The Academic Council was playing host to the managers of the country's most advanced collective farms.

Peter Tamarovsky, Chairman of the Krasny Boyets collective farm in the Krasnodar Territory and a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, was the first to speak. A tall, broad-shouldered man, with smiling eyes and chestnut hair untouched by grey, he did not look his 55 years. On his breast gleamed the Order of Lenin, his reward for long years of service in agriculture.

A pioneer of the collective farm movement and an able organizer, Peter Tamarovsky had many interesting things to tell the scientists in regard to practical husbandry.

In their turn, the scientists had a number of valuable suggestions to offer to Peter Tamarovsky. At the same time it was decided to include a study of Tamarovsky's farm in the curriculum.

Great interest was also aroused by the account of another farm manager, Peter Prozorov of the Krasny Oktyabr farm in the Kirov Region—a farm known for blazing new trails.

Undaunted by the rigors of the northern climate, the collective farmers of Krasny Oktyabr were the first in their Region to begin to raise wheat, sugar beets, vegetables, fruit and berries on a large scale. Most of the farm work is done with the help of electric power.

Indeed, electric light, the radio and a library have become part and parcel of the farm's life. Moreover, this collective farm has its own sanatorium, a beautiful club, a communal feeding center and a kindergarten.

Scale Construction in the USSR

By Sergei Ponomarenko

These days the vast territory of the Soviet Union is one huge construction site. Wherever one goes—be it the Donbas, the Urals, Siberia, the Central Asian republics, the Transcaucasus or the Baltic states—everywhere one can see the Soviet people restoring enterprises demolished by the German occupation, or erecting new ones.

The greatest war in history ended only a short while ago. The Soviet Union bore the brunt of this war, was subjected to the greatest ordeals and made the greatest sacrifices. Nonetheless, the socialist Soviet country has found the forces and the mean for the construction of hundreds of new enterprises. The work of construction and rehabilitation embraces all branches of industry. Building includes new blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces, electric stations, new plants producing automobiles, tractors, railway cars and engines. It also includes new railway lines, coal mines and oil wells as well as new enterprises in all branches of the light and food industries.

Diverse Construction

The fact that the work of rehabilitation and construction is going on in the most varied regions of the USSR, that it has assumed colossal proportions, and is very diverse—all this proves the strength of the Soviet system of economy. Today the advantages of Soviet economics are clear to all, for just as the heroic Red Arm won a military victory over Hitler Germany, so the toilers of the Soviet rear won an economic victory over the enemy.

In 1940 the USSR smelted nearly four times the amount of cast iron produced in 1913, 4½ times more steel, mined 5½ times more coal, produced 3½ times more oil and 3½ times more raw cotton.

The Soviet Union's highly developed heavy industry brought victory in the war, and now that the country has again turned to peaceful construction, it is facilitating the speedy healing of the wounds inflicted by the war and is making possible a new and powerful development of all branches of economy and a further improvement in the welfare of the working people.

In 1946 the Soviet Union is building new iron and steel plants, opening new coal and oil fields and erecting new electric stations.

New metallurgical shops, open-hearth furnaces and rolling mills are going up in Magnitogorsk, Cheliabinsk and Nijni Tagil, as well as in Uzbekistan and Transcaucasia, which until recently had no metallurgical industry at all. In districts which suffered from German occupation the work of restoring blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces and rolling mills is proceeding apace.

Dozens of electric stations are also being either rehabilitated or newly built in the Soviet Union. These include the Dnieper hydropower station, the largest in Europe, which was wantonly destroyed by the Germans. Thanks to the heroic efforts of the Soviet people this station will be restored this year and will begin to produce electric power. The rehabilitation of the Zuyevo electric power station, demolished to its very foundations by the occupationists, is nearly finished. Here they are preparing to install a gigantic 100,000 kilowatt turbine produced at the Kharkov plant.

In Soviet Azerbaijan, the principal oil-producing region of the USSR, a hydro-electric power station is now under construction, second only in capacity to the Dnieper power station. For this purpose a dam 230 feet high is being built which will imprison the waters of the Kura River and form a huge reservoir with a holding capacity of 16,000 million cubic meters.

Soviet Uzbekistan—the chief cotton-growing area of the Soviet Union—is developing into a highly electrified republic. Ten hydro-electric power stations are under construction there. Of these, the largest is the Farkhad station, which involves the excavation of 15 million cubic meters of earth, the construction of 270 thousand cubic meters of concrete and ferro-concrete works, a 60-foot dam and a canal more than eight miles long.

The Soviet Union has a highly developed railway network. The most distant areas in the country are linked. More than 800 miles of new railway lines will be laid in 1946, more than 1,500 miles of second track lines and 2,324 bridges will be repaired, 174 railway stations, and railway employees' living quarters totalling approximately 801 thousand square yards of floor space will be erected or repaired.

This gives an idea of the scale of railway construction in the USSR. However, to these figures one must add the renovation of 16 locomotive, 13 rolling-stock repair depots and 16 transports machine-building plants as well as the construction of 6 new engine- and car repair works.

Automobiles and Trucks

The year of 1946 will see a further development in the Soviet automobile industry, which in 1938 ranked firsr in Europe and second in the world in the production of motor trucks.

Now six new automobile works are under construction: One is being built in Novosibirsk, Sibera, one in Kutaisi, Georgia, one in Minsk, Byelorussia, one in Dniepropetrovsk, Ukraine, one in Ulyanovsk on the Volga and one—a midget car factory—in Moscow.

The rehabilitation of the famous Soviet tractor works in Stalingrad and Kharkov, which the Germans reduced to ruins, is still going on. In each of these, three thousand lathes are already in working order. In Stalingrad the main tractor assembly shop is being restored and in Kharkov the tractor plant will soon be in operation. The Altai tractor works, built during the Great Patriotic War, is also being enlarged.

All the necessary measures are being taken for the speediest rehabilitation and expansion of the textile and food industries which during the war worked first and foremost for the front, so as to increase supplies for the working people.

Some of the largest sugar refineries are being repaired, and creameries and other food enterprises are being built this year, while 226 thousand spindles are being put in working order in the cotton mills, a huge fulling mill is being built in the Kuban, as well as a mill producing cloth for technical purposes in the Urals and a cotton mill in Kazakhstan.

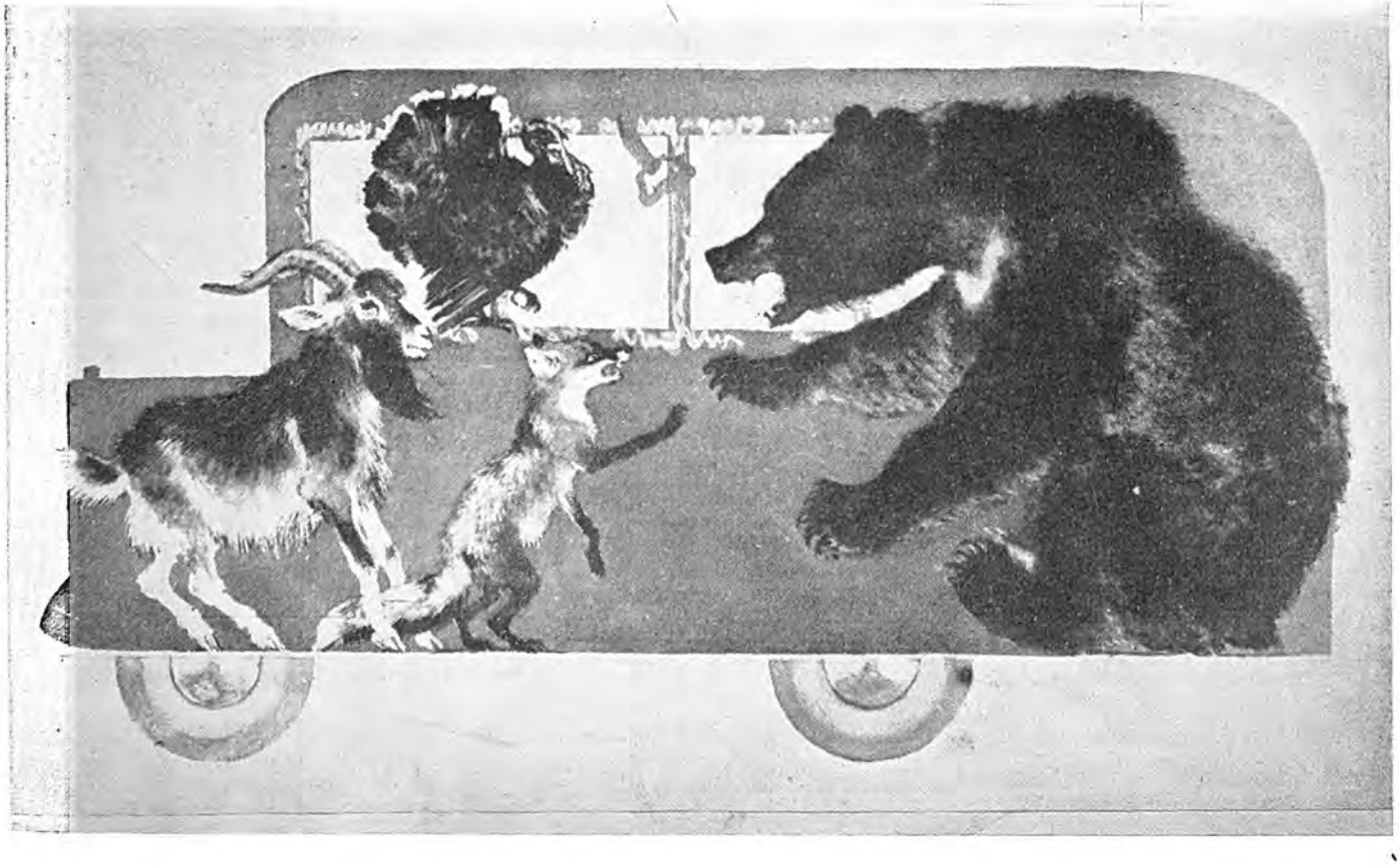
CHILDREN'S BOOKS

A number of new books for children have recently been published by the State Publishers of Children's Literature. Particular attention has been paid to illustrations for these works for juvenile readers.

Evgeni Kibrik, a leading illustrator of books for adults, drew the illustration shown at the right, for Nikolai Gogol's *Taras Bulba,* one of the volumes for children.

Vladimir Lebedev, one of the most prominent Soviet illustrators of children's books, did the illustration below for Samuel Marshak's *Bus No. 26.*

Lebedev and Marshak have worked together in creating books for children for years, and their joint works are extremely popular with Soviet children.



Notes on Soviet Life

The restoration of Sevastopol electric power station number two has been followed by the restoration of Sevastopol station number one—the largest in the Crimea. With its launching, Sevastopol, Simferopol, Yalta, Bakhchissarai and other Crimean towns will receive a much larger supply of power than they had before the war.

★

More than one hundred cartoons, satirical drawings and sketches by Soviet artists who have witnessed the Nuremberg trial are on display at the "Nuremberg" exhibition which has opened at the Moscow Writers' Club.

Most of the drawings are by the "Kukriniski," cartoonists who in wartime made about two thousand cartoons of the fascist ringleaders. The exhibition is attracting many visitors.

★

The well-known Arctic fliers Titov and Kotov are back from the Arctic where they explored ice conditions and obtained data for ice floe forecasts for this shipping season along the Great Northern Sea Route. They investigated the Barents, Kara, Laptevs, East Siberian, and Chukotka seas and a central part of the Arctic Ocean and ascertained the direction of the ice drift.

Titov and Kotov parachuted newspapers and magazines to winterers of the northernmost Arctic stations.

★

The 20th chess championship of Leningrad began March 24. The strongest players of the city—Grandmaster Levenfish, Chess Masters Lisitsyn, Tolush, Chekhover, Shamayev and others are participating in the tournament which was divided into 17 rounds, and ended in mid-April.

★

The well-known snake hunters, Husband and Polomayev, have caught over three thousand poisonous snakes for Moscow and Central Asian scientific institutions and zoos.

In five days they have caught as many as two hundred snakes near the river Karasu.

The Society of Cultural Connections between Albania and the Soviet Union held a meeting in Firana to elect a new leading body of the society.

Minister of Economy Nako Spiru was elected president of the society.

Albania's Prime Minister Enver Hodja was unanimously elected honorary president.

★

More than nine hundred Ukrainians who emigrated from Poland by an agreement between the governments of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Polish Republic have settled in Borovaya, Izyum, Bogodukhov, Lozovaya and other districts of the Kharkov Region.

They are already actively participating in the work and public life of the collective and State farms. The settlers have been surrounded with great care. The agrarian bank gave them loans for private settling amounting to some 200 thousand rubles.

★

THREE MEN IN NEW SUITS, *a new novel by J. B. Priestly recently translated and published in the* NOVY MIR *magazine, aroused great interest among Soviet readers.*

Soviet critics point out the great social significance of this novel, which will shortly be published in a separate edition of 15 thousand copies by the State Publishing House.

★

Professor Kairukstite-Iacinene of the Vilnius Art Institute has completed a book on the history of Lithuanian national clothes. She has worked for over ten years on this study and collected the necessary material in various museums, libraries and archives in Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, France and Switzerland.

Ancient travel diaries, stories of English, French and Polish embassies to Lithuania, notes of merchants and Papal legates were used by the author to supply evidence of the high skill of Lithuanian women and the originality and picturesqueness of the folk art of designing national clothes.

On the eve of the war the experimental subterranean coal gasification station "Podzemgas" was built near Tula. At the present time the station is being expanded. New wells are being drilled and surface and subterranean machinery is being installed.

A pipeline is being laid to link up the "Podzemgas" station with the Tula machine-building plant.

★

The Central Library of Foreign Catalogues has been set up at the All-Union Chamber of Trade. The library receives tens of thousands of catalogues from the United States, Great Britain, Latin America and other countries.

Soviet industrial ministries and foreign trade organizations exclusively use the library to obtain information on goods offered by various foreign companies.

★

The heavy athletics contests for the championship of the Spartak Sports Society has been held at Kiev. The event was attended by weight lifters of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Tbilissi, Erevan, Baku, Gorky and other cities.

The title of Absolute Weight Lifting Champion for 1946 was won by Merited Master of Sports of the USSR Khotimsky of Kiev.

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A State Based on Equality And Friendship

By Nikolai Matyushkin

A year has elapsed since the significant day when the United Nations celebrated their victory over fascist Germany. It is therefore natural for the freedom-loving nations as they look back to sum up the results of their struggle and the victory.

The Soviet people can boldly look the world in the face, for they fought selflessly and courageously for victory over the bitterest enemy of mankind. This struggle, which has no parallel in history, revealed the full might of the unity and the friendship of the peoples of the multinational Soviet State.

This friendship of the Soviet peoples stems from deep historical roots.

Soviet power came into being as a herald of peace and friendship between nations. The very first days of its existence were marked by the publication of the famous Declaration of the Rights of the Nations of Russia, which formulated the main principles of the Soviet national policy: the equality and sovereignty of nations, the right of the nations of Russia to free self-determination, including the right to secede and form independent states; the abolition of all national and religious privileges and restrictions; the free development of the national minorities and ethnographic groups which inhabit the territory of Russia.

The principles of equality and fraternal cooperation of nationalities were proclaimed in the Declaration of the Rights of the Toiling and Exploited People adopted at the Third All-Russian Congress of Soviets on January 12, 1918, which stated that the Soviet Socialist Republic is established on the basis of a free union of free nations as the Federation of Soviet National Republics.

National inequality and national oppression, a heritage of tsardom, were completely abolished. All of the people participated in the life of the State. Organs of power and courts were formed of people familiar with the life and language of the population. The construction of schools was launched in the national republics. Local people were trained for every branch of State and economic endeavor.

The Soviet Government has not only proclaimed the necessity of abolishing the inequality of peoples in practice; it also pointed out concrete methods for the solution, and secured the solution, of this problem.

FRIENDSHIP—Equality of the Soviet peoples is exemplified by this group of Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Lieutenant General Fyodorov, a Russian, chats with Kirghizian Deputies K. Djaniliyev and Kalima Amankulova.

Special attention was devoted by the Soviet Government to the development of the national republics. To help them overcome their backwardness it ensured a higher pace of economic and cultural development for these republics, with special stress on the development of industry.

During the

First Stalin Five-Year Plan period, for example, the volume of industrial production in the national regions increased 3.5 times, whereas only a twofold increase was effected in the old industrial districts. The pace of the economic and cultural development in the national regions rose still higher during the Second and Third Five-Year Plan periods.

Whereas the average increase in the country's large-scale industry in 1940 was 10.9 times the volume in 1913, the last peacetime year of the tsarist regime, large-scale industry in the Kazakh Republic increased 22 times; in the Armenian, 22.3; in the Georgian, 26.4; in the Kirghiz, 160; and in the Tajik Republic 242 times.

The Soviet period has seen the former national hinterlands of tsarist Russia advance with seven-league strides on the road of progress. Georgia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenia and other former tsarist colonies developed into flourishing socialist republics. The fraternal aid of the great Russian people helped all the other peoples of the Soviet Union to build up a highly developed industry and to advance agriculture, to educate their own intelligentsia and to make marked strides in science, engineering and the arts.

Hundreds of factories and mills appeared in places where not a single industrial enterprise existed in tsarist times. Districts almost completely without roads in the past acquired railway, motor and water transport facilities.

Formerly dormant natural wealth was tapped. The waterpower of rivers was placed at the service of man: numerous power stations dotted the map of the country.

Cultural Progress

Remarkable results have been achieved in the cultural development of the Soviet peoples. The USSR is now a country of almost 100 per cent literacy. Forty nationalities which had no written language of their own before the Revolution have developed them during the Soviet period. The rapid advance of high school education is of special interest. In 1941 the Kirghiz SSR had more high schools than the entire countryside of pre-Revolutionary Russia. There no longer are any illiterates in Kazakhstan, where only two per cent of the population could read and write before the Revolution. Functioning in the Kazakh Republic at present are 7,735 elementary and high schools attended by 750 thousand children, 24 institutions of higher learning, and 85 specialized high schools.

Kazakhstan has many people with college educations. There are about four thousand physicians in Uzbekistan, which had almost no such specialists before the Revolution.

The Soviet period ushered in a renaissance of art and literature and witnessed the rise of the national theater. Vast numbers of newspapers, magazines and books are being published in all the languages used in the USSR, a thing unknown in the past.

Test of War

The power of the multinational Soviet State founded on the friendship and cooperation of the people become especially apparent during the Second World War.

Within a brief period, the Soviet Government converted the USSR into a united military camp, subordinating all its forces and means to the cause of victory.

All Soviet people, regardless of nationality or religion, were vitally interested in victory and did their utmost to make the greatest possible contribution to victory over the German-fascist invaders and the Japanese imperialists.

No other war witnessed such mass heroism, such truly all-embracing patriotism, persistence and will for struggle as did the Great Patriotic War conducted by the Soviet Union in 1941-1945. The peoples of the USSR fought the enemy in a solid monolithic front.

A daring Armenian, Lieutenant Sarkis Kazaryan, died a hero's death in the forests of Karelia. Daghestanian sniper Aliyev gained fame by his heroic exploits in the Far North. Latvian scouts led by Senior Lieutenant Kezbers distinguished themselves in fighting at Moscow. Fighting in the defense of Moscow were the inhabitants of far off Yakutia, the sons of Kazakhstan and Kirghizia, Pamir highlanders and intrepid Siberians.

A gallant Uzbekian, Kalom Rakhmaoev, who died in the defense of Leningrad, wrote in his last bequest: *Without Moscow, without Leningrad, without Soviet Russia there would be no free Uzbekistan.*

Russians, Uzbeks, Tatars, Kazakhs and other Soviet peoples inscribed an immortal chapter in the annals of the defense of the Russian city of Stalingrad.

An eminence heroically defended by the sons of the Soviet East blocked the way to a German unit. The eminence on which they laid down their lives for their country is known as the Hill of the Eleven Heroes of the East.

Every nationality of the USSR is represented on the roster of soldiers awarded decorations for courage in action. Successfully operating in the ranks of the Red Army were Armenian, Latvian, Azerbaijanian, Georgian, Estonian and other national units. Born in the fire of battle, these formations have shown their high fighting forces and boundless devotion to the Soviet Motherland. While the war was in progress, "everything for war" was a law loyally adhered to by all the Soviet peoples.

The multinational State system of the USSR which played so exceptional a role in the victory over the German-fascist invaders and Japanese imperialists is playing an equally great role in the present peaceful development of the country. Inspired by victory and by the new Stalin Five-Year Plan the Soviet peoples are working with redoubled vigor, determined to strengthen their country's might and further its cultural progress.

★

School for Parents

Moskovsky Bolshevik newspaper published an article on the so-called "Parents' University."

The first Parents' University was launched in Zamoskvorechye district of the capital six months ago and was attended by more than six thousand fathers and mothers.

Lectures entitled *Family and School, Parents' Prestige, Labor Education in the Family, A Schoolchild's Daily Regime, The Inculcation of Good Habits in Children,* and other subjects were delivered at the university with an average of more than two hundred in attendance at each lecture.

Finland Today

By A. Kurganov
Pravda Special Correspondent

Recently, events of great political importance have taken place in the life of the Finnish people—events which cannot but influence the further democratization of Finland. At the end of February, the court in Helsinki sentenced major war criminals, the idealogists of Finnish fascism and the "authors" of the war policy of Hitler's zealous retainers in Finland; in March 1946, Marshal Mannerheim resigned and Paasikivi was elected President of Finland; a few days ago, a new cabinet headed by Mauno Pekkala was formed.

FINNISH PREMIER—Prime Minister Pekkala (at microphone) photographed at Moscow with Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Molotov (left).

All these events are interconnected.

The trial in Helsinki took place in an atmosphere of sharp political conflict. The people demanded that severe punishment be meted out to those who had drawn them into war and thrown them at the feet of fascist Germany. This desire for retribution and justice was not born of feeling of revenge—the people want to feel sure of their security and to save future generations from those tragic hardships which fell to the share of Finland by the will of Ryti and Tanner.

The trial in Helsinki brought many things to light that had formerly been hidden from the people: Mannerheim's dreams of aggression during the war and his connections with the fascist clique in Germany. And this gulf between the people and the president was too deep and impossible for Mannerheim to fail to see it. He had but one way out—to resign.

The entire military policy of Finland was directed against the USSR. For 25 years, this policy was fostered by Finnish reactionary circles who supported it secretly in peacetime and openly during the war. It brought many misfortunes to Finland; it cost the Finnish people thousands of lives. Now the people of Finland have condemned this policy and should any of their statesmen try to revive it, he will find himself confronted by the wrath of his people.

In the Diet are two hundred deputies. Here are deputies of the democratic Union. They number only 50: the Social Democratic Party opposition; Communists; and the so-called "Six". Nearly all of them are new deputies to the Diet, elected for the first time after the war. A little to the right of them sit the deputies of the Social Democratic Party. An aisle separates them from the 48 deputies who represent the Agrarian Union. To the right and left of them sit the deputies from the three smaller parties, the Coalition, Progressive, and Swedish Peoples' Parties.

Thus, all the political parties of Finland are represented in the Diet.

In the new Finnish cabinet, formed by Mauno Pekkala, one of the leaders of the Democratic Union, we no longer find deputies from either the Coalition or Progressive Parties, and this new cabinet reflects the progress of the democratization of Finland.

Both before and during the war, the Coalition, which consists chiefly of rich Finnish manufacturers and land owners and is a reactionary party in the full sense of the word, was the chief support and fundamental basis of the Finnish Fascist Party.

The wide masses of people have already been convinced that the Coalition Party stands for aggression and war, which brought them so much suffering. Its organ "Uusi Suomi" still continues to slander and calumny the freedom-loving nations.

During the war, the Coalition was frequently supported by the leaders of social democracy. In Finland today, however,

there is no longer a united Social Democratic Party. In the so-called "period between wars," in 1940, an opposition was formed in the Social Democratic Party which went under the name of "Keto's group." Keto demanded peace, while the Tannerites—the right leaders of social democracy—insisted on the continuation of war.

Besides this, it became clear to everyone that Tanner and his supporters were leading Finland along the road to fascism. A natural protest against, and a boycott of, this policy began. Later, Keto's opposition joined the Democratic Union of Finland and now it has formed a new "Socialist Party of Unity" which includes some of the representatives of the "Six."

After the war another split took place in the Social Democratic Party—yet another opposition appeared which is now headed by Fagerholm, President of the Diet, and forms the so-called left wing of Finnish social democracy. And yet another faction, known as the "Centrist" has appeared in the party—wavering between the right and left wings.

I have attended large public demonstrations and meetings, and it is clear to me that the working peoples of the cities and villages are supporting the Democratic Union, because the banners of the latter carry their most cherished dreams and hopes.

The Democratic Union was formed soon after the war, and within the brief period of 18 months it has become the leading political force in Finland. The Democratic Union wages an unceasing fight against fascist reaction in Finland and this cannot fail to arouse the profound sympathies of the people, who well understand that their lives now depend upon the democratization of Finland.

The people want to live in friendship with the USSR, and, therefore, they have condemned those who drew Finland into war against the Soviet people.

The Finnish people have a great love of democracy; they have always been tireless, fearless fighters against fascism. Six deputies to the Diet who were against war with the Soviet Union while Hitler was actual master of Finland, the famous "Six," have proved themselves to be fighters for the cause of the people.

Neither prison nor torture could break the spirit of these democrats, they continued to fight for one thing—peace with the Soviet Union. And there is nothing surprising in the fact that the Finnish people are now supporting the democratic Union, that they believe in it and respond to its appeals.

In the hall of the Finnish Diet sit three rows of deputies from the Agrarian Union, which was founded in 1906. In the course of the 40 years which have passed since then, the Agrarian Union has changed its policy more than once. Adventurers of the type of Kajander and Ryti whetted the appetities of the rich peasants and land owners, teaching the farmers that large plots of land and forest could only be obtained through conquests, propagating aggressive war.

However, when this policy crashed noticeable changes took place: the so-called "peaceful opposition" sprang up in the heart of this union. Lately, the Agrarian Union has been steadily deviating from its former policy of supporting reactionary forces. The Agrarian Union has formed a bloc with the Democratic Union and the Social Democrats of the Diet. The facts that the deputies of the Agrarian Union demanded severe punishment for war criminals in court, and that the Agrarian Union is supporting the Democratic Union more and more frequently, gives us grounds to assume that the bloc of peoples' deputies of the social democrats and agrarians will grow stronger.

Thus we see that the formation of the new Finnish government, headed by Mauno Pekkala, reflects important political changes which have taken place in post-war Finland.

The Question of Spain

IZVESTIA *International Observer writes*:

The Polish delegate in the UN Security Council, Oscar Lange, on behalf of the Polish government posed the question of the necessity of discussing the situation arising in connection with the existence of the Franco regime in Spain. His proposal is widely commented upon by the foreign press.

An American newspaper, the *Washington Post,* wrote editorially that Lange presented a well grounded indictment, backed by sufficient documental evidence against the fascist regime in Spain.

The Soviet delegate in the Security Council, Gromyko, who supported Lange's proposal, reminded the Council that the Franco regime was established as a result of foreign intervention by Hitlerite Germany and fascist Italy, who helped to lay chains upon the Spanish people, and not by the development of Spain's internal forces.

Thus, the Soviet representative proved the perfect rightfulness of raising the Spanish question at the Security Council, as it is not an internal affair of Spain, but one concerning the entire world.

The Polish proposal, also upheld by Mexico and France, evoked objections from other members of the Security Council. Behind the fog of words seemingly condemning the Franco regime, these delegates were seeking a formula which would help them decline Poland's proposal or at least postpone solution of the Spanish problem. The position of these delegates was criticized by British and American public opinion. As former United States Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau stated the other day, the policy of appeasing Spanish fascism is the same old Munich policy of appeasement which caused the last war and which will lead to a new one if that policy is not done away with.

The British newspaper, *Reynolds' News,* reproached British representative Cadogan "who criticizes Franco at the Security Council's meeting in such a manner that he accepts that criticism as praise." The newspaper justly stated that the "Spanish question is a fundamental question. If it is not solved through restoration of Spanish democracy, the European nations will have begun to lose peace."

Immediate severing of relations with Franco is the measure which will help the Spanish people to rid itself of fascist oppression and at the same time will facilitate early elimination of the last hotbed of fascism in Europe.

Repayment for Wartime Vacations Begins

By Gregory Kolin

Soviet savings banks have begun payment of the first installment on the State's indebtedness to the public for vacations foregone during the war.

This is perhaps the most unusual of State debts. As is known, the State suspended for the duration those four, three or two weeks of leave with pay that were coming to all who drew wages or salaries, from factory chief to scrub woman. Those were the weeks in the year we usually spent vacationing in the country, taking rest cures in the south, going on hiking tours, or just relaxing on the beach at some seaside resort.

The Reasons

The suspension of vacations was prompted by the need to compensate, if only partially, for the shortage of labor power caused by the drafting of large numbers of able-bodied men into the Army. But there was another reason for the measure—a financial reason.

In the USSR a worker does not forfeit his pay when he goes on his annual leave. When vacation time comes, he receives his average earnings for the four, three or two weeks' vacation, the length of which depends upon the nature of his occupation. Only in exceptional cases does the law permit a worker to receive his vacation pay without going on leave.

Upon suspending vacations the State was thus faced with the problem of paying monetary compensation for unused vacations to a colossal number of people. The sum involved ran into thousands of millions of rubles, for even before the war the number of persons employed and therefore enjoying the right to an annual vacation amounted to more than 20 million.

For obvious reasons, payment of compensation for unused vacations was postponed for the duration. In this way the working people of the Soviet Union loaned the State thousands of millions of rubles in addition to the sums they put into war loans and paid in war taxes. This was a sacrifice the Soviet people made for the sake of victory.

Now that the war is over, these temporary privations are being lifted. With the beginning of the current year the war tax was abolished. By the end of February we paid our final installments on the last war loan. Now the time has come to settle accounts on the "vacation loan." In the course of the four war years every employed Soviet citizen has accumulated quite an appreciable sum (from two to four months' earnings, and in the case of schoolteachers, even more) on their vacation bank books.

The State has issued to its "creditors" special promissory notes in the form of certificates bearing three per cent interest, in which the total sum owing them is divided into four parts, four coupons being redeemable at intervals of one year. In April payment on the first coupon fell due.

On that day I went the rounds of several Moscow savings banks in various parts of the city. At Savings Bank No. 136 on Pushkinsbaya Street in the downtown section of the city I found only one man at the teller's window—a plumber who happened to live in the same building.

He told me that he was collecting for only one year because he spent the first three years of the war in the country, and "the sum was so small it did not pay to keep it in the bank."

Few Claimants

In another savings bank, a few streets away on Petrovka, there were three persons at the window—two women and a middle-aged agronomist from the North Caucasus who was in Moscow on business with the Ministry of Agriculture. The agronomist was collecting about two thousand rubles and was planning to buy some gifts for his wife and children with what he called the "windfall." This was the longest queue I saw in any bank in the first half of the day.

The manager of the savings bank in Krasnaya Presnya district, where several large factories are located, told me he had expected such a crowd that he had assigned a special teller for the work. He was surprised to find that only 18 coupons had been redeemed in about three hours.

"How about yourself?" I asked. "Have you collected yet?"

"No," he replied, "I will wait a month or two until this year's vacation time comes around. I think it was a splendid idea to start paying in the spring when the vacation season begins."

Prefer to Wait

In the latter part of the day when the day shift ends at the industrial enterprises, the influx of people into the banks was slightly greater. The longest queue I saw was in the bank in the Marina Roshcha district. It consisted of six people. I talked to two Muscovites, an elderly bookkeeper employed in a large food store and a subway engineer. Both agreed that those who have coupons for large sums of money are in no hurry to redeem them.

"Nearly all my fellow workers decided not to touch the money until the vacation season or the May holidays," remarked the bookkeeper.

The engineer said that the sum he was due to receive would come in very handy to take his family to the Ukraine for the summer.

★

Ilmen Reservation

A large influx of tourists is expected this year in the National Ilmen Reservation. Founded 25 years ago, this reservation enjoys world fame.

Most of the minerals known to science are concentrated in a comparatively small area in this beautiful corner of the Urals, situated among picturesque mountains, woods and lakes. Some minerals to date are found only here.

The flora and fauna of the Urals represented here are exceptionally rich. Before the war, large numbers of excursionists, chiefly from the industrial centers of the South Urals, used to visit the reservation.

Last year, more than five thousand tourists came here. The reservation management publishes special guidebooks and references for visitors.

New Prokofieff Ballet Performed

By Victor Iving

Professor at the Choreographic School of the Bolshoi Theater

The premiere of *Cinderella,* a new ballet by Serge Prokofieff, was recently performed at the Bolshoi Theater, Moscow.

Cinderella, the stirring old fairy tale by Perrault about a poor and gentle stepdaughter and a wicked stepmother, was set to music, dance and picturesque decor by composer S. Prokofieff, balletmaster R. Zakharov and artist P. Williams.

N. Volkov, the librettist, adhered basically to Perrault's fable, but introduced changes primarily in two scenes; the one in which Cinderella prepares for the ball, and the other showing the Princess' behavior after she leaves the ball, losing her glass slipper in her haste.

Variations on Tale

According to the story, one wave of the fairy's wand transforms the ragged Cinderella into a gorgeously attired princess, a pumpkin into a magnificent carriage, mice into thoroughbred trotters and three fat bewhiskered rats into the coachmen and footmen. Such transformations would do well for the screen, but not for the stage. The librettist preferred to follow the tried traditions of the ballet and led Cinderella to the fairies of Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter who present her with priceless raiment.

Instead of seeking for the owner of the glass slipper among his subjects, the Prince, with the headstrong impetuosity of a lover, dashes to Spain, Turkey, and Africa, and only after long travels finally discovers that the beautiful unknown is in his own kingdom.

The premiere of *Cinderella* was a singular event for Soviet choreography and music. The collaboration of such prominent masters as Prokofieff, Zakharov and Williams resulted in a ballet creation of surpassing merit.

Prokofieff's melodies are profoundly stirring, clearly revealing the tender feelings of Cinderella's heart. The composer showed originality in episodes of an illustrative character, when the music achieved the quality of a descriptive painting.

The well-known Moscow scenic artist, Peter Williams, designed some twenty changes of scenery. These lend the proper tone to the story to make the stage a real fairyland. In the costumes, especially those of the court, the artist achieved exquisite floral designs, lovely color harmonies which make the living figures resemble ancient porcelain statues.

The close team-work of the balletmaster and the composer resulted in a most striking synchronization of the visual and musical tableaus.

Zakharov is a realist. Dances depicting character, feelings, moods, or portraying specific action attract him much more than dances that do not contain a definite subject.

The style of the choreographic narration is distinctive for tranquillity, ease and unobstructive humor. Most successful is the choreography with a comic ending, i.e., anecdotes conveyed through the medium of the dance.

Beautiful indeed is the finale of the "starry waltz". Cinderella is in the centerback of the stage when she is snatched up and carried by several men in black costumes studded with stars that blend with the backdrop depicting a nocturnal sky. The spectator gets the impression that Cinderella is suspended high up in the sky, unassisted, soaring in the velvety air and gliding further and further away.

The Ballerinas

The role of Cinderella is alternately rendered by two ballerinas: Olga Lepeshinskaya and Galina Ulanova.

There is hardly another dancer in the USSR at present who can compare with Lepeshinskaya in technique. Power, will and audacity are the elements that captivate in her dancing. One is amazed at the effects she creates with perfect ease. She dances as if she were bantering and playing.

Lepeshinskaya creates a stirring impersonation of Cinderella. The dark-haired girl with large, melancholy eyes seems literally to step out of an old engraving.

The ballet is an act that is akin to music and painting. It may with equal right be called visible music and animated painting.

Ulanova's interpretation is closer to music than to painting. Everything literally sings in her dancing. The lines of her movements remain suspended in the air like slow, receding sounds. Her skill in imperceptibly dovetailing her movements is simply astounding. The outstanding features of Ulanova's dancing are delicacy, gentleness and lightness; it seems as though she were lifted and carried above the ground by invisible wings.

Characterization

Ulanova's portrayal of Cinderella changes in the course of the ballet, always acquiring new tones. At the beginning of Act I Cinderella is still a child. She can amuse herself with a broom as other girls play with their dolls. She is really broken-hearted when she stands and gazes at her mother's portrait, but with the flightiness of youth, she quickly forgets her grief. In the scenes with the Prince she passes through a whole gamut of emotion—from the naive amazement of a poor, ragged child who suddenly finds herself in the midst of luxury, to the supreme ecstasy of first love.

A noteworthy figure in the ballet is the stepmother, brilliantly created in bold relief and with a wealth of nuance by Victorina Krieger. The ballerina attains dramatic heights in this portrayal. Everything is sugar and honey when she is with her daughters, while her attitude toward her stepdaughter is prickly and steely cold. She is the philistine from head to toe. She is grasping, petty, quarrelsome, stubborn, jealous and vain.

Somehow the passing years have barely touched ballerina Krieger.

Both performers of the role of the Prince—M. Gabovich and V. Preobrazhensky—gave captivating performances in the acting and choreographic sense.

"CINDERELLA"

Scenes from the new ballet by Serge Prokofieff, recently shown at the Bolshoi Theater, Moscow.

Dance of the Savages (right). Y. Sangovich is the dancer in the foreground.

Cinderella and the Prince (lower left). The ballerina is Ulanova; the prince, V. Preobrazhensky.

Dance of the Oranges (lower right). The dancers are T. Bessmertnova, A. Varlamov, and L. Merzhanova.

Moscow Water Polo Championship

By Lev Mikhailov

Of the five teams competing in the Moscow Water Polo League championships, only the Central House of the Red Army managed to come through undefeated. The Army's side was followed in second place by the Torpedo (fielded by Stalin Auto Plant) with one defeat, and the Dynamo Sports Society and the Institute of Foreign Languages in third and fourth places, respectively.

Contenders

The main contenders for the city water polo title were the Central House of the Red Army and the Torpedo Trade Union team which captured the title in 1945. In order to retain the title, Torpedo had to beat the Army squad in the second half of the tournament and then win an additional match with them.

The Central House of the Red Army had a narrow shave in the first game of the second half against Dynamo. A few minutes before the final whistle, the Dynamos, taking advantage of an error of the Army goal keeper, reduced their arrears to one goal. Earlier in the game, the Central House of the Red Army scored twice. Among the spectators who watched the game were the Torpedo players who were rooting for the Dynamo side to win. Dynamo rushed down the pool to the Army net in the last minute, but the Central House of the Red Army defense successfully warded off this attack to win the game.

Hopes of the Torpedo rooters soared two days later when their favorites trounced the Dynamo by nine goals to four. Prospects of winning over the Army team seemed bright. The deciding game, however, came earlier than was expected.

The Army players were in the stands of the pool during the match between Torpedo and the Institute of Foreign Languages. The score was 2 to 11 at the interval. Vasili Podzhukevich, one of the best water polo players in the country, who recently returned to Moscow from Leningrad, put the Institute ahead shortly after resumption of play. Vitali Ushakov, one of the fastest swimmers in the Soviet Union and spearhead of the Torpedo attacks, was about to shoot when one of the Institute defenders grabbed him by the arm.

The defender was removed from the pool and the referee awarded the Torpedos a four meter penalty shot. Confident of an easy goal, Torpedo forwards and defense players moved up to the center of the pool. There was stormy applause as the Institute goal minder made a spectacular save. A few seconds later, Podzhukevich, taking advantage of the melee in front of the Torpedo net, gave his team a two goal lead. The final score was 6 to 2, in favor of the Institute of Foreign Languages.

The Central House of the Red Army defeated the Institute and was certain of the title before their final match with the Torpedo team. The Trade Union side lost to the Army three to one, but finished in second place in the league.

Best Teams

The Central House of the Red Army water polo team has the strongest defense line in the country. The outstanding defender on this side is Semyonov, who occasionally streaks down the pool in a solo swim to net a goal. Goikman is reliable in the Army net. The forwards are noted for their long accurate passes.

With such speedy swimmers as Leonid Meshkov and Vitali Ushakov, Torpedo has a most dangerous forward line. Its weak point is in its defense.

It is interesting to note that the Institute of Foreign Languages team is better against stronger teams. In the six games they played against Torpedo and the Central House of the Red Army in the past month, the Institute won two and tied in another. Their goal average in these six encounters was 20 to 20. This young team was never beaten in the first half of the games. Lacking experience and endurance, the Institute players lost most of their matches in the second half.

Krasnodar Sports

by Ivan Sanzharov

Considerable attention is paid to the development of physical culture and sports in the Krasnodar Territory of the Kuban as elsewhere in the USSR. All sports activities are supervised by the Krasnodar Sports Committee headed by Ivan Sanzharov, former goalkeeper of one of the best football teams in Krasnodar who has been engaged in sports for the past 26 years and is well acquainted with sporting life in that territory.

Not a single stadium, House of Physical Culture or aquatic sports station remained intact in Krasnodar Territory after the expulsion of the German-fascist invaders. Many Houses of Physical Culture, hundeds of gymnasiums and 14 stadiums functioning in the territory before the Nazi invasion were completely destroyed. The damage done to sports facilities by the Hitlerites exceeds ten million rubles.

Sports societies have a membership of some 40 thousand track and field athletes, football and chess players, gymnasts, swimmers and cyclists. Restored and functioning today in the towns and villages of Krasnodar Territory are nine stadiums, 487 athletic fields, 48 gym halls, two acquatic sports stations and scores of volley ball and basket ball courts and football pitches.

Thousands of persons participated in 16 sports competitions conducted in different parts of the Krasnodar Territory last year.

Information Bulletin

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Information Bulletin

(*Issued Three Times Weekly*)

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PROPERTY OF

May Day in the USSR

Greetings to all peoples fighting for establishing a durable peace in the whole of the world!

Long live cooperation of states in the fight for the guarantee of common peace and security!

—From the May, 1946 Calls of the Communist Party of the USSR.

It is customary in the Soviet Union to mark the first of May as a day of mobilization of the forces of the people for the solution of tasks facing the country. Long before May, the workers, peasants and intelligentsia of the USSR enter into emulation with each other to mark the holiday by new successes in labor.

This, however, does not mean that May Day is always celebrated in the USSR in the same way. Every year, conditions put their imprint on the May Day celebrations; and this year, too, May Day will be marked under new conditions.

Gone are the four hard years of war. The cause of liberty and justice, in the victory of which the Soviet people played a decisive role, has triumphed.

Last year at this time, the Red Army and Allied troops were conducting the last operations in storming Hitlerite Germany. Soviet troops were waging their final battles on the streets of Berlin.

But there still remained the not quite crushed imperialist beast of prey in the East—Japan. All this laid a definite imprint on May Day last year.

MAY DAY—Parade on Red Square, Moscow.

The Government and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union called upon the people to multiply their all-round aid to the front.

The warriors of the Red Army were called upon to smite the enemy still harder and to display new examples of military skill and valor in consummating the battles. It was with the slogan of mobilization of the forces of the people for the speediest completion of the war that May Day was celebrated last year.

The country has now entered a peaceful period of its development. Thousands of victorious warriors have returned to their homes. The wish of the Soviet people is that this peace be firm and lasting. They are laboring with the sole desire of consolidating victory, of making their country still richer and more mighty and their life more prosperous and more cultured.

That aspiration of the Soviet people has found its striking expression in the Five-Year Plan for Restoration and Development of the National Economy of the USSR in 1946-1950. It is with the slogan of

mobilization of the forces of people for the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan, especially in the current year, that the forthcoming May Day will be celebrated in the USSR.

Great are the tasks of the new Five-Year Plan. The tasks are to speed rehabilitation of the ravaged districts, to restore the prewar level of industry and agriculture, and then to surpass that level to a considerable extent.

In fulfilling these tasks, priority will be given to the restoration and development of heavy industry and railway transport and to the attainment of further technical progress in all branches of the national economy.

Rehabilitation of the national economy and culture in formerly occupied districts was begun while war was still raging. Nearly 75,000 million rubles were invested in the restoration of the national economy during the war years.

The prewar level of industrial production of the USSR will be restored in the next three years. Rehabilitation will be carried out twice as rapidly as during the period of reconstruction after the First World War and the Civil War, despite the incomparably greater destruction in the 1941-1945 war.

Production Volume

By 1950, the volume of production will considerably surpass the prewar level. The national income in 1950 will exceed that of 1940 by more than 30 per cent. The output of industrial products in the last year of the Five-Year Plan will exceed that of 1940 by 48 per cent.

In the next five years, the production of agriculture will increase by 27 per cent compared with the prewar period. Retail trade in 1950, compared with 1940, will increase by 28 per cent; railway freight traffic by 28 per cent; river transport carryings, by 38 per cent; and sea transport carryings, by more than 100 per cent.

During the next five years nearly 5,900 State industrial enterprises, not counting small ones, will be rehabilitated and put into operation. The prewar level of production in the textile industry and light industries will not only be restored but will be exceeded; and the assortment and quality of goods which will be produced will be considerably improved.

CELEBRATION—Cadets of Suvorov Schools in May 1 parade.

In 1950, the prewar level of production of meat products, butter and vegetable oil, sugar, biscuits and confectionery will be surpassed. The prewar volume of the catch and processing of fish will be attained by next year, and by 1950, will be exceeded by 50 per cent. The assortment of food products is to be fully restored and their quality improved. The number of cattle, sheep, goats and hogs will greatly increase.

In the course of 1946-47 the transition from the rationing system to unrestricted Soviet trade will be completed. Rationing of bread, flour, cereals and macaroni will be abolished in the autumn of 1946. During the next five years prices on all commodities will be steadily reduced.

Crises and unemployment are out of the question in the USSR. The Five-Year Plan provides for an increase in the number of factory and office workers to 33,500,000 persons.

During five years, 42,300 million rubles will be invested in housing construction. The Five-Year Plan provides for the rehabilitation and construction of 72,400 thousand square meters (86,590,400 square yards) of living space in State owned houses, and 12 million square meters (14,352,000 square yards) in houses belonging to factory and office workers.

In rural areas 3,400,000 houses are to be restored with the aid of State loans. State expenditures on cultural and social services are to increase by the end of the Five-Year Plan 2.6 times compared with 1940.

Such are some of the main provisions of the new Five-Year Plan for the Restoration and Development of the National Economy of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet people are striving with all their might to make the peace firm and lasting. It is for this that the Soviet people are now selflessly working in factories and mills, on fields and in scientific and research institutes. The USSR has been and remains a bulwark of peace.

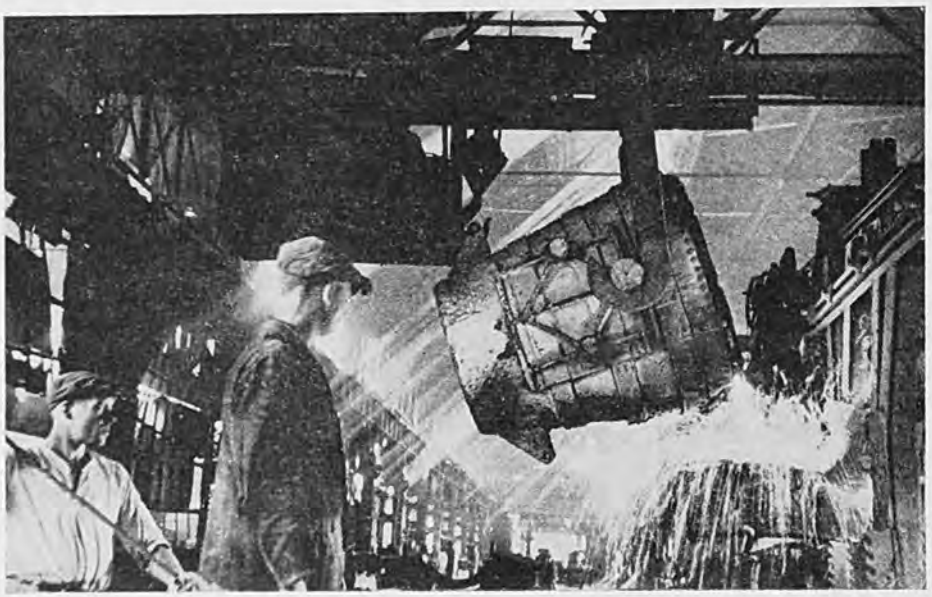
The foreign policy of the Soviet Union is directed toward the consolidation of peace, toward the complete extirpation of the remnants of fascism, aggression and reaction.

The USSR is a member and one of the founders of the United Nations. It has been and is doing everything to strengthen this organization, to consolidate the ties and the friendship among the freedom-loving peoples of the world. It strives to make the United Nations

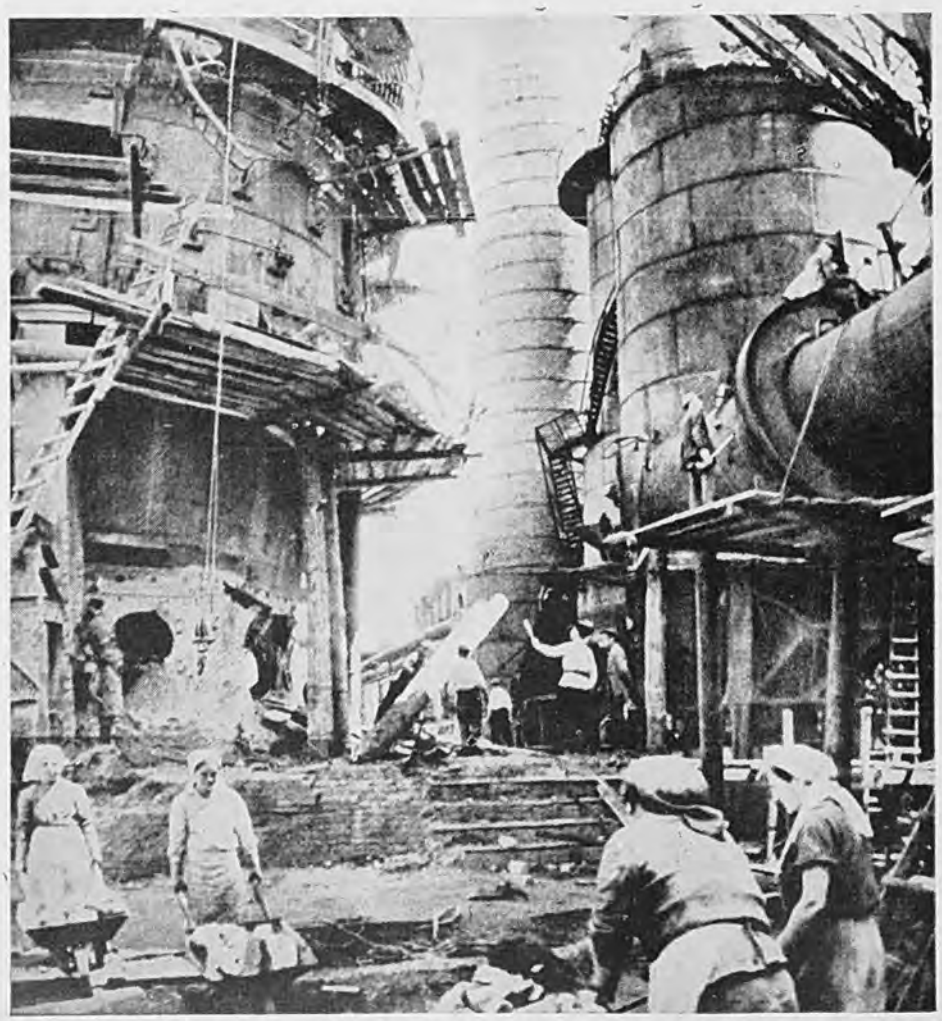
organization a real and genuine instrument for the prevention of any possible aggression; an instrument for genuine peace and amity between peoples.

The Soviet people desire the prosperity of their country. They also strive for the happiness of all peoples throughout the world. It is with the slogan of consolidation of peace between nations that the Soviet people will celebrate May Day this year.

It is customary in the USSR to mark great holidays by mass demonstrations of the working people. On May Day of this year, the Soviet people will turn out on the streets of town and countryside with the single aspiration of demonstrating their readiness to labor, without sparing their strength, for the further prosperity of their country, for the consolidation of peace among all countries of the world.



SUGAR—The food industry, too, is pledging new production.



BUILDING ECONOMY—Industrial output is to be increased. Above, a steel works. Construction of the Leningrad gas works, below.

Comment on Japan

IZVESTIA *International Observer writes:*

Developments in the Japanese political arena after the election to the Diet confirmed that, as the newspaper *Yomiuri Hochi* wrote, "The reactionary government held elections on the day fixed by it so as to take advantage of the unpreparedness of the Democratic Front for the elections."

Final returns ascertained that out of 464 seats in the Diet, the Liberal Party has the majority—141. The so-called "Progressive" Party and the Socialist Party have 94 seats each, the Communists, five seats, and the Party of Collaboration, 14 seats.

Thirty-eight deputies were elected from small parties, and 77 deputies entered the Diet as "Independent," while a considerable number of them, according to the Japanese press are "Banto" (shop men) of influential reactionary leaders who were affected by the purge and therefore deprived of the opportunity to have themselves nominated.

The victory of the reactionary parties in the elections is due to the continued backing of the reactionary bloc by the financial clique (Zaibatsh) and semi-feudal landlords relying on the fully preserved apparatus of the reactionary monarchy.

Besides, the elections were so organized as to hamper in every way the expression of will by those sections of the population who are sincerely desiring the true democratization of Japan.

Not All Voted

As *Yomiuri Hochi* noted, "The electoral recorders did not include all those having the right of a ballot. The bureaucrats sought to curtail the electoral right of the people."

As a result, the reaction succeeded not only in preserving its positions in the Diet, but also in compensating the losses it partly sustained from the purge conducted upon instructions of the occupation authorities.

Very typical in this respect is the Parliamentary "revival" of the most reactionary "Progressive" Party. It is known that out of 272 deputies of this party in the old Diet, 270 deputies were purged. It would seem this should serve as a verdict upon that party for being fully connected with the crimes of Japanese militarism.

However, in the new Diet it not only received 24 mandates, but also claims to be the government party.

Japanese reaction after the elections is preoccupied with disguising its domination in parliamentary form in order to camouflage even to a greater degree than before its unwillingness to fulfill the terms of the Act of Unconditional Surrender in regard to the democratization of the country.

Sidehara's Plan

With exactly this aim in view Sidehara, the former head of the reactionary government, launched a campaign to found a new political party which, as he claims, should "stabilize the political situation in the country," or to put it more simply, should preserve for the future the domination of reaction in a country where the democratic movement is mounting.

Sidehara has chosen the most reactionary "Progressive" Party as the nucleus for the new party. He hopes to attract to the new party a considerable number of "Independent" deputies.

Sidehara's righthand man, Home Minister Mitsuchi, utilizing his contacts inside the Liberal Party, hopes to reinforce the new party at the expense of the Liberals as well.

Socialist right wing leaders who are hampering by every available means the creation of the Democratic Front also have no objections to striking a bargain with the organizers of the new reactionary party.

Thus, Japanese reactionary circles are utilizing the anti-popular elections to the Diet to consolidate their domination behind a screen of "representative parliamentary government" supported by a majority in the Diet.

The situation in Japan on the morrow of elections testifies that the democratic forces have to overcome great difficulties in the struggle for uprooting Japanese militarism.

Indonesia

KRASNAYA FLOT published the following article by Andrei Guber, Doctor of Historical Sciences, entitled *Movement of National Liberation in Indonesia:*

Developments in Indonesia are part of those stormy events which resulted from the Second World War in many countries, particularly in the colonial and dependent ones. The activities of the masses who are seeking to secure their rights to freedom and independence underline the processes.

The present phase of the national liberation movement is marked by one peculiar feature—the tendency toward unity of the most diverse sections of the population to fight for liberation from colonial dependence.

No colonial power at present is hoping to preserve the old forms and methods of exploiting colonies.

New declarations on relations with the colonial peoples, with a view of preserving the old substance in a new shape, are being evolved in the capitals of the imperial powers. But the colonial peoples will not be misguided by the widely publicized declarations—they believe in deeds, not words.

Link in Chain

Developments in Indonesia are a link in the general chain of the fight of the oppressed peoples for national liberation. These events link up with developments in other countries waging a struggle for their liberation and independence. The collapse of Japanese imperialism served as a turning point for events in Indonesia, yet their scope and character are predestined and prepared by the entire preceding development.

The National Government of Indonesia set up in Java has a wide, popular base and relies on the support of scores of millions of Indonesians. The story of Anglo-Dutch troops landing in Java and other islands of Indonesia, the story of Britain's interference with Indonesian affairs, is sufficiently well known.

It will also be remembered that Anglo-Dutch troops did not hasten with the disarming of the Japanese. On the contrary, Japanese forces were employed to

crush the movement of national liberation. The Anglo-Dutch command maneuvered, hoping that the Indonesian government would surrender. They reckoned on national and religious discord.

But these hopes fell short. Simultaneously, preparation of a new set of conditions and suggestions for Indonesians were going on in London. Then came the statement on Indonesian events by the Ukrainian representative to the Security Council. This statement caused a wave of sympathy for the Soviet Union.

"It is quite obvious," Sutan Sharir, head of the Indonesian National Government Cabinet, said, "that it is the Soviet Union which can present in the best manner the question of Indonesia as a problem of a moral kind."

The discussion on the Indonesian problem at the Security Council could not but cause profound disappointment among the Indonesians, while at the same time they paid due tribute to the gallant defense of the Indonesian peoples' interests waged by the USSR delegation in the Security Council, due to which the "voice of free Indonesia sounded far beyond her frontiers."

"Vishinsky defended the Indonesian peoples' interests," *Indonesia* magazine declared, "as the Indonesian people themselves could defend them."

In this atmosphere negotiations were launched in Indonesia between the representatives of Britain and Holland on one side, and the Indonesian Prime Minister Sharir on the other, on the basis of new proposals worked out in London which did not provide for Indonesia's Dominion status. Meanwhile, the movement of national liberation in Indonesia gained force. The firm stand of the Indonesians forced the Dutch side to considerable concessions during negotiations.

The Netherlands declared her readiness to grant Indonesia the widest autonomy and the widest recognition of Indonesia's demands. No wonder that the Indonesians still doubt the sincerity of such a statement. The constant arrival of new Dutch reinforcements in Indonesia and the continued military operations against the movement of National Liberation must alarm both Indonesians and all adherents of peace and democracy

Gifts to Stalin Shown

A new section to display the gifts sent to Generalissimo Stalin will be opened at the Moscow Museum of the Revolution on May 1. Of great interest are the gifts sent by the Soviet Union's friends from abroad.

Stalin receives greetings from all parts of the world. From Britain, the United States, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, France, Australia, Canada, Korea and China come messages, arms, portraits, books, albums, pipes, bright holiday cloth, and other gifts.

Very colorful are the gifts from the Yugloslavian peoples, whose friendship with the Soviet peoples has been cemented by blood shed in the common fight against the most bitter enemy of Slavdom. Here one can see the national costumes of Yugoslav women and the parade uniform of a Montenegran officer with a richly inlaid sword.

The sculpture of Jan Zyzka, a champion of the freedom of the Czech people, is the gift to the great Generalissimo Stalin from President Benes.

Alongside is an album from the grateful inhabitants of Moravska Ostrawa, and modest greetings from the citizens of the Czech town of Opava.

In Honor of Democracy to the Great Leader Joseph Stalin is inscribed on the bas-relief of Stalin sent from Australia.

The Glorious Hours of Paris is the title of a book describing the first hours of liberation of the French capital.

There are numerous portraits of Stalin embroidered in silk by representatives of various nations, including Chinese and Barcelonan craftsmen.

Gifts Mark Occasion

The Wellington section of the New Zealand Friendship with the USSR Society has presented Stalin with an artistic carved wood box to mark the opening of the first USSR legation in New Zealand.

The gift from the Union of South Africa represents a red woolen pullover knitted by the women of the Albert section of the Army's Auxiliary Service. All the women of this organization took part in the knitting of it, paying one shilling to the Aid to the Red Army Fund for right of knitting one row.

The French artist, Gaston Lorraine, has sent a silk handkerchief as a gift to Stalin with scenes from the French Revolution of 1789-1793 and the words of the *Marseillaise* painted on it.

The album, *Holland Through a Camera Lens,* with the inscription: *To the Savior of Europe—Joseph Stalin, From His Grateful Dutch Friends,* is the gift from Holland.

Artist Seid Mohammed Servi Stani, from Isfahan, has sent a message ornamented in the traditional style of Iranian art. The message represents a silk cloth with the inscription in Iranian, *To Marshal Joseph Stalin, Leader of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* on which is painted a picture of the extermination of the fascist beast and the Victory Celebration.

Pipes of Friendship

Smoking pipes have long since become the symbol of friendship, and a great number of them can also be seen at the exhibition.

In the first hall is the "Peace Pipe" from the Ottawa tribe of American Indians, made out of a piece of wood adorned with feathers and straps as if it came straight from the pages of Fenimore Cooper's novels.

In the second hall is a smoking set from the railway men of Sarajevo. Another smoking set has been made by Rumanian workers. There is a pipe of immense size from David Laviette (Washington, July 1943), a finely carved pipe from a French citizen, Ernest Jouan, and others.

The gift from the Korean people is a national costume of silk, which for a long time had been buried in the ground. Thus did Korean democrats save their gift from the Japanese invaders, and when the Red Army liberated Korea, they sent it to Stalin.

The new hall by far does not contain all the gifts which are sent to Generalissimo Stalin from all parts of the globe, and a great number of them are kept in the Museum reserve.

Donbas Miners Mark May Day

By Alexander Bulgakov

I jerked the rope and the iron cage precipitately started on its downward course. In the dim light of the flickering miner's lamp it seemed as though the newly cemented walls of the shaft were rushing upward. As I listened to the noisy fall of the subterranean waters I thought of the workers, the men and women who regardless of hardships rehabilitated this mine in record time. It was indeed infernally hard work, especially in a shaft unprotected from rain, snow and wind.

Another light jerk and the cage stopped. The underground place was flooded with electric light. I walked through the freshly cemented main passage. Along the walls stretched cables and air and water pump pipes. My guide, the mine foreman, and I now and again encountered electric locomotives pulling long trains of wagonettes loaded with coal.

Spotless Mine

I was shown an underground depot for 15 electric locomotives. It is kept in exemplary order. Next to it is a repair shop. When after a few minutes I entered the underground electric subpower station and chamber of the mercury rectifiers, I forgot for a moment I was in a mine. Here everything was spotlessly clean and the man on duty was dressed in white overalls.

I then visited the office of the dispatcher directing the entire traffic in the mine. This mine delivers daily about three thousand tons of coal, while before the war only two thousand tons were mined.

"That is only the beginning," said my guide. "By the end of the year our daily output will be four thousand tons."

"And how do you know this? Are you an engineer?" I asked.

"No," he answered, "but I worked on the construction of this mine, and after the fascists destroyed it, I worked on its rehabilitation. Everything here is as familiar to me as the fingers of my hands. Our mine has great prospects. We shall soon put a large conveyor into operation. We shall whitewash the walls and everything here will be as clean and bright as in the Moscow subway."

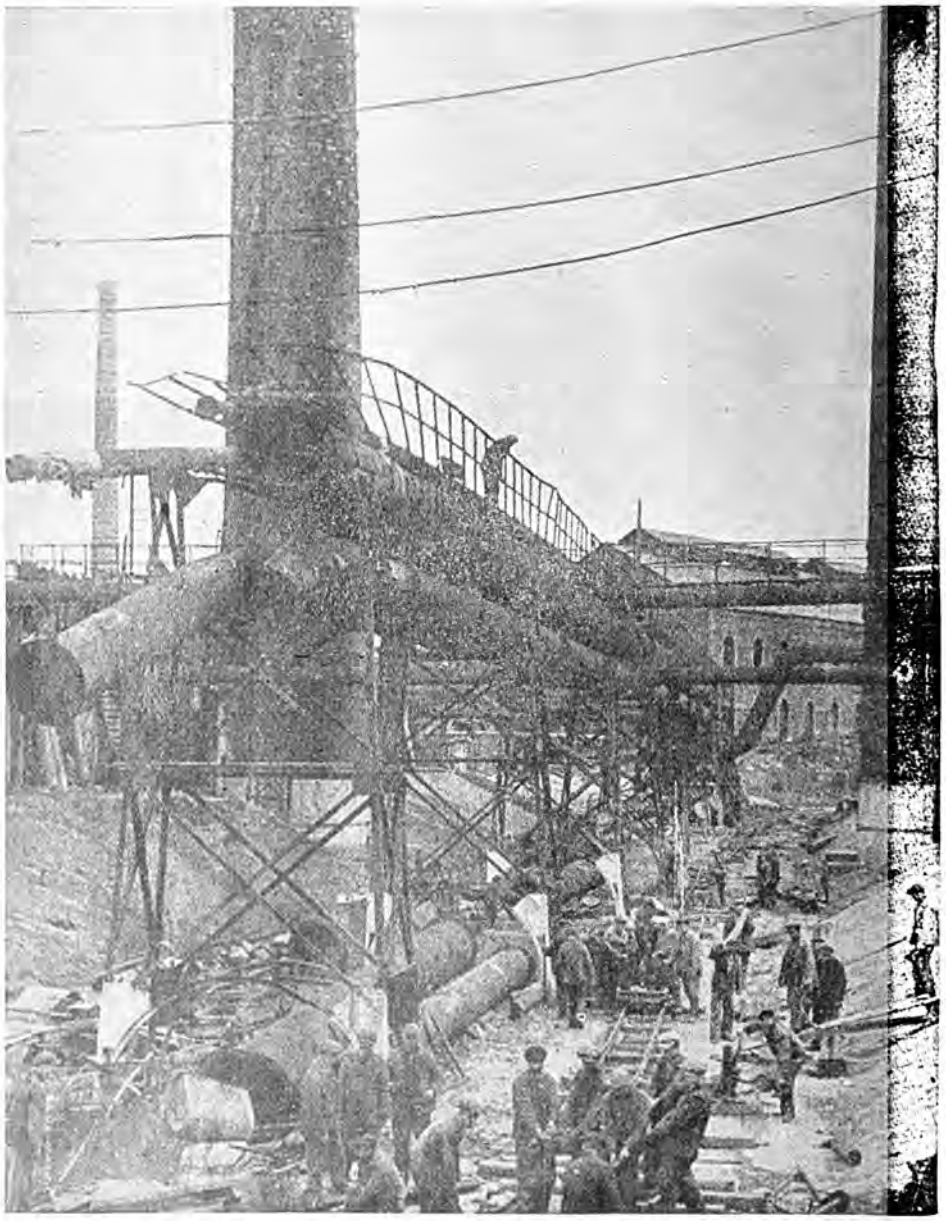
Talks with workers and engineers of the mine convinced me its interests were close to their hearts. Socialist emulation in honor of the approaching May Day is widely developed among the workers.

Every miner is striving to celebrate the international festival of labor with new production victories.

The miners well understand the great importance to the country of a rise in the output of coal for fulfilment of the new Five-Year Plan. At the same time, every miner knows the better he works, the more he earns.

Miners' Enthusiasm

Labor enthusiasm and socialist emulation of the entire body of workers helped



DONBAS—Rebuilding a coking plant which was demolished by the Germans.

in surmounting difficulties not only in this mine, but in all the other Donbas enterprises which I visited.

When the men pumped out the water and first entered the mining galleries, they found them in a state of utter destruction. At first everything had to be done by hand. Later on machines and equipment began to arrive.

Engineer Ivan Ivonin, manager of the State Anthracite Trust, stated that all their other mines were rehabilitated in an equally short period.

Statistical data show that while larger mines were being restored, the trust constantly increased the output of coal from smaller mines.

Now that some of the larger mines are producing, the coal output is growing rapidly and exceeding the prewar level. Some of the larger mines are still being rehabilitated. Only one mine has been abandoned. Its shaft is filled with corpses. The Germans murdered some 30 thousand miners and their families in neighboring settlements and threw their bodies into the shaft. The shaft has now been immured and the miners have erected a monument at the tragic place.

Overfulfilled Quota

We stopped at the stope of a brigade headed by Beznosov. A coal-cutting machine had just hewn a seam and the miners were piling coal into one conveyor which was taking it straight to the wagonettes. I learned from Beznosov that his brigade had overfulfilled last month's plan by 15 per cent.

The brigade leader and every member of the brigade are vigilantly watching the fulfillment of the plan. The earnings of each worker are known at the end of the day. Beznosov himself earned 56 hundred rubles last month, and the average monthly earnings of rank and file miners equals four thousand rubles.

"In the summer of this year the members of my brigade and I will build our own houses," said Beznosov to me. "The management of the mine has granted us building loans."

The building of personally owned houses has become general among the Donbas workers. At the mine about which I am writing, 250 houses will be built.

Vacation Season Opens

The summer season at the resorts of the USSR begins on May 1, so I applied to Moisei Galperin, Chief of the Planning Department of the Central Administration of Health Resorts of the Ministry of Health of the USSR, for information on accommodations.

Sanatoriums of the USSR are divided into the all-Union, republican and local, Galperin told me. The all-Union and Russian SFSR resorts come under the jurisdiction of the Central Administration and all others are under the jurisdiction of local Soviets.

This does not apply to the scores of sanatoriums owned by trade unions and various ministries and industrial enterprises.

All health resort treatment is scientifically worked out and arranged in accordance with the findings of the Central Balneological Research Institute and 14 local research institutes.

Before the war, more than a million and a half persons took cures at resorts on the southern shores of the Crimea, along the Black Sea coast, in the North Caucasus, Central Asia, along the Volga and on the Baltic Sea.

Wherever fascist occupationists set foot, only ruins or at best only the frame work of buildings were left of the comfortable sanatoriums. The total destruction inflicted and the plunder of sanatorium property has been estimated at 600 million rubles.

In October 1944, while war was still raging, the government instructed the Ministry of Health to adopt a plan for the rehabilitation of these resorts.

By the beginning of the 1945 summer season, health resorts were ready to accommodate more than 150 thousand persons.

Plan for 1946

In 1946, more than 800 thousand persons will take cures and rest at the sanatoriums of the Ministry of Health.

Every city polyclinic in the country has its doctors' commission which after thoroughly examining the patient gives him a statement on the type of sanatorium and treatment he needs. Accommodations are provided by the trade union or Department of Social Welfare. Various types of health resorts include tuberculosis, therapeutic, nervous, military-traumatological and children's sanatoriums.

In reply to my question on the condition of the famous Artek children's camp in Crimea, Galperin replied that this year 12 thousand school children will spend their holidays there. Three million rubles will be expanded additionally on the extension of the camp.

War Invalids

Particular attention is being paid to the treatment of war invalids and 34 sanatoriums have already been equipped to accommodate them. Fifteen per cent of all other sanatorium accommodations has been reserved for war invalids. These accommodations are obtainable through the Ministries of Health and Social Welfare free of charge.

Through the combined methods of treatment full advantage is taken of the climatic and balneological elements of the particular resort and all of them make wide use of the latest in physiotherapy, X-ray, curative gymnastics and dietetic feeding.

According to a decision of the government, prewar food supplies are to be provided at all resorts and, in addition, each sanatorium has its own farm which will increase the variety. These farms have been rehabilitated and provided with one thousand head of dairy cattle and with necessary agricultural implements.

In reply to my question as to recreation facilities, Galperin said that all sanatoriums have good libraries and will be visited by the best musicians and actors in the country. Every sanatorium has a motion picture projection machine and concert halls.

In conclusion, Galperin said that by 1950 the resorts of the Ministry of Health will annually accommodate three million people.

Notes on Soviet Life

In five years from now the USSR will, according to the Five-Year Plan, take second place after France in the world's production of wine. By 1947 vineyards and wine factories in former German-occupied districts will be completely restored.

In two years the largest wine distilleries of Massandra in the Crimea and Abraudurceau will exceed their prewar capacities by 30 to 40 per cent. In six to seven years Moldavia will produce 100 million liters of wine annually.

Wine production in the Transcaucasian republics will be doubled as compared with the 1940 level.

The Fourth Five-Year Plan for the Restoration and Development of the National Economy provides for the construction of 21 new wine distilleries.

★

The Academy of Sciences of the USSR announced 105 Academicians' and Corresponding Members' vacancies in various departments. The majority of the vacancies (23) are in the Department of Physics and Mathematics, and 18 in the Department of Technical Sciences.

★

The Maxim Gorky Institute of World Literature has published the first of two volumes of *The History of English Literature.*

This volume, embracing the period from the birth of English literature to the end of the eighteenth century, has been prepared under the editorship of English literature experts, Professors Morozov, Zhirmhniky, Anissimov, Dzhivelegov, Alexeyev and Elistratova.

★

The Academy of Sciences of the USSR has instituted the Gold Medal to be awarded for the best scientific work in radio physics and radio technique by Soviet or foreign scientists.

For the first time this medal will be awarded on October 1 of this year for the world's best scientific work on problems of radio in the last decade.

In the future the medal will be awarded annually on "Radio Day"—May 7.

An interesting soccer football match of the USSR championship series was played at Tbilisi April 26, between teams of the Moscow and Tbilisi Dynamo clubs. After a stubborn struggle, the match ended with a score of three to two in favor of the Tbilisi team. This is the latter's second victory in the USSR championship.

Football experts are of the opinion that the Tbilisi Dynamos, who have long been known as very good footballers, demonstrate excellent style this year and may prove serious claimants to the title of USSR champion.

★

Popular works by foreign writers are published in the Soviet Union in large editions, not only in Russian, but also in the languages of the peoples of the USSR. Books by Jack London have been published in 30 different languages of the Soviet nationalities, in more than 10 million copies. Books by Hugo were published in four million copies, and by Maupassant in 3.5 million copies. Shakespeare's tragedies are staged in 17 various languages including the Kazakh, Chuvash, Tajik and Buryat. The fairy tale *Three Little Pigs,* one of the most popular children's books, appeared in the Soviet Union in 40 different editions in 24 languages, in a total of three million copies. Books by Theodore Dreiser, Kronin, Galsworthy, Priestly and Upton Sinclair have been repeatedly published in large impressions.

★

The Scientists' Club on the Neva embankment has resumed its work. At present, 17 sections uniting five hundred scientists function in this club. In April, botanist Ovchinnikov read her interesting paper on the study of vegetation resources of the Leningrad Region. Master of Technical Sciences Khanovich reported on the design of the new combined bearings. The instrument building and automatics section heard a report by chief engineer of the Elektro Pribor plant, and one by Assistant Professor Artyunov, on prospects of the development of instrument building.

The ensemble of the Soviet Opera of the Russian Theatrical Society staged on April 24th *Enchanted Castle,* an opera by the Polish composer Moniuszko, at the Society's club. This was the first performance of that opera on the Soviet stage.

Enchanted Castle is very popular in Poland. Some of its airs have taken firm root in Polish folk music. The Soviet Stage Opera was a big success. Sofia Lisza, doctor of arts, spoke on Moniuszko's music before the performance.

★

Construction of a 435-mile Leningrad-Moscow automobile road has been started.

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Correction

Readers who have kept the *Sixteen Soviet Republics* supplement for reference are advised of the following typographical errors in the text:

On page 20, column 2, line 3, the figure should be 80 per cent.

On page 23, column 3, line 5, the following words were omitted at the end of the sentence "as a branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and became an independent Academy in 1945."

Information Bulletin

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Information Bulletin

(Issued Three Times Weekly)

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Victory Must Be Consolidated

. . . "present fear of war" is being brought about by the actions of certain political groups engaged in the propaganda of a new war and by these means sowing seed of discord and uncertainty.

It is necessary for public opinion and the ruling circles of all States to organize a wide counter-propaganda against these advocates of a new war. . . ."

(From Stalin's statements to the American press, March, 1946.)

Hardly a year has passed since V-E Day. The world has not yet healed the wounds inflicted by war. The wrecked cities and villages have not yet been rehabilitated, the horrors of war are still fresh in memory. But the sinister forces of reaction are again at work.

Recent events show how dangerous to the cause of peace are the present activities of fascist and pro-fascist elements. Immediately after the war Hitlerite agents went into hiding and lay low, trying to remain as inconspicuous as possible. Now every day brings fresh reports of the subversive activities of the fascist survivors.

Recently the press reported that Allied authorities had discovered a ramified fascist organization in Germany. This organization consisted of members of the former Hitler Jugend, and its aim was to revive Nazism. It was headed by prominent Nazis, such as Aksmann, once Baldur Von Shirach's deputy as the fuehrer of the Hitler Jugend, and Menningen, former director of the press department of the Hitler Jugend.

Bavaria, according to a report in *The New York Times,* remains the bulwark of fascist reaction to this day. It has recently come to light that the terroristic "Werewolf" organization is active there. Fascist elements in Germany spread rumors to the effect that war is inevitable between the Western Allies and the Soviet Union. They post leaflets with inscriptions such as, "We will come back," and they attack anti-fascists everywhere.

Hitler agents are active outside of Germany, too. Only recently it was decided to disband the army of General Anders, one of the largest fascist military formations in territory under Allied control.

ORDER OF VICTORY—This large star-shaped Order is the highest military Order of the Soviet Union.

The subversive activities of members of Anders' army evoked protests from progressive public opinion in all democratic countries. In Italy they not only carried on propaganda against a free Poland and against cooperation between the Western democracies and the Soviet Union, but interfered in the life of the Italian people, attacked anti-fascists and raided the headquarters of democratic organizations.

In Denmark the fascist party has not been dissolved to this day. *Politiken* reports that an underground Hitlerite organization is smuggling agents across the frontier to Germany.

Yugoslav fascists are finding refuge in Italy, where they still hold posts in the administration. The repeated requests of the Yugoslav government for the extradition of war criminals brought no results. According to figures made public by Yugoslav Minister of the Interior Rankovich, out of three thousand war criminals guilty of treason against the Yugoslav people, only 15 have been extradited by Allied authorities.

In Great Britain the fascists headed by Oswald Mosley have again received the right to function legally. Mosley's Black Shirts carry on fascist propaganda, hold rallies and mass meetings and openly preach that against which American, Russian and British soldiers fought with arms.

In the United States, according to press reports, Hitler agents operate under the guise of all kinds of societies headed by Nazis of German extraction.

Fascism does not everywhere appear in its "pure form." It often uses various kindred organizations, appearing under new labels to cover up its old program of reaction and hatred of mankind. In a number of European countries extreme Right monarchist parties are merging with

frankly fascist groups and organizations.

In Italy, for example, armed terrorist organizations—remnants of Mussolini's Black Shirts—are closely linked with legal organizations of the monarchist party. In words, the Italian monarchist party dissociates itself from fascism; actually, however, it helps the latter in its political struggle against democracy.

The monarchist newspaper *Italia Nuova* sharply opposes the purging of government machinery to rid it of fascists. And this is natural, seeing that members of the fascist party still retaining their posts are also members of the monachist party.

In Greece the monarchists are closely connected with the fascists. Monarchist gangs calling themselves "King George's Battalions" work hand in hand with "Chito's" gangs, beating up antifascists, murdering and persecuting Greek patriots who fought against the Germans.

The pro-fascist activity of the Belgian monarchists is also well known. Besides the treason of former King Leopold, who paid obeisance to Hitler, they are collecting funds and arms for a fascist monarchist coup.

In a number of countries fascists are thus working not only underground, but are carrying on their activities in the open by using monarchist and other organizations.

In these days of the Nuremberg trial it is not expedient to make open attempts to rehabilitate fascism. Broad masses of people are strongly against any revival of Hitlerism. The reactionaries have taken the line of trying to minimize the danger of fascist activity and persuade the world that it is insignificant.

In the British House of Commons it was recently asked what the government intended to do in connection with the new activities of British fascists. A member of Parliament, Plattsmills, said that he was ashamed to find during his trip throughout Europe that every quisling considered it natural to approach an Englishman with disgusting whisperings against his own people, thinking that since Mosley enjoys freedom in Britain, he could count on British support.

It is obvious that unless fascism, its forces and bases, are wiped out there can be no hope of a lasting and enduring peace. This is the task which must be accomplished if the victory won by freedom-loving nations at such great cost is to be consolidated.

VICTORY DAY—These cheering crowds of Soviet citizens are shown as they celebrated before the United States Embassy in Moscow on May 9, 1945.

Reconversion

By V. Vavilov

After the Victory Day celebrations of May 9, 1945, many workers of the armament factories came to work on the following morning with the question: "What will we do now?"

Workers of war factories were firmly convinced that not one of them would be dismissed, that their factories would be reconverted to peaceful production. Nevertheless, they wanted to know what they would be producing instead of guns, tanks and aircraft.

Despite the damage and losses suffered from the war, its end found Soviet industry the most powerful in Europe. At the time when the guns ceased to roar it could be likened to a powerful locomotive dashing full speed ahead along the rails of war production. It was not easy to transfer this locomotive to the rails of peace without slackening its speed and wasting time in this process.

It can now be said that Soviet industry has coped splendidly with this task. The question, "What will we do now?" has already been answered, although reconversion has not yet been completed. The new Five-Year Plan provides for its completion by the end of 1946. Nevertheless, immediately following the end of the war every factory received orders for peaceful production.

A characteristic feature noticed everywhere is the smooth process of reconversion. This, in my opinion, is due to the fact that Soviet industry is directed in accordance with the unified State Plan, that the reconversion is proceeding in accordance with a single program and is directed by one central authority.

The first anniversary of the end of the war in Europe finds the Soviet national economy with major successes to its credit. These successes are naturally reflected in improved standards of living for the working people.

Most of the 5,900 enterprises due to start production under the new Five-Year Plan are already being restored or built, and the war industry is being transformed with increasing speed from an arsenal of war weapons into a forge shop of tools for peaceful use.

Stalin's Order of the Day

The Order of the Minister for the Armed Forces of the USSR, No. 7, issued on May 1, 1946, Moscow

Comrades, Red Army and Red Navy men, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade officers, generals and admirals!

Working people of the Soviet Union!

Today, for the first time since the victorious termination of the Great Patriotic War, we celebrate May 1—the international holiday of working people—in conditions of peaceful life, won in a hard struggle against the enemies at the cost of heavy sacrifices and privations.

One year ago the Red Army hoisted the banner of victory over Berlin and completed the defeat of fascist Germany. Within four months after the victorious termination of the war against Germany, imperialist Japan downed her arms. The Second World War, prepared by the forces of international reaction and unleashed by the chief fascist states, ended in a full victory of the freedom-loving peoples. The smash-up and liquidation of the main hotbeds of fascism and world aggression resulted in deep changes in the political life of the peoples of the world, in a wide growth of the democratic movement among the peoples.

Taught by the experience of war, the popular masses realized that the destinies of states cannot be entrusted to reactionary leaders, who pursue the narrow caste and selfish anti-popular aims. It is for this reason that peoples which no longer wish to live in the old way, take destinies of their own states into their own hands, establish democratic order and carry on an active struggle against the forces of reaction, against instigators of a new war. The peoples of the world do not wish a repetition of the calamities of war. They fight persistently for the strengthening of peace and security.

In the vanguard of the struggle for peace and security marches the Soviet Union, which played an outstanding part in smashing fascism and fulfilled its great mission of liberation. The peoples liberated by the Soviet Union from the fascist yoke received an opportunity of building their state life on democratic principles, of realizing their historical aspirations. On this road they find fraternal assistance on the part of the Soviet Union.

The entire world has had an opportunity to convince itself, not only of the power of the Soviet State, but also of the character of its policy based on the recognition of equality of all peoples, respect for their freedom and independence.

There is no reason to doubt that in the future the Soviet Union will be true to its policy—the policy of peace and security, the policy of the equality and friendship of the peoples.

Upon the termination of the war, the Soviet Union started peaceful Socialist construction. The Soviet people enthusiastically set about peaceful constructive labor, which had been interrupted by the war.

The law on the Five-Year Plan of restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR in the period from 1946 to 1950, adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, opens new prospects of further growth of the productive forces of our own country, the growth of her economic might, the rise of her material welfare and culture.

The workers, peasants and intellectuals of our country received the Five-Year Plan as a militant program which corresponds to their vital interests. We may hope that the Soviet people, led by the Communist Party, will not spare their strength and labor in order not only to fulfill but also to over-fulfill the new Five-Year Plan.

Developing peaceful socialist construction, we should not forget for a single minute the intrigues of international reaction, which is hatching plans for a new war. It is necessary to remember the teaching of the great Lenin to the effect that in passing to peaceful labor, it is necessary to be constantly vigilant, to protect as the apple of one's eye the armed forces and defensive power of our country.

The armed forces of the Soviet Union —our land troops, air forces and Navy— discharged their duty to the Motherland in the Great Patriotic War. Now our armed forces are faced with a task of no less importance: vigilantly to guard the hard-won peace and the constructive labor of the Soviet people, to be the reliable bulwark of the interests of the Soviet Union.

The successful accomplishment of this honorable task is possible only on the condition of further growth of military culture and military skill of the officers and men of our Army, our Navy and our aviation. The armed forces of the Soviet Union must daily improve their military art on the basis of experience of war, on the basis of the progress of military science and technique. Beyond any doubt, our Army, our Navy and our aviation will accomplish with honor all those tasks facing them.

Comrades, Red Army and Red Navy men, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade officers, generals and admirals!

Comrade men and women workers, men and women peasants, people of intellectual labor, veterans demobilized from the Red Army! On behalf of the Government and the Communist Party I greet and congratulate you on the day of the First of May!

To mark the international holiday of working people, I order:

Today, May 1, a salute of 20 salvos to be fired in Moscow, the capital of our Motherland, and in the capitals of the Union Republics and also in Lwow, Koenigsberg, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok and Port Arthur, and in the hero cities: Leningrad, Stalingrad, Sevastopol and Odessa.

Long live our valiant armed forces!

Long live our glorious Communist Party! Long live the great Soviet people! Long live our mighty Soviet Motherland!

Minister for the Armed Forces of the USSR,

Generalissimo of the Soviet Union,

STALIN

Great Military Leaders of the USSR

GENERALISSIMO JOSEPH STALIN

Minister for the Armed Forces of the USSR, whose military genius led and directed the entire efforts of Soviet military forces in their victory over fascist Germany.

MARSHAL G. K. ZHUKOV

Deputy Minister for the Armed Forces and Commander of the Land Forces of the Red Army. His troops took Berlin.

MARSHAL A. M. VASILEVSKY

Chief of Staff of the Red Army. He commanded troops which seized Koenigsberg and other important positions in Prussia.

MARSHAL K. K. ROKOSSOVSKY

Commander of the Second Byelorussian Front. He directed troops at Stalingrad, and routed the Germans in Danzig.

MARSHAL K. E. VOROSHILOV

Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Chairman of the Allied Control Commission in Hungary. He directed troops in the defense of Leningrad

MARSHAL I. S. KONEV

Commander of Soviet Occupation troops in Austria. He is the liberator of Prague and commander of troops which with those of Marshal Zhukov took Berlin.

MARSHAL L. A. GOVOROV

Commander of the Leningrad Front. His troops drove the enemy back at Leningrad, liberated Vyborg and Tallinn and crushed the German defense in Karelia.

MARSHAL R. Y. MALINOVSKY

Hero of the liberation of Rostov-on-Don; Commander of the Second Ukrainian Front; liberator of Budapest from German and Rumanian fascists.

MARSHAL F. I. TOLBUKHIN

Chairman of the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria. Hero of the liberation of Bulgaria and its capital, Sofia; and commander of the troops which drove the Germans from Vienna.

MARSHAL K. A. MERETSKOV

Commander of the Northern Front. His troops routed the German 20th Lapland Army on the Kola Peninsula, and liberated part of Norway.

FAMOUS HEROES OF THE SOVIET UNION

ALEXANDER POKRYSHKIN

Thrice Hero of the Soviet Union Guards Colonel Pokryshkin is the top ace of all Soviet fliers. He brought down 59 enemy aircraft.

SERGEI LUGANSKY

Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Guards Major Lugansky brought down 35 enemy aircraft and accomplished 276 operational flights.

PAVEL PLOTNIKOV

Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Guards Major Plotnikov was commander of a bomber squadron, and successfully bombed enemy targets 336 times.

RUFINA CASHEVA

Guards Senior Lieutenant Gasheva joined the Air Force when she was 20 years old. She successfully carried out 848 combat missions.

MURAT KARDANOV

Senior Sergeant Kardanov, commander of a paratroop company, penetrated enemy lines and attacked the Germans. His company killed 260 Hitlerites.

DMITRI OSTAPENKO

Guardsman Ostapenko. His heroic exploit of destroying 13 fascist tanks with anti-tank rifle fire in one engagement won him the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

For World Peace

By L. Krasko

The Soviet people made a priceless contribution to victory over the worst enemy of progressive mankind—fascist Germany. One may indeed say that their exploits at the front and in the rear won peace for the world.

This may be illustrated by the example of the small town of Orekhovo-Zuyevo, in Moscow Region. The people in this town recently decided to summarize their contribution to the cause of victory. Their figures are revealing. Orekhovo-Zuyevo has long been known for its textile mills, which during the war supplied uniforms to the Red Army.

When the Germans were approaching Moscow in the autumn of 1941, the working people of Orekhovo-Zuyevo, together with Muscovites and the people of other nearby towns, barred the enemy's way. Five and one half thousand men and women of Orekhovo-Zuyevo left their homes to build fortifications at the approaches of Moscow, while thousands of others were erecting defenses about their own city. Their efforts were highly appraised by the Government. All who participated in the construction of fortifications received the Moscow Defense Medal.

Medical Volunteers

The Red Army was in need of people to remove the wounded from the battle fields, people who would care for the wounded and help restore them to the ranks. Fourteen hundred women and girls of Orekhovo-Zuyevo volunteered for service at the front as nurses and medical orderlies. They were trained in their home town and then assigned to various units and hospitals of the Red Army in the field. The importance of their work is attested by the fact that 70 of them received high awards of the Government.

Orekhovo-Zuyevo nurses Shakurova and Aristarkhova were each decorated with the Order of the Red Star and with four medals for their share in saving the lives of the wounded on battlefields.

Orekhovo-Zuyevo's care of the wounded went further than this. At their own expense the people mustered five hospitals and two hospital trains which cost about two million rubles. One hundred sixty-three citizens of the town donated their blood to the wounded.

The population was particularly active in anti-aircraft defenses. Nearly everyone here was put through regulation anti-aircraft and chemical defense training. One hundred thirty-one self-defense and 363 first aid groups were organized. About 400 who participated in the anti-aircraft defense were decorated with medals.

The people of Orekhovo-Zuyevo spared neither effort nor money in the defense of their homeland. Like all other patriots of the Soviet Union, they contributed their savings to the war fund. Their contributions swelled the coffers of the Soviet Union for the support of the armed forces. Orekhovo-Zuyevo folk alone collected more than seven million rubles for the construction of a tank column in Moscow and more than 300 thousand rubles for the construction of a hospital air squadron.

The finest young men of the town left for the front in the first days of hostilities. They fought at the approaches of Moscow, at Stalingrad, and finally they pounded the enemy on his own territory. Two hundred and fourteen men of Orekhovo-Zuyevo participated in the capture of Warsaw, 243 of them helped rout the enemy at Koenigsberg, 234 participated in the storming of Berlin, 132 helped liberate Prague.

Orekhovo-Zuyevo is justly proud of its soldiers. They upheld the honor of their home town. Orders and medals of the Soviet government were conferred upon 10,500 people of the town, officers and men of the Red Army, for exemplary service at the front. Twelve received the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Four thousand demobilized soldiers returned to the town by the middle of February. More have arrived since. All of them have found jobs in local factories, plants and offices. Many of them are doing more important work today than they did before the war. The Red Army gave them added knowledge and experience.

While the men were fighting at the front, their families in Orekhovo-Zuyevo received all possible attention from State and local organizations. Nearly 20 million rubles were distributed among them in the shape of special aid and pensions. Needy families received added rations, clothing, fuel, and so forth. A special children's home for war orphans was built and is still being maintained at the expense of the people.

Orphans Adopted

Seventy-five orphans were adopted by various families in the town. Invalids of the Great Patriotic War receive great care and attention. Six hundred and seventy invalids, after their return, were sent to various sanatoriums and rest homes.

The figures here mentioned are worth thinking about on the first anniversary of Victory Day. They may seem small, but there are many such towns in the Soviet Union and all of them, like the numberless villages and settlements, are inhabited by true patriots.

By their exploits at the front and in the rear these people helped to win the peace which the world so desired for so long. Today, these people have the satisfaction of knowing that the armies of fascist Germany have been completely routed. For them, Victory Day is a great event. The Soviet people, however, are aware that the forces of fascism have not yet been eradicated. The Nazis are still nested in some instances in important positions in defeated Germany.

Fascist Franco still reigns in Spain. In the world, too, there are as yet certain forces which are striving for a new war. The Soviet people, however, are not afraid of threats. They can stand their ground. Aggresive aims, however, are alien to the Soviet people who desire nothing more than to strengthen the cause of world peace together with all liberty-loving nations; and it is this that they are thinking about on Victory Day.

"THE H

The "Hero Cities," views of which shown here, surrounding a view of heroic capital, Moscow (top center) Leningrad (upper left), Stalin (lower left), Sevastopol (upper ri and Odessa (lower right). The me are those which were awarded for defense of the respective cities.

In the battles fought in and aro these cities, the Red Army, together civilians, fought indomitably to save country and all humanity from the pl of fascism.

All of these cities are now rebuild

At Moscow, much construction progress. Building has been resumed the great Palace of Soviets, which tower a half-mile high and will be tallest building in the world.

CITIES"

Long before the end of the war, Leningrad was being rebuilt, with new and better boulevards and buildings planned. At Stalingrad, a great riverside drive along the Volga is to be built. A network of green squares will dot the center of the city; there will be parks and new monuments and museums.

Sevastopol also is being built anew as a city of greenery. Waterfront thoroughfares will face gardens running to the water. A monument to Stalin is to be erected against a background group of statuary commemorating the defense.

At Odessa, the central waterfront boulevard along the bluff will be rebuilt as it was. Palaces, museums, and the house of Pushkin will be restored. A sea station capable of berthing several large steamers is to be built.

The Red Army and Victory

PRAVDA *writes editorially:*

The heroism and military skill of the Red Army, which routed and destroyed the main forces of the German army on the Soviet-German Front and then finished off facism in its own den, saved world civilization, saved nations from slavery and extermination.

It has been inscribed in golden letters in the annals of history that the Red Army extinguished the furnaces of Maidanek and Oswiecim, eliminated the hands which launched all kinds of V-bombs, put an end to the criminal activities of the fascist "inventors" of mass destruction of people.

The great mission of liberation to which Generalissimo Stalin called the Red Army men has been fully accomplished. No intrigues of international reaction can make the millions of people liberated by the Red Army from the yoke of the Hitlerite monsters forget this. In the minds not only of the present but also of the forthcoming generation the Red Army will forever remain as the liberator Army and the Soviet Union as the savior of world civilization.

The Second World War, prepared by international reactionary forces and unleashed by the main fascist states, ended in the complete victory of the freedom-loving nations.

The Soviet people have enthusiastically resumed their war-interrupted constructive work. After the victorious termination of the war the USSR faced great new tasks of which the Soviet people were reminded once more in the May Day Order of the Day of Generalissimo Stalin, Minister for the Armed Forces of the USSR. This historical document with utmost clarity expounds the foreign and home policy of the USSR, the tasks facing our people, the tasks facing the armed forces of our State.

The Soviet Union, which played an outstanding part in smashing fascism and accomplished with credit its great mission of liberation, is now in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and international security.

Stalin's May Day Order of the Day was enthusiastically received by the entire Soviet people as well as by the entire personnel of the armed forces of the USSR. It has been received by them as a militant program of labor and training.

One year ago Soviet soldiers hoisted the banner of victory over Berlin. Today they are vigilantly and sharply guarding the thus gained peace, serving as a reliable bulwark of the interests of the Soviet Union and a true stronghold of security.

One year ago the Soviet people, who had sacrificed all their strength for the front, for victory, enthusiastically greeted the heroes of the historic battle for Berlin.

Today, having resumed peaceful work, they are putting into life a new Five-Year Plan—the great plan of constructive work.

Our people, our heroic, victorious soldiers will respond to Stalin's May Day Order of the Day with new efforts in the struggle for the fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan and by training to ensure the still greater progress of our Socialist country, to guarantee her against all kinds of accidents, to enable not only our own but also future generations to enjoy forever the happiness of a free life and peaceful labor.

PARADE—These parade scenes are typical of those celebrating victory. **Above, the troops march. Below, the "Katyusha" guns.**

Soviet Industrial Centers Since Victory

By A. Mikhailov

Magnitogorsk

We arrived in Magnitogorsk shortly before Victory Day. We wanted to know what changes took place during the first postwar year.

Magnitogorsk made an important contribution to the cause of victory over Hitlerite Germany. It supplied the war industry with immense quantities of metal.

The men of Magnitogorsk call their city the child of the first Five-Year Plans. And rightly so. Neither the city of Magnitogorsk nor the Magnitogorsk mines and iron and steel works existed in pre-Revolutionary Russia. Even in 1929, on the spot where the city and its enterprises are now situated, you would have seen nothing but an undulating steppe.

And now you hear in the same place the din of blast furnaces, the whistle of locomotives, the explosion of ammonal in the mine.

The Second World War was a serious test for the metallurgy of Magnitogorsk. This test it passed with flying colors. In 1945 the enterprise produced double the quantity of steel and 50 per cent more pig iron than in 1940, a prewar year.

The output of rolled metal increased accordingly by 70 per cent. Along with this metal production, immense industrial construction was going on in the city.

The Magnitogorsk iron and steel works is one of the largest metallurgy enterprises in the world. It has six powerful blast furnaces and 23 open-hearth furnaces, 13 rolling mills and eight coking batteries. Of these, two blast furnaces, six open-hearth furnaces, four coking batteries and three rolling mills (one of which is a blooming mill) have been built during the war.

How does the Magnitogorsk of 1946 compare with the Magnitogorsk of 1945? First, Magnitogorsk metal is now used not for war purposes but for the peaceful needs of the Soviet Union; for the building of agricultural machinery, locomotives, railroad cars, etc. and for the rehabilitation of Nazi-ravaged Soviet cities, plants and cultural institutions.

The reconversion of Magnitogorsk to peace production for civil purposes involved certain difficulties. A considerable part of these difficulties have now been surmounted. Magnitogorsk is supplying ever more metal for the national economy.

MAGNITOGORSK—This scene shows one of the shops of the giant steel mills.

Great changes have taken place in the city itself, despite the fact that the city of Magnitogorsk is one of the youngest cities in the Soviet Union. Housing construction in the city did not cease even in the war years. Despite the fact that in wartime the number of manual and mental workers of Magnitogorsk increased by more than 50 per cent, the living space per person was not reduced. During the four years of war 121,992 square yards of housing area were built.

Housing construction in Magnitogorsk assumed still greater dimensions after Germany's surrender. After the end of the war the Soviet Government issued a special decision on the building of dwellings and cultural and social institutions. Last year 53,820 square yards of new housing area, including 400 cottages, were built. In the current year another 89,700 square yards of living space will be built.

By the end of the year more than four hundred families will move into their own houses. It is also planned to build a cinema, school, hospital, and Metallurgy Institute, to open a Park of Culture and Rest and to lay out an orchard covering an area of about 742 acres.

That is how Magnitogorsk is approaching Victory Day this year. The Victory Day of 1950 will once more see a changed Magnitogorsk. During the next five years new blast and open-hearth furnaces and rolling mills will be built, iron and steel works, new iron mines, coke and chemical works and power plants will make their appearance. Magnitogorsk will then produce more steel than the whole of Russia did in 1913, the last peacetime year of the tsarist regime.

Novosibirsk

The population of Novosibirsk has every reason to be proud of its part in the victory won over Hitler Germany by the freedom-loving peoples of the world. During the Second World War large quantities of armaments and other supplies for the Red Army were shipped from Novosibirsk to the front. During this period the industrial output in this city increased nearly ten times.

The Novosibirsk people are ardent patriots of their city. The Siberian capital had only a shipbuilding yard, a malt house and three small tanneries 15 years ago and it was much smaller than it is today. Operating today in Novosibirsk are a number of large machine-building and metal works, a sawmill, two huge heat and power plants and other light industries.

The inhabitants like to recall the past history of the city. A half century ago this area was an impassable taiga. Old-timers tell us that the main city square where the Novosibirsk Opera and Ballet Theater, one of the largest theaters in the USSR, now stands, and the railway station, one of the biggest and finest in the country, were places where they went duck hunting and to fetch firewood many years ago.

A provincial town during tsarist times, Novosibirsk developed into a large industrial and cultural center during the period of the first three Five-Year Plans. The population increased from 22 thousand in 1907 to some 400 thousand on the eve of the Second World War and it is now approaching the three-quarter million mark.

Functioning here today are nearly one hundred schools, 18 institutions of higher learning, and a branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The main thoroughfare is Krasny Prospect, which stretches from east to west from one end of the city to the other.

The new Five-Year Plan holds out great prospects for further development of the city. A large automobile factory which will manufacture 100 three and one-half-ton trucks with diesel motors daily is now under construction in Novosibirsk. This enterprise will spread over 625 acres of land and the principal production departments will occupy an area exceeding 358,800 square yards. The automobile factory will go into operation in 1948.

A factory which will turn out tens of millions of pairs of hosiery, clothing and other goods, a tire factory, and a plant which will manufacture gas fixtures and other industrial enterprises, will be built here in the coming five years.

Novosibirsk is a young city which ex-

URALS IN WAR—This is how the factories looked before the day of peace. Tanks in manufacture are shown.

panded rapidly, particularly during the war years when a number of industrial enterprises were evacuated here from the western regions of the USSR. The expansion of industry was so rapid that house builders could not keep pace in providing living accommodations for the evacuees.

This shortcoming will be eliminated in the next five years. The Five-Year Plan calls for the speedy construction of a large number of many-storied apartment houses, clubs, theaters and schools. The waterpipe system will be considerably expanded and new parks and squares will be laid out. A large botanical garden is to be established in Novosibirsk.

Krivoi Rog

Krivoi Rog is the main iron ore base of the Soviet Union's southern iron and steel industry.

Before the war thousands of tons of high quality ore were mined here daily. All the main operations were mechanized. This mining district had its own large machine-building factory supplying the necessary equipment for the mines. It also had its own brick plant, wood works, lime and granite quarries.

The mines had their own workers' settlements with fine houses, orchards, gardens, schools, clubs, theaters, sports and recreation centers. Many workers had their own cottages.

The retreating Germans blew up and flooded the mines. Of 131 mine hoists, 59 were completely destroyed, 15 seriously damaged and 42 flooded. The railway siding tracks were especially damaged. Practically every single rail was blown up and the entire railway system ruined. The Germans destoryed all above-ground structures, and the equipment the Germans carried away with them.

They deliberately burned down and blew up houses and public institutions.

At the beginning of 1944, after the Germans had been driven out, these mine fields were nothing but ruins, heaps of scrap metal and broken concrete.

The reconstruction of the Krivoi Rog mining fields began immediately after they were liberated by the Red Army. Soon men, machinery and material started pouring in and reconstruction progressed rapidly.

PLANES—The plants of Soviet industry turned out planes like these Stormoviks at a tremendous pace during the war.

Today, out of 71 mines, 44 are already in operation. A great portion of the railway system and the telephone lines have been repaired. Much has been done in restoring housing and public institutions.

But this was a difficult and tremendous job.

First, there was the lack of manpower. Krivoi Rog was an old established mining district. The population were miners who had lived there for many generations and were skilled in their various trades. When the Germans advanced, many miners joined the Red Army, many were evacuated to the East and settled in their new places. Many of those who remained were forcibly taken to Germany. When the Germans were finally driven out, Krivoi Rog had a great shortage of labor.

The new workers who came here had little or no experience. Seeing this, many of the old miners who were already living on their State pensions volunteered their help. They came back to the mines and worked as much as they could and taught the newcomers their trade as well. They also offered to house the new workers until accommodations could be built.

Today Krivoi Rog has accumulated large stocks of ore, enough to keep up a steady supply for the iron and steel plants of the south.

It will not be long now before Krivoi Rog attains its former position. Production will surpass the prewar level, all labor processes will be mechanized and all service repair establishments rebuilt.

Many new mines will be in production this year, while rehabilitation of the entire mining district will in the main be accomplished.

The reconstructed mines will be equipped in accordance with the latest technical developments of mining so that they will exceed their prewar output. The sinking of a new mine, designed for an annual output of 1.5 million tons of ore, is already well under way.

Housing and public utilities construction is going on at an equally rapid pace. Many new houses and whole workers' settlements, well planned, built and landscaped, have already gone up.

The Five-Year Plan adopted at a recent session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR sets before the builders and miners of Krivoi Rog the honorable task of accomplishing in record time the reconstruction of the Krivoi Rog mine fields so as to assure a steady supply of ore to the Soviet Union's southern iron and steel plants.

Soviet Intellectuals and Victory

By S. V. Kaftanov

Chairman of the Committee on Higher Schools of the USSR.

Exactly one year ago, May 9, 1945, the whole world heard the voice of Generalissimo Stalin congratulating his compatriots on the victory over German fascism, on the end of the war in Europe.

"The great day of victory over Germany has come," said Stalin in his address to the people. "Fascist Germany, forced to her knees by the Red Army and the troops of our Allies, has acknowledged her defeat and declared unconditional surrender. . . .

"The Great Patriotic War has ended in our complete victory. The period of the war in Europe is over. The period of peaceful development has begun."

VAVILOV—Sergei Vavilov is President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

The war against Hitlerite Germany was the grim test of the strength of the Soviet State. And the whole world had proof of the invincibility of the Soviet Union, of the unity of the Soviet people and their ability to defend their land against any enemy.

In the matter of strengthening the military might of our country and in routing the hordes of the enemy, a great role was played by Soviet intelligentsia. In the course of the Great Patriotic War we had proof of the superiority and preeminence of Soviet scientists, engineers and designers—the Soviet organizers of war industry.

It should also be mentioned that the fine fighting qualities of the Red Army and the military skill of its commanding officers are due in great degree to the highly qualified cadres of intellectuals serving in it.

From the very first days of the war a large number of Soviet scientific workers joined the Red Army as volunteers. The majority of them won orders and medals for valor and heroism displayed at the front.

Highly responsible was the task of Soviet intellectuals in helping to ensure the

SCIENTISTS—Academicians Lysenko (left), Prianishnikov, and Burdenko made major contributions to victory.

necessary supplies of up-to-date material for the Army at the front. Soviet scientists, engineers and technicians solved a number of important technical problems and introduced radical improvements into many technological processes of industry. These brought about a total change in some branches of the national economy, ensuring a rapid transition of the latter to a wartime footing and a steady increase in the output of armaments for the Red Army.

Vivid proof of the services rendered by Soviet scientists and other intellectual workers are the awards of the Stalin Prizes, which were inaugurated in 1939 on the occasion of Stalin's 60th birthday. The awards of these prizes have become periodical reviews of the achievements of Soviet science, technique and art and are the highest appraisals of the painstaking heroic efforts of our men of learning.

Up to the present these awards have been distributed four times, the majority of them for work accomplished during the war. This fact shows that the enemy did not succeed in interrupting the creative work of our people, who emerged victors not only on the battlefields but also in the fields of science, technique and art.

An honorable place in the list of Stalin Prize holders belongs to the talented designers and inventors who equipped the Red Army with the most up-to-date armaments.

At the same time, the Stalin Prizes were won by scientists, metallurgists, power engineers and machine builders, who did much to provide our plants with metal, who introduced radical improvements into the processes of manufacturing airplanes, tanks, guns, and armaments by introducing direct route methods of production with considerable savings of raw materials and labor power.

A great contribution to the cause of victory was made by agricultural workers. It is a well known fact that throughout the four war years, the Red Army and the country as a whole were provided with an unfailing supply of food products and industrial raw materials. This was proof of the strength and vitality of the work of the collective farmers and intellectuals employed in agriculture, and of the efforts of our scientists.

Academicians Lysenko, Yakushkin, Prianishnikov, Liskun, Scriabin, Vyshelessky and many others introduced countless valuable innovations into agricultural practice, ensuring a rise in the crop yield and in the fecundity of livestock.

It is difficult to overestimate the share of medical workers in the defense of the country. By their heroic work at the front and in the rear they ensured excellent medical services for the wounded and worked out many new methods of treatment. More than 70 per cent of wounded Red Army men and officers returned to the ranks. It is interesting to compare these figures with those of the First World War when the number of the wounded who returned to the ranks did not exceed 40 to 50 per cent. The mortality in hospitals during the recent war was a little over one per cent, considerably less than in the war of 1914-1918.

All this was made possible thanks to the efforts of distinguished Soviet medical men, Burdenko, Grashchenkov, Anokhin, Filatov, Bogoraz, Djanelidze and others, as well as by the selfless labor of tens of thousands of rank and file doctors who rendered first aid to the fighting men near the firing line in numerous Army and front line hospitals.

No less fruitful were the efforts of scientists in other fields. It is sufficient to recall that the Government awarded Stalin Prizes to a group of scientists headed by the President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, S. I. Vavilov, for the discovery and analysis of radiation of electrons during their movement in matter at a velocity exceeding that of light.

The young Leningrad physicists, K. A. Petrzhak and G. N. Flerov discovered the phenomenon of the spontaneous disintegration of uranium. Professor L. A. Lyustornik has worked out new methods of topological research in mathematical analysis.

This list of outstanding work accomplished by Soviet scientists during the war could be lengthened far beyond the limits of this article. However, even the above cited lists offer sufficiently convincing proof of the ramified activities of Soviet intellectuals during the war.

Having honorably fulfilled their duty in the war years, Soviet intellectuals have set to with equal energy to realize the grand tasks of peaceful construction.

In fulfillment of the new Stalin Five-Year Plan an eminent part will belong to scientists and artists, engineers and agronomists, doctors and pedagogues, that is, to the whole of the Soviet intelligentsia, who have demonstrated to the whole world their ability and readiness to serve their people.

—★—

Geology Plans

Ten thousand geologists will participate during the forthcoming five years in carrying out the big program to provide for the increasing requirements of industry in every type of mineral raw materials, Ilya Malyshev, President of the Government Committee for Geology, stated at a session of the Geology and Geography Sciences Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Geological maps covering some five million square kilometers of territory will be made within the next five years. To step up explorations, seismic methods, prospecting with means of electric appliances, gravimetrics magnitometrics, radiometrics, thermometrics and other modern methods will be widely employed. A special research center—the Institute of Prospecting Technique—has been set up in the USSR to evolve methods and tools for prospecting and working new mineral deposits. The Institute of Mineral Raw Materials has been also set up and is engaged in the thorough chemical analysis of ores. Fifty stationary laboratories, set up on sites of the biggest mineral wealth deposits, are analyzing new samples.

Prospecting of the subterranean waters is important in view of the development of the national economy, construction of new industrial enterprises, new towns, expansion of cultivated fields area and so forth. Hydro-geologists will be also working on the sites of new projects. The fundamental studies of USSR geology will be published within the next five years.

Soviet Veterans Return to Jobs

By Mark Vistinetsky

Go into any Soviet enterprise or institution nowadays—everywhere you will see returned soldiers at work. These men have only recently put aside their rifles, but each one has already found a place in civil life.

I will not be telling you anything new by saying that this transmission of millions of people from war to peace is in many countries an extremely painful process and a very pressing problem. One need only recall the recent statement of General Bradley, U. S. A. Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Speaking in Chicago, General Bradley declared that there are already more than a million unemployed returned soldiers in the U. S. A. He further pointed out that as a result of the decline in the demand for labor power, the number of unemployed war veterans would in the near future grow even larger.

The picture is completely different in the Soviet Union. As is well-known, the specific features of Soviet economy, which is developing according to a single, all-around and well-thought-out plan, preclude any possibility whatever of unemployment in the Soviet Union. Hence, finding work is no problem at all for demobilized Soviet soldiers. Upon leaving the Army every one of them confidently faced the future, sure that he would find the best use for his knowledge and abilities. And he was not wrong.

In adopting legislation providing for the demobilization of senior classes of Red Army soldiers, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR directed the Government apparatus and the economic organs "to provide work for demobilized men (and women) no later than one month after arrival at their place of residence, taking into account the experience and qualifications they have acquired in the Red Army." This behest by the highest organ of State power is steadily being carried out. Every one of the millions of Army veterans included in the 23 senior-demobilized classes was promptly given work at his chosen occupation.

Most of them have returned to their former occupations. Army sapper Sachkov has again become foreman in one of the departments of the Moscow Thaelmann plant. Artilleryman Poturadi is again at work on the fourth blast furnace of the Dniepropetrovsk Metallurgical Plant. And Sniper Krutikh, who won distinction in battle, is back at work rolling out rails in the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Mill.

In ordering the immediate provision for all demobilized soldiers, the Supreme Soviet specially stressed the need to take into consideration the experiences and qualifications acquired in the Red Army. For truly many people have learned a great deal during the war and, having entered the Army as privates, have come out of it as officers. Naturally, they will not want to go back to their former occupations, and the Soviet Government helps them find work more suitable to their present level of development.

For example, Peter Strizhko, who started his career in the Army as an ordinary soldier, was a battery commander when the war was over. He has found that he has organizing ability, to say nothing of having considerably increased the scope of his knowledge. And so, when he returned to his native town, the town authorities, who knew his record in the Army, appointed him director of the town factory, where he worked before as a clerk. Strizhko set to work with a will and already has to his credit the fact that the enterprise he runs has turned out more food products than the quota called for.

As for the young people who grew to manhood in the Army while the war was on, they have every opportunity to learn any trade or profession they wish. Demobilized soldiers are given priority in admittance to educational institutions. Special preparatory courses have been established for returned soldiers who wish to enter the higher education institutions to become engineers, doctors, pedagogues, scientists, and so on. Returned soldier students are provided with stipends, living quarters and food. Last year fifteen thousand returned soldiers, many of whom distinguished themselves on the field of battle, entered Soviet institutions of higher learning.

As in other countries, the war has sharpened acutely the question of living space in the USSR, where the Germans destroyed millions of dwelling houses. Bearing this fact in mind, the Supreme Soviet adopted a decision granting ten-year loans in sums up to ten thousand rubles to returned soldiers so that they may build their own houses. Many well-built houses have already been erected. In addition, Soviet economic organs are building houses with their own funds for war veterans. In the city of Yaroslavl a special section has been built for returned soldiers, consisting of 100 standard-type houses with space for 100 families.

Moreover, all enterprises and collective farms employing demobilized soldiers supply them with extra fuel and vegetables.

Wherever they go, with whomever they deal, both public bodies and private individuals, Soviet war veterans are made to feel the profound sympathy and respect which everyone has for them, and are given every possible help. The road to fruitful, creative labor and an active and comfortable life is open to every demobilized Soviet soldier.

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MAY 20 1946

Patriots Fill Loan Quota in Two Days

The Moscow radio last week announced the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR to float a State loan for rehabilitation and development of the national economy. The loan is issued in the sum of 20 billion rubles for a 20-year term. The decision says that the loan is floated to muster the means of the population for fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan of Restoration and Development of the National Economy, to raise the material and cultural level of the people, and further to strengthen the country's military and economic might.

It has taken a bare two days for the whole planned amount of the State loan for rehabilitation and development of the national economy to be raised, and for practically all the adult population to subscribe to the loan.

The subscription to the loan is still continuing. The brilliant realization of the loan in so short a time is proof of the high degree of organization and political consciousness of the Soviet people. Each ruble lent by a working man to his Government is evidence of his desire to take part in person in the accomplishment of the great plan of constructive work aimed not only at restoring the prewar economic level of the country but at considerably exceeding it.

The example set by the largest industrial centers which exceeded their plans of subscription within the first 24 hours, was followed by whole regions and republics which achieved similar results.

The new loan is a tremendous success both in towns and countryside. The collective farmers cover a considerable part of their subscription by cash payments. To date the collective farmers have already paid a total of some two billion rubles in cash.

On May 9 the peoples of the Soviet Union celebrated the anniversary of victory over fascist Germany.

The Soviet people won this historic victory owing to the fact that during the first Stalin Five-Year Plans they transformed their country into a mighty power with advanced industry, transportation and agriculture, and prepared it for active defense against its enemies.

In this gigantic creative work the oans played no inconsiderable part. The Soviet people spared no effort or money in developing industry, transport and agriculture.

The new Five-Year Plan of restoration and development of the Soviet national economy necessitates the further use of the savings of the working people, who willingly lend them to the Government.

Workers, peasants and intellectuals realize that the fulfillment of the new Five-Year Plan means the elimination of the consequences of war, the further strengthening of the defensive capacity of our Motherland, and the raising of the peoples' standard of living.

Hence the high patriotism which marks the subscription to the loan. While developing peaceful socialist construction, the peoples of the Soviet Union remember Stalin's warning, that "We should not forget for a single minute the intrigues of international reaction, which is hatching plans for a new war."

The Soviet people from the capital to a little village at the foot of the Carpathians or in Chukotra are subscribing to the loan with great readiness to strengthen the Red Army—the reliable bulwark of the interests of the Soviet Union.

Radiophoto

SUBSCRIBING—Working people like those shown here have magnificently subscribed to the loan for rebuilding and rehabilitation of the national economy.

On the Iranian Problem

By Antonovich

After the termination of the Second World War the least sober minded people could not doubt that in the future Iran's relations with her great northern neighbor must be built on a new basis, free from hostility and adventurousness which are fraught with danger for Iran herself.

Unfortunately, Iranian ruling circles failed by far to realize this simple truth at once. Suffice it to recall that as late as the end of last year and until February 1946, the Iranian government was headed by the very same Hakimi who, when Minister in 1919, was one of the chief inspirers of aggressive plans against the Soviet Caucasus, Baku and the Soviet Transcaspian region. These plans found their expression in official memoranda submitted then by the Teheran Cabinet to the Versailles Conference.

It would seem that in the light of these indisputable facts it was not difficult to guess the reasons for a certain delay of Soviet troops in Iran.

Democratic Movement

The dangerous intrigues of Iran's reactionary ruling circles caused uneasiness among broad sections of the Iranian public. A democratic movement supported by the masses began to develop in Iran. This movement has attained especially wide scope in Iranian Azerbaijan.

The growth of the democratic movement in Iran prompted British and American circles to raise the question of interference into Iran's internal affairs. As early as December 1945, during the conference of the three Foreign Ministers in Moscow, Bevin made a proposal, also supported by the representative of the United States, that a tripartite commission for Iranian affairs, composed of representatives of Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, be formed and invested with wide powers.

The Soviet Government, true to its policy of respecting the state independence of all countries, declined the proposal as one violating the sovereignty and national independence of Iran. In this case the Soviet Government acted in the spirit of the principles of democracy in relations between countries and nations both big and small, which it consistently and steadfastly pursues in all its actions on the international scene.

Spirit of Domination

The initiators of the creation of a tripartite commission for Iranian affairs acted in their customary spirit of the domination of great powers over small nations and in the spirit of principles which find their sufficiently unequivocal expression in the policy pursued by these powers in Greece, Indonesia, in the Arab countries and others, where national independence and sovereignty of small countries are trampled upon at every step.

Despite the Soviet Union's objections, they raised the question of setting up the tripartite commission before the Iranian government. It is characteristic that in view of the reaction of Iranian public opinion, Iranian ruling circles under the Hakimi Cabinet, accustomed to taking orders from the outside, could not help protesting against the idea of a tripartite commission.

And then a transformation, as unexpected as it was miraculous, took place. Those very powers which had just proposed to commit overt and crude violation of Iran's sovereignty, suddenly turned into zealous defenders of this sovereignty, even more zealous than the Iranians themselves, anxious about the fate of their country.

For the arena of their activity in this direction the representatives of the British and United States governments chose the United Nations Organization, which was never intended for such purposes.

The hypocritical defenders of Iranian sovereignty, who but yesterday proposed a crude violation of that sovereignty, were not discouraged by the fact that with the coming to power of Prime Minister Ghavam's government in Iran, which showed a desire to establish good neighborly cooperation with the USSR, the opportunity for settling relations between the two countries opened, and in particular, the complete evacuation of Soviet troops from Iran became practicable.

Despite the fact that the beginning of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Iran was announced on March 24, British and American representatives in the Security Council on March 25 insisted on the inclusion of the Iranian problem on the Security Council's agenda.

The same powers which, many months after the termination of the war, keep their troops and preserve their bases at dozens of points scattered all over the globe—in Greece and Indonesia, Egypt and Iraq, in Syria, Lebanon, the Trans-Jordan, Palestine, the Azores and Pacific islands—suddenly flared up with incredible impatience over the presence of Soviet troops in Northern Iran, in immediate proximity to Baku.

Real Aim

It is not difficult to guess the actual aim of raising the Iranian problem before the Security Council. That this aim had nothing in common with the lofty tasks of the United Nations organization in defense of universal peace and international security is attested by the characteristic fact that the powers which set the tune in the Security Council violated the elementary rules of courtesy and declined the Soviet representative's proposal to postpone discussion of the Iranian problem for two weeks until April 10.

Yet, they failed to achieve their aim, which consisted in frustrating the Soviet-Iranian agreement.

Soviet-Iranian negotiations proceeded along their course and were successful.

On April 4 the two countries reached full agreement on all questions under discussion. The situation became so clear and indisputable that even many of those observers who had previously artificially boosted the Iranian problem were compelled to admit that the Security Council no longer had any need to consider this matter.

However, the initiators of the campaign thought differently. Even when reports were received on April 4 on the full agreement reached between the Soviet Union and Iran and on the complete

withdrawal of Soviet troops from Iran within six weeks beginning March 24, the Security Council, under strong pressure from Britain and the United States, passed a decision to keep the Iranian problem on its agenda and to continue its discussion.

The directors of the Iranian act on the stage of the Security Council have not abandoned their obviously bankrupt scheme, even though the Soviet delegate presented the demand supported by indisputable factual and legal arguments for the removal of the Iranian question from the agenda of the Security Council in view of the lack of any grounds for discussion on this matter.

They remained unabashed, too, when the Iranian government officially withdrew its request for consideration of the Iranian problem.

They also ignored the memorandum of the Secretary General of the United Nations organization, Trygve Lie, pointing out the utter unlawfulness of the Security Council's actions.

Under all these circumstances it was quite natural that the Soviet representative in the Security Council took the only possible decision, declaring that he would take no part in the discussion on that problem any longer.

Conclusions

Such are the facts. As to the conclusions, they are clear. In vain do the reactionary newspapers make a good face in a poor game, and try to convince themselves and others that the crude farce of the so-called Iranian problem raised the moral prestige and international authority of the United Nations Organization.

Reality shows something different. Developments have proved that before the United Nations organizations has gained sufficient strength, from the very beginning of its existence, it faces the grave danger of being converted into a tool of the policy of those great powers which are seeking domination over the whole world and who regard with unconcealed hostility all forces which bar their way to this goal.

Such policies of the powers which set the tune in the Security Council are fraught with the greatest danger to the real prestige of the United Nations organization, because this organization can achieve success as an important instrument for preserving peace and international security only if it is built on the principle of the equality of states and not on the principle of the domination of some powers over other countries.

Soviet Position

The Soviet Union is the resolute champion of the idea that the United Nations Organization should be built on the principle of the equality of all its members. This is why the carriers of imperialist tendencies regard Soviet policy as the chief obstacle in their way.

Instead of settling international problems on the basis of the principle of equality of the members of the United Nations Organization, they try to solve international problems by means of deals concluded by the Engish-speaking powers behind the backs of other countries. Those who conduct such a policy take upon themselves the responsibility for undermining the prestige of the United Nations organization, though having no grounds for hope that by such means they will be able to achieve their aims.

The solution of complex postwar international relations and problems preeminently requires cooperation of the United Nations based on the principle of equality and on the renouncement of attempts to impose the will of some countries upon other nations.

Such is the goal of the Soviet Union and of all democratic countries which sincerely desire to consolidate security and peace the world over.

Franco's Friends

By Mihkail Mikhailov

From a Moscow Radio Broadcast:

Of the Big Five, only Britain and the United States maintain relations with the Franco government at the present time. As is well known, the Soviet Union, has never had relations with Franco Spain. The French government has of late been boycotting Franco politically and economically. China has announced that she will no longer maintain relations with the Franco government, and has followed up this declaration by closing down the Spanish Consulate in Shanghai. The Polish government has announced that it recognizes Giral's Republican government.

Progressive public opinion in Britain has long urged attention to the Spanish question.

But there are some persons in Britain who are prepared to back Franco all the way. Now we find among them Sir William Beveridge, who on his return from Madrid goes into raptures in the *London Times* over the Franco regime's "Socialist" achievements.

The doggedness with which certain British circles defend the Franco regime is to be traced to the same sources as the support that some people in Britain are giving to anti-democratic forces in Greece. In both cases a big part is played by the self-seeking interests of commercial circles in London.

It is a fact that while many countries, including those which have not yet broken off relations with Franco, are limiting their trade with Spain, Britain, on the contrary, is expanding it.

According to official British figures, British exports to Spain in February were five per cent in excess of the January figures. Among the exported goods. are machinery, chemicals, electrical equipment and other products which Britain has denied to certain democratic countries in Eastern Europe that suffered from the Nazi invasion.

This expansion of Anglo-Spanish trade is widely advertised in Franco Spain as a sign of the friendliness of British ruling circles to the Franco government.

But the ordinary people in Britain have long since made up their minds how Franco Spain should be treated. That is clear from the many resolutions passed by all kinds of bodies in Britain on the immediate cessation of British deliveries to Spain and on the rupture of relations with the Franco regime, whose existence is a challenge to the whole of progressive humanity.

Trieste--Center of Julian Krajna

By Gruzdev

The correct settlement of the question of the Italo-Yugoslav boundary is impossible without taking into consideration two major elements of this problem:

1. The districts composing Julian Krajna for centuries have been, and still are, districts with a predominantly Slav population.

2. Trieste has always been the economic center of Julian Krajna.

Thus, with a correct settlement of the question of the Italo-Yugoslav boundary there would exist no two separate problems—those of Trieste and of Julian Krajna—but only one problem—that of a Slav Julian Krajna with Trieste as its historic and economic center.

Numerous data, including a state census conducted in former Austria-Hungary, have invariably confirmed the predominantly Slavic character of the population of these districts. The results of these census have always been utilized by world statistics despite their underestimation of the Slav population.

In the archives of the administration of the old Austria-Hungary there remained numerous complaints filed by whole groups of the Slav peasant population against their registry in the census with non-Slav nationalities, whose languages they then had to use.

Being most numerous, the Slav population of Julian Krajna is connected by age-old ties with the native land, while the Italian minority residing here actually represents the immigrant, actually the colonizer, element concentrated predominantly in towns and having no connection whatsoever with agriculture.

For many centuries the existence and development of Julian Krajna has been inseparably connected with Trieste, which has been the outlet to the sea for the Slav littoral.

The Trieste area has been and is still the most convenient outlet to the Adriatic. The construction of railways which connected Yugoslavia and other Balkan countries with the Adriatic coast gave impetus to the rapid development of Trieste which became a large, modern seaport.

The freight turnover of Trieste depends on the capacity and technical condition of the railroads running through Julian Krajna. According to official statistics in the years preceding the First World War (that is, before the annexation of Trieste by Italy), 50 per cent of all the freight which passed through Trieste was delivered by the Yugoslav Trieste-Postojna-Ljubliana Railway and 38 per cent by another Yugoslav railway, the Trieste-Podbrdo-Jesenicy.

All Trieste communications with Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and other countries also pass through the territory of Julian Krajna.

Many enterprises (particularly of the iron and steel industry) were founded in Trieste by Slovenian industrial companies.

Julian Krajna supplied Trieste with fuel, raw materials, manpower, in short, with everything without which the development of industry would have been unthinkable.

The population of Julian Krajna, as well as of Slovenia and other Yugoslav regions, was the main consumer of the production of Trieste factories.

Thus, the economic ties between Trieste and Julian Krajna are such that the former's existence and development are possible only within a common boundary with the latter.

The artificial and economically unjustified severance of Trieste from the rest of Julian Krajna would be in contradiction with the prerequisites for a correct settlement of the question of the Italo-Yugoslav boundary.

Certain foreign newspapers are expressing, and not without reason, fear lest Trieste, severed from the rest of Julian Krajna, become a hotbed of intrigue and a source of anxiety for peace-loving nations. This anxiety is all the more grounded because in the recent past Trieste was used not for purposes of peace but for purposes of war.

In 1915 Italy made a bargain by which she got Trieste as a reward for entering the war on the Allies' side.

From the economic viewpoint Italy was not vitally interested in acquiring one more port, as she had enough of them as it was.

Included within an alien state boundary, severed from its hinterland, Trieste's economic significance declined. Instead, before the war it became the base for Italian expansion in the Balkans.

A reasonable and just settlement of the question of the Italo-Yugoslav boundary excludes the possibility of severing Trieste from Julian Krajna, for that would amount to ignoring all historic, economic and geographic aspects of this problem.

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Report from Trieste

A PRAVDA correspondent reports from Trieste that there are more than 22 thousand unemployed in Trieste and their number will increase considerably within the next few days. Meanwhile, in the past two or three months, some 60 thousand recruited Italian unemployed arrived in Trieste.

The big shipyards at Monfalcone, for instance, employ 10 thousand workers, including 70 per cent who have worked at the yards 20 years at least. However, the shipyard owners have already announced in the newspaper their intention to lay off more than two thousand workers.

Kozulic, a principal owner, explained this by saying that "there was not a single worker among the 10 thousand employed at the shipyards whom the company could trust."

Recruiters visit the shipyards asking workers to emigrate to Brazil, New Zealand or South America, because the company "foresees further layoffs."

The Trieste capitalists who bound their fate with fascist Italy, and then with German industrial circles, by every means resist the restoration of factories and evade taking orders for production.

The Yugoslav government offered the shipbuilding company large orders, offering to provide its own raw material which would have not only enabled the yards to work to full capacity but would even require their expansion. However, the company refused to accept this order.

Blows Which Paved the Way for Victory

By Major General I. Zubkov

On the first anniversary of the victory over Hitler Germany, events leading up to it are still fresh in the memory of mankind. These events will be studied by generations to come. For contemporaries who are concerned with avoiding another war they contain an important lesson.

Two principles underlay Hitler's strategic plans in the Second World War. The first was the principle of "individual victories," an attempt to gain world domination by beating his enemies one by one in a series of campaigns. Military leaders of Germany had not forgotten the experience of the First World War in which Germany had to fight on two major fronts simultaneously—the western (Anglo-French) and the eastern (Russian).

The nightmare of a coalition war, which haunted Bismarck all his life, became a reality in the war of 1914-1918, upset Germany's plans of conquest, and led to her defeat.

The First World War showed that even in the absence of close cooperation between the western and eastern fronts, Germany was unable to cope with both of them and had to lay down her arms in the end.

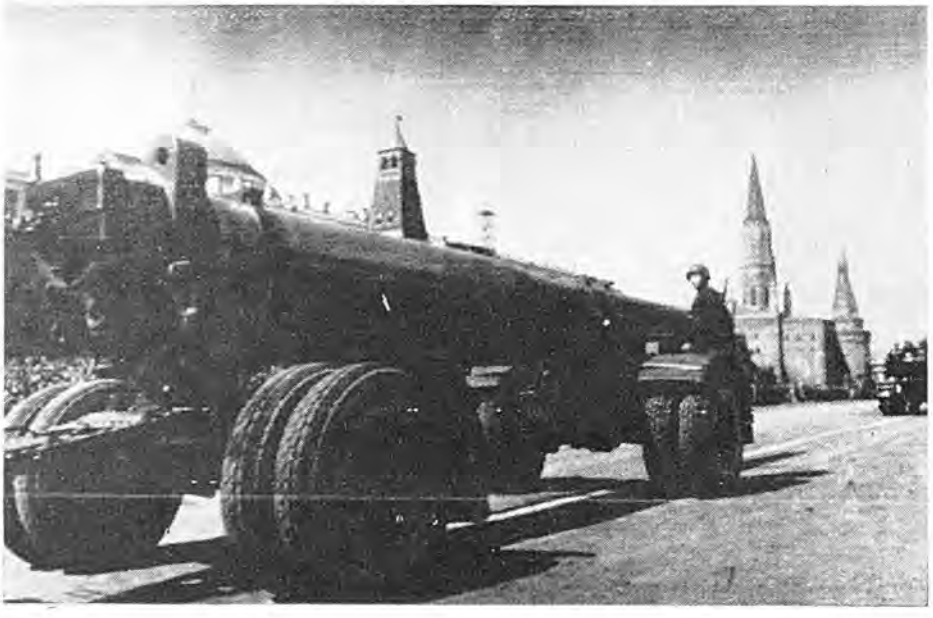
Germany, therefore, took all precautions to avoid the formation of two fronts while she was preparing for a second world war.

The second principle was that of "blitzkrieg," of "lightning" blows calculated to crush an adversary with utmost speed. The blitzkrieg was not a revised version of the Schliffen plan, Germany's master plan in the war of 1914-1918, which reckoned on the existence of two fronts from the beginning.

The blitzkrieg plan was based, in the first place, on the theory that by playing on contradictions among her likely adversaries she could avoid the formation of two fronts and could gain a chance of beating them one by one. The point was to deliver in each case crushing blows, the force of which was to increase after each succeeding "individual victory."

The significance of the Soviet-German front and the Red Army's operations, which paved the way for the complete defeat of Germany in the Second World War, becomes particularly evident in the light of these strategic plans of the German militarist rulers and state.

When Germany attacked the USSR nearly all continental Europe was under the Nazi heel. The French and Polish armies had ceased to exist. After Dunkirk the British army was in the process



Radiophoto

RED ARMY—These photographs were taken at the recent May Day parade in Moscow. Above, heavy guns. Below, infantry units.

of reorganization and development. Only the Channel and the British Navy kept the German invaders away from the British Isles. On the continent the only force that could oppose Germany was the Red Army.

The Germans planned the war against the USSR as a blitzkrieg, as one of the intermediate stages toward world domination. They saw no need to introduce any changes in their methods of warfare, which had proved so effective in the Polish and French campaigns.

The faith of the Germans in the infallibility of their methods had been further reinforced by the fact that the army thrown against the Soviet Union in June 1941 was a much more formidable force than was used in previous campaigns.

It is well known that Germany's war machine at the beginning of the war against the USSR was several times stronger than in 1939 (in the war against Poland) or in 1940 (in the war against France).

The Germans suffered their first major setback in the war against the USSR —a setback which in the final analysis determined the course and issue of the war—when the Red Army thwarted their blitzkrieg plans.

The very first battles fought by the Red Army in the war, battles which ended in the defeat of the Germans before Moscow, dashed Germany's hopes for a lightning victory in the East.

One of the principles of German strategy was defeated in the very first months of the war and the result was a crisis in the command of the German army.

Failure of the blitzkreig plan did not, however, imply collapse of Germany's strategic plan as a whole, for in the summer of 1942 the German army still had to contend with only one front in Europe. The Germans could still hope to achieve strategic success in the East before they had to reckon with serious pressure from the West. The other principle of German strategy still held good, and that was what Germany banked on in 1942.

Germany's striving to inflict a decisive defeat on the USSR before American and British armies set foot on the continent compelled her to throw all her main forces into a second major offensive launched on the eastern front in the summer of 1942. This offensive ended in the German debacle at Stalingrad.

Once again the Red Army thwarted the enemy's plans. Moreover, in the gigantic Battle of Stalingrad, the Red Army wiped out or took prisoner the cream of the German divisions. The German army lost strategic initiative. The Battle of Stalingrad thus marked a radical turn in the course of the war.

The subsequent activities of the Red Army on the entire far-flung front, from Leningrad to the Black Sea, were the result of a changed relation of forces and evidence of the continuing, growing strength of the Red Army.

Radiophotos

VICTORS—May Day Parade of Soviet armed forces which played such a great role in defeating the fascist nations. Above, self-propelled artillery. Below, Marines.

The battle of Kursk, in 1943, was the last German attempt at an offensive. The speedy failure of this attempt faced the German army with disaster. The Red Army's counteroffensive hurled the German army back far to the west, thwarted German plans for a war of attrition, and dashed Germany's hopes of stabilizing the front in the East in order to have free reserves at hand in case of complications in the West.

The offensive operations of the Red Army in 1944 shook the German war machine to its foundations. In 10 major blows the Red Army smashed all links of German strategic defenses in the East, and in June its offensives merged with the blows delivered by the armies of the Allies in the West. Germany was caught in a vise of two fronts.

After 1944 Germany's final defeat was only a matter of time. It was brilliantly accomplished in the first months of 1945, when British and American soldiers shook hands with Soviet soldiers on the Elbe and the Red Army hoisted the flag of victory over the capital of the smitten enemy.

The victory over Germany in the Second World War was achieved by the joint efforts of the armies of the three great powers—the United States, the USSR and Great Britain. Each of these armies has every right to be proud of this achievement. It was on the Red Army, however, that history imposed the hardest task—to pave the way for victory.

Thanks to its strength and to the brilliant strategic leadership of Generalissimo Stalin, the Red Army acquitted itself of that task with honor. The collapse of the German strategic plans in the war against the USSR created conditions for Germany's complete and final defeat in the Second World War.

★

Ukrainian Reconstruction

It has been announced that 155 thousand peasants' houses, some 50 thousand various farm buildings, 5,250 cultural and public buildings, and more than four thousand auxiliary enterprises have been built or restored in the Ukraine. Some 27 thousand collective farm building teams comprising 220 thousand builders work in the Republic.

UNRRA in Byelorussia

Ships carrying the first consignments of the 61 million dollars worth of UNRRA supplies which Byelorussia is to receive this year are on their way to Soviet ports, according to Richard B. Scandrett, Chief of the Byelorussian Mission of UNRRA, who stopped overnight in Moscow on the way to Minsk.

"Byelorussia has suffered more physical damage as a result of the war than any other country," Scandrett said as he outlined the problems of relief in the Republic and paid tribute to the war effort of the Byelorussian people.

Praises Byelorussia's War Role

"The 300 thousand partisans in Byelorussia who fought behind the German lines contributed much to the defeat of Germany," he said.

"I can think of no other assignment I would undertake with such enthusiasm as that of helping the people of Byelorussia who have done so much and sacrificed so much," Mr. Scandrett declared. "And the seed, emergency power stations, brick making machinery, water pumps and other equipment are to aid in industrial rehabilitation."

Medical supplies figure prominently in the relief program. Mr. Scandrett mentioned in particular a consignment of penicillin, artificial limbs and hospital equipment.

Besides seed, Byelorussian agriculture is to receive tractors, agricultural implements and dairy equipment.

Shipments to Byelorussia are being made in accordance with requests submitted by the Byelorussian Government, which will take charge of the distribution of all UNRRA supplies.

The staff of the Mission will include a number of experts who will help in the setting up of emergency power stations and the installation of industrial equipment, and will advise on the proper methods of planting and cultivation of crops.

"The Byelorussian Mission," Mr. Scandrett said, "will have a staff of 22, four of whom are to be Byelorussian citizens."

The Byelorussian appointment is Mr. Scandrett's first UNRRA assignment. He delayed his departure from the United States to expedite the shipment of the first consignments for Byelorussia, particularly the seed.

"The seed was wanted in Byelorussia for planting time, and I could not think of leaving before I was convinced that it would get here on time," he said.

"Getting the seed to the ports on time proved no easy matter," Mr. Scandrett said. "In one case a lot of 15 hundred tons of seed could not be sent from Idaho to eastern ports because of a wartime regulation allowing shipment only to the West Coast, and special permission had to be obtained to route it east.

"On another occasion a shortage of sacks threatened to hold up eight hundred tons of seed in St. Louis, and again the Mission's staff had to unravel red tape to eliminate a snag.

"These were technical difficulties," remarked Mr. Scandrett, "but we also came up against the indifference of people who seem to have forgotten what Soviet Russia did in this war. It is up to us to remind them of the millions of Soviet soldiers who gave their lives for all of us."

Studies Made

Before leaving, Mr. Scandrett had made a study of the data available in the United States concerning Byelorussia and the war damage she had suffered. He commented on the wholehearted cooperation he had received from Byelorussian officials, particularly Byelorussia's representative to UNRRA.

"I find we do not have to ask for anything," he said. "The Byelorussians are mindful of our requirements and make ample provision for them. We were also very hospitably entertained during our short stay in Moscow."

Mr. Scandrett has now proceeded to Minsk, the war-ravaged capital of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, to begin his work of aiding the Republic to heal the wounds inflicted on its economy by the Nazi hordes.

The Ninth of May

By Ivan Bersenev

People's Artist of the Russian SFSR, Art Director of the Lenin Komsomol Theater

Playwright Konstantin Simonov, a son of our theater, spent the time when he was not at the front in writing a play called *That Is How It Will Be* for our theater.

We were very much intrigued by the new theme of what life would be after victory. Those were the days when victory was already close to us, when the enslaved states were rising against the enemy, when Allied armies were tightening the circle around the den of the fascist beast.

It is late in the evening, we are rehearsing. Our dear author has been away for a whole month with troops in Rumania. We are working on the second scene of his play.

SINITSIN (addressing a Lieutenant Colonel):

"Tell me, from what front have you come?"

SAVELEV: "From the Second Ukrainian."

SINITSIN: "How are things there?"

Before I have a chance to reply, a man dashes in and shouts, "Bucharest is taken!"

It is Simonov in a greatcoat covered with dust. He has just flown in from Bucharest, and from him we learn the joyful news that Bucharest is in the hands of the Red Army.

Two months later one of our front line companies left to tour the Ukrainian Front. The company ended its tour in the city of Moravska Ostrava in Czechoslovakia where the actors arrived together with advance units of the Red Army and where they celebrated Victory Day on May 9th.

May 9, 1945. Who of us will ever forget that day, that night!

Beginning with May 1 we lived in joyous anticipation. Berlin had become a battlefield. The enemy had less and less land left to him. Our soldiers were in the streets of the city. The Reichstag was taken. And then May 9th. It is 2:30 A. M. Moscow time—the German troops capitulate. Victory!

We stay up all night, the whole city, the whole country stays up. Victory!

Early in the morning we are all at the theater. It is a lovely spring day. We embrace, dance and sing.

The capital, the country, the people, the world, is in transports of joy.

Suddenly we find ourselves marching through the theater, on the stage, up the aisles, in the lobby, in spontaneous demonstration.

That evening we performed *That is How It Will Be,* and our hearts overflowed with love for the heroes of the front, for the heroes of labor.

The ten o'clock salute.

The intermission is extended so that we can all run into the street. The dark sky suddenly comes to life. A thousand colored searchlights cut across, it becomes daylight in the streets, all Moscow applauds and rapturously greets this incomparable never-to-be-forgotten day of a great holiday for all mankind—Victory Day.

SIMONOV—The great Soviet novelist who is now in the United States.

Information Bulletin

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Information Bulletin

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The Soviet Union's Policy for Peace

Although only a few months have elapsed since the end of the Second World War, with its destruction and sacrifices on a scale without parallel in history, the people of the Soviet Union already have a scientific program of peaceful development. This program, which is as majestic as it is practical, is the law on the Five-Year Plan for Restoration and Development of the National Economy of the USSR in 1946-1950, adopted at the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR which concluded on March 19.

The Next Five Years

The new Stalin Five-Year Plan is an epochal document. It envisages a rate of rehabilitation and development of our national economy hitherto unknown, even to the Soviet economic system. In the coming five years the Soviet Union will not only rebuild all that was destroyed in the war but will attain a level of production considerably exceeding the prewar.

The Soviet Union, as we know, is a country where in respect to Government programs, promise and performance are never at variance. Every Soviet citizen knows that the new Five-Year Plan, which has been enacted as a law of the State, will be fulfilled, and all Soviet citizens will work with might and main in order considerably to overfulfill it.

The new Stalin Five-Year Plan, which will determine the economic and cultural life of the Soviet country in the first five years of the postwar period, is an important landmark on the road leading to further consolidation of the Soviet State and the economic and cultural progress of our country.

This plan, to which practical effect is already being given in the vast expanse from Koenigsberg to the Kurile Islands, represents a new triumph of the policy of the Communist Party of the USSR. It is a new demonstration of the might of the Soviet social and political system.

The new Stalin Five-Year Plan will make our country a stronger power than ever. And the knowledge of this inspires Soviet men and women with unshakable confidence in the future.

In the Soviet Union, thanks to its political and social system and to its socialist planned economy, crises and unemployment are unknown. The process of postwar reconversion is not hampered in our country by the contradictions and impediments so characteristic of this process in the capitalist countries. For the masses of the peoples of these countries the coming period will be one of cruel shocks and disturbances. Hundreds of thousands are already living in a state of alarm and uncertainty. Millions of workers in America and Britain are haunted by the specter of unemployment.

The problem of establishing healthy conformity between production and consumption, insolvable under capitalism, is the cause of fierce competition and bitter conflict of interests in world markets, with all the attendant consequences.

A Single Policy

Against this background the difference in conditions which determine the trend of foreign policy stands out clearly. In the Soviet Union where there are no antagonistic classes there is naturally a single policy, both domestic and foreign.

In our country there neither are nor can there be classes or groups interested in disturbing peaceful relations between nations, in new conflicts and wars. The Soviet Union's position in international affairs is dictated exclusively by the desire to ensure peace for the constructive labors of the Soviet people, by concern for the security of our country, by the desire to develop and consolidate international cooperation for the benefit of all nations, large and small, and for the maintenance of peace all over the world.

Tendencies Abroad

But conditions determining the trend of foreign policy are different where there are influential classes and groups whose narrow and selfish interests are at variance with the ardent desire of all peoples for a lasting peace. One cannot close one's eyes to the fact that monopoly capitalism is capable of engendering new forces of aggression. This accounts for the contradictory tendencies manifested in the foreign policy of many countries.

Experience has shown that reactionary circles who espouse the policy of force and of domination of some countries over others are often in a position to exert a baneful influence on the foreign policy of their countries, sapping the foundations of international cooperation and poisoning the international atmosphere.

Under these conditions it is but natural that the Soviet Union's consistent policy of ensuring peace and security, of developing good-neighborly relations with adjacent countries and cooperation among democratic powers, should encounter the opposition of reactionary imperialist circles in the international arena.

Flouting the true interests of their countries, the more vicious British and American reactionaries seek to prevent further development of the cooperation among the democracies which arose in the days of war against fascist aggression.

The policy of cooperation among the democratic powers in their struggle against the common enemy who men-

aced the whole world was a correct and wise policy. It was supported in word and deed by the masses, the common people, the world's millions.

The policy of creating the United Nations organization as an instrument for maintaining peace and security and thus promoting further cooperation on this basis was a correct and wise policy. It has the support of the masses, of the millions of common people who stand guard over the peace.

They enthusiastically hailed the birth of this international security organization based on equality of the freedom-loving democratic nations. They expect this organization to guide itself in all of its activities by the principle of the equality of states and not by the principle of the domination of some states over others.

They fully realize that only the former principle can furnish a healthy basis for the development of this international organization, and that the latter principle is fraught with the gravest danger to the organization and to all nations.

Sensible and sober minds have always been convinced that the preservation of unanimity among the leading powers in the decision of international questions is a condition for the existence of the United Nations organization.

Those who hope to fish in troubled waters may rise in arms against this principle, which is affirmed in the charter of the organization—let them. Such reactionaries will only expose themselves as enemies of international cooperation.

Anti-Soviet Campaign

Power policy, the policy of imposing one's will upon other freedom-loving nations, will not be approved by the masses of the people. The circles which inspire this policy and which stand behind the statesmen who are pursuing it fully realize this. So they are instigating an anti-Soviet campaign. They are trying to defame the Soviet Union by attributing to it unseemly actions of which they themselves are guilty.

The reactionary press lies and calumniates and monstrously distorts the facts. The home and foreign policy of the Soviet Union is presented in a false light. Those who know the truth and try to declare it are branded as "agents of Moscow."

The masses of the democratic public, the common people of Great Britain and America, are deeply concerned over the atmosphere of suspicion and mistrust that is being created by the reactionary press of their countries which has entered the service of the incendiaries of a new war.

These gentry, abusing the freedom of the press, are sowing the seeds of conflict and anxiety, and are fostering wild and absurd suspicions about the Soviet Union. But truth will out; it cannot be concealed. One such truth is the Soviet Union's Five-Year Plan of peaceful development. It is eloquent testimony to the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, and no less an eloquent reminder to the warmongers of its steadily and irresistibly growing power.

The program of creative and constructive work of the Soviet people inspires the true friends of peace with a glowing confidence in the future. To all enemies of friendship among nations, to all instigators of war, it is a grave and timely warning.

The Case of Mihailovic

Krasnaya Zvezda's International Observer writes:

On March 13 the traitor Draja Mihailovic was arrested in Yugoslavia. For several years he had held the office of "War Minister" in the royal emigré "government" which passed him off as a "hero" who led the struggle against the Germans. Actually, Mihailovic was a German agent, and his Chetnik units were fighting, arms in hand, against the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation.

For a certain time he maintained only secret connections with the German and Italian fascists, but then he started open struggle against the Yugoslav people, hand in hand with the Germans.

In November, 1943, *Aftonbladet's* Berlin correspondent reported:

"Spokesmen of the German Foreign Ministry confirmed that Mihailovic is now fighting againt the Partisans. A definite impression was created that Berlin was quite pleased with Mihailovic."

After the liberation of Yugoslavia, a trial of the leaders took place in Belgrade. At the trial it was fully proved that on direct instructions of the fascist invaders, Mihailovic strove to disarm the Yugoslav people; that acting on Mihailovic's instructions, the Chetnik commanders coordinated their military operations with German headquarters in Yugoslavia; and that on Mihailovic's orders Chetnik units burned down towns and villages, engaged in looting and murdered civilians.

Mihailovic's followers abroad started spreading a new legend about him. They asserted that Mihailovic was in Yugoslavia at the head of a "60 thousand strong army."

Mihailovic was seized by Yugoslav authorities together with his entire "army" . . . of eleven men. The criminal will soon face a tribunal of the Yugoslav people.

This prospect, naturally, is not to the liking of the Yugoslav reactionaries. The Yugoslav royalist ex-ambassador to the United States made a tour of 25 of the largest American cities imploring Serb emigrants to defend Mihailovic.

These pleas, however, found a response not so much among American Serbs as among certain American papers. For instance, the New York *Times* published an article stating that allegedly it remains to be established what Mihailovic actually was: hero or traitor?

In connection with the forthcoming trial of Mihailovic, the United States Government sent a note to Yugoslavia pointing out that former American liaison officers with Mihailovic's headquarters and other persons who had been closely connected with him possess evidence which might affect the charge of collaboration with the invaders, and proposed that these persons be given an opportunity to present such evidence. The Yugoslav Government stated in its reply that it could not grant the wish of the United States Government, as no one has the right to influnce the court and prescribe to it whom it should summon as witnesses.

The trial of war criminal Mihailovic is one of the links in the struggle to eradicate the vestiges of fascism.

On The Paris Conference

By O. Sokolovsky

From IZVESTIA, *May 11, 1946:*

Although the Paris Conference of the Four Foreign Ministers is still in session, some conclusions concerning its work may already be drawn.

Some of the problems which did not present any great difficulty have been solved by the Paris negotiations, while important problems on which there are differences of opinion between the great powers are today still unsolved. The latter include the peace treaty with Italy, the problem of reparations, the fate of Julian March and Trieste, the future of Italian colonies and several other problems.

Example of Obstacles

The problem of Italian reparations is not the most important of all, but it is an example of the obstacles that stand in the way of the great powers on the question of building the peace.

The facts are incontrovertible. It is indisputable that the armed forces of fascist Italy by their invasion caused considerable damage to the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Albania and Greece.

Italian troops on the Soviet-German Front penetrated as far as the river Don; Italian occupation forces ruled in the Donets Basin, in Kharkov and Minsk. They ruined and destroyed our towns and villages.

It is also indisputable that in accordance with the many statements made by the Allied powers those who participated in the bandit aggression may not go unpunished.

In particular, Italy's responsibility for her participation in the Hitlerite aggression is admitted in the introduction to the peace treaty and did not meet with any objections at the Paris Conference.

Finally, it is indisputable that the sum of reparations, 300 million dollars, (of which 100 million dollars is to go to the Soviet Union) is insignificantly small compared with the damage inflicted on the Allied countries by Italian occupation forces, and is extremely modest when regarded from the standpoint of the size of Italy's national economy and the resources which she has at her disposal.

The French delegation agreed with Soviet representatives on this point. Why then, in view of these circumstances, did the British and the Americans turn the question of Italian reparations into one of the stumbling blocks of the Paris Conference?

This may seem a puzzling question at first glance. The puzzle solves itself, however, when we look at the British and American proposals for a peace treaty with Italy. The economic articles of this peace treaty, which are far removed from legitimate principles, throw a bright light on the real purpose of Anglo-American solicitude for Italy's well-being, for her inability to pay, etc.

In the first place, the British and American powers, who removed from Italy values many times greater than the sum of reparation at the time of their occupation, are now drawing up a peace treaty demanding from that country full compensation for all the damage done to the property of British and American firms, including that property which was destroyed during the war by Allied air forces.

Secondly, they want to inflict on Italy an economic regime which would make her completely dependent on American and British capital. It is not difficult to discover the connection between these facts and the stubbornness of the American and British delegations on a question like Italian reparations that seems so perfectly clear.

We apparently have here a case of specific methods designed to achieve individual aims in no way connected with the common interests of the peoples, with the maintenance of peace and international security. Can such methods lead to success? One thing is certainly clear: up to now they have not achieved much.

Now let us examine the problem of the Italian colonies. The enemies of international cooperation set up a real hullabaloo when the Soviet delegation tabled its proposal on Tripolitania at the London Foreign Ministers' Conference.

On the eve of the Paris Conference, interested quarters tried to convince the world of the inevitability of the collapse of this conference solely because of the demand made by the Soviet Union that Tripolitania be placed under Soviet trusteeship, based on the quite obvious desire of the Soviet Union to have ports of call for its shipping in the Mediterranean in view of the prospects of increased commerce with the countries of the East and West.

Here again a great deal was said about the protection of Italy, to which the Soviet Union was supposedly contemplating undeserved injury.

The British Proposal

What did this turn out to be? The Soviet proposal on the former Italian colonies tabled at the Paris Conference from the very beginning provided for the close collaboration of Italy in the trusteeship over her former colonies, and also for the participation in this work of all the Allied powers. The British proposal, on the other hand, provides for the transfer of former Italian colonies in North Africa as exclusive British possessions under the very transparent veil of "independence" and the transfer to England of former Italian colonies in the Red Sea.

This proposal means nothing more nor less than British hegemony in the Mediterranean, giving her a monopoly position in a sea basin which is vital to a large number of countries, large and small.

It will be remembered that once before the idea was put forward of converting the Mediterranean into an inner lake of a certain empire. Now before our very eyes appears another edition of that same not very successful idea.

It is hardly necessary to prove that such claims for any one power are not acceptable to countries having vital interests in the Mediterranean.

This apparently is what is behind the French proposal to place the former Italian colonies under the trusteeship of Italy. The American proposal means that the

colonies would be under the trusteeship of the United Nations. It is not difficult to see that both the French and the American proposals are closer to the Soviet proposal than is the British. In the final analysis, it is in the three proposals, Soviet, American and French, that there is mention of a trusteeship in which Italy, on one hand, will take part to various degrees in different projects, with the Allied powers as the other party.

The British proposal has a completely different character, as it excludes other Allied powers and Italy from any participation in determining the fate of these territories.

Anglo-American Agreement

What has happened in regard to this? From the American side we have not heard any objections to the British proposal. Such a miracle would be inexplicable were it not for the mass of facts which point to a definite agreement between the Anglo-American powers, based, as far as we can judge, on mutual compensations in various parts of the globe. The very presence of such an agreement in the interests of the ruling position of these two powers, as everybody readily understands, cannot help but serve as a great obstacle in the way of reaching an agreement that is acceptable not only to the British and American powers but also to other countries.

Furthermore, the existence of such an agreement also gives those who are taking part in it the false impression that they can settle international problems without taking into consideration the interests and viewpoints of other countries.

It would be difficult to explain the position of the Americans and British on many questions except as an aberration of this sort.

This was shown with greatest clarity in the question of Julian March. Here, American and British delegations adopted the position of a coalition striving to dictate its will to other participants in negotiations, disregarding legitimate national interests; in the present case, the interest of one of the smaller Allied countries—Yugoslavia.

It is well known that their proposal means cutting Trieste off from Julian March. Trieste, if separated politically from Julian March, of which it is the natural center, would be doomed to economic stagnation and decay. At the same time, a great loss would be suffered by extensive territories behind Trieste for which it is the natural outlet to the sea.

Such methods cannot ensure an acceptable solution of the problem and only serve to set up new hotbeds of international contradiction and struggle. The American and British delegations showed a complete lack of desire to consider in any way the national aspirations and vital interests of heroic Yugoslavia, which played such a glorious part in the struggle of the United Nations against the common enemy.

Obviously, the Soviet Union cannot ignore the justifiable demands of a small Allied country which made such great sacrifices on the altar of victory over fascism.

An analysis of the Paris talks, therefore, cannot fail to give one the impression that the delegations from Britain and the United States came to the Conference after reaching previous agreement on the most important questions, expecting to be able to put their intentions into effect.

Narrow Interests

The Americans and British opposed the just and well-founded proposals of other countries with demands dictated by very narrow interests and having nothing in common with international security and a durable peace.

The tactics adopted by the English-speaking delegations during the Paris Conference were not used in an attempt to find solutions that would be acceptable to all paritcipants, but were specific methods intended to force other delegations to accept the decisions that were dictated to them.

From this point of view we must also examine the campaign conducted in the British and American press for the purpose of scaring public opinion with prospects of collapse of the Paris Conference, and which discusses fantastic projects for settling postwar problems in other ways than by accepted decisions of the great Allied powers.

Naturally, such a political position and such tactics as those adopted by the American and British delegations at Paris cannot meet with any success. Furthermore, the absence of any desire to find a solution acceptable to all participants in the negotiations has placed the Anglo-American delegates in a difficult position.

Byrnes' proposal to call a peace conference without projects for the peace treaties that have already been agreed upon shows the obvious inconsistency of the line adopted by the English-speaking powers at the present stage.

Nations Are Wary

The democratic countries which gained the victory over the Hitlerite claimants to world domination show an attitude of understandable wariness to all attempts to pursue policies which show signs of desire for world domination.

There is no shortage of those who preach some sort of a special leading role for the United States and for the English-speaking countries in general, which are supposedly called upon to rule other countries and lead the whole world.

Naturally, here and there, people are to be found who grovel before Uncle Sam in the hope of a flow of dollars from that side of the ocean. It is not these people, however, who determine the political weather in Europe and the whole world. The peoples of democratic countries are not by any means disposed to accept anybody's hegemony in world affairs. One way to a sound and just peace between peoples is clear to them—the way of collaboration between peace - loving countries on a democratic basis of acknowledgment of equality of all states and nations.

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Garden Planned

The principal botanical garden of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, with an area of more than 1,200 acres, will be built at Moscow during the next few years.

The flora of the USSR and of other countries will be widely represented in the garden. Flora of the United States, China, Japan, and South Africa will be included. Academician Nikolai Tsitsin will direct the garden.

Nazi Plans and the Present Situation

By Major General M. Galaktionov

How the Hitlerites prepared and unleashed aggression is now being revealed in ever greater detail at the Nuremberg trial of major German war criminals.

It is regrettable that, unlike the Soviet press, the press abroad is devoting comparatively little attention to this aspect of the trial. True, the plans for the Hitlerite brigand campaigns are now a matter of the past, but this past happens to be highly instructive and its lessons are timely for the present as well. Events have shown that—despite the defeat of fascist Germany and imperialist Japan—it would not be advisable to forget the possibility of the recrudescence of imperialist aggression.

The Nazi Strategy

Numerous documents pertaining to Nazi war plans which have been made public at the trial only go to prove what is already known about the fundamentals of the strategy of fascist predatory imperialism. To put it briefly, these fundamentals are: the defeat of adversaries one by one, the blitzkrieg theory, and total war.

It will not be amiss to review these three aspects of the question.

Germany's war plans for the Second World War differed in many respects from those her General Staff drew up before the war of 1914-1918. At that time there was a single plan of campaign known as the Schlieffen plan. When Kaiser Wilhelm on August 1, 1914, on the eve of general mobilization, instructed von Moltke, Chief of the General Staff, to carry out mobilization against Russia, von Moltke almost committed suicide, for it turned out that the German war plan provided for only one contingency: a war on two fronts.

The Hitlerites, on the contrary, drew up a great number of diverse war schemes, from the Gruen and Maritza plans all the way down the line. This was no fortuitous difference: Hitler did everything he could to defeat his adversaries singly and avoid a war on two fronts.

It must be emphasized that with the exception of one or two, these essentially were not war plans in the full sense of the word. It would be more correct to call them schemes for piratical incursions or bandit raids.

In two cases—those of Austria and of Czechoslovakia—there actually was no war. One could very well leave the study of such "plans" exclusively to criminologists were it not for the fact that the victims of this banditry organized on a state-wide scale were whole nations and countries.

Although Hitlerite strategy was a gamble from the very beginning, it would be a mistake to say that it did not have any real foundation in the international situaton that had arisen at the time. The fascists were perfectly aware that their most dangerous enemy was the Soviet Union. The Hitlerite clique correctly assessed the potentialities of other European states. As subsequent events showed, these states were in no position to offer serious resistance to the German war machine.

Though the Hitlerites strove to avoid fighting a coalition of states, the only coalition they really feared was one in which the Soviet Union would be a partner. The war showed that precisely such a coalition was an essential prerequisite for defeating a Germany armed to the teeth.

The Munich Policy

Hitler won the first round as far back as Munich, when Britain and France threw Czechoslovakia to the fascist beast, hoping thereby to divert it eastward. The beast did not live up to expectations and lunged westward instead. Dunkirk followed Munich. But now, what at first glance looked like a strange vacillation appeared in the Hitlerite strategy. Britain was given a respite and escaped seeing hostilities carried from the continent to the Islands.

The new documents made public in the course of the Nuremberg trial are of unquestionable interest, inasmuch as they throw light on the interval between Dunkirk and Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union. The story these documents tell is clear: the Hitlerite strategy to defeat adversaries one by one suddenly proved to be unrealizable. This happened because the very existence of the mighty Soviet State on the eastern frontiers of the Third Reich did not allow Hitler to strike at Britain, even though our country was not yet a belligerent.

We now know that as far back as November 23, 1939, at a conference of his commanders-in-chief, Hitler raised the question of preparing to strike a blow eastward. By the spring of 1940, the plan of attack on the Soviet Union, which was finally formulated in December, 1940, in a directive known as the "Barbarossa Plan," had already been drawn up.

Plans Against USSR

Early in 1941 plans of aggression against our country were drawn up for Germany's vassals—Finland, Rumania, Hungary and Italy. The facts revealed in the course of the trial make it possible to understand why Hitler gave up his plans for the invasion of the British Isles and the seizure of the Suez Canal and Gibraltar; for we now have documentary evidence that the Hitlerites intended to annihilate the Red Army first and then finally smash the British Empire.

All this leads to a number of incontrovertible conclusions.

First, it was possible to carry out the Hitlerite plans of aggression in the early part of the war only because of the Munich policy pursued by the West European powers, which precluded formation of a united anti-Hitler front with the Soviet Union as a participant.

Second, Hitlerite aggression met with a really serious rebuff only when the German armies invaded Soviet territory and the anti-Hitler coalition, with the Soviet Union as one of the partners, was formed.

These conclusions are by no means novel, but it is worth while recalling them, since there are people who are inclined to forget the recent lessons taught by his-

tory, despite their great importance.

Contrary to the claims of some foreign newspaper men, the freedom loving nations have not lost interest in the Nuremberg trial, for they know very well that the question of the methods which imperialists employ in preparing for new wars is by no means an obsolete issue.

True, so far it is a matter of the propaganda drive conducted by diverse imperialist groups, but that alone is sufficient to evoke keen interest in the methods the war incendiaries employ.

These methods are aimed at disuniting the peace loving countries, which by their joint efforts could well curb any aggressor, and as such they are as old as they are well-known.

War Unleashed

It was in this way that the Hitlerites and their accomplices outside Germany succeeded in unleashing the Second World War. Surviving Hitlerite elements are now once more prepared to try their favorite method and to employ the poisoned weapon of anti-Soviet slander, with the object of building a bloc aimed against the Soviet Union.

The blitzkrieg was the keynote of Hitlerite plans. In the West, owing to the conditions under which these plans were carried out in the early years of war, they produced the expected results.

The Hitlerites expected to defeat the Soviet Union as well in similar lightning style, intending to reach the Archangel-Volga line in the course of the first summer campaign.

That this was so became known from the so-called "Barbarossa Plan," of which the public was apprised only after the war was over. The Red Army's brilliant leader, however, fathomed the essence of the scheme in the early course of hostilities.

Had it not been so, the victories we won in 1941, which dealt the death blow to the "Barbarossa Plan," would have been entirely out of the question.

The Nuremberg trial has brought to light details of this German war plan, showing how unsound a gamble it was, which the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army had so wisely perceived and used to advantage long before.

That the whole scheme hinged on the weakness of the resistance expected from the Soviet forces, which Hitler intended to smash in the frontier zone, is now an established fact.

Subsequently—after Stalingrad—the Germans discarded the blitzkrieg doctrine. Later on, however, they were to see the Red Army slash forward in its offensive on the lair of the fascist beast at what was indeed a lightning pace, with our troops striking the highest rate of advance in fortified terrain for the whole Second World War.

Militarily, the development of hostilities confirmed that it was possible to attain an exceedingly high pace in offensive action by making use of modern motorized means of warfare. Yet this alone was not decisive.

The reasons why the Hitlerite blitzkrieg plans collapsed have been exhaustively analyzed by Stalin, who in his speech on February 9 pointed out that the Second World War could not have been a brief lightning war, inasmuch as it actually became a war of nations for their existence.

The Hitlerite blitzkrieg plans were founded on the fascist idea that the freedom and independence of nations could quickly be stamped out with the latest armaments. As a matter of fact, it was this arrogant contempt of "the master race" for the masses of the people, and their disbelief in the latter's vitality and capacity of resistance, that made the blitzkrieg a sheer gamble.

The fact that this aspect too is being revealed and proved in the day-to-day course of the trial likewise adds to the importance and timeliness of the Nuremberg proceedings.

Ideas Not Extinct

Events show that proponents of the blitzkrieg, who dream of using new war weapons to make short shrift of the nations which do not wish to subordinate themselves to the world domination of any one race, are not yet extinct.

Obviously, the collapse of Hitler's "lightning" drive against the peoples of the Soviet Union has taught nothing to political adventurers, who have taken it upon themselves to act as incendiaries of a new war.

On March 10, Prime Minister George Alexander Drew of the Province of Ontario, delivered an anti-Soviet speech in Toronto in which he openly advocated a war against the Soviet Union. He began by frightening his audience with the statement that the Soviet Union was preparing nothing more nor less than the invasion of Canada!

Thereupon the slanderer hastened to calm his hearers with the assurance that "Russia's huge army will prove ineffective against overwhelming air power and mobile armored land forces."

It goes without saying that the absurd idea of the Soviet "invasion of Canada" is nothing more than a garnish, while the dish itself is the dream of rapidly crushing the Soviet Union with the aid of tanks and aircraft.

Menace to Peace

There is nothing original in this pet scheme, however, for it has been lifted bodily from Hitler's blitzkrieg plans. Though new adventurist plans for blitzkriegs against humanity are as surely doomed to failure as their Nazi forerunner, they nevertheless are a menace to the peace and security of the freedom loving nations. Of this, too, the Nuremberg trial is a reminder.

Nazi Germany planned for a total war, calling for the deliberate annihilation of entire nations, the plundering of conquered countries, the enslavement of millions of people, the suppression of the independence of states, the establishment of a "new order" of noose and axe, and the subjugation of all mankind under the yoke of the German-fascist "master race."

One after another, the unprecedented crimes of the Hitlerite band are being reconstructed before the court of nations in Nuremberg.

It is a bitter lesson indeed for the freedom loving peoples that the Goerings, Rosenbergs, and other butchers of the nations were able methodically to commit these monstrous infamies.

The Soviet Union, on which the heaviest burden fell in the war with Hitlerite Germany, made the greatest sacrifices in the struggle against the fascist invaders.

Seven million lives perished in the cruel struggle for the honor, freedom and independence of our country and of all mankind. Added to this is the tremendous material damage which the fascist incursion caused to the Soviet Union.

The peoples of the Soviet Union can not forget these heavy losses. Together with all other freedom loving peoples they want to prevent any repetition of the horrors of war. Long before the actual invasion Hitlerite plans marked out roads for aggression against the Soviet Union —they ran through Finland, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, and the Balkans.

The Nuremberg trial has revealed that there were also schemes to attack from the south through Turkey and Iran. In the light of all these facts, the striving of the Soviet people fully to ensure peace and security on all approaches to their borders is clearly justified.

It must not be forgotten that today too there are people with a predilection for hatching diverse schemes of aggression along lines leading to the Soviet Union.

Dangerous Plans

One might of course say that these are only plans, and moreover, plans voiced by isolated reactionary groups. But did not Hitler too begin by setting forth his barbaric schemes in his delirious *Mein Kampf*, and did not the Goerings and Keitels then work out in greatest secrecy the timetable for the bloody marches of the Wehrmacht's panzer columns?

The Nuremberg trial is not a fleeting sensation for the freedom loving nations. On the contrary, it is something from which very serious conclusions must be drawn. The desire to start the conflagration of another world war must once and for all be knocked out of those who like to play with fire.

The freedom loving peoples of the world, who do not want another war and desire to live in peace, must check all such dangerous incendiaries.

The New Locomotor

By A. Viktorov

Imagine driving an automobile lacking an internal combustion engine, radiator and even a gear box! In such a car one could drive for hundreds of miles without a thought about fuel. In appearance your machine might resemble the usual automobile, with this difference: attached to its top there would be a copper loop, something in the nature of a frame antenna. Such a machine has been invented, and experiments on its general use are in progress.

How does the machine get its energy?

The entire route over which our new locomotor has been traveling, swiftly and silently, is charged with electricity.

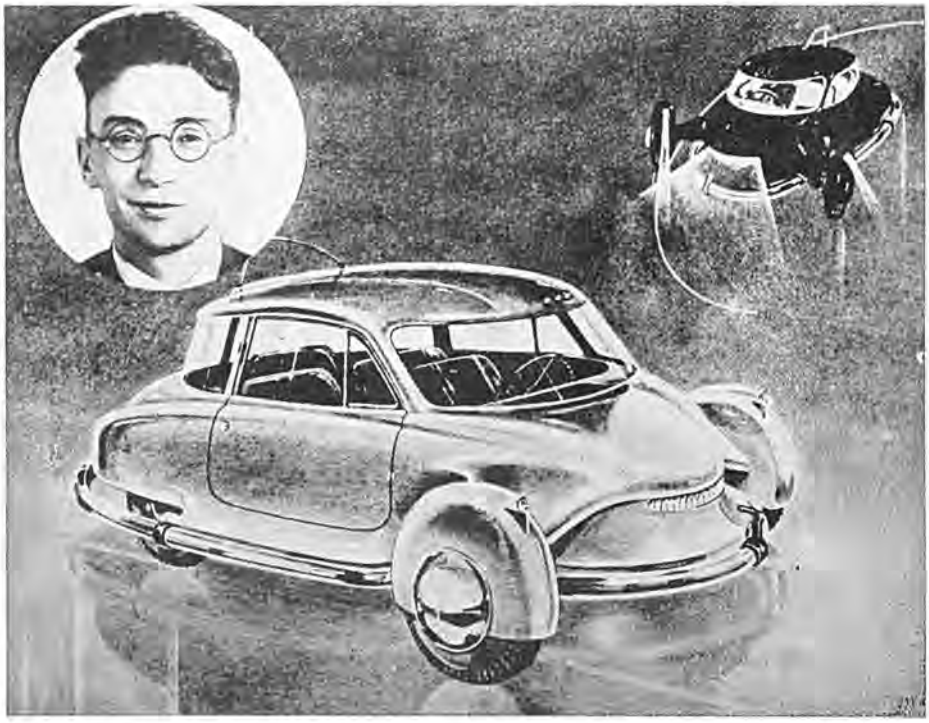
An invisible magnetic field radiated by a cable hidden under the asphalt has been feeding electricity to the copper loop of your car by induction.

The French scientist LeBlanc once published an account of a wireless transport project which was to operate on high-frequency currents. The drawings remained in the memory of Georgi Babat, a 14-year-old boy who had been eagerly following all developments of electric technique.

As the years went by, Georgi Babat was graduated from the Polytechnical Institute, became a well-known Soviet scientist and winner of the Stalin Prize.

The new locomotor was constructed in the spring of 1943. The benzine engine of a small automobile was replaced by a direct-current electric motor. The induction coil was fitted to the roof. The back section contained a rectifier transforming the current induced into the coil into the direct current necessary to feed the motor.

An experimental line of high-frequency transportation was constructed in the department of a Moscow plant that year. Copper pipes, several square centimeters in thickness, were laid beneath the floor of the department. The vehicles in this case were flatcars with apparatus fixed beneath their platforms to collect the energy of the electromagnetic field radiated by the pipes. High-frequency currents were then rectified to furnish direct current to the motors.



LOCOMOTOR—This electric car is also called the "vechemobile." Inset shows the inventor, Georgi Babat.

USSR Moves Forward to New Prosperity

The great Stalin program destined to achieve a further rise in our country's prosperity has become law. The country is bringing into play all its huge forces, all its rich resources, to ensure the further growth of of our economic might.

The new Five-Year Plan envisages, in the first place, a rapid development of all the leading branches of heavy industry. It also provides for surpassing the prewar volume of production of foodstuffs and consumer goods and for a big housing program. A number of other important measures aimed at raising the living standard and cultural level of the people will also be carried out in the next five years.

In 1950, the last year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the gross industrial output of the USSR will amount to 205,000 million rubles, i.e., 48 per cent over the prewar figure. To ensure such a growth of industrial production, 157,500 million rubles will be invested in industry.

About 5,900 state-owned enterprises will be restored or newly built. The iron and steel industry, upon whose growth depends the rehabilitation and development of the entire national economy, will step up its output by 35 per cent. The average annual increase of metal output under the new Five-Year Plan considerably exceeds that attained under the previous Five-Year Plans.

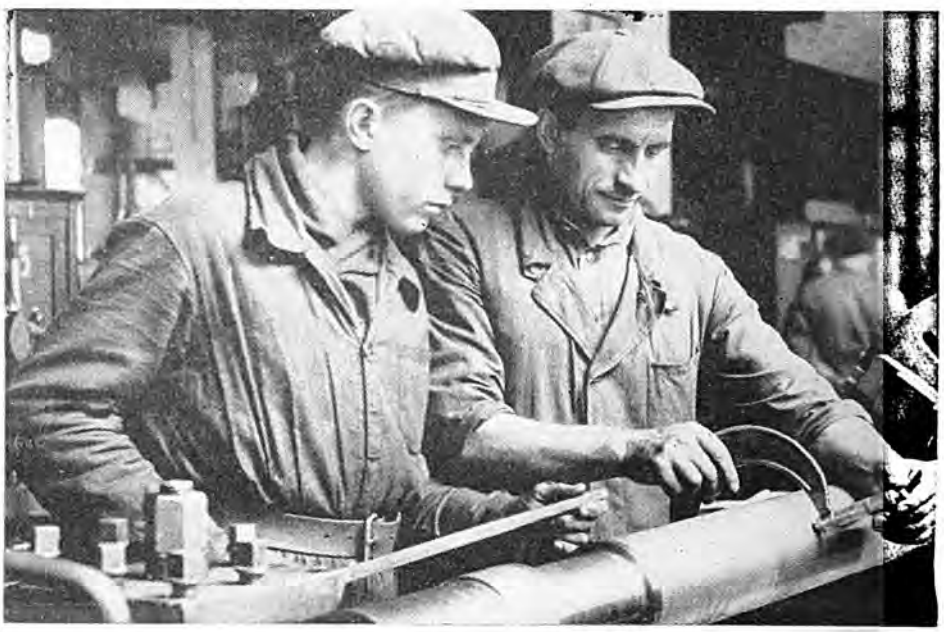
Plan for Oil

In 1950, 35.4 million tons of oil will be produced, i.e., 14 per cent above the prewar level. Oil workers must start intensive development of the eastern oil fields and in 1950 must increase their share in the balance of the country's oil output to 36 per cent.

A big leap is to be made by the fuel industry. In 1950 a total of 250 million tons of coal must be mined, i.e., 51 per cent above the prewar figure. New mines with 183 million tons' total capacity will be launched within the next five years.

The power industry will increase its output by 70 per cent over the prewar level. Hydroelectric power station capacity will rise by 50 per cent. Simultaneously a permanent reserve of stations will be created to ensure the uninterrupted supply of electric power to the national economy.

The engineering industry plays a leading role in ensuring the further technical progress of all industries. The Plan provides for an increase in the number of metal-cutting machine tools to 1,300,000. This figure exceeds the number of machine tools in the United States in 1940 by approximately 30 per cent.

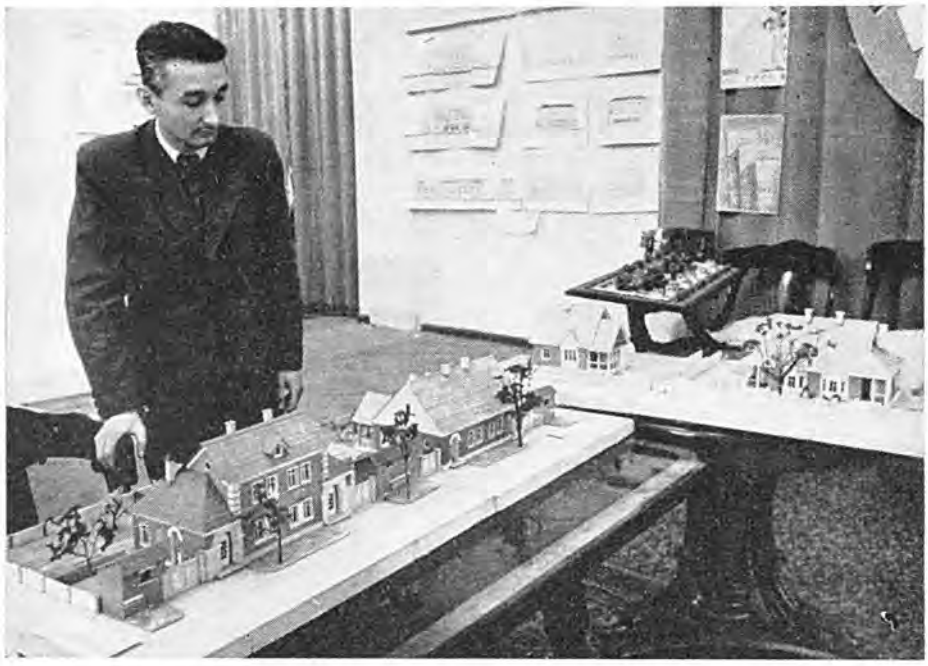


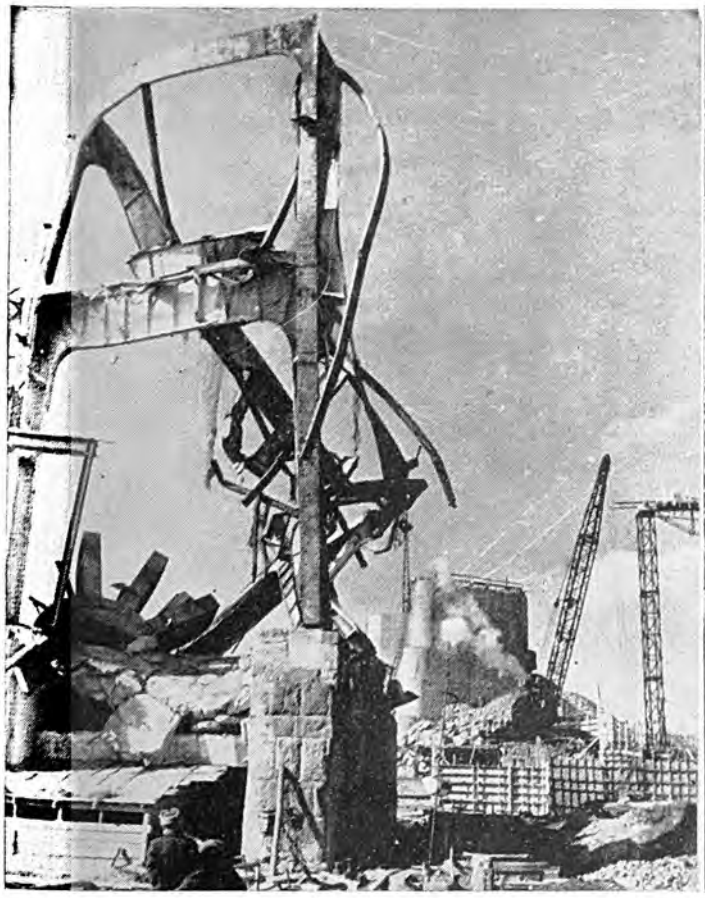
PEACEFUL LABOR—A Red Army veteran (above, right) teaches a young worker in a Leningrad factory. Miners (below) do work which is basic to industry.

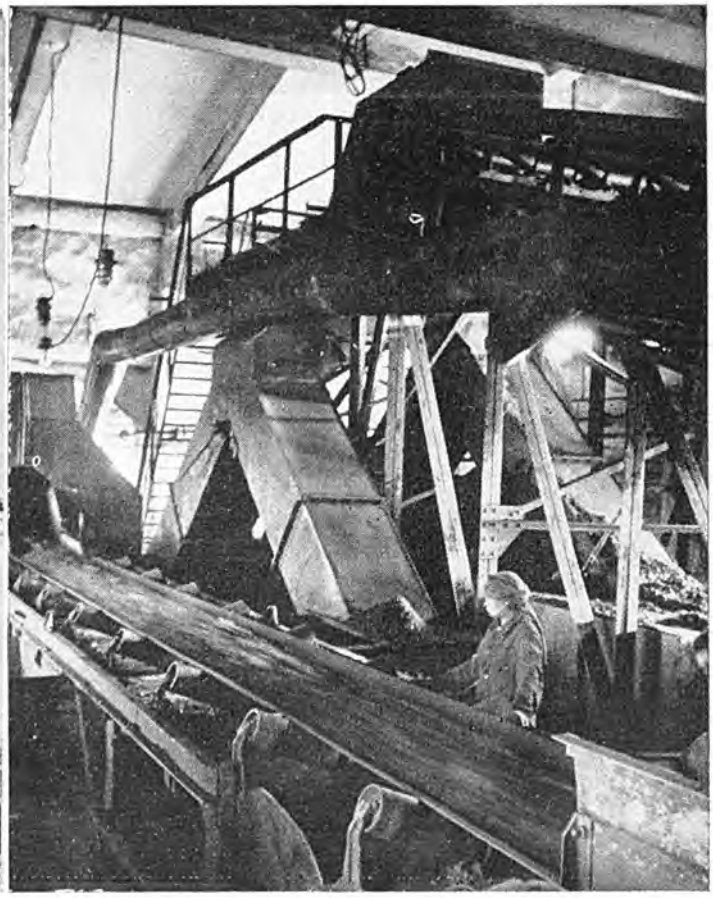
Within the next five years our agriculture will reach new heights. The Plan provides for the complete rehabilitation and further development of agriculture and stock raising in the districts affected by German occupation, and far surpassing the prewar volume of agricultural production over the whole USSR.

The Soviet people, who have given many brilliant scientists to the world, a people from whose midst have risen thousands upon thousands of wonderful organizers, gifted inventors and innovators, a people who can work, build and conquer —this great people with unparalleled enthusiasm raises the fighting banner of the Stalin Five-Year Plan.

This plan, our people know well, is the key to greater prosperity for the country and its individual citizens, and to adequate defense to ensure future security for all.







PROGRESS—These diverse projects are all part of Soviet progress. Above, architect's models of houses being built at Stalingrad. Below, left, reconstruction on the Dnieper dam and hydroelectric station. Right, the Severnaya colliery, Kuznetsk Basin.

A Year of Peaceful Labor

By Alexander Anatolyev

Only a year has passed since tanks forged out in the Urals were approaching the center of Berlin, crushing everything in their way. Now long lines of freight trains carry engineering equipment from the Urals for the new and rehabilitated enterprises, and demobilized tankmen are on their tractors plowing fields.

What magnificent successes have been achieved by the indefatigable labor of Soviet man!

In this first postwar spring the whole country is seized by a mighty nationwide labor upsurge. The people are striving more quickly to carry into effect the new Five-Year Plan.

Heavy wounds were inflicted by the Hitlerite invaders on the national economy of the Soviet Union. In tsarist Russia, with its backward industry and petty individual peasant farming, such destruction would have involved destitution and incredible privation for millions of people. But the Soviet State is capable of carrying out rehabilitation work with incomparably great speed.

Even when the war was still raging, the Soviet State invested nearly 75,000 million rubles in the rehabilitation of the economy of the liberated districts. Still more rapid has been the process of restoration in the postwar days. The Dnieper hydroelectric power station is already rising from its ruins; metal is already being produced by more than 80 rehabilitated blast and open-hearth furnaces; and working again are scores of rehabilitated coke batteries.

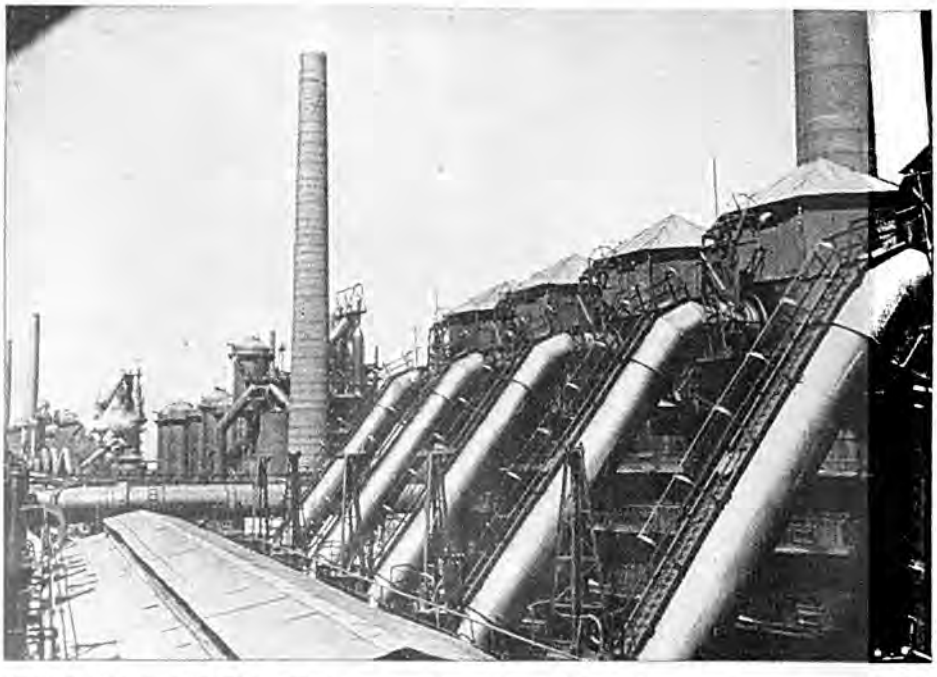
Double Coal Production

The Moscow coal basin, rehabilitated after German occupation, is now mining double the quantity of coal it did before the war. In the Donbas, 41 mines have exceeded their prewar level of coal output. At present, the Donbas is giving more coal than any other basin in the country.

More than one hundred rehabilitated engineering works are providing the national economy of the country with machine tools, tractors, locomotives, cars, turbines and other equipment.

Last year the food industry rehabilitated more than 325 of its enterprises. Agriculture is rapidly reviving in the Ukraine, Moldavia, the Crimea and Kuban.

In districts of the Russian SFSR liberated from German occupation, more than



FARM AND FACTORY—Work proceeds on both. Above, harvest time at a collective farm. Below, the rebuilt Petrovsky iron and steel mills, Donbas.

four million persons have received apartments in rehabilitated or newly built houses.

The first peaceful months have shown that reconversion of the national economy to a peace footing is being effected according to a unified plan.

The output of coal, petroleum, metal, machines and consumer goods is steadily growing. Hundreds of enterprises have been reconverted within extremely brief periods. For instance, in Moscow, the Krasnaya Presnia, Borets and other plants were reconverted a few weeks after Victory Day and have already exceeded the average monthly output of 1940.

Many hundreds of enterprises fulfilled the 1945 plan before the end of that year and produced a large quantity of goods above their quotas.

There is no branch of industry in the country which has not achieved important successes during the year. Thus, in 1945 as compared with 1944, the output of pig iron increased by 21 per cent; steel by 15.3 per cent; rolled metal by 18 per cent and manganese ore by 45 per cent.

In March the iron and steel industry produced much more pig iron, steel and rolled metal than in the same month last year.

The chemical industry by the end of last year attained the prewar level of production of consumer goods.

The enterprises of the rubber industry in the second half of 1945 provided the population with 65 per cent more rubber footwear than in the first half, and this year will produce twice as much consumer goods as it did in 1945.

Railway Loadings

The production of paper in 1945 was 50 per cent more than in 1944. In that period the loading on railways increased by 11.6 per cent. Railways have also successfully fulfilled the loading plan for the first three months of this year.

The automobile and tractor plants are increasing their output. Thus, in March, the Stalin auto plant in Moscow produced 250 more machines than in January.

The production of footwear, clothing, textiles, knit goods and food commodities has increased considerably. Last year 141,510 more spindles and 1,501 more looms were put into operation in the textile mills.

At present the process of reconversion is reaching completion in most branches of industry, and will be entirely completed in the current year.

Farm Progress

Important successes have also been achieved in the year by the collective farms. Despite the grievous consequences of war, the sowing area has been extended and the quantity of cattle increased. The population has been provided with food and industry with raw material without a break.

In the Moscow region, for instance, the sowing area has been restored to its prewar level, and in the case of potatoes, the prewar level has been considerably exceeded. There is now more cattle than in 1940. Much is being done for the electrification of the countryside. Last year in the Russian SFSR 1,101 village power stations were built.

Many new enterprises have been built during the year: engineering works, agricultural machine-building plants, large power stations, mines and also enterprises of light industry. A still greater number of enterprises are under construction.

For the Soviet people the first postwar spring is the spring of the first year of the new Stalin Five-Year Plan—a spring of vigorous labor.

Early Explorers Traced

By Professor Alexei Okladnikov

Chief of the Arctic Archaeology Expedition to the Taimyr

The Arctic Research Institute under the Northern Sea Route Administration and the Institute of Material Culture History under the Academy of Sciences of the USSR fitted out an expedition of historians and archeologists to the site where certain finds were made as far back as 1940 on the Taimyr Peninsula's eastern coast, on Faddey Island and in Simms Bay, almost 81 miles due southeast of Chelyskin Cape.

Among those finds were copper boilers, an iron axe, blue beads and some 1,350 silver coins issued under the two reigns of Ivan the Third (1462-1505) of Ivan Grozny and subsequent tsars, including Mikhail the First, a reigning member of the Romanov dynasty (1613-1645).

When members of the expedition traveled from the island to the mainland and in Simms Bay found other copper boilers and other articles of the same origin as the previous finds, they were again confronted with the riddle of how these things reached the uninhabited little island in the Arctic Ocean.

My expedition ascertained that the people whose traces were found in Simms Bay traveled by sea and reached the eastern coast of the Taimyr Peninsula when autumn had already set in. Choosing a convenient site, they set up a wintering station in Simms Bay and launched preparations for the trapping season.

Through lack of food three winterers perished; their skeletons were found inside the hut. The surviving winterers abandoned the hut and went by sea to Faddey Island where the wreckage of their boat was found. Here they were fishing. Their further fate remains unknown, yet it could hardly be doubted that those who landed on the island also perished, otherwise they would not have abandoned their most valuable and at the same time lightest possessions—silver coins, sable and other valuable furs.

It has been known long since that the Russians' part in Arctic conquest and exploration is very great. Only one area in the Arctic's explorations by sea remained where foreigners had the priority—that was the Taimyr Peninsula area: Nordenskjoeld passed by sea in 1878 on the ship *Vega,* flying the Norwegian pennant.

Now the finds from Faddey Island and Simms Bay have indubitably proved that two and one-half centuries before the *Vega's* journey, a Russian ship passed the Taimyr Peninsula's shores. These data now finally confirm the lawful priority of the Russians in discovery and in inaugurating navigation along the Northern Sea Route from end to end.

Industry's Progress in First Quarter

By Petrov

The first three months of this year have been left behind, and as usual, industry has been totaling its balance sheet for the first quarter.

Recently the industrial ministries summed up their performance during the first three months of the year.

This was not only a review of the showing made by various branches of industry as a whole during the past months, but also a detailed assessment of the work of the various trusts and enterprises. Nor was it a simple bookkeeping operation.

Industrial Checkup

Under the conditions of economic planning, as it is done in the Soviet Union, the analysis of industrial performance has also the object of correcting whatever needs correction in the affairs of the plants and industries, the amending of plans, and if need be, the effecting of any required reallocation of resources to aid lagging branches to overtake others.

The industrial tally sheet for the first quarter is a positive one. Most gratifying of all is the fact that the three months' program was fulfilled by such key branches as the coal mining industry and railways. Many Donbas coal mines now being rehabilitated exceeded their plans.

Usually the first three months of the year are the most difficult ones for industry, owing to the rigorous Russian winter. Frosts and heavy snowdrifts hamper the operation of railways, iron and steel works, and coal mines. This year, however, the railways coped with the winter traffic problem, despite the fact that the after-effects of German occupation are still making themselves felt (roads in liberated areas, though restored, are still not equal to the prewar load).

This undoubtedly must be credited to good organization and the zeal with which Soviet men and women are working to heal the wounds of war.

The beginning of the year found the iron and steel industry in a rather difficult position, for last year it did not manage to accumulate sufficient winter reserves of ore, coal, refractories, scrap iron, and other vital materials.

This was due to the fact that, in view of the hostilities with Japan, a sizable part of the railway rolling stock was concentrated on the Far Eastern lines, which could not but have its effect on the haulage of freight for industry.

Before the war, too, winter usually saw the iron and steel industry experiencing shortages, both of raw material and of fuel reserves, and periodically of electric power.

The noteworthy thing is, however, that if formerly these snags made themselves felt from December to April as a rule, this year industry passed the zone of winter difficulties early. As a matter of fact, perhaps the most promising feature of the first quarter's industrial summary is the fulfillment of the March plan in iron and steel.

Moreover, the plan was fulfilled for pig iron and steel as well as for rolled metal. This means we can expect that the machine building industry will be provided with a more even flow of metal.

The first three months of the year are noteworthy also for progress in the light industry fields which are working directly to meet consumer needs. Moscow and the Moscow Region textile industry, for instance, over-fulfilled its March plan.

It is to be remembered that Moscow and the Moscow Region occupy an exceedingly prominent place in the total textile production of the USSR.

Moscow's Fine Record

In general, Moscow over-fulfilled the first quarter's program for all branches of industry. This is a significant fact, for the capital accounts for about one-fifth of the entire country's machinery output.

Among the positive aspects of the past three months, finally, is the fact that during this period rehabilitation work proceeded satisfactorily and many enterprises resumed operation.

A number of collieries resumed operation in the Donbas, and rehabilitated electric power plants went into operation in Odessa and Sevastopol. The Kharkov tractor works fulfilled its monthly plan, for the first time, in March.

The summary of the industrial performance during the first quarter testifies to the successful progress of reconversion throughout Soviet industry. It also serves as an added assurance that the year's plan as a whole will be fulfilled in fine style, despite the strenuous work it involves.

Weaknesses Eliminated

The disclosure of whatever shortcomings there have been in the work of the branches of industry will make it possible to eliminate them in the course of the further work of the year's program.

The second quarter of the year has been ushered in under favorable conditions. First, winter difficulties are past.

Second, with the load on electric power producers dropping during the spring and summer months, the shortages which have been experienced from time to time in power supply will be eliminated at least in part.

Third, the May 1 holiday, as usual, enlivened socialist emulation among workers and other industrial personnel. This year, the May Day output contest was particularly effective, for the announcement of the new Five-Year Plan has evoked a definite feeling of uplift at various enterprises.

Meetings of factory and office workers were held to discuss the Five-Year program and the long-range plans of the enterprises, which brings the significance of the work undertaken home to each individual.

Moreover, everyone is aware that the successful fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan depends on how the work proceeds today. The more that is done today, the easier will it be tomorrow.

We can look forward to further improvement in the performance of Soviet industry and transport in the coming months.

Remaking the Economic Map

By V. Vavilov

Economic development of the Soviet Union, which is to reach vast proportions in the course of the present Five-Year Plan, is accompanied by significant readjustments in territorial distribution of industry. In the old days, the Russian industrial south produced some 74 per cent of the country's total iron and 87 per cent of the coal. The Caucasus furnished 95 per cent of the country's oil and all of Siberia did not account for more than 2.4 per cent of the industrial output of the country. Places like Turkestan produced two per cent, and even the Urals did not turn out more than 4.7 per cent.

The East today is the home of the Soviet Union's second great coal and metallurgy base. Kazakhstan is turning out coal, copper and rare metals. The Far East, which before the Great October Revolution imported metal over distances of more than five thousand miles, today is turning out its own iron and steel.

The previous Five-Year Plans brought about significant changes in industrial distribution and in the economic map generally. The eastern districts were turning out 29 per cent of all the Soviet Union's iron before the outbreak of the war—34 per cent of the steel and 33 per cent of the rolled metal. The present Five-Year Plan provides for new increases in the output of the East, until in 1950, pig iron output there will comprise 44 per cent of the country's total; steel will be 51 per cent; and the same per cent of the total rolled metal will be produced. The other industries in these regions are to increase proportionately with metallurgy.

Those in charge of the economic planning in the various republics take the deepest interest in the proper distribution of the various branches. The principles followed are: first, to bring the industries as close as possible to the raw material sources and to the consumption districts as well; second, the country's leading economic districts are to have the most complete development in all spheres;

URALS—This is the open hearth department of the great Kuznetsk plant in the new Urals industrial area.

third, the most rational use of natural wealth; and finally, the entire development is to guarantee the maximum defense strength for the country.

In Siberia, the Kuzbas iron mills are to be expanded and railway car plants and other industries are to be built in the neighborhood. Novosibirsk is to have an automobile plant which will get its steel likewise from the Kuzbas. Siberia is the large grain producer and its farming districts are in great need of agricultural machinery. Construction is being rushed in the Altai tractor works and plant, which will turn out tractor plows. The harvesting combines, which were formerly brought all the way across the country from the Ukraine, will now be turned out by the Krasnoyarsk plant in the heart of Siberia. Other industries which will satisfy Siberia's needs are to put out fuels, boots and shoes, textiles, sewing machines and furniture.

A similar process of building up local industries is going on in the Urals, the Volga region, Kazakhstan, and practically every other republic or region of the Soviet Union.

Such planning of the distribution of industries could not be possible if the country's economic life were not concentrated in the hands of the State. This is what made it possible for the Soviet Union to make the necessary adjustments in industrial distribution during the war, and it will make possible the future adjustments in distribution which will guarantee the speediest possible progress.

Throughout the Soviet Union, maximum efficiency in overall industry is being put into practice to build the national economy, the national income, the welfare of the people and the country's defensive strength.

The people of the Soviet Union, understanding their part in this great project, confident of their future, have undertaken their tasks under the new Five-Year Plan with vigor and optimism. Soviet industry, with the help of all the people, moves ever forward at a rate unknown elsewhere.

Machines on Soviet Farms

By Vladimir Barikin

Spring sowing is in full swing in Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Kirghizia, Kazakhstan, the Ukraine and Moldavia. In Central Russia the sowing has started in the Voronezh and Kursk Regions. Soon, millions of peasants will begin work in the fields of the northerly districts. This first postwar sowing area will exceed last year's by 20 million acres.

The task in hand is tremendous, but Soviet peasants, armed with up-to-date machinery, are fully able to cope with the job. The young farmers who now run tractors and combine harvesters have long discarded the primitive wooden implements used by Russian peasants before the Great October Revolution. In 1910 the peasants of tsarist Russia used nearly eight million wooden plows and 18 million wooden harrows.

The picture changed entirely when, with the advent of collective farms, machinery was introduced.

In 1940, Soviet fields were tilled by 523 thousand tractors and 182 thousand combine harvesters, not to mention hundreds of thousands of other up-to-date implements.

Minister of Agriculture Ivan Benediktov stated that had the work accomplished by the machine and tractor stations on the collective farms been done by draft animals and manual labor, we should find that the application of modern machinery by the collective farms resulted in an annual saving of nearly 11 million farm hands.

The large-scale application of agricultural machinery entailed mass training of qualified cadres of tractor drivers and combine harvester operators, who during the war proved they were also skillful tank drivers.

Given the opportunity of a village school education and also special technical training, peasant youth were pleased to qualify as tractor drivers, combine harvester operators and chauffeurs.

The training continued also during the years of war, although the majority of the trainees were girls and women. In the three years of war agriculture received 1.8 million new tractor drivers and mechanics.

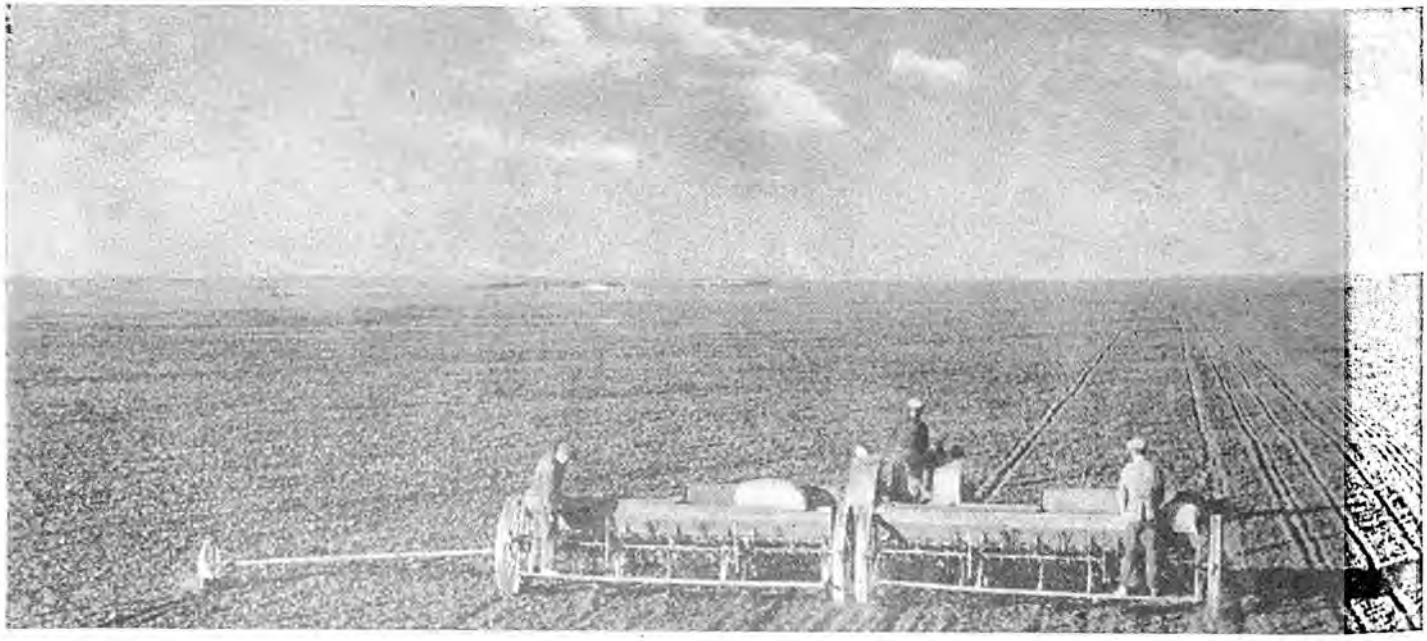
Machines made the work easier and created better conditions for raising harvests and increasing the acreage.

If in 1913 the total acreage was 259 million acres, then in 1938 it was more than 338 million acres.

In 1940 the USSR reaped a record harvest of more than 263,000 milliard pounds of grain.

The war inflicted serious damage to mechanized agriculture. As a result of the German invasion, the Soviet Union lost 137,000 tractors, 49,000 combine harvesters, over five million plow harrows and other implements. Machines working in the rear regions were worn out sooner because of the shortage of trained cadres and spare parts.

The problem of rehabilitation of mechanized agriculture was considered before the end of the war. The restoration of the



SPRING ON A FARM—This collective farm is ploughed, planted, and the crop is gathered with the most modern machinery.

Stalingrad and Kharkov plants was carried out at a fast pace. The new plants erected in Siberia and Altai provided 700 thousand caterpillar tractors. Another tractor plant was built at the town of Vladimir. The factory started at Lipetsk, Voronezh Region, is now nearing completion. The measures adopted for the restoration and expansion of the tractor plant will in the next five years yield no fewer than 325 thousand new high-powered tractors, the equivalent of 720 thousand 15-horsepower tractors.

Besides tractors, agriculture will receive 174,300 combine harvesters during the period of 1946-1950. The Five-Year Plan approved during the recent session of the Supreme Soviet provides for the construction of 15 plants to produce agricultural machinery.

This will give the collective farms 1,232,000 seeders, tractors, cultivators, disc harrows, horse-drawn mowers and hundreds of thousands of other machines. The plants will also produce corn pickers, corn and cotton harvesting machines and other implements.

The Five-Year Plan provides for the restoration and greater development of the mechanization of field work in comparison with the prewar level. The part played by machines in field work in 1950 will be as follows: plowing, 90 per cent; sowing, spring and winter cultivation, no less than 70 per cent; plowing for summer and winter fallow, 90 per cent.

Combine harvesters will reap 55 per cent of the grain, and 950 new machine and tractor stations will be set up in the next five years.

The Five-Year Plan provides for the construction of small hydroelectric stations in villages, of a million kilowatt power. This will also tend to mechanize agricultural production.

The new tractors and combine harvesters marked for future production will be handled by trained drivers. Therefore, the Five-Year Plan makes provisions for training 2,300,000 tractor and combine harvester operators and other qualified agricultural wokers.

Machinery will help the collective farmers to reach their prewar output, and by the end of the Five-Year Plan to exceed the 1940 harvest by 27 per cent.

Soviet Trade Union News

By K. Isayev

Last year, 2,686,000 manual and mental workers joined trade unions, according to an announcement made a few days ago at a meeting of the Presidium of the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions.

The membership of the trade unions has been growing at a more rapid pace in peacetime than during the war, when about eight million persons joined the trade unions.

Of the 159 trade unions in the USSR, 19 now unite more than 90 per cent of the manual and mental workers in their respective branches of the national economy, including automobile, electric machine building, shoe making, knitted goods and other industries, and railway transport. A year ago there were only 16 such trade unions.

★

Legal advice offices sponsored by the AUCCTU are functioning in 15 cities of the Soviet Union. Seven of them, the work of which was interrupted by the war, reopened in March and April.

The oldest of these offices, that of Moscow, has a large staff of lawyers. This office is situated in Trade Union House, in the center of the capital. Along with this, lawyers visit factories, where they give legal advice to workers on the spot. The number of persons receiving legal aid increased from 86 hundred in 1943 to 24,800 in 1945.

They consulted the trade union lawyers on housing and other questions. During the year, representatives of these offices appeared as counsel for their clients in 14 hundred court cases. Legal aid is rendered to trade union members without charge.

★

The social insurance budget for railwaymen in the central districts of the country was fixed at 522 million rubles. Under this budget, allocations for rest and sanatorium and health resort cures for railwaymen have been doubled. In view of this, 14 new trade union health institutions are to be opened in the current year, including a floating rest home, a steamer sailing on the Volga.

The number of railwaymen to be accommodated this year in rest homes and sanatoriums will increase 2.5 times, and will reach a figure of almost 50 thousand.

During the First of May holidays the AUCCTU organized children's matinees in the Trade Union House of Moscow. Favorite artists of the children gave performances at these matinees.

Following this traditional example of the AUCCTU, primary trade union bodies organized similar matinees in their palaces of culture, clubs, and recreation rooms in enterprises.

In the current year, the trade unions allocated 56 million rubles for work among children, including the organization of matinees, concerts and plays.

In addition, a large sum for these purposes will be spent out of the State social insurance budget.

★

The central committee of the Glass and Porcelain Workers Union has instructed its primary bodies to organize conferences in their factories of worker rationalizers and inventors in connection with the new Five-Year Plan.

The central committee of the union has appointed a special commission on workers' inventions and rationalizations. Among those appointed to this commission is engineer Sakhaburdinov, a member of the central committee. He designed a device which lightens the work of cutting the edges of glass strips. The inventor has been duly rewarded.

★

Workers employed in Arctic stations and ports and in trading stations situated in the Arctic region form one of the large detachments of Soviet working people. They are united in the Trade Union of Northern Sea Route Workers.

One of the tasks of that union is to organize cultural services for these people, who for long periods are cut off from the life of the large cities.

Exploring Klyuchevsky Volcano

By Professor M. Leonov

The Pacific Ocean, as is known, is encircled with volcanoes. One section of the gigantic circle is formed by the volcanoes on Kamchatka.

Scientists for a long time found the Kamchatka volcanoes inaccessible. This pertained especially to the Klyuchevsky volcano whose enormous cone extends to a height of nearly 3.-106,850 miles. This volcano, moreover, is relatively young and is active most of the time.

VOLCANO—This is Klyuchevsky volcano in Kamchatka, which is active most of the time.

Many attempts were made to climb to its summit by explorers and sportsmen. The first, made by three daring men some two hundred years ago, ended disastrously. Only one of the three survived to return to the village of Klyuchi without having reached the crater.

The first to gain the crater was explorer Gaus in 1788. This feat was not repeated for 150 years.

The constant activity of the great volcano continued to draw the attention of the explorers. Particularly intensive was the action of the big mountain in May and June of 1935, when great clouds of ashes and red-hot stones erupted from the crater.

Two young Soviet border guards then climbed to the summit and returned with the first photographs and a description of the crater in action.

Next to climb the volcano was a party headed by volcanologist V. S. Kulakov. It is only 18.6 miles from the village of Klyuchi to the summit of the mountain, but the way is difficult.

There are numberless gullies, clinging brushwood and then, glaciers. Klyuchevsky Mountain is capped with ice, although this is not evident at first glance. The glaciers of the Kamchatka volcanoes are covered with a deep layer of ashes. The blue mass of ice may be seen only at the crevices.

There was something weird about the first camp of the explorers. They had bedded down on a glacier, but the temperature was above zero and the ashes still warm.

They failed to get away to an early start the next morning and the summit was soon wrapped in clouds. Since the crater could be explored only in clear weather, they decided to complete the ascent after dark.

The moon was bright and the temperature about 20 below zero. Their progress on the smooth surface of the cone was slow, but they reached the summit by sunrise.

When the first rays of day tinged the mountain top, they descended into the crater with ropes.

"It was a queer, unreal world," r[e]
V. S. Kulakov. "The crater, some[what]
more than 400 yards in diameter,
encircled by steep, at times, bluff [walls]
caked with ice and neve. The black and red basalt boulders were solemn, ominous. Sediments of gases had colored the rocks."

The crater of the volcano lies at a high altitude. The rare atmosphere caused discomfiture and exhaustion. Nor was it easy to move across the sticky, heaving floor of the crater. The party labored tirelessly. They took numerous gas samples, photographs and measurements. On the floor of the interior of the crater they discerned a crevice from which gases were rising copiously.

A clap of thunder beneath them suddenly sent their footholds swaying. One of the walls of the great crater collapsed with a roar. The odor of sulphurous gases grew sharper. Then all was quiet, but the party finished its work first before hurrying to safety. There was no telling what the next explosion would be like.

Another group of Soviet scientists who recently made an ascent told of similar experiences at the fiery crater.

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Information Bulletin

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Higher Education in the USSR

The great program of the new Five-Year Plan is closely connected with the program of training highly qualified specialists for all branches of the national economy.

In tsarist Russia there were 91 institutions of higher learning. In our times, the country founded an equal number during the years of war alone. Altogether there are today 783 higher schools in the USSR, with a student body of almost 600 thousand. As far back as 1938, Molotov pointed out that the Soviet Union had 550 thousand students in higher schools, a number greater than that in all the leading countries of Europe and Japan put together.

Soviet higher schools turned out over a million specialists—at the rate of 100 to 110 thousand a year — before the war. Compare this with the eight to ten thousand graduated annually in tsarist Russia.

The Soviet State accomplished an enormous task in training specialists under the Stalin Five - Year Plans. There were 170 thousand graduates during the First Five - Year Plan. During the second, the number was more than doubled, rising to 369,900. During four years of the Third Five-Year Plan, Soviet higher schools turned out 409 thousand specialists—116,500 of them engineers. From 1933 to 1938 alone, Soviet higher technical schools graduated more than 476 thousand engineers, agronomists, doctors, teachers, economists and lawyers.

The training of specialists continued during the war. In this period higher schools and technical schools graduated more than 290 thousand specialists with higher education, and more than 375 thousand with secondary education.

The higher school network which suffered so heavily during the war has now been completely restored. The number of students this year has been brought up to the 1940 figure, and in some fields it is even greater. Industrial and construction higher schools, for instance, topped prewar figures by 20 thousand. The year 1947 will see 120 thousand new higher school graduates.

According to the new Five-Year Plan, in 1950 the number of higher school students must reach 674 thousand, while the number of higher school graduates within five years will reach 602 thousand.

It is planned, in particular, to extend the training of specialists for fuel and energetics, the iron and steel industries, agriculture and transport, teachers for elementary and secondary schools, and to organize the training of specialists for new branches of industry.

Technical secondary schools have enjoyed an even greater growth, the number of students being three times greater than in 1929. At present, there are one million students in such schools.

UNIVERSITY—This is an entrance examination at Moscow State University. Alexander Maximov (left), a Navy veteran, is being examined in chemistry.

The Academy of Sciences of the USSR has expanded considerably in the past 20 years. There were seven institutes altogether in the Academy in 1925. This year, the number reached 53. The Institute of Physical Problems, the Pavlov Institute of Physiology and many others have won world - wide recognition.

The Academy's five pre-Revolutionary museums have increased in num-

ber to 15. The Central Library, which had three and a half million volumes in 1925, has added two million volumes to its collection. In recent years, the Academy founded a Library of Social Sciences with two and one half million books.

The Academy publishes 50 periodicals, and its publishing house is one of the largest in the country. In addition to its periodical literature, the Academy issued 243 scientific works in 1945, a total of over three thousand printed signatures. The publication of scientific literature by the Academy is to be expanded considerably in 1946 and will include upwards of 400 books (5,750 printed signatures).

Appropriations for scientific research have enjoyed unbroken growth. Expenditures for the Academy's research institutes for 1945 were 50 per cent higher than for 1944.

There are academies in the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Lithuania, in addition to the All-Union Academy; and the Government has decided to found academies of sciences in Latvia and Estonia. In places which do not have academies, scientific activity is guided by branches of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Such a branch was recently opened in Kirghizia. There are branches working in Kazan, the capital of the Tatar Autonomous Republic and in Syktyvkar, capital of the Komi Autonomous Republic.

The Academy of Sciences of the USSR now has more than 400,200 scientists on its staff. The training of future scientists is considered of paramount importance throughout the country.

Work Continued in War

The Higher Certification Commission awarded the degree of Doctor of Science to 431 individuals in 1945. Since 1937 5,083 such degrees have been awarded.

Work on doctors' theses was not interrupted by the war. Between 1941 and 1945, 2,380 Doctor of Science degrees were awarded. One thousand four hundred and ninety-three women were awarded scientific degrees. Between 1942 and 1945, 118 Doctor of Science degrees went to women.

The esteem in which scientists are held in this country is evidenced by the awards of Stalin Prizes, the title of Stalin Prize Winner being accompanied by cash awards of from 50 thousand to 200 thousand rubles. Such awards have been made on only four occasions since 1939, the prizes going to 1,585 workers in science and technics and to 502 representatives of arts and literature. Among the Stalin Prize winners are 116 women, 56 of whom received the award for work in science and technics and 60 for their work in art and literature.

Schools Serve Industry

In addition to their basic function of training specialists the Soviet higher schools carry out much work for industry, such as taking part in expeditions searching for new sources of raw materials, envolving new production methods, and designing new instruments and machines.

The metallurgy department of the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute, for example, is now working on a number of scientific problems connected with the setting up of the Leningrad Metallurgical Center.

The Institute's laboratories are rendering important help to the city's numerous industrial enterprises in the construction of hydrosteam and gas turbines and textile machinery.

In connection with the Government's decision to supply Leningrad with gas, Professors Shatelen, Paleyev, Shreter and Ivanov are working on theoretical and experimental solutions of a number of problems which the city's gas supply involves.

Of paramount importance are the investigations carried out in the aerodynamics and radiophysics laboratories and the study of the city's water-pumping stations.

The institute's teaching staff is doing a great deal of research at the request of industry.

The scientific work of the institute's staff, done on contract with local enterprises, is valued at more than 3,500,000 rubles.

The scientists of the Moscow University are doing particularly important work in the development of science and technics, and in their application in all phases of the national economy.

The Government's appreciation of their work may be seen from the fact that such outstanding men as Academicians Vinogradov, Zelinsky, Kapitza and Pryanishnikov who are connected with the University were awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor—the country's highest honor.

The vanadometrical method of volume determination of osmium suggested by Professor Sirokomsky of the Urals Institute resulted in great savings of money, time and labor. Previous determinations of osmium took several days, while the new process completes the job in 20 to 30 minutes. Professor Sirokomsky's method solves one of the most difficult problems of the analytic chemistry of platinum metals.

Scientific research among professors and teachers was never so intense as during the war. Enormous amounts of material have been accumulated in recent years, which testify to the wide scope of work done by the higher schools, and their scientists. Over 1,100 scientists, almost a half of them higher school teachers, were awarded Stalin Prizes during the war years. Among the prize winners are the scientists of the Moscow Higher Technical School who worked under the supervision of Professor Rubtsov to produce improved technology for the manufacture of ammunition. Another group of the same school working under Professor Besprozvanny evolved improved methods of machining metals which considerably increased the productivity of labor.

Moscow Power Institute

Fruitful work is being done by the Moscow Power Institute. The staff carried out a number of investigations into questions of electrotechnics and radio.

The brilliant work done by the scientists of our higher schools in achieving a final victory over the foe is continuing now that the country is being reconverted to peace economy. Together with the entire Soviet people, the country's scientists are working to build up what was destroyed and are helping in the further development of industry and of all branches of our national economy.

The Approaching Trial of Major Japanese War Criminals

By M. Markov

From NEW TIMES, *No. 8:*

The trial of the major Japanese war criminals is to open in Tokyo in May. They will be tried by a specially established International Tribunal composed of representatives of those countries that signed Japan's surrender terms.

At two distant points on the surface of the globe, points that were once the ends of the criminal Axis, justice will be meted out to those who inspired, guided and put into effect as its chief executors the monstrous conspiracy against mankind.

Another Tribunal

With unflagging attention nations are following the Nuremberg exposé of the Hitlerite leaders' ghastly crimes. The top men of Japanese imperialism, organizers of aggression in the Far East, will also now have to face an International Tribunal.

The Japanese imperialists have done their best to escape retribution for the heinous crimes they have committed. Ever since Hitler Germany's capitulation they have been trying to convince the public in Allied countries, and also their own people, that there is nobody in Japan who should be brought before the court.

As early as May 24, the newspaper *Mainichi Shimbun* wrote: "There are no imperialists today in Japan and no clique of Japanese militarists. In the course of the war Japan has changed and cleansed herself."

Shortly before Japan's surrender on August 2 of last year, the Tokyo radio tried to persuade the Allies not to bring the warmongers in the Far East to book.

"Can we say that there are leaders in our country," asked the Tokyo radio, "in the sense in which that word is understood in Europe and America?

"Affairs in Japan cannot be administered dictatorially by politicians or military men. Everything that the government does is done with the sanction of the Emperor, and the sanction of the Emperor is tantamount to the consent of the people inasmuch as the Emperor is the father of the people."

These crude attempts at influencing public opinion, however, did not help. The Potsdam Declaration on Japan, issued July 26, 1945, demanded, as will be remembered, severe punishment of those who deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest.

It followed from the text of the declaration that the persons to be prosecuted were Japanese militarist leaders responsible for inflicting and conducting aggressive wars; also, those who had actively supported the militarists, namely, members of the imperial family, leading statesmen, high-placed officials, operators of industrial concerns and bank leaders of Japan's war industry—mainstay of the militarists; and, lastly, those Japanese guilty of war atrocities.

The Criminals

The lists of war criminals published by occupation authorities include leaders of the Japanese government and armed forces during the war, and also the officers and men guilty of brutal treatment of Allied prisoners of war and the civilian population of occupied territories.

The first list of Japanese war criminals, dated September 11, 1945, begins with the name of General Hideki Tojo, who headed the Tokyo Cabinet at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

This kimonoed Hitler is involved not only in the treacherous attacks on American and British possessions in the Pacific, but also in the long and cruel war against China, the plunder of captured territories and the enslavement of Asiatic nations under the slogan of a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

On the same list are the names of members of Tojo's cabinet, including Togo and Kaya.

These criminals were not guilty only of launching the Pacific war; long before this, their records showed numerous services rendered as organizers and leaders of aggression on China and as the creators of the Japanese war machine.

Among the major Japanese war criminals publicly listed are the former Japanese Prime Ministers Prince Konoye, Generals Koiso, Hirota and Hiranuma; former commanders of the Kwantung Army, Generals Umedsu and Minami; former Foreign Ministers Matsuoka, Shigemitsu and Tani; and other leaders of the Japanese state and army.

These lists, however, are far from complete. They do not contain the names of many people whose punishment is demanded by the nations that participated in the defeat of Japan. As the Chinese press points out, General Okamura, former commander of Japanese forces in China, not only has not been arrested as a war criminal, but is still in Nanking in command of disarmed Japanese troops.

Other leaders of Japanese aggression are also missing from these lists. The men at the top of Japan's industrial concerns, the Zaibatsu, do not figure in the lists; nor do many of the leaders of secret terrorist organizations and members of the fascist Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

The Emperor

American occupation authorities have not acceeded to the demand made by world public opinion to bring the Emperor, one of the major war criminals, before the court.

The Tokyo correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* points out that the decision taken by Australia and New Zealand to declare Emperor Hirohito

War Criminal Number One caused some embarrassment at MacArthur's headquarters, which has been trying to shield the Mikado and protect him from punishment.

In view of the position adopted by the occupation authorities, Japanese reactionaries are openly agitating against the demand of progressive sections of the Japanese public that the Emperor be removed from the throne and brought to trial.

At the 89th session of the Japanese Parliament, Minister of Justice Iwata threatened those bold spirits who had dared to use the declared freedom of speech and who had demanded the trial of the Emperor.

"The article making lese majesty a crime is still on the law books," he reminded them.

Propaganda Trip

The Emperor himself, laying aside his divine majesty, undertook a propaganda trip through the country advertising his willingness to "serve democracy."

World public opinion insists that Hirohito be brought to trial. As Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia rightly pointed out in the United States Senate when he spoke in defense of a resolution demanding the arrest of the Mikado as a war criminal, "Hirohito is the heart of Japanese imperialism and one of the greatest aggressors in history." He added that due to the great respect shown Hirohito by the Allies, the Japanese people did not feel their defeat.

Prominent people in the Philippines have sent a special message to President Truman condemning the attempts of reactionary circles to save the Mikado from trial. The Chinese press stresses the point that Hirohito's responsibility is not lessened merely because he gave the order to surrender and was temporarily retained in power in order to facilitate the Allied occupation of the country. And finally, even a section of the Japanese press wants the Allied Command to put Hirohito in the dock.

"Just as the military has responsibility in the military field and the Zaibatsu in the economic field of war," wrote the newspaper *Asahi* on February 13, "the Emperor should also bear responsibility in the province of spirit in addition to his responsibility as the supreme commander and supreme administrator. It is patent to anyone that the Emperor is one of the war criminals."

The preparation of the prosecution's case against the Japanese war criminals has undoubtedly been adversely affected by the fact that the occupation authorities permitted Japanese reactionaries to develop an open campaign in defense of these criminals. While the whole country was ringing with demands for the punishment of those guilty of war—men whose names were well known to the whole people—Shidehara, when he accepted the post of Prime Minister, said: "I will meet with great difficulty in forming a cabinet as I do not know who is considered a war criminal in our country."

Health Minister Ashida expressed the desire that the Allies publish a "final" list of those subject to trial as "it would then at last be clear which of the leading Japanese statesmen could be trusted." And of the many parties that took part in the elections of April 10, none except the Communist and the Socialist included the punishment of those guilty of aggression in their election platforms.

Instead of exposing the political adventurers who launched the country on the road to bloody aggression, Shidehara's government set up a commission to study the causes of defeat so that the "mistakes made during the war would not be repeated in the future."

Crocodile Tears

The 89th session of the Japanese Parliament was turned into an advocates' bar where the leaders of the government one after another made speeches justifying those guilty of war. Shimomura, former Japanese War Minister and one of the candidates for the dock, said as he shed his crocodile tears: "As representative of the land forces, I make my most sincere apology to the people through this session of the Parliament. I request the people, however, to take into consideration the services rendered in the past by the military and to express sympathy for the soldiers fallen for the fatherland."

While admitting the necessity of determining who came within the scope of those guilty of war, Shidehara exclaimed dramatically that he "cannot agree that these people deliberately started the war in order to betray their country."

In his efforts to save the war criminals from responsibility, Shidehara has displayed extraordinary zeal.

"There is no law," he insisted, "by which the people responsible for the war can be punished. It would be politically impermissible to introduce a new law of this type. If we were to do this it would constitute a threat to the lives of our citizens.

Shidehara Proposal

"I believe that such a law could easily be abused by the people who, having gained the upper hand in politics, desire to punish those they had defeated. I believe that those guilty of the war should be judged at no other bar than the bar of public opinion."

When the order for the arrest of Prince Konoye was issued, Shidehara declared in Parliament that it would be out of place for the government to make any statement. He confined himself to the hazy remark that "such people should exercise their own initiative and do the right thing."

Konoye "did the right thing" by taking poison, thus escaping trial. The majority of the members of the government attended Konoye's funeral.

The Japanese police who arrested war criminals on the instructions of General MacArthur gave many of them opportunities to commit suicide and thus avoid a trial. The former commander of the Kwantung Army, General Honjo, the former Chief of the Army General Staff, Marshal Sugiyama, the former Minister of Education of the Tojo cabinet, Hashida, and others succeeded in putting an end to their lives.

These suicides are not only evidence that the accused fear a trial; they also constitute an attempt to set up a martyr's halo over the people whose names were connected with Japanese expansion in the Far East.

The carelessness displayed by the occupation authorities with respect to the war criminals was not limited to leaving their arrest to the Japanese police. It

went much further. The Associated Press points out that the American Command gave the war criminals a few days to destroy compromising documents. Some war criminals were granted privileges for reasons of "business." Thus, Minister Without Portfolio Matsumoto, whose name is on the list of war criminals, was permitted to postpone reporting to prison on account of the fact that he was in charge of reviewing the Japanese constitution!

What is more, the occupation authorities have begun to release some of the war criminals even before the opening of the trial. Thus, Prince Nashimoto, the only member of the Emperor's family under arrest, has been released from prison and is now under domestic arrest.

Many of those under arrest have extensive opportunities for communication with the outside world. Correspondents of various newspapers and agencies get interviews with them and provide them with a tribune from which to speak in self-justification and appeal to the big-heartedness of the Allies, even before the trial begins.

Counting on this big-heartedness and the short memories of nations, the Japanese government has found a way of getting the warmongers off cheaply. It has decided to send missions to various countries to "ask pardon for the calamities which Japan brought upon those countries during the war."

Former Navy Minister Admiral Shimada, who took an active part in elaborating the plan for the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, humbly informed correspondents that he daily visits Meiji Temple in exculpation of his guilt.

All Protest Innocence

The leaders of the Japanese government who directed acts of aggression put the whole blame on the Army; Army chiefs blame the leaders of the Navy, who, in their turn, refer to the dead. Togo expressed extreme astonishment at his arrest, protesting that he had done everything in his power to prevent hostilities and that Tojo alone was guilty of launching the war.

Shortly before his suicide, Konoye maintained that all his activity had been nothing but service in the cause of peace, but that this activity had been hampered by the militarists. That crafty old politician who, in the course of a long career, had used his reputation as a "moderate" to screen Japanese imperialist aggression, tried to justify and whitewash himself even in his last message.

"It is indeed a matter of regret," he wrote, "to be named a war criminal by the United States, with whom I have wanted and tried to work together for a peaceful solution of Pacific affairs. I believe my real intentions even now are understood and appreciated by my friends, including not a few friends in America."

Konoye tried beforehand to discredit the accusation that would be made against the war instigators by stating that world public opinion at the present time was colored with excitement and passion brought on by the war, and was under the influence of slanderous and unfounded rumors.

General Tojo, who aped all the mannerisms of the Hitlerite leaders when he was Prime Minister, is now employing the same technique to copy faithfully the subterfuges which they have invented while in the dock at Nuremberg.

On March 27 the *Nippon Times* reported that it was stated in authoritative circles that "Tojo has begun to lose his memory." During the questioning he was "no longer able to remember dates and other important details."

There can be no doubt that at the forthcoming trial the Japanese war criminals will retain their tactics of deception, evasion of responsibility and the shifting of guilt to others.

The recent trials in Manila of those two major war criminals, Generals Yamashita and Homma, are evidence of this. Despite the fact that the material evidence introduced by the prosecution and the testimony of numerous witnesses painted an incontrovertible picture of the monstrous atrocities committed by Japanese troops in the Philippines under the command of the accused, the American counsel for the defense appealed to the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, demanding that Yamashita be treated as a prisoner of war.

These casuists further questioned the jurisdiction of the military commission that tried Yamashita and pronounced the trial a violation of the Constitutions of the United States and the Philippines.

Lastly they protested that Spain, the country in charge of the interests of Japan, had not been officially notified of the trial. When these attempts to annul the proceedings failed, Yamashita appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. It was not until three months after the commencement of the trial that justice was done and Yamashita was executed.

Despite all this, General Homma, whose trial took place in Manila after that of General Yamashita, was again given every opportunity to delay the case on spurious legal technicalities.

Lessons Should Be Learned

The lessons taught by the trials already held should be taken into consideration, and the demand of nations for the just and speedy punishment of war criminals be heeded. The leaders of the Japanese fascist-style imperialism used the same methods as the Hitlerites. The seizure of foreign territories, the enslavement of other nations and the abolition of their independence, the plundering of whole countries, the violation of all laws and customs of war and of all generally accepted principles of international law, the sadistically brutal treatment of prisoners of war and of the population of conquered countries, the treacherous violation of treaties—all this was equally attributable to both the German and Japanese imperialists.

Today, when reaction in Japan has become considerably more active, the Tokyo trial of war criminals is destined to play an important role in strengthening the position of progressive forces. The trial must expose the connections between the present leaders of Japanese reaction and top-rank militarists who are now in the dock, and must also remove the mystic veil of service to the "Son of Heaven" behind which the Japanese imperialists have so long hidden their dark deeds, turning the heads of the people and depicting themselves as blind tools of some higher power.

The just punishment of the major Japanese war criminals will greatly contribute to the strengthening of peace and the prevention of fresh aggression.

Professor Petrova and Mrs. Roosevelt Exchange Friendly Letters

By Alexander Victorov

PROFESSOR PETROVA

MRS. ROOSEVELT

In a large Leningrad apartment house located near the Kirov Prospekt in a street named after the great Russian scientist, Ivan Pavlov, lives Madame Maria Petrova, eminent woman professor and former associate of Ivan Pavlov.

Maria Petrova, aged 71, is a woman of inexhaustible energy and amazing capacity for work. She also possesses an excellent memory. In the gruesome days of the Leningrad blockade, when Nazi shells fell near her house, she continued to work with unruffled calm, beginning then her book on her joint research with Ivan Pavlov, the world-famous physiologist.

Important Work

Before her association with Pavlov, Professor Petrova, a physician by education, practiced medicine in the Therapeutic Clinic of the First Leningrad Institute. Her many years of experience in the clinic and wide erudition in her field led her to undertake research in Pavlov's physiological laboratory where she worked for a quarter of a century.

From the high commendations of Ivan Pavlov and other eminent scientists one may judge of the important contribution which Petrova has made to the study of the physiology and pathology of digestion. Most important of all is a series of papers on higher nervous activity executed in direct association with Ivan Pavlov. It has indeed been declared by outstanding scientists that the entire sphere of the pathology of higher nervous activity and the teachings on experimental neurosis are almost wholly based on Petrova's findings.

After the death of Pavlov, Professor Petrova continued the development of his heritage.

Professor Petrova, who is the author of almost 200 books and papers on scientific problems, is regarded as an authority in scientific circles and has won some 20 different awards for science. She has been decorated by the Soviet Government with the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, the Badge of Honor and the "For Defence of Leningrad" medal.

Shortly before the day of the victory of the United Nations over the Hitler armies, Professor Petrova sent a letter to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt expressing sincere joy at the growing friendship between the Soviet and American peoples.

Some time ago Mrs. Roosevelt sent a reply to this letter. Here it is :

Hyde Park
Dutchess County, New York

My Dear Professor Petrova:

I was very much interested in your letter and happy to know that you are giving of your great talent to the development of your country and that no difficulties have been placed in your way. It must be a great satisfaction to you to have your scientific resources benefit the people of the USSR.

I hope some day that you will visit our country and give us the benefit of your comparison between the opportunities offered scientific women in this country and those offered in your country. I am sure that we can benefit mutually by such observations and comparisons.

Hopes to Visit USSR

Some day I hope to visit your country and I hope I shall have an opportunity to talk with some of the women. Unfortunately, not knowing your language and being told it is very difficult, I shall have to resort to an interpreter, which is always a very great drawback.

Your letter was brought to me by your Consul in New York, and he and his wife are coming to lunch with me in the near future. I am always glad to have an opportunity to know Russian people, and I think in many ways your people and our people have similar interests and aspirations. I do not think that our economic systems have to be similar for us to find ways of working together, but I do think we have to have greater intercourse and a greater freedom to know each other than we have had in the past. After the war that should be possible.

With many thanks for your letter, I am,

Very sincerely yours,
Eleanor Roosevelt.

Professor Petrova wrote the following reply to the late President's widow:

Professor Petrova's Reply

My dear Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt:

I was very happy to receive your kind letter. I am beginning my letter with the condolence of all our women and I think of all our people on the death of your husband. We express this condolence to you, who were the worthy partner of his life. You must feel very happy that you have gone through life with such a noble and respected man.

For all of us the name of President Roosevelt is the symbol of nobility, honesty and humanity. Without speaking about his greatest importance as a statesman who contributed so much to the victory over the common enemy of mankind—fascism—our people, and particularly we women, heartily appreciated him as a man. Now, after his death, our Soviet women with the greatest awe respect his great memory.

You are perfectly right when you say that now there is a possibility for us to work together pursuing the common noble aims for which your people and our people fought together—the liberty of all mankind. We, scientific women of the Soviet Union, will readily enter into contact with the women of your powerful country, and I firmly believe as you do in the great value of such intercourse.

During recent years, as Professor Pavlov said at the International Congress of Physiologists, "Science has been introduced most widely in our country." This is the result of the greatest concern of our leader Stalin, whom our country greatly appreciates and who is the real friend of all progressive mankind.

We, all the women of the Soviet Union, will be very glad if the women of your country acquire some interest in the achievements of Soviet science. By means of an exchange of letters we shall try to answer all their questions as completely as possible, and we in our turn are also waiting for such information which will be useful for us.

I thank you very much for your kind invitation to visit your country and when it is possible for me to do so I shall accept it with great pleasure. In our turn we shall be very glad to welcome you in our country.

From the bottom of my heart I wish you good health, and also wish that you may find the strength to bear your great loss.

Very sincerely yours,
Maria Petrova

Soviet Schools for Blind and Deaf Children

By Alexander Belostotsky

The Soviet Government shows great concern for deaf and blind children. It helps them to study and to learn a trade. In the Russian Republic alone there are 280 schools for the instruction of 24 thousand children suffering from defective speech, hearing or vision. Most of these children suffered during the Patriotic War as a result of torture and cruel treatment by the German fascists.

Attending the Moscow School for the Blind are one hundred of these children. "Our whole system of training is designed to prepare these children for a practical life," said Director Besperstov.

In the resident school, children acquire knowledge and learn a trade, and their health and everyday needs receive careful fatherly attention.

First of all, every child learns how to read and write according to the Braille system. The school has a large library of books in raised print. The children study history, physics, and geography, and they read the Russian classics—Tolstoi, Turgenev, Pushkin — and they also memorize poems.

The appliances employed in teaching these children include relief maps and globes, models of castles of the Middle Ages with battlemented towers, moats and drawbridges, tables with specimens of cuneiform writing, a model of the Ural mountain range, and stuffed animals and birds.

A special appliance is used in the school to assist the children in mechanical drawing. Raised divisions of centimeters are marked on the broad edges of a small, shallow box. At the bottom is a layer of modeling clay, and the children solve geometry problems with the help of a spade ruler and special compass.

In the evening, after the children do their homework, recreational activities begin. There are groups for dancing, singing and music. Pupils go to the theater, and put on their own shows.

In 1945 the budget comprised 700 thousand rubles; this year the budget is to increase to one and one half million rubles. Every school has its farm.

The school offers a seven year course. Pupils who wish to continue their education in higher educational institutions can receive a full secondary education.

In school the pupils receive a substantial foundation of knowledge in subjects taught in the common school, and training in carpentry, needlework, sewing, and work in the fields. The school for deaf-mutes in the city of Ivanovo teaches painting; graduates of this school practice applied arts. The city of Rostov has a music school for blind children.

On completing school the graduates are provided with new clothing outfits and bed linen, and orphans are provided with a room. Opportunities to continue their education in institutes or to work in plants are open to these young citizens.

In the institutes, blind students are provided with dormitory rooms, and they receive a stipend that is one and one half times greater than that of other students. Professors and students surround them with attention and help them study, and read to them. Blind students are also provided with professional readers at State expense.

In plants and factories, the labor of deaf-mutes is paid on an equal basis with those of all workers.

Pupils of special schools know that despite their physical defects their future is secure.

Notes on Soviet Life

By 1950 the Soviet Union will have 193 thousand elementary and secondary schools, equaling the prewar number. It is expected that 31,800,000 children will study in them. Special attention is being given to school buildings in the districts which were occupied by the Germans.

During the war the Germans demolished 82 thousand schools in the Soviet Union. Of the total capital appropriation for the building and the restoration of schools, three quarters will be expended in the districts which were under German occupation.

In the Russian Federation the number of schools will increase from 113 thousand to 116 thousand, and their enrollment by more than four million.

The Ukraine, which now contains 27,448 schools, will have 29,045 by 1950. The number of their pupils will grow from 4,800,000 to 6,300,000.

In Latvia, where the German fascist invaders burned or demolished a great number of school buildings, 1,464 schools have already been restored and their enrollment now totals 227 thousand. By 1950 Latvia will have 1,598 schools, and the number of pupils will increase to 275 thousand.

★

The national gymnastics contests in which last year's champion, Galina Urbanovich, again won the absolute championship among women and Nikolay Seryi among the men, have come to an end in Moscow.

★

The 1946 USSR football championship games opened recently in Tbilisi, Georgian SSR, with a match between the Tbilisi and Kiev "Dynamo" teams before a crowd of 25 thousand spectators who had gathered at the local "Dynamo" stadium.

The game was preceded by a review of the participants of the teams of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and the Tbilisi "Dynamo" and the Stalingrad "Tractor" teams.

The Tbilisi team won with a score of 1-0.

Large funds have been appropriated in the Lithuanian SSR for musical education. Five musical schools and two conservatories with more than one thousand students function in the Republic.

Of late, Lithuanian composers have created many outstanding works. Composer Gruodis has written songs for solo and choir performances; Galkauskas has written a national suite of three movements for a string orchestra; Rachiunas has written the "Liberated Lithuania" cantata.

Three musical festivals were held in Vilnius during the winter season, including one devoted to the works of Lithuanian composers.

★

The Georgian Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries has been inaugurated in Tbilisi. Nikolai Mikava, a prominent man of letters, was elected its president.

Outstanding men of science, technology, literature, arts and sports in Georgia are participating in the Society's work.

A publishing house is being set up under the Society's auspices to publish books on the Georgian theater, literature and architecture, biographies of outstanding Georgian public leaders, reference books, guides, picture albums and other materials facilitating the strengthening of cultural ties between Georgia and other countries.

★

The Moscow chess players who participated in the Moscow-Prague Chess Tournament spent over a month in Czechoslovakia. After the first tour in Prague they visited some 30 towns where they met with local chess players and lectured on the Soviet art of chess.

They were accorded a fraternal welcome everywhere they went.

President Benes of Czechoslovakia received the Soviet chess players during their visit. In a cordial conversation with the chess players the President congratulated them and thanked them for visiting Czechoslovakia.

The publication of textbooks for schools of the extreme North has been resumed in Leningrad after the interval caused by the war and the blockade. The first to appear will be a new textbook of the Eskimo language, a textbook of the Chukchi language and a very complete Russian-Eskimo dictionary which was recently sent by its author, schoolteacher Rubtsova, from Providence Bay.

With the opening of the shipping season textbooks published since the war will be sent to the extreme North.

The first ABC books, dictionaries and fairy tales used by the children of Chukchi, Nanai, Yakut, Nentsi and other nationalities of the extreme North were published in Leningrad in 1931. The authors of these books were teachers from Chukotka, the Arctic shores and other remote districts, the majority of whom had graduated from the North Department of the Hertsen Pedagogical Institute in Leningrad.

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Correction

On May 9, the Information Bulletin on page 368, line 18, stated, through an error in converting meters to miles, that the new Palace of Soviets at Moscow will be half a mile high. The building will be slightly more than a quarter of a mile high, or exactly 427 meters. It will be the tallest building in the world.

Information Bulletin

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Information Bulletin

(Issued Three Times Weekly)

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Record-Breaking Subscription Achieved As Citizens Overfulfill New Loan

By Boris Belogorsky

The State loan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR, floated by a decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on May 4, in the amount of 20 billion rubles for a period of 20 years, was oversubscribed by the end of May 5 by 447 million rubles.

Quotas Exceeded

Subscriptions in Moscow, Leningrad and a number of other cities exceeded their quotas. Successful results have been reported from the capitals of the Union Republics and large industrial centers where the majority of factory and office workers subscribed to sums exceeding their monthly earnings. Equally successful results have been reported from the countryside where many collective farmers paid for their subscriptions in cash.

Within seven days the loan was subscribed to the sum of 21,817,963,000 rubles, or 1,817,963,000 rubles over the sum for which the loan was floated.

Therefore, the Ministry of Finance of the USSR, in conformity with the decision of the Council of Ministers, ceased accepting subscriptions for the loan on May 12, 1946.

The first Soviet citizens to receive the new loan bonds were peasants of the Koillektivst collective farm in the Cheliabinsk Region. They received the bonds right after subscribing by paying in cash at a meeting held in the field on the morning of May 4.

In general, payment in cash is the predominant tendency in the villages. The Minister of Finance of the Ukraine, S. A. Khnovsky, revealed that seven out of every ten peasants in the Odessa Region paid the full amount or a greater part of the amount subscribed to in cash.

In the course of the first two days, 60 per cent of the peasant subscribers in the Drogobych Region paid for their bonds in cash. Similar reports have been received from the villages of the Latvian, Estonian and Lithuanian Republics. The Baltic peasants carried through the campaign in an efficient and organized manner. Within three days the collective farmers of six Latvian districts paid in 72 per cent of the sums subscribed.

Successful results are reported from the Central Asian republics, which even before the war were famed for the high number of millionaire collective farms (farms whose incomes exceed one million rubles).

Eastern Farmers' Subscriptions

The millionaire collective farms of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan made a splendid showing in this campaign for subscriptions. In the course of three days the Kokand District of the Ferghana Region registered 11 subscriptions of 100 thousand rubles each, and 21 subscriptions of 50 thousand rubles each. In the Kirov District of the same region the first two days brought in six subscriptions of 100 thousand rubles each, five of 50 thousand rubles each, and 28 collective farmers subscribed for 25 thousand rubles each. Two of the subscribers for a hundred thousand rubles' worth of bonds paid 50 per cent in cash.

The Ministry of Communications had to handle numerous telegraphic reports on the progress of the campaign during the last few days. The highly efficient work of its staff enabled Moscow to received detailed reports every two hours. During the first day subscriptions of hundreds of millions of rubles were recorded at each interval. When the designated amount of 20 billion rubles had been reached, the rate dropped to millions and tens of millions.

Subscriptions Based on Earnings

People of all trades and professions subscribed to various amounts, depending on their earnings. A subscription of 36 thousand rubles came in from President Muskhelishvili of the Georgian Academy of Science. One of the librarians of this Academy, Aboladze, recently demobilized from the Red Army, subscribed to a thousand rubles' worth of bonds.

Speaking at a general meeting in one of the shops of the Moscow Dynamo plant which convened for the occasion, Engineer Vetro said: "My bonds drew six winnings during the last three years, an average of two winnings a year. The total amount I won exceeds three thousand rubles. And by subscribing to the loan I help the State as well as myself."

(Holders of Soviet bonds are awarded cash prizes, by lot, from time to time).

Describing the success of the loan, Soviet financial authorities stress one more fact: the mounting accounts in the savings banks. An additional three million rubles was registered during the past fortnight by the savings banks of Moscow; the savings banks of Leningrad registered an increase of one and one half million rubles; and Tashkent registered 800 thousand rubles during the same period.

Subscriptions to the loan surpassed the most optimistic expectations, as the patriotic Soviet people hastened to loan their savings.

The Chain of Crimes—Nuremberg Reveals the Pattern

By Lieutenant Colonel J. Korolkov

At the end of the war I attended the trial of Oberkorporal Kurt Leh of the German army, who was being tried by a court martial. What astonished me most at that time was the indifferent, monotonous voice of the corporal when he described his horrible crimes.

Trained in Nazism

Since his boyhood, Kurt Leh had been nurtured on fascist ideology, on Nazism, first in the Hitler Jugend and later in the Nazi Party. Before the war he leased a small cinema house in the provincial town of Pomerania. At the front Kurt was given work in the photo laboratory of the field airdrome, but he chose to become an executioner. It was there that he gave vent to his lowly instincts, developed for so many years by the Nazis.

In my front notebook I have almost the full stenographic record of Kurt Leh's testimony at the trial.

"I took part in the shooting of more than 12 hundred Russians," he said. "Of these I shot 577 together with Oberkorporal Alfred Kaleeld, and the remaining ones I shot myself at different times."

When the presiding judge asked the prisoner to make his final statement, he showed the first sign of animation. For a moment something human flashed in his glassy eyes. Perhaps it was a glimmer of consciousness in his callous, black soul. He uttered only one phrase: "I should like to see in the dock together with me Hitler, Goebbels and Goering, who made a murderer out of me."

A little later I was destined to see one of those mentioned by Kurt Leh at the Nuremberg trial, the former Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering.

At the Nuremberg trial one is astonished not only by the crimes already perpetrated, not only by the frightful documents which seem to drip with blood, but by the scope of the plot, the chain of the Hitlerite crimes against mankind.

It has now been confirmed by documents that on Jodl's suggestion the Hitlerites had been contemplating carrying out a landing in Brazil. Goering admitted during his interrogation that he instructed his engineers to design a gigantic bomber which could reach New York with its lethal load. Furthermore the first four-motored plane for bombing New York was already being built by the Germans somewhere in France.

We now know what we did not know five years ago. The notorious Barbarossa Plan which called for the enslavement of Russia and the advance of German troops to the Urals and the Volga, begins with the following sentence: "German armed forces must be prepared to conquer Soviet Russia by a swift military operation before the end of the war with England."

This swift operation was to be carried into effect by "destroying the bulk of the Russian Army by bold and deep penetration of tank units."

The Turning Point

We all know to what end the German blitzkrieg came. The Hitlerites began their sweeping advance toward Moscow, whose capture would, according to German plans, signify the decisive success of the campaign from the political as well as from the economic viewpoint. Having divined this secret scheme Soviet troops delivered their first crushing blow to the Hitlerites at Moscow in 1941. With equal precision, Soviet leadership divined the German plan for the deep enveloping maneuver via Stalingrad. The heroic Stalingrad epic marked the turning point in the war, the beginning of the decline of the German army.

For a long time the Russians fought unaided. The Germans exerted every effort to avoid a two-front war in accordance with their old doctrine. It was part of the German strategy. The fascist general staff strained every effort to defeat Soviet Russia in a single combat in order subsequently to strangle the whole world.

The Allied Victory

This doctrine likewise met with complete failure. The Russians will always remember with deep gratitude the aid of the American people, the contribution of the United Nations to victory. In single combat against fascism, Russia withstood the frightful onslaught of the Nazi hordes. Defending Russia, we were defending civilization. We gave the Allies the opportunity to accumulate strength. Soviet Russia discharged her duty before mankind. Taking advantage of the time gained for them by the Red Army, the Allied armies prepared their blow and landed in Northern France. The Second Front was opened. In less than a year the blows struck from the East and West forced Hitler Germany to unconditional surrender.

No other country made such heavy sacrifices in this war as the USSR. The fascists perpetrated monstrous crimes on Soviet territory. They transformed flourishing districts into desert zones. I saw the frightful traces left by these contemporary cannibals in the Pskov Region on ancient Russian territory near Lake Ilmen.

There is, or to be more exact, was, in this district a village called Zalomnya. One of the inhabitants of this village was an old peasant named Philip Ivanov, a veteran of the First World War who had served as a grenadier in the Velikomir Regiment. I met him at a point about six and a half miles away from the burned village. He entered the house where our headquarters was situated, and for some time conversed in whispers with the owner of the house. Later I learned that Ivanov had been looking throughout the district for a few boards to make a coffin for his daughters shot by the retreating

Germans a day earlier. The old man wanted to bury his children with Christian rites, but even this was denied to him, for the Germans had killed the village priest. The Russian peasant, Philip Ivanov, was bent under his heavy grief. The Germans had brought sorrow and death into his home, into his village.

The chain of fascist crimes runs from a plot against world peace to the personal sorrows caused by the Nazis to millions of simple people. All of these crimes are now being dealt with by the International Tribunal at Nuremberg.

The victory of the United Nations made it possible to put the principal war criminals in the dock, but numerous henchmen of fascism, war incendiaries both overt and covert, are still scattered throughout the world.

The Hitlerites knew what to expect in case of failure of their plans. During the war Hans Frank, Hitler's henchman in occupied Poland, said: "Let us remember that all of us gathered here figure in President Roosevelt's list of criminals. I have the honor to be Number One."

President Roosevelt's Statement

Frank referred to the late President Roosevelt's statement which warned the fascist schemers of their responsibility, when he said that justice demands that they be warned that the time will come when they will have to appear before a court in the very countries now oppressed by them and be brought to account for their deeds.

This time has now come. The world has just celebrated the first anniversary of its delivery from the mortal menace of fascism. But it is not enough to convict the ringleaders of fascism. It is necessary to prevent the very possibility of an outbreak of new aggressive war.

The USSR emerged from the war a stronger power than before. Having smashed so powerful an enemy as fascist Germany, it will rebuff any enemy. But we Russians know well what modern war brings with it. The people of Soviet Russia want peace as do the peoples of all other countries.

Child Slaves of Nazis

By N. Militsyna

Katya Starovoitova has the number 61698 branded on her arm. Katya is five now. She was only three when the Germans at the Auschwitz concentration camp jabbed the needle into her tender flesh.

"It hurt," Katya's 15-year-old sister Fenya said with a faraway look in her sad, brown eyes. "Mother fainted. Mother's number was 61697. Her name is Olga Starovoitova. Write it down, please, and print it in your newspaper. Perhaps they'll find her somewhere in Germany . . ."

Separated from Mother

I met the Starovoitov girls in a children's home near Moscow. They had been separated from their mother soon after all the women, children and old people from the Byelorussian village of Khomayakovo, Vitebsk Region, were driven into German slavery in the autumn of 1943. Separation was part of the Nazi system of handling juvenile slaves. Only 20 of the 12 hundred inmates of the children's camp at Konstantynow near Lodz at the end of 1944 were with their mothers.

Fenya, Katya and their brother Lyonya are luckier than others. They can still hope to see their mother. Their cousin Natasha, and their friends Nina Yershova, Manya Bekisheva, Tanya Zaikina and Clara Abramova will never see their mothers again, for they perished in one of the concentration camps for Soviet women and children in Auschwitz or Lublin.

I heard some frightful stories from these little ex-bondslaves. "The Germans killed Papa. He used to sew for the guerillas. Mother died in Auschwitz, and so did my little brother. He was all swollen from hunger."

Fair-haired, white-faced Manya Bekisheva told her story in a low, apathetic voice. "My mother also died in Auschwitz," said Nina Yershova. "And," she added, drawing in her breath sharply, "they burned Daddy alive.

"Nothing frightened me after that," she went on. "Nothing could be so terrible. I used to think of it when they whipped me or made me spend the whole night on my knees as punishment."

Sixteen-year-old Nina, broad-boned and resolute of gesture, was a little mother to her sisters Valya and Tanya and her brother Lyosha. Tanya, the youngest, is only five. If not for them Nina would have shared the fate of other girls her

FORMER SLAVES—These children, now lovingly cared for in a special home, performed slave labor under the inhuman Nazis.

age, who were sent to war plants near Berlin. All the other girls who had brothers or sisters under seven were left in Konstantynow to do the hard work at the local textile mill and take care of the family in their spare time. Children at the age of seven were regarded as "manpower."

In Konstantynow camp the children lived in a large, three-story abandoned factory building ("a kilometer long," [more than half a mile] the little girls maintained), surrounded by barbed wire. The children under seven slept on wooden bunks with straw pillows and a blanket as their only bedding in a huge room occupying half of one floor. The dormitories for the older boys and girls were similarly bare of elementary necessities.

Twelve-hour Work Day

Winter and summer the children were roused at 5:30 a. m. Breakfast consisted of a mug of what was called coffee and a slice of bread. Work at the textile mill or on the camp grounds began at six. They worked till six in the evening, when they assembled in a huge dining room for "dinner," which consisted of a plate of some nameless mess. The meal had to be eaten in complete silence; even the scraping of a chair was a punishable offense. At eight the bell rang for bed. The huge dormitories were dark and frightening. Only one dim light burned near the slop bowl. Severe and humiliating punishment was meted out to any child who dared to utter a word after the bedtime bell. A common punishment was to make the offender kneel facing the slop bowl. And it was so hard to keep silent when the tears choked you at the thought of home, mother, school, friends —of all that had been before the Germans came and which, the German jailers assured you, would never be again.

"It was good we were so exhausted all the time," one of the girls said. "It was easier to cry yourself to sleep."

The uniform given the juvenile slaves consisted of a coarse linen blouse and dress. Stockings were a forbidden luxury. On pain of death the girls stole cotton thread from the mill to knit stockings for the little ones. The hospital barracks at the camp were filled with tuberculosis and trachoma cases. The children had no change of top clothes or underwear. When the clothes had to be washed the children covered themselves with blankets or any other rags they could find until they dried. In spite of everything, the older girls did their best to keep the dormitories clean.

Liberation

Then the Red Army came and put an end to the horrible nightmare. The Soviet children lived on in liberated Konstantynow for about two months, enjoying the hospitality of the officers and men of the Red Army.

"They brought us good things to eat. They drove cows to the camp and there was plenty of milk for everybody, and cloth to make us warm clothes," Natasha Starovoitova chattered excitedly. The trip to Moscow was another source of joy to the children. They traveled in a comfortable hospital train.

Since their native Byelorussia is still too busy repairing its war-wrecked economy to take proper care of all its children delivered from German bondage, the youngsters are being sent to the central areas of Russia. Last week children's homes in the Moscow Region took 119 of them. Some were taken by homes maintained by collective farms, and others were placed in various homes run by the Ministry of Education.

A new kindergarten has been opened in Klyazma, not far from Moscow, for a large group of liberated children from the Surazh and Rosson districts of the Vitebsk Region. The children in this home, among whom there are many of school age, have resumed their studies.

Eager to Learn

"We have arranged for them to attend classes in the home itself," Andrei Parkhunov, the director, told me. "The poor things are nearly four years behind with their studies. Twelve-year-olds who were eight in 1941 when the war broke out and were due to go to school that autumn cannot even read. Even those who had two or three years of school have forgotten almost all they knew.

"We have drawn up a special program to enable them gradually to catch up. They are very eager to learn. Look at that," and the director nodded toward several older girls who were studying the titles of books on a large shelf in the recreation hall. Within a few minutes two of them had picked out a small pile of books. A girl with flaxen hair and a grave face was examining a large map of the world and asking questions of the geography teacher beside her.

On a sun-splashed carpet at one end of the hall small boys in knitted woolen suits and little girls in short skirts were busy with toys sent them from their Moscow "patrons."

Outside the sparrows were preening their feathers on the large veranda and the air was filled with their twittering.

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New Dressing Developed

When a surgeon dresses a wound with a new transparent tar-like liquid—vinilin —the wound heals within an exceptionally short time.

Vinilin is a new snythetic preparation developed at the Organic Chemistry Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. In its curative properties vinilin is identical to natural Peruvian balsam.

Academician Georgi Belonsky asserts that it possesses certain advantages even over Peruvian balsam as it stimulates cell growth.

The laboratory of vinilin preparations, headed by Professor Mikhail Shostakovsky, is conducting highly interesting work in the development of new types of raw materials and valuable preparations.

Using various alcohols and acetylene as a basic material, Professor Shostakovsky has evolved methods for obtaining the most varied derivatives. They include the above described balsam whose properties have been tested by Soviet doctors; new, cold- and petrol-resisting synthetic rubber; new non-freezing, or, as they are called, "winter" lubricants for railway transport; and new types of aviation fuel.

The Institute has developed hundreds of synthetic products.

Soviet Industry Moves to New Regions

By S. Borisov

The new Five-Year Plan recently approved by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR makes special provisions for moving industry to new regions. Hand in hand with the expansion of industry in the old areas, new centers are to be developed.

Geologic prospecting is to be extended, particularly in the eastern regions, with the aim of increasing the commercial reserves of iron ore and other metallic ores for the operation of plants and for new ones scheduled to be built. In the course of five years 1,680,000,000 tons of commercial reserves of iron ore are to be surveyed, including 100 million tons in western Siberia. The reserves of manganese ore are to be augmented by at least 110 million tons. Siberia, the Far East and Transcaucasia are to acquire their own iron reserves. Ore mining is to be undertaken in the area of the Kursk magnetic anomaly where large reserves have been found.

KUZNETSK—This is a view of the iron and steel works. The Kuznetsk works in western Siberia are in recently developed industrial territory.

Old Areas Expanded

New, large-scale development is to be undertaken also in old mining areas. Here, too, the present boundaries of ore deposits are to be extended. The Urals have been producing iron and steel for more than two centuries. The new Five-Year Plan, however, calls for the prospecting and tapping of new deposits, and the construction of new iron and steel mills in the northern Urals where industry has been expanding rapidly in recent years.

During the war years a sizable manganese deposit was found in the area and its exploitation started; open-cut coal mining has also been launched there. Raw materials for the aluminum industry have been brought to light, and a large aluminum plant will be built. A number of machinery plants have been established, an electrified railway line is due to be built in close proximity to the Northern Urals, and a new iron and steel mill is to give further impetus to the industrial development of that area.

The Kuznetsk iron and steel mills, built during the first Five-Year Plan in western Siberia, originally worked on ore brought from Magnitogorsk in the Urals. Gradually the iron ore deposits located in close proximity to the plant were surveyed and tapped.

Newly discovered deposits in Gornaya Shoria promise to become Kuznetsk's main iron ore supplier in the near future. In the course of the next five years the iron ore mines in Gornaya Shoria are to attain the capacity of two million tons yearly output. This will make it possible to reduce shipments of Urals ores to Kuznetsk considerably.

The opening up of new raw material sources for the iron and steel industry will make it possible to launch the construction of new mills. One of the big projects of the iron and steel industry under the new Five-Year Plan is the building of the Transcaucasian mill which is to be located in the vicinity of Tbilisi. This mill will work on Azerbaijan ore, Georgian coke and other raw materials supplied by Armenia. The Transcaucasian mill is to have a complete production cycle, from ore to rolled steel, and will supply metal to three Transcaucasian Soviet Republics.

In the northwest of the USSR a large mill with a complete production cycle is to be built in the area of Leningrad. The mill will receive its iron ore from the Kila Peninsula and its coking coals from the Pechora coal fields. The growing industry of Leningrad has long felt a need for its own steel mill.

Central Asian Steel

The iron and steel industry is likewise due to take big strides in Central Asia. Mills are being built in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. These republics have the necessary ore, fuel and fluxes. The production of their own metal will facilitate the development of industry in these areas, which before Soviet times were mere agricultural lands.

The new Five-Year Plan calls for large-scale development in the fuel industry. The Bureya field in the Khabarovsk area, Ekibastuz in Kazakhstan, Uzgen in Kirghizia and the Kulurgaza field in Bashkiria

are to become important coal producers in the next five years. The production of coal is to be launched in many other districts of the country also. In areas of the Ukraine west of the Dnieper, the mining of lignites and the production of briquettes and liquid fuel are being organized on a large scale. The Pechora coal basin is slated for wide expansion. The capacity of the new mines is to be 7,700,000 tons. In the Caucasus, 10 new mines are to be sunk, with an annual capacity of three million tons. All this new development is to be carried out in addition to the 222 new mines planned.

In the petroleum industry, the share of the eastern oil fields in the nation's total output is to rise considerably in the next five years. The new plan calls for the utmost increase in the extraction and refining of oil in the eastern areas—the Urals, Bashkiria, the Volga area, Sakhalin Island, Central Asia and the Ukraine.

It is natural that the contemplated swift development of the mining industry in the new areas will demand the setting up of a manufacturing industry there, particularly of machine-building. This is also foreseen in the new Five-Year Plan.

The production of machinery for the coal industry is due for a substantial increase. Thirteen new machinery works are to be built, and 16 old plants are being restored and reconstructed.

During the war years a large number of machinery plants were set up in the eastern areas. The production of heavy machinery, machine tools, electrotechnical equipment and control instruments was launched in the new areas. In the next five years new and developing industrial centers are to establish their own machinery plants to produce a great diversity of equipment.

Other Industries

The tendencies evident in iron and steel and in fuel are also to be found in other branches of industry, such as the chemical, timber, building materials and others. Also the plan for power development gives due account to the migration of industry to new areas.

A distinguishing feature of the new Five-Year Plan is the comprehensive development of new areas made possible by the tremendous advantages inherent in the Soviet system of planned economy.

American Art Exhibition Held in Moscow

by E. Finn

The gala opening of an exhibition of American art was held recently in the fine spacious halls of the Moscow House of Architecture. This exhibition was arranged by the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

By four in the afternoon, a great many cars, bearing flags of the various countries in Europe, America and Asia, lined up at the entrance to the building.

The entire diplomatic corps in Moscow attended the opening. Present were I. M. Maisky, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, and numerous representatives of Soviet intellectuals: Merkurov, sculptor; eminent artists Konchalovsky and Brodaty; D. Chechulin, Chief Architect of Moscow; D. Shostakovich, composer; well-known journalists, and other artists, sculptors, architects, writers, critics, and representatives of the Soviet and foreign press.

Meeting Opens Show

Preliminary to the opening, a short meeting was held in the Concert Hall and an introductory speech was made by V. S. Kemenov, Chairman of the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

"The exhibition," Kemenov said, "consists of paintings, drawings, murals and reproductions of the foremost American artists, sculptors and illustrators. It is of decided interest and gives us an opportunity to judge the different trends of modern American art."

Kemenov reminded the audience that in 1928, a group of American artists in New York united for the purpose of upholding realism in American art and of opposing the various formalistic schools.

Kemenov had in mind such artists as John Sloan, Grant Wood, Moses Soyer and James Chapin. The works of some of these, as well as their followers, are now on view at the exhibition.

A separate hall at the exhibition is devoted to the work of the Theater Guild. A greater part of the material consists of work sent by the Art Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. More than 150 outstanding painters, sculptors, and graphic artists are represented.

American Life Depicted

"The exhibition," noted Kemenov, "depicts the natural surroundings of American life and the work of the population. These will help the Soviet visitor to familiarize himself with the modern life of the American people.

"The friendship of the two great nations—the USSR and the United States—strengthened in the common struggle against German and Japanese fascism, is the pledge for a further consolidation of peace and security on the globe."

This is not the first time Kemenov has pointed out that the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship responded to the desires of the Soviet people to obtain a better close-up of the life of the American people and American culture.

In conclusion Kemenov thanked the National Council for its fruitful work in consolidating the friendship between the United States and the Soviet Union.

A short speech was then delivered by People's Artist of the Soviet Union Gerasimov in which he expressed high opinion of the material on view. "This exhibition," Gerasimov noted, "doesn't give a full review of painting, sculpture and graphic art in America. But it is of the greatest interest to us as it gives us a good idea of the highlights and trends of the art of a nation friendly to us. This exhibition will undoubtedly facilitate better understanding between the artists of two great peoples—the peoples of America and of the Soviet Union."

Gerasimov was followed by Mr. George F. Kennan, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, who pointed out that this modest exhibition is, nevertheless, a window through which the Soviet people may see America and learn some of the thoughts and tastes of the American people. The audience heartily applauded the speaker.

Varvara Ryzhova, Great Actress

By Mark Vasilyev

A gala celebration recently took place on the stage of the Moscow Maly Theater, after a regular performance, in honor of the 75th birthday of Varvara Ryzhova, one of the finest actresses in the Soviet Union. She has devoted 55 years of her life to the Russian dramatic stage, to the Maly Theater, where she has created hundreds of roles. It was here that she first won recognition for her portrayal of Akulina in the famous drama, "The Power of Darkness," by Leo Tolstoi. Apropos of this, the actress recalls:

"The great writer praised me very much for my interpretation of this role. I was 23 then. But since then I have been playing the roles of elderly and old women. However, I have scored a success in the role of the young girl, Liza, in the classic comedy, "Wit Works Woe," by Alexander Griboyedov."

Varvara Ryzhova's talent came into full flower after the 1917 Revolution. Predominant in her repertory are the plays by the eminent Russian dramatist Alexander Ostrovsky. In some of them she has rendered several different parts. For instance, in his well-known drama, "Storm," Ryzhova acted the lively girl Varvara, then the maid-servant Feklusha, and finally, the cruel Kabanikha.

But the most distinguished roles in the Ostrovsky repertory were those in which Ryzhova portrayed gentle, kind-hearted Russian women, or the cunning, sly types of old merchant society.

On the jubilee evening the Maly Theater presented Ostrovsky's comedy, "Truth is Good, but Happiness is Better." Varvara Ryzhova played the part of the old nurse Felicia. Felicia's heart goes out to oppressed people. She is always on the side of the weak. That is why at one time she helped the young merchant's wife Mavra to violate the grim order of domestic life; that is why she sides with the young lovers and helps Polixena to deceive her grandmother. In this role Ryzhova is kind and compassionate, fair and astute.

Audiences watching Ryzhova in an-

RYZHOVA—The great actress is shown in two roles. Left, as Felicia in the play *Truth is Good, but Happiness is Better.* Right, as Demidyevna in the play *Invasion.*

other Ostrovsky comedy, "Wolves and Sheep," at the Maly Theater could hardly believe that it is the same actress who plays both roles. How perfect is Ryzhova's mastery of impersonation! Every type created by her is original and sparkles with individuality. In each part she is typical of her epoch and her environment.

Ryzhova has an unmistakable artistic personality, which is apparent in every character she plays. She possesses the secret of stage charm. This charm is present in everything—in the quality of her voice, the grace of her movements, the features of her face, which has known such a great number of different make-ups. And it is also in her superb speech of the Russian people.

It is in Leonov's plays that Varvara Ryzhova has revealed the full stature of her talent, creating unforgettable types of Soviet women. In his play, "The Wolf," staged several years before the war, she created a sharply-defined characterization of an elderly working woman, a lonely dressmaker, an old heart which beat ardently in unison with her native land. During the war against Hitlerite Germany Ryzhova produced a type of inexpressible power—an old Russian nurse in Leonid Leonov's play, "Invasion." This is what she wrote with regard to this play in 1943:

"All my hatred for the Nazis, all my boundless love for my country, all my suffering for the Soviet people who fell into the clutches of the Hitlerite beasts, I have put into the heart of the Russian nurse Demidyevna."

For many years of outstanding achievements in the theater Varvara Ryzhova has received the title of People's Artist of the USSR, decorations and the Stalin prize.

In conversation with us, she said:

"I am in my 76th year, but I still feel hail and hearty and hope to create on the stage of my beloved Maly Theater a number of classic and modern roles. I am now rehearsing the role of Kukushkina in Ostrovsky's comedy, 'A Lucrative Position,' and I am not stinting the satiric coloring in mockery of this brilliant representative of a social tenor that has long died out in Russia. My next role will be that of a contemporary Soviet working woman in a play by Nikolai Pogodin."

Red Army Ensemble

By E. Krein

We called on Professor Alexander Alexandrov, the initiator and art director of the remarkable Red Army Song and Dance Ensemble, in his office at the Central House of the Red Army.

We asked Professor Alexandrov to tell us about his work with the ensemble.

The Beginning

"Our ensemble," said the professor, "was formed in 1928. At first it consisted of only eight singers, two dancers, an accordion player, a monologist and one trumpeter.

"The initial work of the ensemble was dedicated to the history of the 22nd Krasnodar Division. We collected the Army songs which were then sung and sometimes composed by the soldiers of this division, who had fought under the leadership of the well-known Russian General Mikhail Frunze.

"The young ensemble received its baptism of fire in the Far East during the conflict on the Chinese-Eastern Railway. It frequently performed under fire.

"The folk songs rendered by our ensemble were written down by our Don and Kuban Cossack units.

"The staff of our ensemble now consists of some three hundred persons. Lately it has engaged additional singers, dancers and instrument players—talented young soldiers.

"In its tours the ensemble covered a distance of more than 300,000 miles. It visited the camps of nearly all military areas, fleets, and air fields; it appeared in the Far East, Sakhalin, Finland, Paris and Prague. For its performances at the International Exhibition in Paris the ensemble received the highest award, the Gold Medal. Although the ensemble was booked to give six concerts in France, it actually gave 15.

"War found the Red Army Song and Dance Ensemble of the USSR in Denmark. It was on its way to sail to the World's Fair in the United States, but unfortunately, the war prevented us from reaching America.

"During the war the ensemble appeared on nearly all fronts and very often performed in the front line zones."

Professor Alexandrov has collected and arranged many Red Army songs, and he has also composed a number of popular songs. For Victory Day he wrote a "Victory Cantata" to a text by Ashilov, the poet and soloist of the ensemble.

Alexander Alexandrov was born in 1883 of a peasant family in the village of Plakhino near the city of Ryazan. The Alexandrovs were known for their musical abilities. Young Alexander received his first musical education in the classes of an a cappella choir. On graduating from them in 1901 he entered the Petersburg Conservatory where he studied for two years. In 1913 Alexandrov was graduated from the Moscow Conservatory.

Versatile Composer

Alexandrov's musical gifts found full fruition in the years of Soviet power. He has written over a hundred very popular Russian and Ukrainian songs which earned for him the love of his people.

Professor Alexandrov has the military title of Major General and is a Doctor of Science; he has been awarded the Stalin Prize and has received the highest order in the Soviet Union, the Order of Lenin, the Orders of the Red Banner of Labor and the Red Star, also the Medals for Distinguished Labor, Defense of Moscow, and Victory over Germany.

Information Bulletin

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Information Bulletin

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ROPE JUN 4 1946

Soviet Living Standards Advance

By B. Borisov

The new Five-Year Plan reflects Stalin's concern for the welfare of the Soviet people.

In accordance with this plan, the national income of the USSR will in 1950 reach the sum of 177 billion rubles (based on the fixed prices of 1926-1927), which is 48,700,000,000 rubles in excess of the 1940 income. Compared with the national income of tsarist Russia, which in 1913 amounted to only 21 billion rubles (calculated on the same price basis), it will mean that the increase over the 1940 level alone will be more than twice the total national income of tsarist Russia.

It must be remembered, furthermore, that the share of the exploiting classes in the national income of tsarist Russia exceeded two thirds of the total. In the Soviet Union, where no exploiting classes exist, the entire national income is at the disposal of the working people, and is used, in accordance with the state economic plan, for furthering production, strengthening the country's defense capacity, and for raising the living standards and promoting the cultural advancement of the people.

One of the most significant indices of the rise in the living standards of the people is the increase in the consumption of goods and foodstuffs.

The new plan outlines a number of measures designed to bring about the restoration, expansion and further technical reconstruction of the enterprises producing consumers' goods. A severalfold increase will be effected in the production of equipment for the light, textile, food and local industries.

The 1950 gross agricultural production is scheduled to top the 1940 volume by 27 per cent, an increase of 225 per cent as compared with 1932. The gross crop of sugar beet is to increase by 22 per cent; of cotton, by 25 per cent; flax, 39 per cent; sunflower seed, 11 per cent—as against 1940. The supply of agricultural raw materials to the light and food industries will exceed the prewar volume.

As a result of the planned measures, the production of food and consumers' goods will exceed the prewar output, providing the country with an abundance of prime necessities and stocks for sale to the population. The year 1946-1947 will witness the gradual abolition of rationing. Rationing of bread, flour, cereals, macaroni and allied products will be abolished in the autumn of 1946. The plan calls for an expansion in the chain of stores, and warehouses. The public catering services (restaurants, cafés, etc.) will likewise be expanded and improved. The volume of consumers' goods will increase by 36 per cent and of food by 23 per cent, as compared with 1940. A larger volume of food, cotton, woolen and silk fabrics and leather footwear will be available in richer assortments. The production of household articles and various accessories will increase at an accelerated pace, to exceed the prewar volume three to four times over and more.

TEXTILES—The manufacture of materials for clothing is a part of the consumers' goods program. This is a mill at Ivanovo.

Large-scale production of prefabricated houses is being launched. Furniture production will increase considerably over the prewar volume. The production of window glass, hardware, nails, iron and timber will rise, and materials necessary for housing construction and repairs will be available for retail sale in 1946.

The plan provides also for an expansion of collective farm trade. Available for sale at the growing number of collective farm markets will be larger quantities of farm produce sold by collective and individual farmers, as well as manufactured goods used in

the countryside which will be sold by state and co-operative trading organizations.

Another important index of growing prosperity is the increase in the number of people employed in the national economy. In the course of 1946-1950 the number of factory and office workers in the USSR is expected to increase to 33,500,000, the average annual increase in the number of employed persons amounting to about 1,250,000. The percentage of skilled labor and specialists will increase considerably. During the same period the State Labor Reserve Schools are expected to supply four and a half million skilled young workers; a further 7,700,000 will receive training right in the factories and about 14 million will receive advanced vocational training. The higher schools of learning will graduate 602,000 specialists, and a further 1,326,000 specialists will be trained by the technical and other specialized high schools.

FOOD—Food processing is a major work. This Moscow housewife is shown with quick-frozen and processed food.

The increase in labor productivity will be accompanied by a rise in the average annual earnings of the factory and office workers, which will reach six thousand rubles in 1950, exceeding the 1940 average by 48 per cent; and the total payroll (taking into account the increase in the number of factory and office workers) will amount to 252,300,000,000 rubles, as against 162 billion rubles in 1940.

The German fascist invaders caused tremendous damage to the housing and municipal services of Soviet cities and villages. They burned and wrecked more than six million residential buildings, making 25 million people homeless, ruined the municipal services depriving millions of people of the most elementary conveniences of life.

The plan calls for the restoration and construction at state expense of 86,590,400 square yards of housing (including 39,707,200 square yards in the formerly occupied districts) in the course of five years. Capital investments in housing construction will exceed 42 billion rubles, as against 15,500,000,000 rubles in the Third Five-Year Plan period. A further 14,352,000 square yards of housing will be built by Soviet factory and office workers with the aid of state credits. With the aid of state credits, 3,400,000 homes will be built in the countryside (including 2,240,000 in the formerly occupied districts).

As compared with 1940, the 1950 expenditures for cultural and utility services for the working people will increase more than two and a half times, reaching the sum of 106 billion rubles.

The educational program of the Plan sets the objective of complete restoration of universal schooling in town and countryside, and provision of educational opportunities for the youth whose normal schooling was interrupted by the war and enemy occupation. The number of college, high school and technical school students will increase considerably above the prewar number, and special attention will be devoted to the education of highly qualified specialists. Kindergarten facilities will be doubled, as compared with 1940. All war orphans will be maintained in children's homes and educated at state expense. The plan provides for the extension of all cultural facilities.

Provisions for public health protection occupy a prominent place in the new Plan, which takes into consideration the effect of the war on the health of the people. The number of hospital beds will increase from 710 thousand in 1940 to 985 thousand in 1950, and the permanent creche program is to accommodate 1,251,000 youngsters as compared with 859 thousand in 1940.

The network of dispensaries, polyclinics, mother and child health centers and milk kitchens is slated for considerable expansion. Rest home and health resort facilities, curtailed during the war, will now be extended. They are now being rapidly restored, and the new Plan provides for an increase in their handling capacity to 450 thousand by 1950, which means that every year millions of factory and office workers and peasants will have an opportunity to go to health resorts for treatment and rest. Special provisions have been made for medical treatment for war invalids. The finest sanatoriums and rest homes have been reserved for the Red Army heroes who gave their blood for victory over the enemy.

The Stalin Five-Year Plan inspires millions of Soviet working people to greater effort, because it corresponds to the vital interests of the people.

Polish Reactionaries at Work

By Jerzy Owsiankowski

The Polish public was recently stirred by a new crime perpetrated by members of the "National Armed Forces" (NSZ) organization. Bandits wearing stolen Polish Army uniforms raided six villages in Bialystok Province. In true Hitlerite style they murdered and looted. They herded people into large houses, shut the doors and set fire to them. When the victims tried to escape the flames they were mowed down with machine guns. The bandits thus murdered 46 persons and injured 17, burned down 64 cottages and 155 farm buildings, and slaughtered or drove off 782 head of livestock.

It has since been established that the crime was committed by members of the "Biry" gang of the NSZ.

What wrong had the people of those villages done? Why were they singled out for these outrages?

"Because you have delivered your quotas and thereby are acting against us," wrote Biry in the message he left behind him. In other words, because the population made their deliveries in kind to the state, in accordance with the quotas set up by the Government of National Unity, and thus honestly performed their duty.

Wholesale Outrages

This is not an isolated case. The NSZ bandits were guilty of wholesale murders in the village of Wierzchowiny. The NSZ and another similar organization, the WIN ("Freedom and Independence"), have committed numerous acts of individual terrorism. In Kepno District the NSZ gang headed by a certain "Otto" murdered five workers of public security bodies and the wife and two little children of another.

The same gang murdered the district *starosta* (elder) in the village of Wielun Sienkiewicz. The murderers were caught and the leader of the "Otto" gang was killed in a clash with a military detachment. This gang, like the one headed by Biry, took its orders from agents once sent to Poland by General Anders. The two gangs maintained contact with the "Holy Cross Brigade," another NSZ gang which was connected with the Gestapo.

Since the establishment of the lawful Polish Government of National Unity, reactionary gangs have murdered 1,427 workers of public security bodies and about two thousand members of various democratic parties—the Polish Socialist Party, the Polish Workers Party, and some members of the PSL.

People Are Indignant

The crimes and outrages perpetrated by the NSZ gangs have aroused the indignation of the broadest sections of the population in Poland. Workers in Silesia, in Dabrowa Province, held a number of rallies and demonstrations to protest against these crimes. In Sosnowiec the workers demanded that vigorous measures be taken against the reactionary gangs. They demanded that the criminals be tried by special courts on the scene of the crimes. They also demanded speedy liquidation of sabotage centers outside of Poland.

Similar resolutions were adopted at meetings and demonstrations in the province of Poznan, in Bialystok, Warsaw and other Polish cities.

According to incontrovertible evidence in the possession of the Polish Ministry of Public Security, the gangs are directed in their criminal activities from centers existing abroad. As stated by Public Security Minister Radkiewicz, there is enough evidence to show that the persons guilty of crimes committed in Poland are connected with the main headquarters of the Polish armed forces in London and with the headquarters of Anders' army which until recently existed in Italy.

Both groups have sent numerous agents, terrorists and provocateurs into Poland. These agents are supplied with huge funds in dollars and pounds sterling. In their fight against democracy they make common cause with the German and pro-German elements. Their activity has also revived the activity of the German "Werewolf" groups in Silesia and remnants of the Ukrainian fascists who formerly belonged to the SS "Galicia" division in the southeast of Poland.

Minister Radkiewicz further stated that it has been definitely established that the WIN gangs are connected with the notorious Sixth Division of the Polish staff in London which is headed by General Kopalinski. The leader of one of the gangs, Marjan Bornaciak, alias "Orlik," came from England by air when the Germans were still in occupation in Poland. Among his first victims in 1943 were many Jews. His gang committed a number of murders in 1945. He took his orders from Stefan Golembiowski, alias "Ster," an agent of the Polish headquarters in London and commandant of the WIN organization in Lublin Province, who also had under him a certain Korwin, the leader of a gang which operated in the Siedice area.

These gangs kept in touch with the London headquarters until quite recently. They received detailed instructions and orders from Generals Kopalinski and Polczynski and from Colonels Utnik, Nowicki, Hartman and others living in British territory.

The staff in London kept in touch with its agents through liaison officers who traveled to Poland from London and brought with them orders for the intensification of terroristic activities. All those officers wore British uniforms.

Polish Government Acts

The Polish Government of National Unity and the Polish public have taken measures to maintain peace and order in the country. One of the steps taken by the government was to expose the murderers and agents provocateurs to those who still trusted them.

The government also declared an amnesty for all who would voluntarily quit the reactionary underground organizations. As a result, over 40 thousand members of the former "Home Army" made their peace with the government and surrendered whatever arms they had. Those still remaining in the underground are for the most part utterly demoralized persons. It is these elements that the agents of reaction are using in the fight

against the new Polish democracy.

In their efforts to establish complete peace and order in the country, government bodies are still hampered, however, by the activities of the Polish fascists who have found refuge abroad and of their agents inside the country.

Minister Radkiewicz expressed the hope that the Allied governments and public opinion will do their part to put an end to the existence in their countries of centers directing the activities of reactionary gangs and saboteurs in Poland. The Polish Government, he said, could quickly cope with these criminal elements if the latter did not receive funds and support from anti-democratic centers abroad.

"We must demand," he said, "that these nests which poison the atmosphere of our country and abroad should be wiped out. The hypocritical talk about 'respect for the opinions of others' must not be used as a screen for activities which undermine peace and democracy."

—★—

Radio Day

Radio Day, instituted by the Soviet Government in commemoration of the invention of the wireless telegraph by the Russian scientist, A. S. Popov, was observed in the Soviet Union on May 7.

Technical conferences of communication workers were held in the regional and republican centers of the USSR, and a scientific session was convened for the occasion by the Popov Scientific Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications.

A number of powerful broadcasting and wireless communication stations have been built in the USSR during the past year. Thousands of small stations for interregional communication have been put into operation.

The Fourth Five-Year Plan calls for the construction of 55 powerful radio, telegraph and telephone installations and 28 powerful broadcasting stations, which means that by 1950 the Soviet radio network will increase 75 per cent over its prewar size.

Trieste Educators

In a dispatch from Julian March entitled "Trieste Educators," the PRAVDA correspondent Vadim Kozhernikov describes the activities of Colonel Simoniti, Director of Education under the military administration of the "A" zone of Julian March, and his adviser, Srecka Baraga, director of the Trieste high school, who has had ample experience of collaboration with the German occupationists. He not only denounced anti-fascists, but personally tortured prisoners. For complicity in the murder of Yugoslavian teachers, professors and anti-fascist scientists, the people's court pronounced Srecka Baraga a war criminal and sentenced him to death. This, however, did not prevent the military administration from employing him as an adviser.

One would wish to believe, Kozhevnikov says, that Baraga is the only "mistake" made by the military administration in selecting leading personnel for educational activities. Alas, this is not so.

The correspondent proceeds to describe a number of Trieste "educators," among them Dominiko Kosto, a member of the Fascist Party since 1919 who was awarded the Order for "Fascist Services"; Renato Trivizani, a member of the Fascist Party since 1925 and a Deputy of the Fascist Parliament; Manilio Udino, a fascist since 1919, a member of the "Institute of Fascist Culture," who was awarded the German "Cross and Eagle" Order; Chief School Inspector Kahin in Gorizia, former organizer of the White Guards, and many others.

Misuse of Funds

In addition, each Trieste school has on its payroll teachers whom the students have never seen. These mysterious teachers only draw their salaries. For certain organizations, the school budget serves as a pension fund to feed unemployed fascists.

The military administration, Kozhevnikov goes on, has issued school curricula. Italian textbooks on history trace events up to 1945, whereas the Slovenian textbooks stop at 1920. The history of the liberation struggle of the heroic Yugoslavian people is a subject banned by censorship of the occupation authorities.

While the study of the Italian language is compulsory in the Slovenian schools of Trieste, the Slovenian language is not compulsory in Italian schools.

The Slovenians are not permitted to open technical or agricultural or trades schools. Forcible enlistment in the nationalist "Dante Alighieri" organization is conducted in the Slovenian schools. The children are ordered to bring three liras for a collection for the orphans' fund, and then they are handed cards with a receipt for payment of membership dues.

The "Dante Alighieri" Society is part of the "Liga Nacionale," an organization led by Dr. Fausto, a member of the Fascist Party since 1920, and Eno Corrido, a fascist since 1918 and a member of the Directory (a leading body of the Fascist Party) since 1924.

Students Refused Certificates

Feretti, a member of the Fascist Party since 1923, persistently refuses to issue graduation certificates to Slovenian students who have not joined the pro-fascist society.

On March 10 the Trieste police, consisting mostly of former fascists, shot at a workers' demonstration held in Skedna. This caused a storm of protest and a general strike.

In Gorizia alone 16 Slovenian teachers were discharged because they had joined the strike of protest against the Skedna event. Among them were Professors Bufon Smago, Nado Rupel and Rafael Bocar. The latter had had the occasion to meet Baraga in the Gestapo torture chamber where Baraga had tortured him.

Slovenian schools were refused permission to take part in the nationwide demonstration of protest against the Skedna massacre. Nevertheless, when they joined in the demonstration they found all Slovenian schools closed the next day on the order of the military administration.

Comment is unnecessary, Kozhevnikov concludes. The facts speak for themselves!

Shakespeare Honored

By Mikhail Morozov

Soviet Shakespearologist

On April 23, the 330th anniversary of Shakespeare's death, the eighth annual Shakespearean conference was held in Moscow. In summing up the results of work in this sphere, one admires the all-embracing force of the culture of our country. Shakespeare is staged on the Soviet stage more frequently than in all other countries of the world taken together.

As regards the artistic interpretation of the ideas of Shakespearean plays, the Soviet theater undoubtedly holds one of the first places in the world. We are rightly proud of the remarkable translators of Shakespeare into Russian—Samuel Marshak, Boris Pasternak, Mikhail Lozinsky, Tatyana Shchepkina-Kupernik.

No less are we proud of the fact that under the Soviet system some plays by Shakespeare have been translated into 27 languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

For the further development of Soviet Shakespearology we need, first of all, new cadres of students of Shakespeare. The point is that having surpassed other countries in the staging of Shakespearean plays, the perfection of translations and the depth of concepts embracing the very essence of Shakespeare's humanism, we still, to a certain extent, lag behind in the philological study of his texts.

Second, the great classics of Russian literature and criticism contain many noteworthy comments on Shakespeare, on his separate productions and characters. All these utterances should be collected into one whole anthology.

Such are the tasks. As for the results, they speak for themselves. They testify to the fact that never and nowhere did Shakespeare enjoy such wide popularity as today in the Soviet Union. And the fact refutes the slander spread by some people abroad about "isolation" of Soviet culture—a culture which cherishes everything that is truly beautiful, all creations of human genius.

Press Day Celebrated

The first issue of PRAVDA appeared on May 5, 1912, and since then, May 5, the birthday of PRAVDA, has been observed as the traditional Press Day throughout the Soviet Union. Some facts and figures on the press in the Soviet Union are given below.

About nine thousand newspapers in editions of 30,500,000 copies were published in the Soviet Union in 1940. The national language newspapers comprised more than 25 per cent of this total.

Newspapers Restored

The number of newspapers and their circulation declined during the war. The beginning of 1944 witnessed a rapid restoration process, and by January 1 of this year, the number of district newspapers surpassed the previous number by 10 per cent. Nearly every district of the USSR has its own newspaper at present.

More than 836 thousand books and pamphlets in editions totaling 10,339,000,000 copies were published in the Soviet Union between 1918 and April 1, 1946.

Before the war the Soviet Union published an annual average of 4.1 books per capita of the population, which was six times the 1913 average. The prewar average book edition attained 16 thousand copies, a fivefold increase over 1913.

In 115 Languages

During the 28 and one half years of Soviet power, books and pamphlets have been published in the USSR in 115 languages of the Soviet peoples and in several foreign languages. Many peoples, including the nationalities of the Soviet North—the Koryak, Mansi, Nenets, Khanty, Eskimo, etc.—had no written language in the past, and the first books in their language were published following the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Today there are about two hundred publishing houses functioning in the Soviet Union; the largest of them is OGIZ, a combination of seven specialized publishing houses.

Thus, the rise in the culture of the peoples of the Soviet Union since the Great October Socialist Revolution is reflected in the publication figures for all types of literature: newspapers, periodicals, books, and pamphlets.

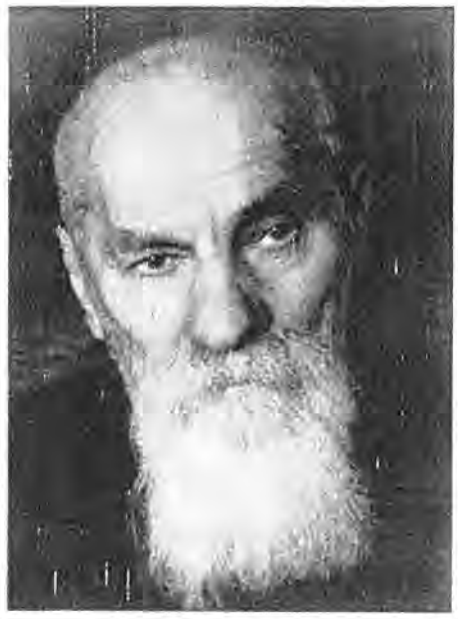
Although this rise is particularly striking in the areas where under the tsarsist regime some peoples had no literature at all, it is apparent also in more advanced sections.

PRAVDA—This is the Pravda editorial offices building in Moscow.

Two Outstanding Soviet Scientists Die

The people of the Soviet Union are mourning the passing of two of the nation's most distinguished scientists—Academician Alexander Baikov, noted metallurgist and chemist, and Academician Alexei Nikolayevich Bach, eminent biochemist.

ACADEMICIAN BAIKOV



ACADEMICIAN BACH

The Council of Ministers of the USSR announced with grief the death of Academician Baikov, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Hero of Socialist Labor and Member of the Academy of Sciences. He died on April 6 at the age of 76.

By decree of the Council of Ministers, Academician Baikov's name has been conferred on the Metallurgy Institute of the Academy, and on the Laboratory for Metallurgical Processes of the Leningrad "Kalinin" Polytechnic Institute.

A number of "Baikov" scholarships are being established. His widow and sisters have been granted pensions and allowances. The funeral costs were covered by the State.

Soviet science, and the Soviet people in general, suffered another heavy loss when Academician Bach, Hero of Socialist Labor, eminent chemist and an outstanding public figure, died in his 90th year on May 13.

The deceased was one of the Soviet Union's most esteemed and popular scientists, whose name was venerated in the farthest corners of our country, and was widely known among scientists the world over.

Bach was the founder of scientific biochemistry in our country, the author of classic researches into the chemistry of the respiration processes, fermentation phenomena and the circulation of nitrogen and carbon in nature. He was the author of the famous peroxide theory of oxidation processes which bears his name, and of numerous researches into chemical transformations in plant and animal organisms.

Bach began his work at a time when vitalistic theories were still strong in science, when chemistry was used in biology only as an analytical apparatus for the determination of chemical combinations of living substances.

Alexei Bach took a new approach in studying the chemical processes taking place in the plant and animal organism—the approach of dynamic biochemistry. His work laid the foundations for the chief subdivisions of modern biochemistry and provided new, clear and convincing explanations for a number of processes.

Certain of Bach's works on biochemistry are based on extensive chemical and physicochemical researches and generalizations and, therefore, their importance far exceeds the bounds of biochemistry.

Academician Bach's research in the field of the biochemistry of the fermentation of seeds is of great theoretical and practical importance. In connection with this, Bach's assistants carried out exhaustive and highly important work toward the rationalization of certain production processes in which raw materials of biological origin are used, as in tobacco, tea, bread-baking and other industries.

The methods of analyzing fermentation in blood, in seeds and in other vegetable substances which were worked out by Bach and his assistants are now widely used in the laboratories of agricultural experimental stations, in clinical practice and in the control laboratories of the food industry.

In Alexei Bach's life creative scientific work harmonized with social and political activities. Under the tsarist regime he devoted much energy to the revolutionary struggle for socialist ideals.

As a schoolboy of 16, Alexei Bach joined the revolutionary youth movement, and as a 21-year-old student he was sent into exile as a result of the Kiev student revolts. On returning from banishment in 1883, he plunged into active revolutionary work. He organized illegal circles in a number of cities, spread propaganda and printed leaflets.

At that time Bach wrote his well-known book of economic essays, *King Hunger*. Written in simple language, convincing and interesting, it played a great role in the propaganda of revolutionary ideas, and in the course of a little over 20 years it was republished several times under the title, *Economic Essays*.

In 1885 Bach left Russia. In Paris he began his scientific activities. He worked for several years in the laboratory of Professor Schutzenberger, a member of the Paris Academy of Sciences.

In 1891 Bach went to America to introduce a perfected method of fermentation in American wine distilleries; following this he settled in Switzerland. He organized a modest laboratory near Geneva where he carried out a greater part of his outstanding research in biological chemistry. In recognition of all his scientific work, he was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Chemical Sciences by Lausanne University.

In 1917, after the February Revolution, Bach returned to Russia to take an active part in the scientific, technical and industrial life of the country. In 1918 he organized a chemical laboratory to conduct research work for the chemical industry; this was later transformed into the Karpov Institute of Physicochemistry, which became the chief theoretical center of the Soviet chemical industry. Bach was the director of this Institute until quite recently.

In 1921 Academician Bach organized the Biochemical Institute under the Ministry of Public Health, and in 1935 he founded a similar institute in the Academy of Sciences; this institute was later named after him.

Alexei Bach was elected a member of the Moscow Soviet and the All-Union Central Executive Committee on several occasions, and in 1937 he was elected a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He was president of the All-Union Mendeleyev Society of Chemists for many years.

Bach played a leading role in rallying and mobilizing progressive Soviet intelligentsia to the cause of socialist construction. He was one of the organizers and chairman of the All-Union Association of Scientific and Technical Workers for the Promotion of Socialist Development, co-author of the well-known note by chemical scientists on the necessity of wide application of chemistry in the national eonomy of our country, and an active member of the subsequently formed Committee on Chemistry in the National Economy under the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

For his outstanding scientific activities, Bach received the Lenin Prize in 1926 and the Stalin Prize in 1941. He held the Order of the Red Banner of Labor and was awarded the Order of Lenin four times. In 1945 the title of Hero of Socialist Labor was conferred upon him. In 1929 he was elected to membership in the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and in 1939, was elected Academic Secretary of the Department of Chemical Sciences. In this capacity he carried out large-scale scientific organizational work in chemical institutes.

At the first historical session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in 1938, which Academician Bach opened as the oldest Deputy present, he said: "We want peace, but if we are attacked, we shall rise to a man to the defense of our Socialist homeland, and then woe to our enemies!"

These simple, moving and prophetic words came true, and the Soviet Motherland will always cherish the noble memory of her wonderful son, a world-famous scientist and revolutionary.

The Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the Ministry for Higher Education, the Ministries of the Chemical and Metallurgical Industries of the USSR, the Committee on Stalin Prizes, and all the people of the Soviet Union deeply mourn the passing of Academicians Alexander Baikov and Alexei Nikolayevich Bach.

Sergei Orlov's Sculpture

By Vsevolod Shevtsov

The work of the sculptor, Sergei Orlov, who has been awarded the Stalin Prize, appeared comparatively recently at the Moscow exhibitions. The sculptor, who is the son of a peasant, showed a talent for modeling as a child, and used to make fantastic figures of clay. He showed me one of these, a small, colored clay figure of an old man, made 22 years ago, when he was 12 years old.

When he left the village school, he went to work as a fitter in a railway workshop. He spent all his spare time in the studio of an artist, who taught him a great deal. He loved to watch her at work. His visits to this studio and his reading of books on art constituted his early training.

The first things that Orlov exhibited attracted much attention. They were praised in the press, and visitors to the exhibition wanted to acquire them.

Fine Technique

His level of professional technique is very high. His sculptures are usually of porcelain, and he employes color generously in his compositions. Color is not only a decorative element, but is used to bring out in greater relief the characteristic traits of the image or of the background.

This sculptor draws on old Russian history and folklore for his inspiration. His heroes from the Russian fairy-tales and legends, men of renown and valor, merchants from far countries, beautiful princesses, various personages from Russian folklore, wood-spirits, witches and others, are interpreted with an absorbed interest and mastery of his medium.

One of the prizewinning groups is "Alexander Nevsky," in porcelain. The composition is about half a yard high. The figure of the Russian hero is posed against the background of a fairy-like landscape. At his feet lies the Livonian knight he has overthrown. Heroic grandeur and decorative form harmonize in this composition; the turquoise of the woods, the golden hue of the land, the black cloak of the knight contrasted with the Prince's clothing create a striking play of color and make a vivid impression.

Sergei Orlov is now at the height of his powers. The rough sketches and models for new work that I saw in his studio are on a great variety of themes. Besides the sculptures on subjects from legends, a large composition, "Requiem," a memorial to the heroes of the war, and some other charming figures on various subjects are exhibited here.

His small statuettes are graceful and witty, while the larger, more serious works have a pleasing finish and technique.

Young Musicians Compete at Moscow

By Dmitri Shostakovich
Composer, Honored Artist, Stalin Prizewinner

A very good custom has been established in the musical life of the Soviet country—that of holding musicians' contests. The best young instrumentalists and vocalists, students of conservatories and musicians who have just been launched on their professional careers are eligible for such contests. To win a prize at these All-Union contests is the highest honor. The prominent virtuosi—pianists Lev Oborin and Emil Hilels, violinist David Oistrakh, and cellist Svyatoslav Knushevitsky—are prizewinners.

An All-Union contest of young musicians, the first since the war, recently closed in Moscow. Over 800 instrumentalists and vocalists of many cities took part in it. The contest was a significant musical event and showed that musical education in the Soviet country is on a high level, that the executant art has undoubtedly advanced, despite the grave war years. Members of the jury were particularly pleased with the young performers of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Sverdlovsk. A good impression was also made by the players and singers of Georgia, Azerbaijan, Estonia, and other national republics.

The jury, which consisted of the foremost people in Soviet music, was exacting and strict in its grading of the contestants. Entered in the second round of the contest were 53 pianists, 34 violinists, nine cellists and five harpists.

First Prize Winners

The first prize was awarded to the young pianists Victor Merzhanov and Svyatoslav Rikhter—graduates of the Moscow Conservatory. Both displayed remarkable talent and superb technique.

Victor Merzhanov was born in 1919 in the city of Tambov in the family of a bookkeeper. He received his early musical education in the local music school and on graduation was sent to the Mosow Conservatory.

On the eve of the war Merzhanov successfully completed his course at the Conservatory—his name was engraved on the marble roll of honor.

However, war interrupted the artistic pursuits of the young, promising musician. In the very first days of the war Merzhanov voluntarily joined the ranks of the Red Army and served until October, 1945.

In only two months after he returned to his peaceful profession, this serious, thoughtful young man achieved singular success. His gifts as a virtuoso were clearly apparent in his rendition of Rachmaninoff's third concerto for piano and orchestra, which he played at the third round. We have every reason to believe that he will make a brilliant artist.

The young pianist Svyatoslav Rikhter was born in the city of Zhitomir in the Ukraine; he is the son of a professional musician and a pupil of Professor Henrikh Neugaus. His piano recitals have long enjoyed great success in Moscow.

Svyatoslav Rikhter is a young man of cheerful disposition. As soon as the contest ended he went to rest in an Alpine camp where he will climb one of the highest mountain peaks.

Youngest Contestant

The very youngest participant in the contest was 18-year-old pianist Yuri Muravlev, a graduate of the Urals Conservatory, son of an electrician. He played the Grieg concerto for piano and orchestra magnificently.

The fourth piano prize went to 19-year-old Tamara Guseva, a native of the city of Baku in Azerbaijan, and the daughter of a mechanical engineer. She studied at the Baku music school and recently won a prize at the second pianists' contest for the best rendition of works by Scriabin and modern Soviet composers.

The young cellist and composer Mstislav Rastropovich is a remarkable phenomenon. His skill as a player is on a very high level, and his compositions (piano concerto, pieces for the piano and violin, "humoresque" for the cello) are quite fresh and original.

A native of Baku, son of a musician, 18-year-old Mstislav Rastropovich is studying at the Moscow Conservatory with Professor Semen Kozolupov in the cello class (fifth year) and composition (third year) with composer Vissarion Shebalin, director of the Moscow Conservatory.

Sportsman and Musician

Chess and skating, football and hockey—all these are included in the sports repertory of the young violinist Yuli Sitkovetsky of Kiev, a second-year student at the Conservatory. At the contest this versatile sportsman proved to be a superb musician. He played very well at the second and third rounds, and yet our very exacting jury, which did not award any of the violinists a first or second prize, nevertheless awarded the third prize to Sitkovetsky.

A fine impression was made by cellist Fedor Luzanov (born in 1919 in the city of Rostov-on-Don), soloist of the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow, and by Boris Raentovich, soloist of the Moscow Philharmonic.

I derived great satisfaction as chairman of the young musicians' contest in Moscow. It filled me with joy to realize that in spite of the extreme difficulties of the recent war, so many gifted and industrious young people have come to the fore. Our future is in good hands!

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Information Bulletin

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PROPERTY OF JUN 2

The Five-Year Plan Provisions For Soviet Metallurgy

Metallurgical plants and mines hold a leading place in projects of the Stalin Five-Year Plans.

The following additional metallurgical plants and mines will be rehabilitated, constructed and started during the current Five-Year Plan: 45 blast furnaces, 165 open-hearth furnaces, 15 converters, 90 electric furnaces, 104 rolling mills, 63 coke oven batteries and iron ore mines yielding 35,400,000 tons of ore annually.

Southern Reconstruction

The vast reconstruction of metallurgical works in the south proceeds apace. The southern regions will recover 17 metallurgical plans, including such giant enterprises as the Kirov iron and steel works in Makeyevka, the Dzerzhinsky plant, the Zaporozhye plant, the Krivoi Rog plant, the Azovstal and others.

The eastern metallurgical centers of the Urals and Siberia are to be extensively developed during the new Five-Year Plan. In fact by 1950, eastern metallurgy will have more than doubled its output of metal as compared with 1940.

The Novo-Tagil and Chelyabinsk plants by 1950 will have been completed in the main. The construction of four other metallurgical works in the Urals and Siberia will continue. A new plant will be built to produce electrotechnical steel.

Metallurgical centers will be established in new districts of the country, particularly in the Union Republics.

A large plant being built in the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic will be equipped for the entire cycle of production of metal. This plant will include two furnaces with an annual output of 500 thousand tons of coke, six open-hearth furnaces producing 500 thousand tons of steel, and six rolling mills producing 384 thousand tons of varied metal annually. The Soviet Transcaucasus will thus acquire a first-class metallurgical base.

In the next five years the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic will acquire a pipe rolling mill to supply its oil industry with pipe lines.

The new Five-Year Plan provides for the construction of a metallurgical plant in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic to produce steel and rolled metal.

In addition to a steel smelting plant to be completed in the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, a large metallurgical plant is to be built in this territory with a complete cycle of production.

New Northwest Program

Leningrad will continue to hold an important place in Soviet industry as a machine-building center. Before the war Leningrad annually received as much as 1,500,000 tons of metal from other sections.

The new Five-Year Plan provides for the construction of a new northwestern metallurgical plant which will receive its fuel and raw material from Pechora coal and from mines on the Kola Peninsula. It is possible, too, that the iron ore deposits discovered in the southern section of the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic will be tapped for this purpose.

STEEL—This is the open hearth furnace shop of a Urals steel plant. Industry in the Urals is to be expanded.

The Five-Year Plan in the Meat and Dairy Field

By Pavel Smirnov

Minister of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR

In the new Five-Year Plan for the Restoration and Development of the National Economy of the USSR, the meat and dairy industry occupies a prominent place. During the period of the previous Five-Year Plans, meat packing and canning plants and the other enterprises of the industry received highly productive equipment. The output of meat and dairy products in the first three years of the Third Five-Year Plan increased by 49 per cent.

Our industry suffered heavily at the hands of the German occupationists. Hundreds of meat dressing and packing plants, scores of refrigerators, and thousands of creameries and cheese dairies were destroyed by the Nazis. Practically all of the herds of cattle in the Soviet areas overrun by the enemy were driven off into Germany or were slaughtered.

The Hitlerites destroyed all of the livestock breeding establishments which were set up at the collective farms. In the Ukraine, for example, 94 per cent of the collective farms had three livestock breeding establishments each.

Rehabilitation of the meat and dairy industry got under way long before the end of the war. The prewar level of the output of the meat and dairy products must be considerably surpassed in the coming five years.

The new Five-Year Plan calls for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of 41 packing plants, 29 refrigerators, 22 large creameries, and eight milk canning establishments, as well as the construction of 36 meat packing plants, 38 refrigerators, 48 creameries, 13 milk canning establishments, and 1,200 mechanized butter churning plants and cheese dairies.

In addition to the large number of existing refrigerators, new and modernized refrigerators will be established in Karaganda, Krasnoyarsk, Yalta, Orel, Penza, Kaluga, and a number of other towns which until now have not had any cold storage facilities. In the enterprises of the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR alone, the capacity of the refrigerators will be increased by 40 per cent in comparison with 1940.

According to the new Five-Year Plan, 55 meat packing plants, 33 refrigerators, 97 poultry establishments, 46 creameries, and one hundred mechanized butter churning plants and cheese dairies will be rehabilitated or built anew in the Ukraine by 1950.

During the next five years 17 meat packing plants, 10 poultry establishments, 11 city creameries, two milk canning factories, and 150 mechanized butter churning plants and cheese dairies will be restored or built anew in Byelorussia.

The new plan also calls for the launching of production of separators and milk containers, and the construction of eight meat packing plants and refrigerators, two hundred creameries, and two milk canning establishments in the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic.

We shall be able to increase the output of meat products by 10 per cent, and of sausage by 9.7 per cent in comparison with 1940, by intensifying the breeding of cattle and particularly of hogs. During the next five years, the output of butter will be increased by 33 per cent, of cheese by 34 per cent, of tinned milk by 58 per cent, and of dairy products from full-cream milk by 53 per cent as compared to 1940 production.

The output of pasteurized milk and dietetic dairy products will be increased nearly 250 per cent. The output of creamery butter, and particularly of the Vologda variety, which is well known in world markets, will be considerably increased.

In the course of the coming five years, the population of the Soviet Union will be provided with greater quantities of high grade cheese—Soviet Swiss, etc.—the output of which will be increased by 42 per cent. The production of cheddar and fancy cheeses will also increase.

The assortment of meat products will be restored and considerably extended, with special stress on the higher grades.

The new Five-Year Plan adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR calls for the speedy development of the livestock industry, on which basis the meat and dairy industry will also develop.

CATTLE—These animals, part of the stock of a Ukrainian collective farm, were saved from the Nazis by evacuation to the East during the war.

The Question of Surrender Of War Criminals by Italy

By Professor V. Durdenevsky

At the end of the First World War, the Versailles Peace Treaty for the first time in the history of warfare gave prominence to the question of the trial and punishment of war criminals. Articles 228 to 230 established the liability of persons charged with committing acts in violation of the laws and customs of warfare.

Record of the Past

The German government was to turn over to the Allies, or on demand to any of these powers, all persons accused of violations of the laws and customs of warfare, and to deliver all documents and information of any and every nature deemed necessary to reveal incriminating facts, the whereabouts of guilty persons and the exact extent of their responsibility.

It is known that the German government did not fulfill its obligation; a number of listed criminals were not handed over, and escaped punishment.

Hence the attention that the surrender of war criminals aroused at the United Nations assembly in January, 1946, and the Conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London.

Another reason for this attention is the fact that the matter of liability has to a considerable extent already been decided by the decisions of the Moscow and Teheran conferences in 1943 and the agreement on the International Military Tribunal on August 8, 1945. In fact, since the enemy countries are occupied by Allied armies, the question of surrendering war criminals is not as acute as it was after the First World War.

Many Criminals Free

Some of the war criminals have been apprehended and are now being tried and punished. Nevertheless, quite a number of them are in hiding or have fled to neutral countries, as noted by the United Nations assembly. Some of them have taken shelter in adjacent occupied countries where their identity is unknown.

For instance, in Italy there are quite a number of fascist war criminals, Croatian traitors and French collaborationists disguised in one way or another.

In February, 1946, the French government proposed that the text of the future peace agreement with Italy contain more concrete clauses on cooperation with regard to the apprehension of war criminals and their trial and punishment. These matters are specified in the armistice agreements with the Hitlerite satellites as well as in the British draft proposal for the agreement with Italy.

The French proposal was followed by others submitted to the editorial committee of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London. The result was the joint Anglo-Franco-American draft submitted in April for the consideration of the Four Power Conference.

First Provision

In accordance with the first clause of the draft, which met with the approval of the Soviet delegation, Italy would undertake to cooperate fully with the United Nations in apprehending and bringing to trial and judgment persons accused of committing, ordering the commitment, or abetting the commitment of war crimes or crimes against peace and humanity, and all citizens of any of the United Nations charged with violating their own national law by treason or collaboration with the enemy in wartime.

A number of rules on the procedure of surrendering war criminals, producing witnesses and the delivery of all documents and information in Italian hands required for the arrest and trial of the aforementioned persons follow.

In the absence of demands Italy would have the right to try the criminal in its own courts. This trial, however, would not release Italy from its obligation to surrender the defendant promptly, should the United Nations demand it, after the opening of court proceedings in Italy and at any stage of these proceedings.

The term for demanding the surrender of war criminals, including the so-called quislings, is set at one year from the date the peace agreement with Italy would go into effect. (The initial French proposal specified no definite term with regard to quislings, that is, traitors and collaborators).

Joint Allied Committee

In the opinion of the delegations of England, France and the United States, demands must be made through a special joint Allied committee made up of representatives of the four great powers —the USSR, the United States, Great Britain and France. This committee would verify the formal accuracy of the demands and see that they are fulfilled by the Italian authorities.

Thus, the committee would combine the functions of a chamber for bringing criminals to justice and of a control or inspection commission. Americans visualize this committee as a link in the complex control apparatus they intend to set up in Italy to handle the various questions.

Restriction of Sovereignty

It is precisely this unquestionable restriction of Italian sovereignty to which the Soviet delegation objects. It contends that, given a democratic regime in Italy and the good will of the Italian government, the establishment of the principle of close cooperation in the prosecution of war criminals is sufficient. In the absence of such conditions, even good technical rules, as the experience of Versailles and of other peace agreements has shown, do not yield the required results.

Thus, the complex apparatus of this committee as an instrument for bringing the defendants to trial would only be a superfluous factor in selecting the demands and would delay the proceedings.

"The Triumph of Justice"

By Pyotr Nikitin

The Shkumbi divides Albania into two almost equal parts. We travel through the fertile valleys of this river, rich in varied crops.

In Albania husbandry is confined to the river valleys and the narrow coast of the Adriatic, and livestock breeding to the mountains.

Past Level Low

In the past the level of Albania's agriculture was low. The hoe and the wooden plow were the main farming implements, and livestock breeding methods were semi-primitive, resulting in a low productivity of cattle.

King Ahmed Zog, who loudly proclaimed his love for the people and who, incidentally, reviewed parades from his palace window for fear of a manifestation of popular "acclaim," was the largest landowner in the country. This traitor, who sold himself to the fascists, spent far more on beer and champagne for his palace than he did on plows for the peasants.

The patriarchal laws preserved in the country fettered its productive forces and prevented the people from developing any creative initiative. In some villages houses were surrounded by gardens, but in the majority of them there were hardly any trees and they looked as if they had been plundered clean.

With the advent of the National Democratic Front Government, headed by Premier Enver Hoxha, agrarian reforms are being carried out in Albania and there is great rejoicing in the villages. Negruz Milinidi, a young agronomist, has been authorized by the government to allot land to the peasants.

Milinidi, who is only 20, is indefatigable. He surveys estate lands, helps technical groups to measure out plots, hears complaints, and issues title deeds.

The peasants' dreams have come true. They have received the land they have waited for so long. Three fourths of all the fertile land in Albania formerly belonged to feudal landlords. One of them, Ko Mal Virioni, had the power to eject anyone he pleased from the town of Fieri inasmuch as the land on which the town was built belonged to him.

Virioni maintained a gang of thugs who suppressed all recalcitrants. A word spoken against Virioni meant death, and people disappeared without leaving a trace. Among these were the brothers Georgy and Zoto Bars.

It was getting dark when we stopped near the village of Gorroe. Here the peasants had already received their allotments and the necessary deeds. We went into one of the peasant huts. The people here wear homespun clothes and poverty cries out from every patch, from the wrinkles of the prematurely aged faces. But their eyes are amazingly youthful and express an inner strength. The peasants possess dignity and an air of independence, and speak with confidence.

I asked our host to show me the *tapi,* his title deed. The request met with an instant response.

Kozma Lyma held out a paper, in the upper corner of which I read in large type: "Democratic Government of Albania—Ministry of Agriculture and Forests."

As I took the document I noticed that his hand was trembling. Observing my questioning look, he said. "This *tapi* is my life."

The paper stated that the Government granted Kozma Lyma 17 acres of land.

Fascists Still Active

When I returned the document, the peasant quickly hid it in his bosom, for fascist elements still within the country and those who fled from it continue their black deeds. These reactionaries and war criminals, who were deprived of their stolen wealth, are scheming to replace the yoke on the people's necks. But in vain. The Albanian people will not relinquish the freedom they have won with their blood.

Everywhere I heard it said that all those who fled from the people to hideouts in Rome, Athens and Cairo must be brought back to Albania. "They must be tried for treason," say the people.

The peasants are now planning big things for the future. They are keen on learning all they can about modern farming.

Many of them told us how they lived in the past. Anton Akula's story is typical.

Like his grandfather, he toiled on the fields of the rich bey. Half the harvest went to the feudal lord, Laz Gani, and out of the other half Akula had to pay state, church and police authorities, to say nothing of various extortions collected by the bey's steward.

The harvest did not suffice for even a semi-starvation existence. He left for the city to earn a living, but that did not save the family from poverty.

Instance of Oppression

The peasant Kristo Chili suffered still greater hardships. A century ago his ancestor brought his cow to the landlord's bull for mating. Since then every generation of the Chili family has had to pay half their income from livestock breeding to the lord on the ground that their stock came from the owner's bull.

When a peasant borrowed some seed he had to pay back threefold. Sako Djeka borrowed 441 pounds of grain for sowing, leaving his bull as security. At plowing time he hired his own bull back for a consideration of another 441 pounds of grain. Thus he owed 882 pounds of grain.

In the autumn grain is cheap, so the bey demanded that the debt be paid in full at the price grain cost the previous winter. Thus, the peasant had to sell his grain in order to pay the debt, and was so enmeshed that he could not get free of his obligation. Some of the villagers remember when Khamid Perlezi used to shoot at people when he came to collect levies.

Now for the first time, the Albanian people are working for themselves. They speak of the agrarian reforms as the "triumph of justice." And, indeed, they have brought the peasant economic emancipation, made him a citizen in the full sense of the word and opened to him the path to education and creative effort, to a free and cultured life.

The Soviet Fishing Industry

By Alexander Ishkov
Minister of the Fishing Industry of the USSR

Fishing, like all other branches of Soviet industry, is slated for considerable development under the new Five-Year Plan. Next year our industry is to reach the prewar level both for the catch and the processing of fish. In 1950, the final year of the Five-Year Plan, we have to attain a total catch of 2,050,000 tons or 54 per cent above that of 1940.

There will be particularly intensive expansion of fishing in the Far East where the catch is to rise 240 per cent, and in the Baltic area where it will rise 70 per cent. Fishing will be undertaken in new areas—in Southern Sakhalin, the Kurile Islands, Koenigsberg and Klaipeda.

One of the major problems confronting our industry is the restoration and expansion of the fishing fleet. In the next five years more than 35 hundred motor vessels and over 10 thousand sail- and rowboats are to be built at the shipyards under the jurisdiction of our Ministry. The Murmansk trawler fleet is to be increased to a point insuring a catch of 500 thousand tons in 1950 as compared with 213 thousand tons in 1940.

In the coming five years special trawler vessel shipyards are to be put into operation. By 1950 the trawler fleet will receive an additional 150 first-class vessels.

In order to maintain fishing on an industrial footing we have a chain of radio stations, special reconnaissance planes and boats which follow the movements of the schools of fish and advise the fishermen as to the best fishing grounds. This service, which was built up during Soviet times, will be considerably enlarged within the next five years.

With the Five-Year Plan calling for doubling the output of canned fish products, we will have to build 13 new canneries. There will be a particularly great increase in the production of smoked and pickled sprats in the Baltic areas, of canned cod liver in Murmansk and of crab meat and salmon in the Far East.

Our processing industry is enlarging its assortment. The output of fresh frozen fish is due for an 80 per cent increase, for which purpose 30 cold storage warehouses are to be built. The production of boned fish is to increase three times over, and of prepared fish products five times over. Consumers can also look forward to greater supplies of whole-grain and pressed caviar and salmon roe. Large-scale production of vitamin A from fish oil is also to be launched.

Fisheries and processing factories in Southern Sakhalin and in the Kurile Islands are to be reconstructed. The Japanese processed a large part of the catch into fish meal to be used as fertilizer for the rice fields. Fish was canned in conformity with Japanese tastes and standards, which are unsuitable for the Soviet public. In view of this, the fisheries and processing plants in Southern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands will have to undergo a thorough reconstruction.

FISH—These casks of fish are being loaded at Astrakhan for shipment up the Volga.

The new Five-Year Plan calls for greater utilization of the rich fish resources in inland rivers, lakes and ponds. In the next few years the breeding of fish in ponds is to be brought up to the prewar level in Byelorussia, the Ukraine, Moldavia and in many regions of the Russian Federation.

Science is to play a big part in helping our industry extend its output and improve its work. Thorough oceanographic studies will provide the groundwork for its scientific organization.

The engineers and executives in our industry will closely follow the latest achievements of science and will introduce everything that promotes greater production and quality.

The war years were a hard school for our fishermen, but they gained a great deal of practical experience which they are now applying to fulfill the new Five-Year Plan and gain their industry a leading place in the USSR.

Armenian and Turkmenian Rugs

By Mikhail Belyavsky

Armenia has been famed for her magnificent rugs from time immemorial. Even in the hoary past the art of rug-weaving was widespread among the popuation of this country. The capable, deft hands of the womenfolk produced rugs of the most varied forms and designs.

The inhabitants of the distant villages of this mountainous country jealously guarded the secrets of their craft. Expert artisans who had acquired perfection through long years of work handed down their secrets of production from generation to generation. As a result of this secrecy, masterpieces of rug weaving could not be imitated and could be created only by the initiated few.

Changes After Revolution

The situation changed radically with the establishment of Soviet power in Armenia. The previous scattered form of production disappeared as new economic and social conditions stimulated the need for uniting the rug makers into cooperatives, and the improved standard of living and higher cultural level of the entire Soviet people evoked a greater demand for rugs. This raised the level of production, both in quantity and quality. Skilled craftsmen now readily imparted their experience and knowledge to the younger workers; their methods became accessible to all.

Armenian rugs are distinctive for their beauty of design and exquisite color schemes. When you look at the whimsical spider-web patterns of these rugs, you seem to get the impression that they are paintings in oil rather than rugs woven in wool yarn.

Considering these qualities, it is no wonder that the Yerevan rugs won the first prize—a gold medal—at the Paris Exposition in 1937; and at the World's Fair in New York Armenian rugs were awarded the "Grand Prix."

The State farms and the collective farms engaged in sheep raising furnish high-grade wool to cooperatives affiiliated to the rug-making union. After the wool is dressed and dyed in different shades the weavers convert the variegated colored strands of wool into lovely rugs in an extensive assortment of sizes and designs.

There is a large rug-making cooperative in Yerevan, the capital of Armenia. Dozens of weavers work together in a general workshop, while others do their weaving at home and bring their work to the cooperative. The Yerevan cooperative produces on an average 55-60 square yards of the highest quality rugs per month. Some of the skilled craftsmen working here are Ripsime Shaginyan, Vartui Tabekyan, Sima Vartanyan, Zabel Jorjalyan and others. Their products are so splendid that they are considered on a par with the best rugs of Iran, China, Turkey and Central Asia. It is these experienced weavers who train the younger workers in the art of rug-weaving. Many of the latter have acquired great skill and are now working independently on very complicated compositions.

The attractive sketches for the rugs are drawn by Akop Keshishyan. In order to convey thoroughly and authentically the full wealth of national ornament and design, the artist carefully studies the best samples of Armenian miniatures, starting from the 12th century down to our present day.

Many Cooperatives

There are a number of cooperatives of this type in the Armenian Soviet Republic. Some 12 hundred weavers work in Yerevan, Leninakan, Bayazet, Martuni, Sevan and other cities and districts of Armenia.

One of the prize rugs made in recent years is about five yards in size, in 12th and 13th century style. This gorgeous rug was woven by Zabel Anayan, and was sent as a gift from the workers of Armenia to their neighbor, the Azerbaijan Soviet Republic, on the 25th anniversary of this Republic.

In addition to their regular work Armenian rug-making cooperatives are now busy on eight large artistic rugs intended for display at the forthcoming All-Union Art Exhibition in Moscow.

To mark the 25th anniversary of the existence of Soviet Armenia, the best rug makers in the land were employed on a number of new rugs, among them large ones with portraits of Generalissimo Stalin and other Soviet leaders woven in colorful work.

Turkmenian Rugs

No less developed is the rug industry in Soviet Turkmenia.

The distinguishing feature of Turkmenian rugs is that they are primarily intended to decorate walls, and they therefore bear a vertical character, in contrast to Armenian rugs and, in general, to Caucasian rugs used as coverings for horizontal areas, most often for floors, divans, couches, etc.

The best Turkmenian rugs are made in Tekin, Sanor, Sarok, and Ersarin. The Sanor rugs, for example, are characterized by a large, colorful rosette in the center, well known as the "Sanor Rose." This is surrounded by smaller rosettes arranged in checkerboard fashion, thus creating an intricate all-over design. The rugs of the other places mentioned above are marked by some original distinguishing features so that experts can usually recognize them by the design and weave.

The so-called small forms in rug-weaving are gaining in popularity in Turkmenia. Handsome designs are used in coverings for floors, chairs and for household articles..

In general, the population of this Central Asiatic Republic are very fond of decorating all objects surrounding them. In approaching a Turkmen dwelling you are immediately attracted by the lavish ornaments looking like embroidered belts girdling the structure.

The garments of the inhabitants, the trappings of a horse, the arms of a rider, the bridal accessories of a caravan of camels—everything down to the smallest household articles—are artistically decorated, painted, carved, embroidered or engraved.

This gives the clue to the reason why Turkmenian women are such marvelous rug weavers.

NEW PORTRAITS OF SAILORS

A. Varnovitskaya, first woman painter to portray the heroes of the Black Sea Fleet at Sevastopol, has recently exhibited a group of such portraits.

"Before me passed a series of wonderful men, brave and modest, to whom everything that they had done seemed natural and ordinary," the artist said.

"In the struggle and probation of war, our people have grown still stronger, have consolidated their union. To portray such people is profound happiness for the artist."

The artist, with her small son, is shown in the picture at the right in her Moscow home.

Above are two of her portraits. At the left, Hero of the Soviet Union Kotov. At the right, a sailor, Kurilenko.

Soviet Trade Union Notes

By K. Isayev

Two trade union delegations, one from Hungary and another representing British railwaymen, have been in Moscow recently. These are the 14th and 15th trade union delegations to visit the USSR since Hitlerite Germany attacked the Soviet Union.

On the other hand, during those years Soviet trade union delegations visited twelve countries. One of these delegations returned a few days ago from Austria where they had stayed a month and had visited 21 cities. As Nikolai Bakhgorsky, Chairman of the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Employees Union and head of that delegation reported, representatives of Soviet trade unions only received permission to visit the zone occupied by the Allies 18 days after their arrival in Austria and after two applications supported by the Soviet Command.

The facilities offered to the delegates for meeting workers were limited. Nevertheless, despite obstacles, the delegates succeeded in becoming partly acquainted with conditions in the Allied zone, said Bakhgorsky. Compared with what the delegates saw in the Soviet zone, he stated, fascist elements feel much freer in the other Allied zones and even engaged in some activities openly.

In all the zones the Austrian workers heartily welcomed the representatives of the Soviet trade unions.

Alexander Veshnikov, Chairman of the Southern Iron and Steel Workers Union, recently returned from Greece which he had visited as a representative of the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) in a delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).

In a press statement on his trip to Greece, Veshnikov related numerous instances of the arbitrary action of the authorities in that country which the delegates were able to see with their own eyes.

Veshnikov noted the high level of organization of the Greek workers, their resolve to defend their rights and their readiness to make any sacrifices for the liberty and progress of their native land. At a meeting held in a stadium in Athens which was attended by many scores of thousands of people, a speech by a representative of the British trade unions was greeted with thunderous cries: "Independence!"

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The Central Committees of Soviet Trade Unions convened in plenary sessions in connection with the recently adopted Five-Year Plan. Almost all of these plenums were attended and addressed by Vyacheslav Malyshev, Minister of the Transport Machine Building Industry; Ivan Sedin, Minister of the Textile Industry; Sergei Lukin, Minister of Light Industry; Sergei Kaftanov, Chairman of the Committee on Higher Schools; and Dmitri Zhimerin, Minister of Electric Power Stations.

At the plenum of the Central Committee of the Textile Workers' Union, a demand was put forward calling for the redistribution of sums allocated to housing construction among the various textile mills. The minister of the textile industry agreed with this proposal.

Shortcomings in the activities of the consumers' cooperatives serving the village teachers were criticized at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Teachers and other workers of the elementary and secondary schools of the Russian SFSR.

The Presidium of the All-Union Consumers' Association, which controls the work of consumers' cooperatives, adopted a decision to eliminate the defects.

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At the recent 15th plenary session of the AUCCTU, Vassili Kuznetsov, its chairman, delivered a report on the Five-Year Plan for the Restoration and Development of the National Economy of the USSR for 1946-1950. In the discussion that followed, 29 persons took part, and all of them noted that the realization of this plan is a vital matter for the trade unions.

The decisions adopted by the plenum indicate the eagerness of Soviet trade unions to create conditions for manual and mental workers in production and in their everyday life which would enable them to labor most fruitfully.

The plenum outlined its own five-year plan for the rehabilitation and development of cultural institutions, sports buildings, rest homes and sanatoriums maintained at the expense of the trade unions and the social insurance fund. Whereas there are now 45 hundred trade union clubs in the country, it is planned to increase the number to 69 hundred by 1950. The network of children's summer health camps is to be increased and will accommodate three million youngsters in 1950, almost double the 1945 number.

The plan provides for the rehabilitation of 1,053 stadiums and athletic fields, two hundred gymnasiums and houses of physical culture, and 77 aquatic and 233 skiing stations; and in addition, the building of 190 new stadiums and athletic fields, 65 gymnasiums and 52 aquatic and 47 skiing stations.

In the rest homes and sanatoriums the number of accommodations is to be increased to 184 thousand, and new health resorts are to be established.

In the course of this year one and a half million factory and office workers will be accommodated in rest homes and sanatoriums during their vacations.

Information Bulletin

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Information Bulletin

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NOVEMBER 20 1875

JUNE 3 1946

MIKHAIL IVANOVICH KALININ

The death on June 3 of Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin, who before his recent retirement had stood at the head of the Soviet State for more than 27 years, plunged the Soviet peoples into mourning.

Kalinin was President of the Presidum of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, a post corresponding to that of President of the USSR, until his retirement due to ill health early in April. He was also a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and from his youth had served the people and their Revolutionary cause.

He was born on November 20, 1875, in the village of Verkhnaya Troitsa, near Moscow. His parents were peasants.

When he was fourteen years old, he began working at St. Petersburg (Leningrad), and later became an industrial factory worker.

In 1896, while working at the Putilov factory, he became one of the most active members of the League of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class, which had been formed by Lenin. In 1898, he joined the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party. He was several times arrested and deported because of his revolutionary activity.

In 1905, he returned to St. Petersburg, again was employed at the Putilov factory, and took an active part in the Revolution of 1905.

From 1908 to 1910 he carried on underground Bolshevik work in Moscow. From 1911 to 1917 he was at St. Petersburg on the staff of the Bolshevik newspaper PRAVDA, in close touch with both Lenin and Stalin.

In the days of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Kalinin was one of the most active leaders of the Revolution. In 1919 he was elected to the Central Committee of the Communist Party. In March, 1919, he was elected, on Lenin's recommendation, to the post of Chairman of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, which at that time was the supreme governing body of Russia. Thus in fact he became President of the Soviet Republic, a post which he held, through various changes in form of the organs of State authority, until this year.

On the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1922, Kalinin was elected Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. Following the adoption of the Stalin Constitution in 1936, he was elected President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

He was twice awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, and was twice decorated with the Order of Lenin.

Soviet Press Comment

Soviet newspapers June 4 came out in a frame of black, their front pages devoted to Kalinin's death.

An editorial in IZVESTIA speaks of the "bright image" of the deceased.

IZVESTIA writes:

"The news of Kalinin's death will sadden and pain the hearts of all people. The charm of this valiant Bolshevik comrade-in-arms of Lenin and Stalin touched the very core of the people, and his name, his image, became infinitely dear to the Soviet people.

"Kalinin devoted half a century of his life to the struggle for the socialist cause. He indissolubly linked his life with the struggle for the liberation of the working people from capitalist slavery, with the cause of Lenin and Stalin.

"For 27 years he filled the post of 'All-Union Elder,' having won by his wisdom in statesmanship, by his indissoluble ties with the people, by his heroic service to the cause of communism, the profound love, respect and gratitude of the Soviet people.

"He had high respect for the printed word. Kalinin exerted great efforts in the cause of communist education of the people, to arm them with the ideals of Lenin's and Stalin's teaching, with the ethics of the new human society.

"His name became for the Soviet people the symbol of selfless service and devotion to country. And now, when Kalinin is no more among the living, we recall the enormous and proud result of his life as he himself summarized it:

" 'The whole history of my life and, in fact, also the whole history of the working class, is that we lived and fought under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin.'

"The Soviet people will forever gratefully revere the memory of Kalinin."

The Nation Sorrows

Expressions of sorrow came from all parts of the Soviet Union.

"The Communist Party and all the peoples of the USSR," says the joint message of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and of the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine, "loved Kalinin for his principles, simplicity and cordiality, for his Bolshevist wisdom, for giving all his strength to the cause of strengthening the socialist system, and increasing the might of our Soviet multinational state.

"The Ukrainian people will remember forever the outstanding role played by Kalinin during the Civil War when under the leadership of Stalin he helped to establish the Soviet system in the Ukraine.

"The bright image of Kalinin will never fade from the memory of the working people of the Soviet Ukraine, and will call us to fight for the further prosperity of our great Motherland, for the victory of communism in our country."

"From his youth to the last days of his life Mikhail Kalinin fought for victory and the strengthening of socialism, for carrying into life the national policy of Lenin and Stalin, for the consolidation of the friendship of the peoples of the multinational Soviet Union," says the message of the Byelorussian Government and the Central Committee of the Byelorussian Communist Party.

"The working people of Soviet Byelorussia will keep in their hearts forever the bright name of Mikhail Kalinin who, together with Stalin, took a most active part in the cultural progress of Soviet Byelorussia."

"Kalinin gave much effort and energy to promote the development of Soviet science," says the message of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. "We all remember his words addressed to the Academy of Sciences concerning the extensive development of scientific work in the Soviet Union, the spread of science among millions of working people of all nationalities of our country.

"Kalinin was a statesman who personfied the deep democratic essence of the Soviet State, and he also personified the most noble and lofty features of the Soviet people. His passionate, simple words reached the hearts of the working people and inspired them to heroic efforts.

"Kalinin ardently fought for the progress of socialist culture. The work of this great patriot will always serve as an example to Soviet intellectuals."

"The Uzbek people will never forget the great service of beloved Mikhail Kalinin in the formation of the Uzbek Soviet Republic," says the message of the Uzbek Government and the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party, "and his constant close attention to the economic and cultural progress of our Republic within the united friendly family of peoples of the Soviet Union."

"Let us honor Kalinin's bright memory by new efforts in labor, by Stakhanovite work for the good of our beloved country," said the senior foreman of the forging department of Khromilin.

Workers Honor Memory

After midnight, June 4, in Moscow, mass meetings were held at the first ball bearing plant, at the Krasny Proletari machine tool building plant, at the auto tractor electrical appliances plant and other industrial enterprises of the capital.

In resolutions adopted at the meetings, the working people of Moscow stated that the memory of Kalinin, of his untiring struggle for the cause of Lenin and Stalin, will inspire the Soviet people to selfless work for the further strengthening of the socialist State.

The streets of Moscow put on mourning attire. Black-bordered State flags of the USSR were hung at half mast.

Bowed with grief at the death of Mikhail Kalinin, Leningraders are recollecting with particularly deep feeling everything connected with his name. Kalinin spent almost half of his conscious life in that city.

Old veteran workers shared reminiscences of Kalinin at the mourning meeting at the famous Kirov (formerly Putilov) plant, where the young Kalinin began his revolutionary activities.

At another big factory located in Leningrad, you will meet even now old foremen who worked here with Kalinin many years ago. Now this factory bears the name of Kalinin. Many other plants in the city are also connected with the life of the deceased. And after the Great October Revolution, when he was elected as head of the supreme body of the Soviet State, Kalinin never severed his intimate ties with Leningrad. He liked to call himself an old Petersburger.

No sooner had the news of his death arrived than the city was drowned in sorrow. Black-bordered flags were hoisted over the houses, over factory buildings, over the Smolny and Marinsk Palaces. Mourning was evident everywhere.

Messages From Abroad

Messages of condolence from heads and representatives of states have been pouring into the Soviet Union from all over the world. Among those who have sent messages are:

British Prime Minister Clement Attlee; Ambassador Georges Catroux of France; President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia; Zdenek Fierlinger, President of the Council of Ministers of Czechoslovakia; Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk of Czechoslovakia; President Boleslaw Beirut of the Polish National Council; President Osubka-Morawski of the Polish Council of Ministers; Marshal Rola Zymierski of the Polish Army; President Juho Paasikivi of Finland; Mauno Pekkala, President of the Finish Council of Ministers; Marshal Josip Tito, President of the Yugoslav Council of Ministers; Colonel General Enver Hodja, Prime Minister of Albania; Ambassador Ani of Iran; the Egyptian envoy, El Bindari Pasha; Charge d'Affaires Idamjab of the Mongolian Peoples Republic.

New Ministry Established

By Leonid Osipov

A Ministry of Labor Reserves has been set up by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. It represents a merger of the Central Labor Reserves Administration and the Government committee handling the distribution of labor power. Vassili Prokhorovich Pronin has been appointed Minister of Labor Reserves.

This is an important measure designed to ensure necessary labor for the sweeping program of the new Five-Year Plan. As distinct from other countries where postwar readjustment is bringing about large scale unemployment, the Soviet Union needs large numbers of workers and engineers for a vast amount of rehabilitation and new construction, and for manning restored and new factories and mills. As a matter of fact, the Five-Year Plan places the number of new workers to be trained for industry and transport in the coming years at 7,700,000.

The greatest source of skilled personnel for industry is the network of vocational schools. The plan provides that these vocational schools train 4,500,000 skilled workers in the next five-year span.

The country-wide vocational school system has its wartime record to recommend it for the big job ahead. Set up at the end of 1940, these schools gave industry and transport nearly 2,500,000 young workers during the war. The graduates of these schools took up jobs in war plants, in iron and steel, coal and oil, machinery, textile and other branches of industry as well as on railways and construction jobs.

Types of Schools

The vocational system contains three types of schools: first, youngsters aged from 14 to 15 are enrolled in trade schools where in the course of from two to four years they are trained to be highly skilled workers for a great diversity of industries; second, there are railway schools with varying courses of study preparing skilled personnel for the railways; and third, factory training schools which prepare workers for the more common trades. The latter enroll youngsters between the ages of 16 and 18, and have a course of study that runs up to one year.

All vocational schools have their own workshops where trainees are taught the rudiments of their craft under conditions resembling actual production. Practice is done on actual orders. Veteran workers and foremen act as instructors. In addition to practical training, pupils are given the theoretical background needed for their profession and are also taught general educational subjects.

Schooling Is Free

All the pupils are given free tuition and are fully maintained by the State throughout the course of study. When the pupils are doing work in the shops on actual orders, they also draw pay for the work performed. Advanced training is given to skilled workers who have not only the necessary aptitude for their trade, but also are able to read blueprints and are well equipped theoretically.

To cope with its program for the next five years the vocational school system is planning a big expansion. The number of schools is to be increased from the present 25 hundred to six thousand in 1950. The annual enrollment is to be brought up to 1,200,000 in 1950. More than two billion rubles is to be invested in the building of schools and other facilities.

Some 32 million square feet of dormitories and cultural institutions for trainees are to be built in the next five years.

The importance of these schools in the new Five-Year Plan may also be judged from the fact that they are called upon to provide as much as 70 per cent of the new skilled workers for the machine building industries. The iron and steel industry is expected to receive 570 thousand of their trainees, and the coal industry 660 thousand.

The formation of the new ministry which will have under its jurisdiction all these schools and will handle all problems of labor distribution should bring about a still greater dovetailing between the activities of the country-wide training system and industry and transport, and insure the national economy the personnel it needs.

Soviet Technical Sciences Under The New Five Year Plan

By Boris Vvedensky
Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

Fifty-two problems are included in the five-year plan of research drawn up by the Technical Sciences section of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Among the subjects are major studies in key theoretical problems and themes of direct significance for the development of industry and transport. Results of the investigation will find practical application in metallurgy, machine building, power and other branches of the national economy.

Industrial Research

Soviet scientists will devote much attention to investigations related to the application of high speeds, high pressures, high temperatures and high-voltage currents in industry. A considerable number of research projects are devoted to radio communication and radio location, and the automatization of technological processes.

Prominent among the problems in general mechanics is the study of the stability of the movement of bodies at high speeds. The objects of these investigations include high-speed and jet propelled aircraft, rockets, and shells. The significance of this problem is determined by the urgent demands made upon science both by industry and sea and air transport. Work on gas mechanics and the theory of wing design is to be continued, and these researches are to aid in the solution of problems concerning jet propulsion and extra high speeds in aviation.

The Institutes of Mechanics and Machine Building will engage in the study of the properties of metals, the results of which are to find extensive application in the production of machines and the building of structures subject to deformation.

A large program of research has been mapped out for the Power Institute. Special attention will be devoted to the problem of transmitting high-tension electric current over long distances.

Radio Problems

In the field of radio, problems of propagation and the directed emission of ultra-short radio waves will be studied with a view to the needs of radio location and the latest methods of radio communication.

A number of institutes—metallurgical, mechanical and others—will undertake the solution of problems related to the use in industry of high-pressure steam, and high temperatures. These works are of great practical importance, and experimental studies of the processes transpiring in boilers and of the behavior of metals under different technological conditions have been launched. The scientists will seek to devise improved methods for the underground gasification of coal and for obtaining gases of high caloric value for the chemical industry.

The development of high quality motor fuels and lubricating oils is included in the five-year research program, as well as investigations in the manufacture of synthetic liquid fuels.

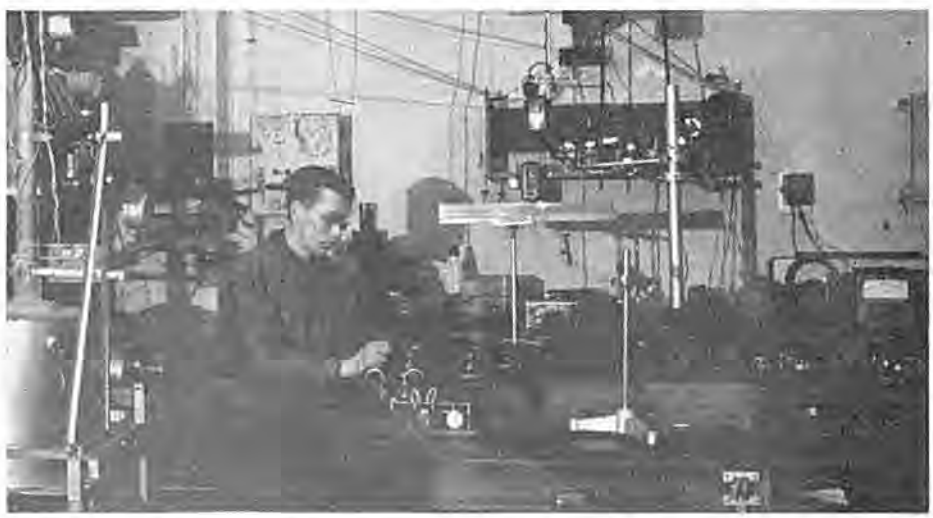
A big program of study has been outlined in metallurgy, in particular as regards the development of new high-grade metals and alloys. The use of oxygen in the production of pig iron and steel is one of the most urgent problems of the moment, since it opens up the prospect of raising considerably the capacity of existing blast furnaces, and utilizing small coke and other fuels for smelting iron ore. The use of oxygen is to bring about greater output of metal and extend the resources of fuel for the metallurgical industry.

Mining Study

Problems of mining are to be studied, particularly the development of methods for mining at great depths and also of ore concentration.

Men of science will take an active part in the technical reconstruction of the railways, and also in introducing new techniques in the power industry.

Thus the scientists of the USSR, in constantly developing new techniques and making new discoveries valuable to the country's economy, will do much to provide the basis for the economic reconstruction and growth contemplated under the Five-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy of the USSR during 1946-1950.



RESEARCH—V. Sokolov has designed this apparatus to determine the heat capacity of matter. He is shown at the Institute of Non-Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

Patriotic War Heroes Study At Academy

By E. Krein

Frunze Academy, the first Soviet military academy, has been in existence in Moscow for nearly 28 years. Among its first students was the legendary hero of the Civil War, Vassili Chapayev.

Hundreds of the Academy's graduates revealed their high skill and generalship during the war. The Academy is justly proud of its alumni, Marshals of the Soviet Union Konev, Tolbukhin, Meretskov and Malinovsky, glorious defender of Stalingrad Colonel General Chuikov, and many others.

Among its present students this school has a whole galaxy of heroes of the Patriotic War, men distinguished for their unmatched courage in action; they include the celebrated ace and Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, thrice Hero of the Soviet Union Alexander Pokryshkin, hero of the battles of Berlin, Stettin, Warsaw, Koenigsberg, and others.

★

The armed forces of the Soviet Union—our land troops, air forces and Navy—discharged their duty to the Motherland in the Great Patriotic War. Now our armed forces are faced with a task of no less importance: vigilantly to guard the hard-won peace and the constructive labor of the Soviet people, to be the reliable bulwark of the interests of the Soviet Union.

—From Stalin's Order of the Day May 1, 1946

★

Frunze Academy is housed in a fine ten-story building with well-equipped lecture halls, laboratories, and study rooms, and has a library with about one and one half million volumes.

This school developed into a center of military science, a center for training Army leaders in the full sense of this word.

Many of its students who interrupted their studies in 1941-1942 to go to the front have now returned to the Academy to continue their education. They have come back as seasoned soldiers armed with the experience of history's biggest war.

Excellent conditions have been created for ex-servicemen.

During my recent visit to the Academy I met the second-year students of the main department. Among them were nine Heroes of the Soviet Union. I found them working independently on the solution of tactical problems. The Academy has a very extensive program and its demands are very high, but I found that the ex-servicemen make very good progress. The students are now preparing for approaching examinations.

During recess I was introduced to three inseparable friends: Major General of Tank Troops Anatole Novak, Colonel Timofei Karasev and Lieutenant Colonel Nikolai Karasev. It is worth while reviewing the paths followed by these three men.

Two months before the outbreak of war Anatole Novak and the two Karasevs passed the contest exams and were admitted to the Academy.

The first to ask for permission to go to the front was Anatole Novak. Soon after his departure Timofei and Nikolai Karasev also left for Army service. It so happened that the three served in the same Army group.

Hero of Stalingrad, Lieutenant Colonel Nikolai Karasev, who went into action as a Senior Lieutenant, was twice wounded —once in the fighting for Shchors and the second time in the fighting for Byelorussia and Poland. The Orders of the Red Banner, Alexander Nevsky and Red Star, and medals for Distinction in Action, for the Defense of Stalingrad, the Liberation of Warsaw and for Victory Over Germany decorate his breast.

Many decorations also gleam on the breast of Timofei Karasev who received the rank of Colonel.

The greatest success was achieved by Anatole Novak whose tanks took part in sweeping bold and crushing raids. General Novak's tankmen were mentioned 16 times in Stalin's Orders, and the General himself received six orders and three medals.

ALEXANDER POKRYSHKIN

Novak went into action in the south and took part in the crossing of the Dnieper, in the liberation of Byelorussia, Poland and Pomerania, and finished fighting in the area of Rostov.

I found General Novak a highly pleasant and interesting conversationalist. During our talk a tall, dark and broad-shouldered man with a handsome swarthy face entered the room. I noticed the Hero's Gold Star on his breast. General Novak introduced me to Guards Colonel Tagir Kusimov, likewise a second-year student.

Bashkirian by nationality, Tagir Kusimov served in the cavalry division and was taking a correspondence course at the Academy when war began. For distinction in crossing the Dnieper in 1942 he received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

During the day I met many students and lecturers of the Academy. I was introduced to Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel Alexander Krainov who was in action from the first days of the war. He defended Moscow and brought his unit to Berlin. Beginning as a Senior Lieutenant, he was a Lieutenant Colonel at the end of the war.

The Academy's students are gallant soldiers of the Red Army, trained in the Stalin military traditions, who combine courage with military knowledge, daring spirit with wise calculation.

Events On Moscow's Science Calendar

Two recent major events on Moscow's busy science calendar were the annual Timiryazev lecture, instituted in memory of the great Russian plant physiologist, and the regular general meeting of the Technical Sciences Section of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Both drew large audiences of savants in diverse fields.

This year's Timiryazev lecturer was Nikolai Kholodny, a member of the Ukrainian Academy who recently was elected a life member of the American Society of Plant Physiologists for his pioneering research on plant hormones.

Discussing Timiryazev and the present day conceptions of plant hormones, the scientist reminded his audience that the underlying concept of the modern theory of hormones (known as the Kholodny-Went Theory) is to be traced back to Darwin, and that Timiryazev foretold the big role hormones play in plant life.

The lecturer briefly summarized the research done to date in plant hormones and noted the growing practical importance of this field of knowledge in agriculture, horticulture and forestry.

Outlining the work done by scientists abroad, he reminded his hearers of the services of Soviet researchers, who have contributed much that is new to this young science.

Academician Kholodny has now resumed his researches, interrupted by the war, on making plant hormones work for high yields. At the present time he is working mainly with the citrus crops in the northern Caucasus.

One of the speakers at the general meeting of the Academy's Technical Sciences Section was Professor M. Ravich, head of the Fuel and Combustion Laboratory of the Academy's Power Institute, The topic of his report was the theory of flameless combustion of fuel and the prospects for applying this method of combustion.

Professor Ravich particularly stressed the need for pushing gas combustion research in the new Five-Year Plan period. Moscow is to get millions of cubic feet of natural gas from Saratov. Tens of thousands of Leningrad apartments will be supplied with shale gas in the next few years. In Saratov, Kuibyshev and Lvov, natural gas is to become the main type of fuel. With the construction of the Dashava-Kiev gas pipeline, a considerable part of Kiev's fuel requirements will be covered by natural gas.

Coke and blast furnace gases and the gas obtained by underground gasification of coal, which is to be considerably expanded, will likewise be extensively available as fuel. It will be up to science to find the best ways of utilizing these resources, he said, expressing the opinion that flameless combustion is one of these ways.

GAS WORKS—Workers constructing the Leningrad gas works are shown. This is a major project in establishing gas systems.

The rapid flameless combustion of gas insures complete consumption of fuel, very high temperatures, an appreciable fuel economy and very pure by-products which, as distinct from the by-products of other methods of combustion, are not only harmless but may even be used for various purposes in the national economy, such as fertilizer.

Professor Ravich pointed out that heretofore the method of flameless combustion has chiefly been used in the metal-working industry. The research conducted by his laboratory has shown, however, that it can be widely employed in many other fields, including bread making. It can also be used to replace oil by gas fuel and to convert steam boilers to gas fuel in areas where natural gas or industrial by-product gas is available. Flameless combustion also has many prospects in household use, both for cooking and heating.

Another speaker at the general meeting was V. Tsukerman, who reported on recent advances in ultra-rapid roentgenography made by the X-ray laboratory he heads

at the Academy's Machine Building Institute.

Modern technique has made possible processes that take place in thousandths and even in millionths of a second, such as the flight of a bullet or the movement of blast waves caused by explosions. To study these processes they must be recorded at a like speed. Tsukerman's laboratory has perfected X-ray photography to the point where a roentgenogram may be made in one millionth of a second.

TIMIRYAZEV—His memory was honored by scientists. This picture shows him as a young man.

The important thing in the setup devised by the laboratory is that it does not need special expensive experimental instruments used abroad, but operates with standard X-ray apparatus. This enables any laboratory to employ ultra-rapid X-ray photography.

Another interesting development is the method of roentgenographing the structure of metals by employing exposures of ten thousandths and hundred thousandths of a second. Ordinarily an exposure of several minutes is used in making such photographs, so that only very slow processes can be studied. The new method makes it possible to study rapid structural changes in alloys at high temperatures or under stresses that previously could not be investigated.

What Soviet Youth Reads

By D. Stonov

As I entered the vast reading room of the Griboyedov Library on Bolnichny Street I was somewhat awed by the atmosphere of intensive reading and studying by hundreds of young people. Only the rustling of leaves disturbed the perfect silence that reigned. And the attractively shaded table lamps shed a soft pleasant glow on the reading material.

This library is one of many in the Soviet capital. In fact, every district has several, not counting special libraries for children, and scientific and technical collections.

The Griboyedov Library is comparatively small, having only 16 thousand subscribers, yet it enjoys the reputation of being a very good dependable library. It is patronized not only by the residents of its immediate neighborhood, but also by the workers in plants and factories in the vicinity, by students of secondary and junior high schools and office workers.

Mobile Library

"If sometimes we don't have a chance to go to the library, it comes to us," say the youth constituting the majority of the subscribers. They refer to the circulating service of the library. Several times a week a motor car drives up to a plant during lunch hour and a librarian, laden with books, makes her way to the dining room where she is soon swamped by eager readers. She not only exchanges books but offers suggestions, helps in making selections, for she knows all the tastes and desires of her readers.

"I brought you the latest 'History of Diplomacy,' just issued," she said to one of the subscribers who she knows displays great interet in international affairs. "One of our subscribers is architect Alexander Zelenko who recently returned from America; he will deliver a talk on his trip at the library. Come. You are all welcome."

"We frequently arrange lectures and talks," I was informed by Olga Vonog, head of the Griboyedov Library for the last 10 years. "Quite a number of our lecturers are scientists, literary people, experts in various fields. Not infrequently our readers do not find adequate answers in books to such questions as 'How to read a book,' 'Life and Death,' 'Brain and Soul,' 'The Origin of Man,' so by their request we arrange lectures from time to time on these subjects, naturally supplemented with material on the latest discoveries in science, technique and art. On such occasions our library is jammed with keen listeners. And as far as possible we also arrange exhibitions that have a direct bearing on the lecture. Thus, for example, we had an exhibition of books and drawings in conjunction with a lecture on vitamins and their role in the human body."

"What books do the young people read? What are they interested in?"

Tastes Vary Widely

"I hardly think that such generalized questions could be answered, even by examining all the subscribers' library cards," said Olga Vonog. "Sixteen thousand readers—sixteen thousand individualities. Here, at random, is a young reader who is fond of Shakespeare and he has read everything that our library possesses. To meet his further requests we borrow books for him from the library of foreign literature. Our readers constantly ask for Russian and world classics, modern literature, books on history, art, philosophy, natural sciences, technics. They show a great interest in the life of other peoples, especially those who fought with us against the Nazis. They want to know everything about the geographical and economic position of these countries, their cultural level, their customs, the structure of their states. And not superficially either, but in detail, according to the latest, precise data. At times the young people do not find the books they want and we come to their assistance.

"Many of our readers will graduate from secondary school in 1946," Olga Vonog said in conclusion. "What do they want to be? What professions should they choose? What is taught at this or that college? We are preparing to arrange a series of lectures by professors and teachers of higher institutions of learning who will throw light on these questions."

New Power Projects Begun In Armenia

The mountain Lake Sevan is one of the most remarkable places in Armenia. The problem of utilizing this lake as a source of power arose many years before the Revolution. But all projects remained mere projects until Soviet times, when Armenia entered the path of rapid industrial progress and the Sevan, or rather the Sevan-Zanga, problem was tackled. This project is based on the bold technical idea of directing the waters of Lake Sevan through the Zanga River flowing from it.

Lake Sevan is situated at an altitude of some 63 hundred feet. The city of Erevan, to which the Zanga flows, lies about 33 hundred feet lower. This difference is being utilized for the construction of power stations on the river, forming a chain called the Sevan Cascade, consisting of eight power stations. They will be set up along the Zanga so that the water after passing through the turbines of the first station will reach the second station, then the third, etc. Simultaneously, the waste water will irrigate the adjoining fields.

Such is the scheme. At present, only one of the eight power stations—that at Kanaker—is functioning, and only at half capacity, which is a temporary situation since it would be inexpedient at present to direct into the Zanga all the water required for the station to work at full capacity.

But even under these conditions, the power of the Kanaker station stimulated a veritable flourishing of Armenian industry. One can imagine what the launching of two more projects—the Ozernaya and Gyumush power stations—will mean, with the latter, when reaching full capacity, alone producing double the power now produced by all the power stations of Armenia combined.

Yet before the first section of the Gyumush station is launched in 1950, the Republic's power resources will have considerably increased, owing to the construction of the Ozernaya power station. This station is important not only for its direct power output, but because its work will enable the Kanaker station to reach full capacity. The work of both power stations together will mean additional thousands of tons of copper, molybdenum, rubber and chemical products. Waste water from the stations will help irrigate thousands of acres of land to be planted with vineyards, orchards and cotton.

EREVAN—Many of the new power projects will be built in the mountains near this city, the capital of the Armenian SSR.

The first project of the Five-Year Plan in Armenia, the Ozernaya power station, is likewise the first of the new power stations to be built in the Soviet Union under the Five-Year Plan. Constructed underground, it will be unique.

Twenty-six rivers flow into Lake Sevan. Together with atmospheric precipitation they annually add 88,285,000,000 cubic feet of water to the lake. Observations have revealed that 95 percent of this water evaporates and therefore is wasted. Hence the idea arose to reduce evaporation to a minimum, which can be done only by reducing Sevan's surface.

Simultaneously, the stabilization of the volume of the Sevan waters, by mountain rivers flowing into it, will be secured, and the lake, which is almost stagnant at present, will become capable of feeding all the power stations of the Cascade. The level of the lake will then be lowered by some 200 feet. That is why the Ozernaya power station, the first of the Cascade, is being constructed underground, on the level Lake Sevan will be in the future.

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Information Bulletin

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Civil Air Service in the Five-Year Plan

By Air Marshal Fedor Astakhov
Chief of Civil Air Service

A conference of eminent scientists of the aircraft industry was held recently in Moscow to discuss the prospects and development of civil aviation in the USSR and other countries.

The broad expanses of the Soviet Union, which spread over a territory of 8,500,000 square miles, have varied climates. The sun shines on one or another sector of the USSR nearly all of the 24 hours of the day. When the Kremlin chimes the midnight hour, in the Far East it is early morning. When in the South collective farmers gather the wheat harvest, in the North snowstorms rage. Aircraft may take off with the thermometer 40 to 50 degrees above, and land with the temperature 20 below.

ARRIVAL—Passengers arrive at Moscow Airport after an international flight. Such planes run on regular schedules.

In the last year of the new Five-Year Plan, air transportation will increase tenfold in comparison with 1946, and the total length of air routes will grow to 108,739 miles. Passenger service will increase threefold in comparison with 1945, and eighteenfold compared with 1940.

During the war the transport service dedicated all its efforts to servicing armies in the field, war industries and other essential enterprises. Aircraft evacuated the wounded, carried officers, and army cargo, and supplied hospitals in the fields and in the rear with conserved blood.

In 1945 our planes visited nearly all the capitals in the world—Washington, London, Paris. Sofia, Bucharest, Teheran, Prague, Belgrade, Warsaw, Rome, Oslo, Athens, Copenhagen, Helsinki, Brussels, Cairo, and other cities.

During the election campaign civil service aircraft flew passengers, mail and election material to the remote sectors of the country, and the work of the Civil Air Force will be considerably extended. Measures are being adopted to exploit aircraft more effectively, build new models, construct new and recondition old airports, lengthen routes and employ radio-location and other up-to-date means of air navigation on a bigger scale. More and better cadres will be trained.

Machines will fly every season of the year, and on trunk lines during the day and night. Speed being all-important in air transportation, special attention will be paid to this as well as to factors relating to the comfort of passengers.

Twenty-six reports delivered at the conference dealt in detail with the demands made on designers and the aircraft industry. The noted Soviet designers, Alexander Yakovlev, Sergei Ilyushin and Andrei Tupolev, are working on new types to meet these demands.

Safety, regularity of service, and maintenance are other problems receiving careful attention.

The Soviet Union produces all the modern navigation equipment without which safety could never have been achieved. In this respect radio-location will render a particularly great service.

In addition to the above, the Civil Air

Force is continuing to develop a special aircraft service to combat insect pests and mosquitoes. The war against insect pests is part of the struggle for bigger crops. The aircraft method is best adapted for this purpose. In four or five hours, a plane will dust an area of more than two thousand acres. This special service, and also the one providing ambulance aircraft, will be still further developed in the next five years.

In early May, airlines will open to connect Moscow with regions thousands of miles distant. The service will be run to Vladivostok, Chukotka, Naryamar, Tashkent, Stalinabad, and Alma Ata. New international routes will also be opened.

Vacationers leaving for the South from Leningrad, the Ukraine, the Urals, and Siberia will be able to make the trip by air. In addition to ordinary travel, there will be special express lines. A plane leaving Moscow will bring passengers to Simferopol, Mineralniye Vodi and Adler (on the Black Sea Coast) in a matter of four hours.

Cities to Be Linked

Air communication will be established between the oil centers of Baku and Ufa. Air transportation in the Ukraine and Byelorussia will be widely developed. Regular air traffic will be organized from Kiev to the Ukrainian regional centers. Passenger lines will open from Leningrad to Murmansk via Petrozavodsk, from Leningrad to Sverdlovsk, and others. Trunk lines will all be serviced by high speed twin-engined machines with heavy carrying capacity.

The work to be done in civil aviation during the next five years will further expand the growth of an industry and of services already considerably above the prewar level.

Before the war, Moscow had air communication with only three European capitals. In 1945, the Civil Air Force carried 75 per cent more cargo than in 1944. Internal air traffic has been considerably expanded, and is serviced by considerably faster aircraft than those used before the war.

In the present period of peaceful construction, air transport, both of freight and passengers, is of great importance.

Moscow Five Years From Now

By P. Vinokurov

"Work to carry out the general plan for the reconstruction of Moscow shall be continued with a view to the further economic and cultural development of Moscow and the improvement of the living conditions of its population."

Thus reads one of the paragraphs in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

The rebuilding of Moscow was begun long before the war, according to a plan drawn up on Stalin's initiative. Inspired by this plan, Muscovites plunged enthusiastically into the work of beautifying the Soviet capital. In a short time the city improved almost beyond recognition. Broad new avenues were laid out and lined with hundreds of large, handsome buildings. A number of splendid new bridges were built over the Moscow River. There came into being a subway that is the most attractive in the world.

The new Five-Year Plan provides for the construction of 10,764,000 square feet of dwelling space. All forms of urban transport will be considerably expanded. Construction of the fourth line of the subway will be continued; the longest of all the lines, the new one will circle a large section of the city and link all the Moscow railway stations.

A new railway line is to belt the capital's suburbs. All the suburban railways are to be electrified and expanded to four sets of track. In the course of the five years almost 11 million square feet of improved roads will be built in Moscow.

Gas to Be Piped

The current year will see the completion of a gas pipeline from the Volga town of Saratov to Moscow. Some 200 thousand Moscow apartments will receive gas. And by the end of the five-year period the capital's gas consumption is to increase ten times. At the same time the city's heat and power system is being enlarged: heat and power stations with a total capacity of 215 thousand kilowatts are to be built as well as 46.6 miles of heating network.

Moscow industry is scheduled for exceptional development. The city of Moscow and Moscow Region have long been a major industrial center of the USSR. In fact, before the war they accounted for close to one fourth of the country's entire industrial production. In 1944 the Moscow enterprise almost reached the prewar production level.

Expansion of Industry

Industrial production in Moscow and Moscow Region is to register a considerable increase under the Fourth Five-Year Plan. Machine building will be especially developed, with primary emphasis on the manufacture of automobiles, machine tools, locomotives, diesel engines, power station boilers, metallurgical and electrical equipment.

The Stalin auto plant will undergo considerable expansion. While in 1933 the entire auto industry of the USSR manufactured about 50 thousand vehicles, by the end of the new plan period the Stalin auto plant alone will attain an annual capacity of 100 thousand new-type machines, including the ZIS-110 limousine already in production. A new auto factory to produce the low-powered "Moskvich" model is now being built.

The machine tool building industry of Moscow, which today turns out 31 per cent of all the country's new machine tools, will be still further expanded. Output is to be increased by 50 per cent as compared with the prewar level. In 1950 Moscow will turn out 12 800 machine tools, 12 thousand electric motors and four hundred locomotives. The Kolomna works alone will manufacture more locomotives (in terms of power) than all the locomotive works of Russia produced in 1913.

By the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, Moscow factories will have trebled their manufacture of cotton fabrics, more than doubled output of woolens, increased the production of silk fabrics by four and a half times, and of artificial silk by 17 times.

The capacity of Moscow's power plants is to be doubled by the end of the Five-Year Plan.

Geologists Blaze New Trails For Industrial Progress

By P. Petrov

Geologists are a group who of necessity must be far ahead of the needs of the moment, and while working for the realization of the current Five-Year Plan they are now also bending every effort to ensure that other Five-Year Plans to come will have sufficient raw material resources.

This was one of the aspects of geological effort in the Soviet Union that were stressed by Ilya Malyshev, chairman of the Geology Committee under the Council of Ministers of the USSR, when I interviewed him at his office in Moscow.

They are using as a guide the prospects outlined for the future by Stalin in his election speech on February 9, when he set 60 million tons of steel, 500 million tons of coal, and 60 million tons of oil as the goal for which to work. This is approximately double the aim set for the current five-year period ending in 1950.

To ensure fulfillment of the present Five-Year Plan and to lay the groundwork for further progress, thousands of exploration parties have either left or are about to leave for all sections of the Soviet Union in search of new reserves of iron ore, coal, oil and other minerals to augment the known deposits which already account for more than half the world's oil reserves, give the USSR first place in the world for iron ore, and make it one of the world's richest countries for coal and many other minerals.

Aims of Work

The aims of the investigations now going on are to expand the known reserves and to open up new ones in areas where they are most needed and can be most profitably tapped.

Particularly intensive is the prospecting and surveying being conducted in the eastern areas of the Soviet Union, where industrial development continues to be promoted on a sweeping scale.

A rich iron ore field found southeast of Magnitogorsk in the Urals in 1944, for instance, has been found to contain enormous reserves of ore, and it promises to become the second great ore supplier for the Magnitogorsk iron and steel works.

According to Malyshev, Soviet geologists are now opening up mineral resources at a more rapid pace than ever before. This he attributed in great measure to the latest methods employed, aerial surveying in particular.

Planes Used

The airplane has lately been widely employed in the search for new mineral wealth. Equipped with the latest aerial surveying instruments, planes help to locate iron ore deposits faster, and with less margin of error, than geologists could with former methods. It is planned to survey all of the Urals in this way in the course of the next two years, and air expeditions are to be made in Siberia, Kazakhstan and other parts of the USSR.

In western Siberia alone, it is planned to survey 100 million tons of new industrial reserves of iron ore in the course of the next five years, in order to provide a local raw material source for the Siberian iron and steel works.

Among many of the other iron ore areas slated for development, Malyshev mentioned those in Central Asia, where geologists are conducting extensive work. Two new finds here will provide ore for the future iron and steel mills in Uzbekistan.

Particularly great difficulties were presented to the investigators by one of these finds. To reach its location in the mountains at an altitude of 8,858 feet, paths had to be cut through and specially reinforced dwellings set up on the site to withstand the blizzards which made it impossible to employ the light shelters ordinarily used by prospecting parties.

A major expedition is now working at the iron field in the Arctic Urals which is to provide raw material for the iron and steel industry now being built up in this area. A temporary corduroy road for motor traffic to this area is being laid through the primeval forests and swamps and mountains, to serve until a railway is built later on.

The search for coal occupies the most prominent place on the geological program. In the Donbas, for instance, geologists have to insure the fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan which calls for attainment of an output level higher than the prewar.

Malyshev said that prospecting and drilling equipment in the Donbas, which suffered heavily during the German occupation, has been restored, and that geological work is expanding from day to day.

For the fulfillment of the greater Donbas development program which will play an important part in the future development of the Soviet Union's coal mining industry, geological surveying and prospecting is now under way on the northwestern and southeastern fringes of the present Donbas field.

New Fields Opened

New, substantial coal finds have been made in the southern and southeastern sections of the Kuznetsk Basin, located closer to the Kuznetsk iron and steel works than other sources of coal. The search for coal conducted in Kazakhstan, Central Asia, the Caucasus, and in the western and southern sections of the Ukraine has already revealed signs of the presence of important deposits.

To expand the industrial reserves of oil, a works is being constructed in the old Caucasian oil fields, and prospecting is being extended in the Volga Urals area, otherwise known as the "Second Baku." Investigations have also been launched in the central industrial area of the European part of the USSR, embracing Moscow, Gorky, Tula, Kaluga, Penza and other regions. Malyshev said that there is good reason to believe that

oil and gas may be struck in these areas at great depths.

It has been established, he said, that as you move farther away from the center of that area, the coal deposits of the Donbas gradually are replaced by oil bearing strata. The fringes of the Donbas are now being studied with a view to locating oil.

New Metal Deposits

Another sphere in which geologists are active is nonferrous and rare metals, and several new deposits have been found lately. Bauxites have been discovered in the Nikopol area, noted for its manganese, in the Ukraine and near the Kuznetsk Basin. New copper finds have been made in the Urals. Large reserves of polymetallic ores have been surveyed in the Altais, and tin, tungsten and molybdenum have been found in eastern Siberia and the Far East.

Participation of the geologists is also essential in the rehabilitation of areas that suffered under enemy occupation during the war, and in new construction. The fact that every major construction site has to be surveyed by geological engineers allots to the geologists a big role in the realization of the tremendous construction program outlined in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

The work of the geologists of the Soviet Union resembles that of scientists in many other fields in that it seeks by scientific discoveries to aid in rebuilding and developing the Soviet country and economy.

The work of scientists in providing the essential conditions for development of industry and agriculture, for the welfare of the country and the prosperity of the people, has been often recognized by the Soviet State and its leaders. Stalin said February 9, 1946:

"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."

Soldiers Sponsor Homes For War Orphans

By V. Shepelev

In accordance with a special decree of the Soviet Government, children's homes have been opened in liberated districts for soldiers' and partisans' children and children whose parents were killed by the German invaders. Government appropriations for the maintenance of children's homes under the public school system of the RSFSR alone total 1,412,000,000 rubles for 1945.

However, figures taken alone do not tell the story of the care which the people are giving to these children. People from all walks of life are contributing part of their earnings for the rearing of these children whose parents defended the honor, freedom and independence of the Soviet land. Thus, for example, the women of the Voronezh Region collected a large quantity of clothing, shoes and food products, which they turned over to children's homes in the region. When the windows needed glazing, many women removed the glass from their windows and pictures at home and gave them to the children's homes.

HAPPY CHILDHOOD—These children, who lost their parents in the war, live at a Soviet home for children. Here, they dance.

But most touching in this patriotic movement is the participation of the Red Army soldiers themselves. Their sponsorship of the children began at the crossroads of the front line in towns and villages burned by the German fascist aggressors. In their march the Soviet soldiers came upon thousands of children, weak with hunger and dressed in rags. The men clothed the children, and shared their rations with them. Army units and formations assumed sponsorship of children's homes. The Mechanized Guards Corps of General Obukhov has been sponsoring a children's home in Dubovskaya, Stalingrad Region, for two years. The officers and men of the 44 army units of this corps have contributed a total of 1,115,000 rubles to the home they sponsor. The soldiers write to their young charges and frequently go to see them. A delegation of soldiers and officers who recently visited the home brought with them two tons of white flour, 1,455 pounds of cereals, 265 pounds of fats, 220 pounds of sugar, canned food and many other products.

The soldiers of the army unit under the command of Colonel Scheglov have been solicitous sponsors of Children's Home Number Two in Kaluga. The sponsors are not only rendering material assistance to the children's home, they also give lectures and talks to the youngsters and teach them favorite Russian folk songs. Every visit that the soldiers make leaves a deep impression on the young inhabitants of the home. The children love and admire their heroes and want to be like them.

Recently the army unit under the command of Colonel Kabanov received a letter from the Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya Children's Home in the Donbas. In their letter the little war orphans asked the Red Army soldiers to become their guardians. The letter was signed by the children themselves. At the bottom of the page someone had drawn the figure of a doll. This represented the signature of the youngest child in the home, Frosya Fedorova.

Many of the soldiers were moved to tears by the childish handwriting. They thought of their own children whom they had left far behind. The letter started a firm friendship between the soldiers of the unit and the Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya Children's Home. The heroic soldiers sent many letters and gifts to their little friends.

THE BATH—This sturdy little boy plays in his bath with the motherly woman who cares for him at a children's home.

On the battlefields the roar of the guns has died down, the war with its deprivation and horror has come to an end. Millions of fighting men are returning. But before going home, many of them stop off at a children's home, where they find their children who were under the care of the State in the war years.

A few days ago Mikhail Murzin, a fighting man, called at the Vodopyanov Children's Home in the Voronezh Region. For almost four years there had been no news of him. At home his wife had died, and the five-year-old daughter Klava was left an orphan. She was placed in the children's home, and there she grew up and began to study. When the soldier saw his daughter among the playing children he gathered her up in his arms, hugged her hard and wept with joy. This man who had spent years at the front couldn't find words to express his gratitude to the workers of the children's home for the care and affection they had given his daughter.

Similar scenes are taking place in other children's homes of the Soviet land. But not all the children will be restored to their parents. Many thousands of orphans who lost their mothers and fathers in the war are remaining in children's homes, which they have come to regard as their home. These children are being surrounded with great affection and love. Every day sees the extension of the sponsor movement. Units and formations of the Volga Military Area have taken 50 children's homes under their wing. The sponsors made repairs in 12 of these homes, put in supplies of fuel, collected libraries for 30 homes, sewed 300 tunics and 120 pairs of shoes.

★

The Fourth Five-Year Plan for Restoration and Development of the National Economy of the USSR for 1946-1950 provides:

"Full provision shall be made for the upbringing in children's homes at the charge of the State of children who lost their parents in the period of the Patriotic War."

★

How Soviet Doctors Are Educated At a Major Medical Institute

By Professor Nikolai Ozeretsky
Director of the First Leningrad Medical Institute

Founded in 1897, the First Leningrad Medical Institute was the first school to give higher medical education to women. Opened with the help of private endowments and a small subsidy from the treasury, it was then called the St. Petersburg Women's Medical Institute.

Famous Sponsors

For long years the stubborn struggle of the advanced Russian intelligentsia for women's right to higher education had preceded the opening of the institute. Champions of the new institute and its first professors were such prominent scientists as Ivan Pavlov, the world renowned physiologist, V. Bekhterev, psychiatrist, D. Zabolotny, microbiologist, all members of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

The graduates were considerably restricted in their rights to practice medicine. Their degree qualified them as "women doctors," permitting them to hold a doctor's position only in "women's institutions" (maternity homes and children's hospitals). A woman doctor had no right to practice forensic medicine, and was not permitted to take higher degrees, thus barring her from professorship.

After the first Russian Revolution in 1905, women doctors received legally the same rights as the men. Actually, however, they were compelled to keep to their former fields—obstetrics, gynecology and pediatrics.

Only after the Great October Socialist Revolution in 1917 was woman granted equal rights with man. It was then that the institute changed its name to the Petrograd Medical Institute, admitting students of both sexes. In 1936 it was named after the great Russian physiologist, Ivan Pavlov.

From the two small buildings in which the Institute was founded and where all its theoretical chairs were housed (clinics were scattered in various city hospitals, often at a great distance from each other), it has now grown into a whole community. Its departments, clinics and laboratories take up 26 specially equipped buildings, most of which were erected after the October Revolution.

Clinics with more than two thousand beds, and a polyclinic with its own dormitories accommodating one thousand students, a dining room, sports club, reading rooms, and a library of 230 thousand volumes (before the war it had 400 thousand)—these are all part of the Institute.

During the blockade the Institute buildings were considerably damaged by air raids and shelling. This did not however, prevent the Institute from continuing its work. Most of the damage has already been repaired and currently 35 hundred students are studying medicine here. State scholarships are given to all who study successfully, and the Stalin and Pavlov scholarship go to the top students.

Six-Year Program

In 1945 the Institute changed over to a six-year study program, with more hours added to courses on such theoretical subjects as anatomy, histology, biology and chemistry, as well as surgery, internal diseases, obstetrics, gynecology and pediatrics. The third year students, upon entering their fourth year, go through some of their medical practice as surgeons' assistants. The fifth year students assist the doctors in hospitals and clinics.

Student research circles function in every department. In these circles the students carry on research in their special fields under the guidance of professors. Student medical conferences where students report on outstanding accomplishments in research are held annually.

Many of the more gifted graduates remain to take post-graduate courses qualifying them for research and teaching.

Members of the faculty are eminent professors, among whom are 10 Members of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, two Corresponding Members of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and 12 Merited Scientists. Over 250 members of the faculty have doctors' and masters' degrees.

Alumnae on Faculty

Among the professors are some who have been graduated from the same college, such as Dr. Olga Visotskaya, Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences, and Dr. Sofia Lisovskaya, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet, and the Merited Scientists, Professors Elizabeth Drachinskaya and Zinaida Ogloblina.

In addition to the curriculum, the faculty carries on important research. Some problems to which it is now giving major attention are restorative surgery, hypertonic diseases, ulcers, painless birth study, the reactions of organisms under the influence of various external factors, and the search for new methods of medical treatment.

Reports on research are made at the Institute's conferences, at the medical societies, and the Sena Institute. The latter has the right to confer doctors' and masters' degrees.

The constant attention which the Government gives to education affords the country's scientists and students every opportunity to further the progress of science in the Soviet Union.

Great emphasis has always been placed in the Soviet Union on training ever-increasing groups of young scientists to take their places as teachers, researchers, physicians, and in other vital fields.

During the Great Patriotic War, these young scientists worked unstintingly at the front and at the rear to ensure victory. In the present peaceful period, they have turned their efforts to peace-time pursuits.

A Red Army Museum

By V. Shepelyev

The Historical Military Engineering Museum of the Red Army is housed in one of the oldest buildings in Moscow. It was erected in 1810 by the distinguished Russian architect, Kazakov. The Museum exhibits include numerous models and plans which trace the development of Russian military engineering, as well as original drawings of various fortification structures.

Of interest is an artistically executed model panorama of the famous Battle of Poltava in 1709. The extensive landscape depicts the fortifications that are now known as the redoubts of Peter the Great. The Russian and Swedish soldiers are represented by minitature figures set up in battle array. Next to the panorama of the Battle of Poltava is a huge model of the Defense of Sevastopol in 1854, which extends over 860 square feet and shows all the buildings in the city, the legendary Malakhov Kurgan, the defense and siege structures, and the enemy trenches. This historical model is valued at 90 thousand gold rubles.

Port Arthur Model

Another valuable model is one of Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904, made by Lieutenant Colonel Rymkevich, a veteran of the defense of the key sea town. The Museum also has models of the Kronstadt Fortress, engineering structures of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878, etc. Deserving of note are the models of the fortification defenses of the Russian and Turkish armies at Shipka Pass near Plevna, during the Russian siege in 1877.

The Museum possesses a valuable collection of battle scenes made by such famous Russian artists as Aivazovsky, Vereshchagin, Kotsebu, Karazin, Kivshenko, and others. Of note are the canvases of Kotsebu depicting "The Storming of the Fortress of Noteburg in 1701," "Russian Troops Crossing Mt. Penix in the Swiss Alps in 1799," and other episodes of the glorious past of the Russian Army.

Mention should also be made of Kivshenko's picture, "The Third Day of Battle on the Shipka," Dmitriev-Orenburgsky's large canvas, "The Capture of Plevna," Karazin's "The Russian Army Fording the Amu-Darya River in 1875," etc.

On exhibit are many items of the late war. A model received from the First Byelorussian Front shows in miniature the command post from which Marshals Zhukov and Rokossovsky directed the offensive of Soviet troops in July, 1944. The Leningrad Front sent a large electrified model of the ice road built by Red Army units across Lake Ladoga. This ice road was more than 17 miles long, and during the enemy blockade of Leningrad was the city's only supply line. Front line items include models of bridges made by engineering troops.

There is an elaborate model of the Kremenchug Bridge across the Dnieper River. The Germans destroyed this bridge when they retreated. Intrepid Soviet sappers built a new bridge 4,715 feet long in 93 days. The very extensive construction work done during the war by Red Army troops is amply borne out by the numerous models, drawings and plans in the Museum. Not long ago the Museum received from Hungary a model of the Budapest Bridge that was restored by Soviet troops.

Excellent historical monuments of Russian fortifications and valuable data on military engineering of the Second World War are carefully collected and studied by the Museum. At present the Museum is engaged in restoring many old items and in preparing a new exhibit.

Armenia To Welcome Her Repatriates

The building and repair of houses and apartments is proceeding all over the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic in preparation for the arrival of the first group of repatriated Armenians who will be returning this summer to their native land from foreign countries. In Erevan and its environs alone, some five hundred houses are being built for the repatriates.

News of the return to their homeland of Armenians who have been scattered over the face of the earth for many years has evoked much enthusiasm. A public fund to aid the repatriates has been inaugurated and the townsfolk and peasants are contributing liberally. Some districts of the Republic have already donated as much as half a million rubles.

Meetings of former repatriates who returned to Armenia some ten to fifteen years ago have been held at many enterprises. One such meeting was addressed by a woman who returned in 1932 from Salonica and who is now working as a foreman at a silk reeling mill in Erevan. Her son distinguished himself in the war as an artilleryman in the Red Army. Hundreds of other repatriates have set up their own collective farms.

Work Provided

Work is being provided for the repatriates as well. All leading industrial enterprises have submitted lists of personnel they require to the Government Reception Committee and have set about providing housing facilities for their future workers. Two hundred apartments are being built in Arabkir, a suburb of Erevan, by the management of the building trust which is erecting the Armenian aluminum works. The Ministry of Local Industry is putting up 60 houses while 150 one-story cottages are being built by several works on the outskirts of the city.

L. Osipyan, Chairman of the Erevan City Soviet, told the press that the Five-Year Plan of the Armenian capital provides for the setting up of suburban settlements for the repatriated Armenians. Erevan and Arabkir are being joined by a wide avenue to be named after General Ivan Bagramyan. Nearly all the land allotments flanking this avenue as well as adjacent districts will be available for private builders. The first homes have already been built on this avenue. An orchard has been planted around each.

All members of the first group of repatriates will find homes and work waiting for them upon their arrival.

Notes on Soviet Life

The deposits of the population in the State savings banks of the Soviet Union now exceed 10 billion rubles as against about seven billions before the war. After a certain drop at the beginning of the war, savings deposits have again started to rise. By the beginning of this year the figure stood at 8,600,000,000 rubles, after which it rose rapidly, the increase in the first three to five months amounting to 1,400,000,000 rubles.

★

Trucks and carts loaded with karakul skins are arriving daily in the Charjoi karakul dressing factory in the Turkmenian SSR. The collective farmers of the Republic are selling karakul skins to the State.

The quality of karakul has greatly improved in the current year. A shipment of skins received from the Red October kolkhoz contained 85 per cent of the highest quality.

★

Considerable rehabilitation work is now proceeding in the rural areas of the Ukrainian SSR. The enemy inflicted enormous damage on Ukrainian villages. Rehabilitation work began as soon as the enemy had been driven out, and has been assuming even larger dimensions.

Last year 155 thousand peasant homes, nearly 50 thousand farm buildings, 55 hundred clubs, reading rooms, etc., and over four thousand auxiliary enterprises were rehabilitated and built.

Special State organizations for directing village and kolkhoz construction, eight technical schools, and an Institute of Agricultural Construction have been established. Twenty-seven thousand peasant buildings in which 220 thousand persons are working have been built.

★

A graphite mine situated in the mountains near Ulan-Ude at an altitude of 5,578 feet supplies ore containing 70 per cent pure graphite for the needs of the pencil, electrical appliances and other industries. Despite the difficult conditions, the miners regularly exceed production programs.

Another rehabilitated blast furnace has started working in the south of the Soviet Union, in the Makeyevka iron and steel works. It was more than rehabilitated. Its volume has been enlarged and the mechanization of production processes will be applied to a greater extent. For its capacity the furnace will take second place among the blast furnaces of the Soviet South.

★

The capacity of the Zuyev power station is growing. This station, like all the Donbas, had been devastated by the Germans. On the very first day of liberation work was launched to rehabilitate it. The station now has been supplying electricity to the Donbas industry for some time.

New important successes were achieved by the power engineers. They completed the installation of a boiler and a 100 thousand kilowatt turbine by May Day.

★

In accordance with the new Five-Year Plan, the building of a large automobile plant has been begun in Byelorussia. This enterprise will produce five and seven-ton trucks with diesel engines. The plant will have its own steam-driven power station. A new, well-appointed small town with a club, hospital, schools and children's institutions will be built on the premises.

★

The Central Research Institute of Metal-Cutting Lathes has designed several new types of lathes. A lathe for working turbine shafts weighs more than two hundred tons and it is as tall as a two-story building. New polishing lathes will produce parts of complex scientific devices, measuring instruments and television appliances. The lathes work to a precision of one ten-thousandth of a millimeter. Such lathes will be operated automatically with the help of photo elements.

★

The second open-hearth furnace having a daily productive capacity of 70 to 75 tons of steel has been put into operation in the steel foundry of the Briansk locomotive building works.

For the first time in Kazakhstan a program of popular lectures on medicine has been arranged by the Kazakh Medical Institute. Prominent Kazakh scientists will give the lectures.

★

A monument to Nizami, the great Azerbaijan poet of the twelfth century, was recently unveiled in Kirovobad, one of the most ancient cities of Azerbaijan and Nizami's birthplace.

Not far from the city, the poet's tomb has been preserved and a mausoleum has been erected over it.

The monument to Nizami is situated at Gyanjin Bridge in the center of the city.

★

The sugar industry of the Uzbek SSR has completed its 1945-1946 production season. Its output was almost treble that of the 1944-1945 season. The quota of the Uzbek sugar industry was exceeded by 150 thousand pounds of sugar.

★

All ships sunk during the battle of Stalingrad have been salvaged in the Astrakhan area and off the seacoast. In all, 30 ships have been salvaged in the Astrakhan area this year.

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THE GREAT

STALIN FIVE-YEAR PLAN

FOR THE RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE USSR FOR 1946-1950

Main Goals of the Five-Year Plan

The volume of production for all industry of the USSR for 1950, the last year of the Five-Year Plan for the Restoration and Development of the National Economy of the USSR, will reach 205,000,000,000 rubles (based on the prices of 1926-1927), as compared with 138,500,000,000 rubles in 1940, i.e., an increase of 48 per cent.

The 1950 output level of the major branches of industry is indicated below:

METALLURGICAL

Iron (tons)	19,500,000
Steel (tons)	25,400,000
Rolled Metal (tons)	17,800,000

FUEL AND ENERGY

Coal (tons)	250,000,000
Oil (tons)	35,400,000
Gas from coal and shale (cu. ft.)	67,096,600,000
Natural gas (cu. ft.)	296,637,600,000
Electric energy (kwh.)	82,000,000,000

ROLLING STOCK

Locomotive trunkline (mainline)	2,200
Diesel locomotives trunkline	300
Electric locomotives trunkline	220
Freight cars (two-axle)	146,000
Passenger cars	2,600

AUTOMOBILES

Trucks	428,000
Passenger cars	65,600
Buses	6,400

EQUIPMENT

Metallurgical equipment (tons)	102,000
Turbines, steam (kw.)	2,906,000
Hydro turbines, large (kw.)	372,000
Hydro turbines, medium (kw.)	150,000
Hydro turbines, small (kw.)	500,000
Motors—100 kilowatts and less	624,000
Motors—more than 100 kilowatts	9,000
Machine tools, metal-cutting	74,000
Spinning machines (spindles)	1,400,000
Weaving looms	25,000

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

Tractors	112,000
Tractor Plows	110,000
Tractor Cultivators	82,300
Tractor Drawn Seeders	83,300
Threshing Machines, multiplex	18,300

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER AND MINERAL MANURE

Caustic Soda (tons)	390,000
Calcium Soda (tons)	800,000
Mineral Manure—super phosphorous oxygen, potassium (tons)	5,100,000
Synthetic dyes (tons)	43,000

TIMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS

Felled timber (cu. ft.)	9,887,920,000
Sawed lumber (cu. ft.)	1,377,246,000
Cement (tons)	10,500,000
Slate (sheets)	410,000,000
Window panes (sq. ft.)	861,120,000

INDUSTRIAL GOODS, TEXTILE AND LIGHT INDUSTRY

Cotton cloth (yards)	5,124,661,146
Wool cloth (yards)	174,321,593
Leather shoes (pairs)	240,000,000
Rubber shoes (pairs)	88,600,000
Hosiery (pairs)	580,000,000

PRODUCTS OF FOOD INDUSTRY

Meat (tons)	1,300,000
Butter, dairy (tons)	275,000
Vegetable fats (tons)	880,000
Fish (tons)	2,200,000
Sugar (tons)	2,400,000
Flour (tons)	19,000,000
Alcohol spirits (gal.)	266,293,440
Soap (tons)	870,000

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

on the

Fourth Five-Year Plan

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THE principal aims of the new Five-Year Plan are to rehabilitate the ravaged areas of the country, to restore the prewar level in industry and agriculture, and then to surpass this level in more or less substantial measure. To say nothing of the fact that the rationing system will shortly be abolished, special attention will be devoted to extending the production of consumer goods, to raising the living standard of the working people by steadily lowering the prices of all goods, and to the widespread construction of all manner of scientific research institutions that can give science the opportunity to develop its potentialities.

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.

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 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. Only under such conditions can we consider that our homeland will be guaranteed against all possible accidents. That will take three more Five-Year Plans, I should think, if not more. But it can be done and we must do it.

—From a speech by J. V. Stalin, February 9, 1946

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June, 1946.

THE LAW

ON THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE USSR FOR 1946-1950

Adopted at the First Session of
the Supreme Soviet of the USSR
on March 18, 1946

I

PRINCIPAL AIMS OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR THE RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE USSR

1. As a result of the heroic efforts of the peoples of the Soviet Union and of its gallant Red Army an epoch-making victory has been won—Hitler Germany has been smashed and Japanese imperialism defeated. The USSR ended the war by completely vanquishing the enemy. This is the chief result of the war.

The victory of the USSR means, first, a victory for the Soviet social system; the Soviet social system has successfully stood the test in the fire of war and has demonstrated its supreme vitality.

Second, the victory of the USSR is a victory for the Soviet state system; the multi-national Soviet state has stood all the tests of war and demonstrated its vitality.

Third, the victory of the USSR is a victory for the Soviet armed forces, for the Red Army; the Red Army has withstood all the hardships of war, completely vanquished the armies of our enemies, and emerged from the war victorious.

This epoch-making victory could only be achieved because the whole country had been made ready for active defense beforehand. Three Five-Year Plans of development of the national economy of the USSR were required in preparation for this tremendous task.

The Soviet Union created the material conditions which made it possible to prepare the country for active defense before it entered the Second World War by consistently carrying out the policies of the Communist Party, and, first and foremost, with the help of the Soviet policy of industrializing the country and collectivizing agriculture.

2. As a result of the successful realization of the program of the Communist Party with respect to industrializing the country and collectivizing agriculture, a socialist society has been built in the USSR.

The 18th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in 1939 laid down the lines for a gradual transition from socialism to communism and set before the peoples of the Soviet Union the aim of overtaking and outstripping the principal capitalist countries economically, i.e., with respect to the volume of industrial output per head of the population.

The groundwork for the accomplishment of this main economic aim of the USSR was laid by the Third Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR, the principal assignments of which were being successfully carried out during the first three and a half years of the Five-Year Plan period (1938-1941) notwithstanding the fact that military operations were at that time taking place on the borders of the Soviet Union.

Socialist industry was making rapid headway—industrial output showed an annual average increase of 13 per cent. Big strides were being made in particular in the development of heavy industry. In the first three years of the Third Five-Year Plan the output of the means of production increased by more than 50 per cent, while the output of the machine-building industry increased by 75 per cent.

Industry was rapidly developing in the eastern regions of the USSR; in the Urals, the Volga area, Siberia, Central Asia and Kazakhstan, industrial output in the first three years of the Third Five-Year Plan increased by 50 per cent.

The cereal crop in 1940 amounted to 119,000,000 tons. One of the richest grain-growing areas of the Soviet Union was created in the eastern part of the country. The progress of agriculture was due to the policy of collectivization, which made it possible in the space of a few years to cover the whole country with large collective farms capable of employing up-to-date machinery and all the latest methods of agricultural science, and of supplying the country with ever larger quantities of agricultural commodities.

In the first three and a half years of the Third Five-Year Plan an immense program of construction work was carried out: capital construction amounted in value to a total of 130 billion rubles; some 3,000 state-owned mills, factories, mines, power stations and other enterprises were put into operation. More than one third of the capital construction work in this period fell to the eastern areas of the USSR.

The growth of socialist industry, especially of heavy industry, the economic development of the eastern areas, and the accumulation of large state reserves helped to strengthen the economic and military might of the Soviet Union. In 1940 there were produced in our country 15,000,000 tons of iron, or nearly four times as much as in 1913; 18,300,000 tons of steel, or four and a half times as much as in 1913; 166,000,000 tons of coal, or five and a half times as much as in 1913; 31,000,000 tons of oil, or three and a half times as much as in 1913; 38,300,000 tons of commodity grain, or 17,000,000 tons more than in 1913; or 2,700,000 tons of raw cotton, or three and a half times as much as in 1913. With

the help of socialist industry the reconstruction of the railway system was undertaken.

This was accompanied by a continual improvement of the living and cultural standards of the peoples of the USSR. There was a rapid influx of new contingents of skilled workers into national industry. Productivity of labor and national consumption rose. Wages likewise rose and the incomes of the collective farms increased. The network of cultural institutions expanded, the number of pupils of primary and secondary schools and of students of higher educational establishments increased, and the universal education of children was a practical reality.

3. The treacherous attack of Hitler Germany on our socialist motherland in 1941 put a stop to the peaceful constructive labors of the Soviet Union and interrupted the general economic advance and the rise in the standard of living of the peoples of the USSR.

The Great Patriotic War made it necessary to subordinate the entire national economy to the needs of the front, to the task of smashing Hitler Germany and her satellites. The national economy of the USSR was swiftly put upon a war footing. Industry was switched over to the production of munitions.

The modern large-scale industry which had been built up in the eastern regions of the country in the period of the Five-Year Plans and the rapid re-establishment of over 1,300 large industrial plants which were evacuated to the eastern areas of the country, coupled with the new construction work undertaken, resulted in considerably enlarging and strengthening the powerful industrial base in the East of the USSR. By a supreme economic effort the evacuated plants were in the main already re-established in the early half of 1942.

The victory of the USSR in the Patriotic War was achieved at the cost of heavy sacrifice. The German occupants inflicted tremendous damage on our country. Notwithstanding the colossal losses and the arduous conditions of war time, the war economy of the USSR showed a swift development in the course of the Patriotic War. In the early half of 1945 industrial output in the eastern areas of the USSR was twice as great as in the first half of 1941, while the output of the war industries was 5.6 times as great. In the four years of the war industrial output increased 3.6 times in the Urals, 2.8 times in Siberia, and 3.4 times in the Volga area.

The eastern regions of the Soviet Union grew and expanded during the Patriotic War into a powerful base of supply of ammunition, weapons, tanks and aircraft for the Red Army.

The State Committee of Defense set up in the early days of the Patriotic War by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and headed by our great leader, Comrade Stalin, swiftly and resolutely mobilized all the forces of the people of the USSR to repulse the enemy. Owing to the tremendous organizational work performed by Party and Soviet bodies under the guidance of the State Committee of Defense, in a very short period a smoothly working and rapidly growing war economy was created, which ensured the supply of the necessary munitions to the Red Army and the accumulation of reserves for the complete destruction of the enemy.

The Soviet state and the Communist Party effectively utilized the material potentialities thus created for the development of war industry. In the last three years of the war the tank-building industry turned out an average of over 30,000 tanks, self-propelled guns and armored cars annually; the aircraft industry produced about 40,000 aircraft annually during the same period; the ordnance industry produced nearly 120,000 guns of all calibers, nearly 450,000 light and heavy machine-guns, over 3,000,000 rifles and about 2,000,000 tommy-guns; the mortar-making industry produced in the period 1942-1944 an average of 100,000 mortars a year; in 1944 alone over 240,000,000 shells, bombs and mortar bombs and 7,400,000,000 cartridges were produced.

The working class of the Soviet Union, by constantly improving methods of production, increasing the capacity of industrial establishments, building new plants and ensuring the uninterrupted movement of freight for the armed forces and the national economy, performed a supreme feat of heroic labor during the Patriotic War.

Socialist agriculture kept the army and the country supplied with food and industrial raw materials. This was essentially a manifestation of the vitality of the collective farm system and of the patriotism of the Soviet peasant.

The Soviet intelligentsia helped the workers and the collective farmers to develop industry and agriculture; they contributed to the advance of modern science under wartime conditions, and applied its achievements to the production of munitions for the Red Army.

Unexampled feats of labor heroism were accomplished by the devoted women and glorious youth of the Soviet Union, who bore the brunt of the work in mind and factory, on collective farm and state farm.

Just as the Red Army, fighting single-handed in a long and arduous struggle, scored a military victory over the fascist armies, so did the working people of the Soviet rear, in their duel with Hitler Germany and her associates, score an economic victory over the enemy.

The guiding and directing force of the Soviet people in developing the national economy during the Patriotic War and placing it on a war footing was the Communist Party, the Bolsheviks. Led by the Party of Lenin and Stalin, our entire multi-national Soviet people — the workers, peasants and intelligentsia of the USSR—rallied to form a single fighting camp. The party welded together all the forces of the Soviet Union and concentrated all the material resources of our Soviet state for the purpose of beating the enemy.

Both the German and the Japanese imperialist invaders have been vanquished. Our country is now relieved of the menace of German invasion in the West and of Japanese invasion in the East.

4. The USSR has returned to the work of peaceful socialist construction interrupted by the treacherous attack of Hitler Germany.

Having effectively initiated, while the Patriotic War was still on, the economic rehabilitation of the formerly occupied regions, the Soviet Union, now that the war is over, is continuing to rehabilitate and further develop its national economy on the basis of long-range state plans, which determine and direct the economic life of the USSR.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR declares that the principal aims of the Five-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy of the USSR in 1946-1950 are to rehabilitate the devastated regions of the country, to recover the pre-war level in industry and agriculture, and then considerably to surpass that level.

For this purpose it is necessary:

(1) To give priority to the restoration and development of heavy industry and railway transport, without which the rapid and effective recovery and development of the entire national economy of the USSR would be impossible.

(2) To promote agriculture and the industries producing consumer goods in order to raise the material well-being of the people of the Soviet Union and to secure an abundance of the principal items of consumer goods in the country.

(3) To promote technical progress in all branches of the national economy of the USSR, as a condition for a powerful increase of production and a rise in the productivity of labor, which will necessitate not only catching up with but surpassing scientific achievement outside the USSR in the near future.

(4) To complete the post-war reconstruction of the national economy in 1946 and to utilize the productive plant of the war industries for the purpose of increasing the economic power of the Soviet Union.

(5) To further enhance the defensive power of the USSR and to equip its armed forces with up-to-date weapons.

(6) To attain a high rate of capital accumulation, fixing for this purpose the centralized capital investments for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy of the USSR in the five-year period at 250,300,000,000 rubles and putting into operation rehabilitated and new enterprises to a total value of 234 billion rubles (in 1945 estimated prices); also, to develop the building industry to the utmost, paying particular attention to the introduction of up-to-date building machinery and the mechanization of building processes, as well as the creation of an industrial basis for the production of building machinery.

(7) To conduct rebuilding and new building in towns and villages and increase the housing resources of the country to the utmost possible extent; to adopt mass production of pre-fabricated houses, and to provide state assistance to workers, peasants and intellectuals in building their own homes.

(8) To surpass the pre-war volume of the national income and of national consumption, for which purpose the food industry must be expanded to the fullest possible extent, consumer goods manufactured on a big scale, the incomes of the collective farmers increased, commodity exchange extended; and the abolition of the rationing system in the near future, to be replaced by a widely ramified and efficient system of Soviet trade.

(9) To ensure permanent staffs of workers for industry and transport by improving the organization of labor and providing better living and material conditions, and also to ensure a steady increase in the number of highly qualified technical personnel.

(10) To raise the productivity of labor by making the utmost of the 8-hour working day, by the all-round mechanization of heavy labor-using branches of industry, by extending electrification in the national economy and by intensifying production processes.

(11) To restore and enlarge the system of primary and secondary schools and higher educational institutions, and to improve the training of cadres for industry by extending the labor reserve training system and the training of new workers on the job.

(12) To improve the public health service; and to ensure new advances in Soviet culture and art.

(13) To increase the state material reserves and stocks in national industry in order to eliminate seasonal declines in production and to avert adventitious difficulties in industry.

(14) To strengthen the currency and improve credit arrangements in the national industry; to enhance the significance of profits and cost-accounting as an additional stimulus to production; to increase the profitability of all branches of industry by lowering costs of production; to induce business organizations to pay greater attention to mobilizing their internal resources, observing scrupulous economy and resolutely eliminating losses due to bad management and unproductive expenditure; to increase the proportion of premiums for the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of output programs in the total earnings of workers and clerical employees.

(15) To stimulate to the utmost the economic initiative of the Union Republics in rehabilitating and developing their productive forces, to strengthen and expand to the fullest extent the economy of the republics within the general system of national economy of the USSR; to ensure the all-round development of the economy of the republics, of local industry and of the producer cooperative societies, especially with a view to increasing the production of food and consumer goods, the utilization of local fuel resources, the making of rolled steel and castings for local needs, the production of building materials and timber, metal articles and equipment for republican industries; consumer goods produced by the local industries and the cooperative societies must be entirely at the disposal of the given Union Republic, it being left to the discretion of the Council of Ministers of the republic to decide what proportion of these goods shall be retained for consumption within the republic and what proportion used for commodity exchange with other republics, the general state regulation of market prices being at the same time observed.

With these aims in view, the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics resolves:

To approve the Five-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy of the USSR in 1946-1950, drawn up by the State Planning Commission of the USSR and adopted by the Government of the USSR, and to define the assignments for this period as follows:

II

PLAN FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Industry

1. TOTAL VOLUME of production of the industry of the USSR as a whole in 1950, i.e., the last year of the Five-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy of the USSR, is fixed at 205 billion rubles (in 1926-1927 prices) as compared with 138,500,000,000 rubles in 1940, which represents an increase in industrial output of 48 per cent as compared with the pre-war year of 1940.

2. The 1950 output level of the major branches of industry shall be as follows:—

IRON AND STEEL	
Iron (tons)	19,500,000
Steel (tons)	25,400,000
Rolled Goods (tons)	17,800,000
FUEL AND POWER	
Coal (tons)	250,000,000
Petroleum (tons)	35,400,000
Coal and shale gas (cu. meters)*	1,900,000,000
Natural gas (cu. meters)	8,400,000,000
Electric power (kwh)	82,000,000,000
ROLLING STOCK	
Long-distance steam locomotives	2,200
Long-distance diesel locomotives	300
Long-distance electric locomotives	220
Freight-cars (in terms of two-axle cars)	146,000
Passenger coaches	2,600
MOTOR VEHICLES	
Trucks	428,000
Passenger cars	65,600
Motor-buses	6,400
FACTORY EQUIPMENT	
Equipment for iron and steel mills (tons)	102,000

*One cubic meter=35.314 cubic feet.

Steam turbines (kw)	2,906,000
Water turbines, large (kw)	372,000
Water turbines, medium (kw)	150,000
Water turbines, small (kw)	500,000
Electric motors up to 100 kw	624,000
Electric motors over 100 kw	9,000
Metal-working machines	74,000
Spinning frames (spindles)	1,400,000
Looms	25,000
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY	
Tractors	112,000
Tractor-drawn ploughs	110,000
Tractor-drawn cultivators	82,300
Tractor-drawn seed drills	83,300
Power-driven threshers	18,300
CHEMICALS AND MINERAL FERTILIZERS	
Caustic soda (tons)	390,000
Calcined soda (tons)	800,000
Mineral fertilizers—superphosphates, nitrates and potash (tons)	5,100,000
Synthetic dyes (tons)	43,000
TIMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS	
Felled timber (cu. m.)	280,000,000
Sawed lumber (cu. m.)	39,000,000
Cement (tons)	10,500,000
Slate (sheets)	410,000,000
Window Glass (sq. meters)*	80,000,000
TEXTILES AND LIGHT INDUSTRY GOODS	
Cotton fabrics (meters)**	4,686,000,000
Woolen fabrics (meters)	159,400,000
Leather footwear (pairs)	240,000,000
Rubber footwear (pairs)	88,600,000
Socks and stockings (pairs)	580,000,000
FOODSTUFFS	
Meat (tons)	1,300,000
Butter (tons)	275,000
Vegetable oil (tons)	880,000
Fish (tons)	2,200,000
Sugar (tons)	2,400,000
Flour (tons)	19,000,000
Alcohol (decaliters)***	100,800,000
Soap (tons)	870,000

3. In conformity with the plan for the growth of production, total capital construction in the industry of the USSR for the period 1946-1950 is fixed at 157,500,000,000 rubles (in 1945 estimated prices).

4. **Iron and Steel**—In view of the fact that the development of this industry will to a considerable extent determine the rehabilitation and development of the whole economy of the USSR, the pre-war figure for the smelting of iron and steel and the production of rolled goods shall be exceeded in 1950 by 35 per cent. Extraction of iron ore shall be increased by 1950 to 40,000,000 tons, production of coke to 30,000,000 tons, neutral firebrick 2,780,000 tons, and acid firebrick to 980,000 tons. Steel rail production shall be restored and developed to an output of 1,350,000 tons in 1950. The manufacture of iron pipes shall be increased to 1,500,000 tons in 1950.

In the five-year period, 45 blast furnaces with a total output of 12,800,000 tons, 165 open hearth furnaces, 15 converters and 90 electric furnaces with a total output of 16,200,000 tons of steel, 104 rolling mills with a total output of 11,700,000 tons, and 63 coke batteries with a total output of 19,100,000 tons shall be rehabilitated or newly built and put into operation. New iron ore mines with an annual output of 35,400,000 tons shall be opened.

The iron and steel industry of the south shall restore its pre-war level of production of iron, steel, rolled goods, coke and iron ore. The iron and steel plants in the south of the USSR, including 17 of the bigger mills, shall be rehabilitated. Seven pipe-rolling and pipe-casting mills shall be rehabilitated.

The all-round development of the iron and steel centers of the Urals, Siberia and the Far East is to continue. The building of the Nizhny-Tagil and Chelyabinsk iron and steel mills shall in the main be completed. The building of four iron and steel mills in the Urals and Siberia is to be continued. A new plant for the manufacture of electric steel shall be built to supply the requisite amounts of transformer and dynamo steel. An iron and steel mill shall be built in the Georgian SSR and a pipe-rolling mill in the Azerbaijan SSR. The construction of new iron and steel mills in the Kazakh SSR and the Leningrad area shall be started.

The Far East, Siberia and the Transcaucasus shall create their own sources of supply of iron ore. The Krivoy Rog iron field, the Kamyshburun iron mines, the Lipetsk and Tula iron mines, and the Chiatury and Nikopol manganese mines shall be rehabilitated and further developed. The extraction of iron ore in the Shoria Highlands shall be increased by 2,000,000 tons, and iron mines opened in the region of the Kursk magnetic anomaly. Long hauls of raw material for the iron and steel industry must be reduced, esepecially the hauling of iron ore from the Urals to the Kuznetsk Basin.

Geological surveying shall be extended, especially in the eastern regions of the USSR, in order to increase the commercial reserves of iron ore and other raw materials for the existing and projected iron and steel plants. Commercial iron ore deposits amounting to 1,680,000,000 tons, 100,000,000 tons of which are in Western Siberia, and manganese deposits amounting to 110,000,000 tons, are to be surveyed; industrial reserves are to be provided for the construction of new iron and steel mills in the North Urals, Siberia, the Kazakh SSR and in the region of the Kursk magnetic anomaly.

The production of thin cold-rolled sheet-iron is to be rehabilitated in the South and expanded in the East; the production of lacquered tin shall be organized and the production of tinplate extended. There is to be an all-round development in the production of assorted steel shapes, low alloyed steels, precision alloys, and transformer and dynamo steel with low magnetic losses. The production of high alloyed steel for the manufacture of high temperatures and pressure boilers and turbines shall be increased.

Laborious processes involved in the work of blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces and rolling mills shall be further mechanized, especially in rehabilitating the iron and steel mills in the South. Modern cranes shall be provided for the ore, coal and coke yards of iron and steel mills and coke and chemical plants, and tip-trucks provided for the transport systems of mills and mines. Flame chipping of ingots shall be widely developed. Iron and steel mills shall be equipped with measuring and control instruments and devices for automatic operation. The use of oxygen-enriched blasts for blast and steel-smelting furnaces shall be introduced on an industrial scale.

The concentration of poor quality ores shall be developed, the production of concentrates increased and the preparation of raw materials improved to provide charges of more regular composition. The scrap sorting points and pig-breaking departments of iron and steel mills shall be equipped with machinery, and a number of new mechanized plants for the handling of scrap shall be built. The network of pipelines for the transmission of gas from coke ovens for industrial uses shall be extended.

5. **Non-Ferrous Metal Industry**—A high rate of increase in the production of non-ferrous and rare metals shall be effected by improving the work of existing enterprises, constructing new mines and plants, rehabilitating the enterprises in the formerly occupied regions, and by introducing up-to-date methods. In the five-year period the output of copper shall be increased 1.6 times, that of aluminum doubled, magnesium increased 2.7 times, nickel 1.9 times, lead 2.6 times, zinc 2.5 times, wolfram concentrates 4.4 times, molybdenum concentrates 2.1 times, and tin 2.7 times. The production

*One square meter=10.76387 square feet
**One meter=3.28083 feet
***One decaliter=2.64 gallons

of rolled non-ferrous metal, especially of complex alloys, shall be extended. The supply of ores for the non-ferrous metal industry shall be enlarged and improved and the present shortage in the supply of raw material for the lead industry remedied.

In the five-year period the capacity of the mines, concentration plants and refineries of the copper industry is to be increased. The first section of a copper development plant in the Kazakh SSR shall be completed, and the first section of a new copper refinery in the South Urals built. A new electrolytic copper plant shall be built and started. The capacity of the aluminum mines and factories is to increase. Bauxite mines, two aluminum plants and an alumina plant shall be restored, two new aluminum plants are to be built and started, and the capacity of the aluminum plants in the North Urals and in the Kuznetsk Basin increased. The first section of the alumina plant in the Azerbaijan SSR shall be completed for operation.

Nickel production by electrolysis is to be increased in two nickel plants. A new nickel plant is to be started, the existing zinc plants expanded, two zinc plants in the South of the USSR rehabilitated and a new zinc plant and a new lead plant built. The wolfram and molybdenum plant in the North Caucasus shall be rehabilitated and extended and the building continued of plants to be supplied from the surveyed wolfram and molybdenum deposits in Central Asia and Eastern Siberia.

The first sections of three new plants for the manufacture of rolled non-ferrous metal goods shall be built and started. The electrode plant in the Ukrainian SSR shall be rehabilitated and extended and a new electrode plant built in the North Caucasus. Two new plants shall be built for the production of high-grade hard alloys.

The industrial processing of new raw materials—nepheline and alunite—for the production of alumina is to be introduced. Stocks of industrial categories of copper, lead, bauxite, nickel, wolfram and molybdenum ores are to be increased. Local sources of supply of raw material for the aluminum plants in the South and in Siberia shall be surveyed and preparations made for extraction. Extensive prospecting shall be undertaken for the discovery of new deposits of aluminum, nickel, wolfram, molybdenum, gold and new rare metals with a view to building new mines and plants.

The complete utilization of all minerals contained in non-ferrous ores, including sulphur ingredients, will be provided for by adopting perfected methods of processing and by combining the production of non-ferrous metals with the manufacture of chemicals. All laborious processes in the extraction and refining of non-ferrous ores are to be mechanized and the automatic control and checking of technological processes introduced in concentration plants and refineries. The production of metallic magnesium by electrothermal methods shall be introduced on an industrial scale.

6. Coal Industry—Rapid expansion shall be provided for so as to increase coal output to 51 per cent above the pre-war level by 1950. Output of coking coal (in the Donets, Kuznetsk, Karaganda, Kizel, Pechora, Tkvarchali and Tkvibuli fields) is to be increased to 57,700,000 tons, the amount required to satisfy all demands of industry. The pre-war level of extraction shall be restored in the Donets Basin and by 1950 exceeded by attaining a total output of 88,000,000 tons.

New coalfields and regions shall be opened in Bureya in the Khabarovsk Region, in Ekibastuz in the Kazakh SSR, in Kuyurgaz in the Bashkir ASSR, and in Uzgen in the Kirghiz SSR, and the extraction of coal from local fields in all regions of the country where there are deposits is to be developed to the utmost with a view to substituting local fuel for outside supplies.

Coal mines with a total capacity of 183,000,000 tons are to be put into operation in the 1946-1950 period. The rehabilitation of the Donets Basin mines is to be completed by 1949, for which purpose 182 large pits with a total capacity of 67,700,000 tons will be restored and 60 new pits with a total capacity of 14,100,000 tons built. In rehabilitating and building coal mines priority shall be given to those producing coking coal.

In the five years from 1946 to 1950, the following new pits are to be sunk and put into operation: in the Moscow coalfield, 66 pits with a total capacity of 18,800,000 tons; in the Kuznetsk Basin, 30 pits with a total capacity of 18,000,000 tons; in Karaganda, 17 pits and open-cut mines with a total capacity of 6,500,000 tons; in the Urals, 49 pits and open-cut mines with a total capacity of 19,000,000 tons; and in Central Asia, nine pits with a total capacity of 3,200,000 tons.

The Pechora coalfield, a new source of supply for the northern section of the European USSR and Leningrad, shall be extended. In this region new pits with a total capacity of 7,700,000 tons shall be started. A coal industry shall be inaugurated west of the Dnieper and in the western regions of the Ukraine, where 13 pits and open-cut mines with a total capacity of 9,700,000 tons are to be put into operation. In the Caucasus 10 new pits with a total capacity of 3,200,000 tons shall be started, and in the Far East eight pits sunk with a total capacity of 1,250,000 tons.

Mine construction on the indicated scale shall be ensured by the large-scale adoption of modern industrial methods in the construction of mines, as well as of housing and public services in the mining settlements and by considerably contracting building time schedules.

In order to fulfill the program laid down for increased coal output and for coal mining development, as well as to raise labor productivity, the extensive mechanization of laborious processes in the coal industry, especially in the removal of coal and muck, shall be undertaken. The number of machines used in the coal industry shall be accordingly increased to three or four times the pre-war number. The manufacture of coal-mining machinery shall be expanded in the eastern and western regions of the USSR. In the five-year period 13 new machine-building plants shall be erected and put into operation and 16 plants producing mine machinery shall be rehabilitated or reconstructed. Metal and ferro-concrete propping shall be extensively used in the coal mines in place of wooden props.

One of the major tasks of the coal industry is considerably to improve the quality of coal by concentration, screening and the manufacture of briquettes. Large-scale, technically up-to-date mechanized plants shall be established for the concentration, screening and briquetting of coal. By 1950 all coking coal requiring concentration (with more than 7 per cent ash content) and all power-house coal requiring concentration (with more than 10 per cent ash content) shall be treated mechanically; the concentration of brown coal shall be widely practiced. In conformity with this, the mechanized concentration of coal in 1950 shall be increased to 150,000,000 tons, comprising 53,000,000 tons of coking coal and 97,000,000 tons of power-house coal. Power-house coal shall be screened. The production of coal briquettes is to be organized on a large scale and the output brought up by 1950 to 7,400,000 tons.

For the realization of the program of mechanical concentration and briquetting of coal in the 1946-1950 period, 271 coal concentration plants, with a total capacity of 175,000,000 tons per annum, shall be built and six plants with a total capacity of 9,000,000 tons rehabilitated; 26 coal briquette plants with an annual capacity of 10,000,000 tons are to be built, the manufacture of coal concentration equipment organized and two new plants manufacturing machinery built, one in

the Kuznetsk Basin and the other in the Donets Basin.

All newly-built pits must have concentration and screening installations, serving either individual pits or groups of pits. The rehabilitation and building of the coal concentration departments of the coke and chemical plants in the south is to be accelerated and new coal concentration plants built at iron and steel plants.

In the five-year period 765 sites shall be surveyed with a view to starting new mines and open cuts with a total annual output of 361,000,000 tons of coal, these to include 131 sites in the Urals, 135 in the Moscow field, 60 in the Karaganda field, 60 in the Kuznetsk field and 140 in the Donets field. New districts and deposits of coking coal shall be prospected and surveyed in the Urals, and in the Donets, Kuznetsk, Karaganda and Pechora fields.

7. Peat Extraction—Peat output is to be increased to 44,300,000 tons in 1950, or 39 per cent above pre-war, and a big expansion provided for in the central and western regions.

Laborious processes involved in the extraction, drying and stacking of peat and in preparatory and loading and unloading operations shall be mechanized. The more highly mechanized methods of extraction, such as by milling, dredging and pressure hose, shall be developed, and the use of narrow-gauge car tracks extended.

By 1950 the output of peat briquettes is to be increased to 1,200,000 tons. A start shall be made on organizing the all-the-year-round extraction of peat, for which purpose plants for the artificial dehydration of peat shall be built.

Research work on the mechanization of peat extraction and on the technological and chemical processing of peat shall be widely undertaken.

8. Gas Production—A new branch of industry shall be developed on a large scale on the basis of exploiting natural gases and the processing of coal, peat and shale. By 1950 the output of gas from coal and shale shall be increased to 1,900,000,000 cubic meters and of natural gas to 8,400,000,000 cubic meters. Work on the underground gasification of coal is to be continued so as to attain an output of gas produced by this method of 920,000,000 cubic meters a year by 1950. Industrial enterprises for the conversion of coal and shale into liquid fuel shall be started. By 1950 the output of liquid fuel from coal and shale is to reach 900,000 tons.

Shale mines with a capacity of 9,400,000 tons in the Estonian SSR and of 3,000,000 tons in the Leningrad Region shall be rehabilitated or newly built for the purpose of starting an industry for the manufacture of gas from shale. Two plants for the hydration of coal and one for the production of synthetic petrol shall be built. In the five-year period shale gas and shale processing plants shall be built and started in the Estonian SSR and Leningrad Region, four new gasworks built, gas pipelines from Dashava to Kiev and from Kohtla-Jarva to Leningrad laid and put into operation, and the Saratov-Moscow gas pipeline completed.

9. Petroleum—The industry must be rapidly restored and developed, so that the pre-war level of extraction and refining is reached in 1949 and exceeded in 1950. Maximum development of petroleum extraction and refining is to continue in the eastern regions—in the Urals, in the Bashkir ASSR, in the Volga Basin, on Sakhalin Island, in the Turkmenian SSR, in the Uzbek SSR, in the Kazakh SSR, as well as in the Ukrainian SSR. The proportion of oil extraction in the eastern regions in the total output of the USSR must be considerably increased. Provision shall be made for the rapid rehabilitation of the oil industry in the Caucasus—in Baku, Grozny and Krasnodar.

Geological surveying and the preparatory work on new oilfields shall be developed to ensure the fulfillment of the indicated increase of output and to have completed surveying by 1950 of commercial reserves sufficient for no less than two or three years ahead. Provision shall be made for greater survey drilling and for increasing its share in the total drilling done.

High-speed methods of sinking wells and rotary drilling shall be extended, deep wells using pumps provided with improved equipment, and secondary exploitation methods introduced. Hermetic equipment shall be employed in the extraction, collection and transmission of petroleum.

The production of high octane aviation gasoline shall be developed, and the quality of gasoline for motors, kerosene for tractors, oil for Diesel engines and lubricating oils improved. The quantity of oil products obtained from petroleum must be increased by reducing losses and introducing catalytic and other up-to-date methods of producing gasoline and industrial oils.

In the five-year period four oil refining plants and 16 oil refining installations shall be built. Three oil refineries shall be rehabilitated to supply oil products to the agricultural and industrial regions of the South. New oil pipelines shall be built. The production of gas-black and lamp-black shall be expanded into a large-scale industry by considerably enlarging the plants.

The production of oil machinery, equipment and measuring instruments shall be rehabilitated and greatly extended so as to meet the needs of the oil industry in full.

10. Electric Power Development—The rebuilding and building of power stations must be conducted at such speed that the increase in power-producing capacity shall keep ahead of the restoration and development of other branches of industry. The power grid systems shall be provided with permanent reserve capacities to ensure an efficient supply of electric power and prevent power stations from having to work at lower frequencies. The output of electric power for 1950 is fixed at a figure 70 per cent above that of 1940.

The power stations in the formerly occupied regions shall be completely restored and the total capacity of the power stations of the USSR increased by 11,700,000 kilowatts in the course of the five years, bringing the total installed capacity up to 22,400,000 kilowatts by 1950.

The building of hydro-electric power stations shall be developed so as to effect the greatest possible increase in the proportion of electric power produced by hydro-electric stations in the total power produced. In the five-year period power stations with a total capacity of 2,300,000 kilowatts shall be put into operation.

Six hydro-electric stations, including the Lenin Power Station on the Dnieper, are to be rehabilitated, the building of 30 hydro-electric stations completed, the first sections of eight hydro-electric stations built and put into operation, and work on five big new hydro-electric stations begun. The surveying and drafting in preparation for the building of new power stations on the Dnieper and the Syr-Darya is to continue.

The work of rebuilding and building local hydro-electric stations shall be widely developed, use being made primarily of existing dams. Power capacities totalling one million kilowatts shall be put into operation in small hydro-electric stations.

The power stations and transmission systems of Moscow, the Donets Basin, the Dnieper Basin, Kiev, Kharkov, Lvov, Odessa, Nikolayev, Sevastopol, Novorossiisk, Krasnodar, Grozny, Stalingrad, Voronezh, Bryansk, Kalinin, Minsk,

Vilnius, Riga, Tallinn and Petrozavodsk shall be rehabilitated.

Thirty-seven district power stations, now under construction, including 21 heat and power stations, shall be completed and put into operation. The lag of power-producing capacity behind the requirements of electric power in Moscow, Gorky, Ivanovo and Yaroslavl is to be eliminated.

The fitting of individual automatic electric drives to machines is to be widely practiced, gradually to be superseded by machines in which the electric drive is incorporated as an integral part of the design. The use of electrical processes in the production of light and non-ferrous metals, steel alloys and chemicals and in metal treatment is to be extended.

In addition to electrical developments in industry more extensive use is to be made of electricity on the railways and in agriculture. Small hydro-electric, wind-driven and motor-driven power stations using locomobiles and gas-generator engines are to be built in large numbers in the rural areas. Work on the extension of municipal heating in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov, Sverdlovsk and Rostov-on-Don is to be continued.

Extensive provision shall be made for the adoption of the latest equipment and processes in the power stations — high-pressure and high-temperature steam, perfected turbines for heat generating systems and the latest types of boilers, generators and high-tension apparatus. The automatization of the processes of power production and distribution shall be highly developed; priority shall be given to the complete automatization of hydro-electric stations.

Research work on the long-distance transmission of high-tension direct current shall be carried out and brought into practical use.

11. Machine-building— By 1950 this industry shall have doubled its output as compared with pre-war. Priority shall be given to the rehabilitation and development of the manufacture of equipment for the iron and steel, power, coal and oil industries, the manufacture of electrical machines, railway rolling stock, motor vehicles, tractors, agricultural machinery, equipment for the building industry, equipment for geological survey work, special and complex machine-tools, foundry equipment, and equipment and instruments for the chemical industry.

By the end of the five-year period the output of locomotives shall be increased to 4,000, freight cars to 200,000 (in terms of two-axle cars), iron and steel mill equipment to 131,000 tons, steam turbines to 3,770,000 kilowatts, boilers to 540,000 square meters of heating surface, tractors to 133,000, metal-working machine tools to 94,800, motor vehicles to 750,000, and motors to 800,000, including 10,000 exceeding 100 kilowatts.

The production of new and improved types of high-productive machines is to be introduced: multi-spindle machine-tools, automatic machine-tools, powerful stamping and die presses, forging machines, powerful electric excavators, devices for the automatic regulation and control of production processes and modern refrigerating installations. The production of the latest types of electric machines, transformers, condensers, high-frequency apparatus, automatic telephone exchanges, telegraph apparatus, radio transmitters, radio valves, photo-electric cells, rectifier tubes, distribution panels, mercury vapor rectifiers, welding machines, protection and automatic relays and high tension apparatus shall be introduced and developed.

In rehabilitating production and introducing new types of machines the standardization of parts and assemblies shall be ensured.

Extensive use shall be made of modern production methods in machine-building, especially the mass production line; automatic production lines and multi-purpose machine tools, casting under pressure and in coquilles, automatic welding, designs incorporating stamped and welded parts, high-frequency tempering, electric heating, high-speed stamping and milling shall be widely introduced.

The big heavy engineering centers of the Donets Basin and the Urals are to be rehabilitated and developed. In 1946-1950 a total of 405,000 tons of equipment for iron and steel mills shall be produced which will ensure the output of blooming mills, rail rolling mills, highly productive mechanized installations for drawing small section steel shapes and wire, and mills for the continuous rolling of thin sheets. Two heavy machine-building plants in the Donets Basin shall be rebuilt and the erection of a new heavy machine-building plant in the South Urals shall be completed. The building of a plant to produce crushing and pulverizing equipment shall be commenced in Western Siberia.

In 1946-1950 steam turbines totalling 9,030,000 kilowatts capacity shall be produced and the output of turbines and boilers working at high pressure and high steam temperature as well as water turbines of medium and low power shall be considerably increased.

Four plants manufacturing power station equipment shall be rehabilitated. A new plant to produce medium and low-power steam turbines shall be built. The erection of two plants for the manufacture of water turbines shall be completed. A boiler plant shall be restored and three new boiler plants started.

The manufacture of locomotives and freight cars shall be developed on a large scale. By 1950 the output of long-distance steam locomotives shall be increased to 2,200, of long-distance Diesel locomotives to 300, of long-distance electric locomotives to 220 and of freight cars to 150,000 (in terms of two-axle cars); the output of dump cars is to be greatly increased. The production of long-distance locomotives is to be resumed at three locomotive building plants.

The output of long-distance steam and Diesel locomotives, and steam and electric locomotives for the use of factories is to be newly organized in four machine-building plants. New locomotive works shall be built and put into operation. Four freight car works are to be rehabilitated. The building of three new freight-car works shall be completed, and the building of freight cars in the North Urals resumed.

The production of metal-working machine-tools shall be increased to 74,000 machines by 1950. The production of multi-purpose, special-purpose, automatic and semi-automatic machine-tools shall be developed. The output of multi-purpose and special-purpose machine tools shall be increased to 12,300 by 1950. The output of forge and press equipment shall be raised to two and a half times that of pre-war, heavy presses, hammers and forging machines taking the greater share. The output of standard tools and abrasives shall be increased. Eighteen machine-tool plants shall be rehabilitated. Two new plants for the production of heavy machine tools and three for the production of multi-purpose and special-purpose machine tools shall be built and put into operation.

By 1950 the production of electrical equipment shall be increased to two and a half times pre-war. The machine-building plants shall be supplied with all types of electrical equipment; and the coal, oil and iron and steel industries with heavy electric motors, safety motors and standard alternating current motors and electrical equipment; the planned schedule of railway electrification shall be ensured by the supply of high-tension equipment. The production of devices for automatic-regulation and control shall be considerably developed. Fifteen electrical machinery plants shall be rehabilitated or completed. A plant for the output of generators for turbines, a plant for the production of traction and crane equipment, two cable plants, a plant for the manufacture of cathode ray tubes and a plant producing electrical equipment for Diesel locomotives shall be built and put into operation.

In 1950 the output of motor vehicles shall be increased to 500,000, and a transition made to the mass production of new types of motor vehicles—trucks of greater carrying power and more comfortable and economical types of passenger cars. The production of gas-generator and gas-reservoir automobiles shall be resumed. The mass production of Diesel trucks and tip-trucks shall be organized. The building of three automobile plants and a plant for the production of low-power cars shall be completed; three new automobile plants shall be built and three existing automobile plants extended. The building of four automobile assembly plants shall be completed.

There shall be an increase in the manufacture of tractors and agricultural machinery, without which the rapid rehabilitation and development of agriculture would be impossible. The tractor plants shall be rehabilitated and new plants shall be built so that the output of tractors, primarily for agriculture, shall be raised to 112,000 in 1950. The mass production of Diesel-engined and gas-generator tractors shall be organized. Two tractor plants shall be rehabilitated, the building of three new tractor plants completed and a tractor plant in the Byelorussian SSR erected. The production of tractors shall be resumed in two plants which will be released from other commitments for the purpose.

The mass production of agricultural machinery—tractor ploughs, seed drills, cultivators, disc and colter tillers, combines and other harvesters, grain cleaners, machines for gathering industrial crops and grass seed, mowing machines, fodder preparation and processing machines, sheep shearing and milking machines, separators, refrigerators and other dairy equipment, water-supply equipment for stock farms, collective farm flour mills and apparatus for combating farm pests—shall be rehabilitated and developed. Nine plants for the production of agricultural machines shall be restored. The building of five plants for the production of agricultural machines and one for the production of harvester combines shall be completed and put into operation.

Shipyards and allied enterprises shall be completely rehabilitated, priority being given to the Leningrad and Nikolayev shipyards. New shipyards are to be built. Shipyards building river and seagoing vessels shall be restored and expanded.

The production of compressors and high-pressure chemical apparatus shall be expanded. The production of powerful compressors and oxygen-producing installations shall be organized for the purpose of extending the use of oxygen in industry and accelerating technological processes. The building and extension of factories in the eastern regions of of the USSR producing chemical apparatus—centrifugal pumps, compressors and turbo-compressors — shall be completed.

The production of textile machines shall be increased to four times the pre-war level. The production of new technically improved machinery — high-speed roving frames and warping machines — shall be inaugurated. The production of long yarn ring-spinning frames and automatic looms, and of machines for the footwear and clothing industries, shall be developed, as shall also the production of machines for the food-processing industry, especially for the meat, milk, sugar and canning branches, and of equipment for flour mills and elevators. The production of modern machines, such as ammonia compressors, quick freezers, drying and extraction installations, vacuum apparatus and canning installations shall be inaugurated.

The production of excavators, the latest building and road-making machinery, hoisting and transport equipment, loading and unloading machinery and various types of equipment for mechanizing laborious operations shall be undertaken.

The production of measuring instruments for automatic regulation and control of industrial processes shall be greatly developed and the output of optical and electrical measuring instruments shall be increased by 1950 to seven times that of 1940. The production of electron microscopes for use in research institutions shall be organized. The production of instruments for geo-physical methods of surveying (magnetic, electric and seismic) shall be undertaken, and they shall be extensively introduced into geological survey work for the purpose of accelerating and improving prospecting and surveying deposits of useful minerals. The production of geo-physical instruments for weather forecasting in the service of aviation, navigation and agriculture shall be developed.

The mass production of new types of microscopes, apparatus for spectral analysis, cinema projectors and cine-cameras, cameras and binoculars shall be undertaken and developed in accordance with the latest advances in the sphere of optics. The mass production of improved and cheap motorcycles, bicycles, shotguns, radio receivers, clocks, watches and gramophones shall be resumed and developed. The production of modern television receivers shall be organized. The large-scale production of refrigerators shall be organized.

12. Chemical Industry—In 1950 this industry shall produce 50 per cent more than pre-war. The chemical industries of the formerly occupied regions shall be rehabilitated, priority being given to the production of nitrates, phosphates, soda products and dyes. The production of mineral fertilizers shall be restored and by 1950 shall exceed the pre-war level—double for phosphates, 1.8 times for nitrates, and 1.3 for potash.

New branches of organic synthesis shall be established to process coal and use the by-products of the oil refineries.

The output of an extensive assortment of chemical products for the plastics, aniline dye, varnish and paint, pharmaceutical and other branches of industry shall be ensured. The production of new types of plastics and synthetic pitches is to be organized. The production of synthetic dyes is to be extended and their variety improved as compared with pre-war by increasing the production of the best fast dyes.

Factories for the production of calcined soda with a capacity of 813,000 tons, caustic soda with a capacity of 278,000 tons and superphosphates with a capacity of 2,720,000 tons are to be put into operation. Three soda plants shall be restored, the building of a soda plant in the Urals shall be completed and work on the building of a new soda plant begun. Two aniline dye works, two varnish and paint works and three plastics works shall be built and put into operation.

New superphosphate plants shall be built and put into operation to work the phosphorite deposits at Kara Tau in order to reduce long hauls of mineral fertilizers. Three nitrate plants shall be restored to their pre-war capacity and new plants built.

The chemical industry shall be expanded by the introduction of modern technique, uninterrupted methods of operation and automatic regulation of production, and chemical processes in the nitrate, sulphuric acid, soda and aniline dye industries further intensified.

13. Rubber Industry—By 1950 the production of synthetic rubber shall be doubled, of automobile tires trebled, and of rubber footwear increased 1.3 times compared with pre-war; in the synthetic rubber industry the use of raw material other than food crops shall be extensively developed and by 1950 the share of rubber produced from non-food raw materials shall be 38 per cent of the total. By 1950 the output of regenerated rubber shall be increased to 56,000 tons. The production of natural rubber in the USSR shall be organized on a large scale.

The rubber industry shall be developed by means of the introduction of new raw materials and new techniques, auto-

matic regulation of the production of automobile tires, acceleration of processes in the production of synthetic rubber, and the fullest possible mechanization of laborious processes in the production of rubber, motor tires and other rubber articles.

14. Building Materials—In conformity with the aim of fully restoring the economy of the formerly occupied regions and of further developing the eastern regions of the USSR, the building materials industry there shall be rapidly rehabilitated and expanded.

In the five-year period the pre-war production of the major building materials — cement, glass, slate, roofing and war materials — shall be greatly exceeded, this to be achieved by rebuilding the damaged enterprises and constructing new ones. By 1950 the production of cement shall be 1.8 times, glass 1.8 times, tiles four times and slate double the pre-war figure.

The pre-fabrication of dwelling-houses and of standard component parts made of wood, gypsum, asbo-cement and other materials shall be started as a new industry. Cement plants with a total annual capacity of 9,400,000 tons, glass works with a capacity of 40,000,000 square meters, slate quarries with a capacity of 332,000,000 sheets, plants for the manufacture of pre-fabricated houses with an output of 4,600,000 square meters of living space, roofing material with an output of 3,250,000 rolls of rubberoid and pergamin and 2,700,000 rolls of tarred felt, and plants for the manufacture of boilers with an output of 377,000 square meters and of radiators with an output of 6,200,000 square meters. The production of heat insulating materials—mineral wool, wood-fiber sheets and facing materials of asbocement—shall be developed.

To ensure the fulfillment of the program of production of building materials, laborious processes shall be mechanized, especially in the cement industry where electric excavators, large capacity dump cars and grab cranes shall be introduced. Up-to-date equipment and processes shall be extensively introduced, especially the simultaneous drying and pulverizing of coal, highly productive rotating furnaces for the burning of clinker, improved methods of window-glass manufacture, and production-line methods in transporting and cutting glass.

15. Timber Industry—By 1950 the felling of trade timber shall increase by 59 per cent over pre-war and the output of sawed timber by 14 per cent.

Sawmills with a capacity of 6,000,000 cubic meters, plants with an output of 300,000 cubic meters of plywood and with an output of 7,500,000,000 boxes of matches shall be put into operation. The wood-working industry, especially the production of furniture, shall be restored.

The timber-felling area shall be increased, chiefly where the timber can be brought down for floating in the following river basins: the Northern Dvina and its tributaries, Pechora, Kama, Vyatka, Kilmez, Unzha, Vetluga and Belaya; the felling of timber shall be increased in Western Siberia and the Far East. In the five-year period 17,500 kilometers* of timber transport roads for mechanical traction — 6,500 kilometers of narrow-gauge railway, 2,500 kilometers of tractor roads and 8,500 kilometers of motor roads — shall be built in the lumber regions, mainly in the northern and northwest regions and the Urals (Kama Basin). By the end of the five-year period 70 per cent of the trucks and tractors used for hauling timber shall have been converted to the use of wood fuel. The proportion of permanent workers in the lumber camps shall be increased, so that, by raising labor productivity, these permanent workers shall perform 75 per cent of the total work involved.

The felling and hauling of timber in areas where hand labor predominates shall be converted into a highly-developed mechanized industry with a permanent staff of skilled workers. For this purpose the mass use of electric saws for felling and of trailer tractors for skidding timber shall be introduced. Seventy-five per cent of the total work in felling timber and carting it to the roads and 55 per cent of the transport of timber shall be mechanized. The laborious processes in floating timber—loading and unloading—shall be mechanized. The following shall be manufactured and delivered to the timber industry: 40,000 electric saws, 7,500 tractors for trailing logs to the roads, 4,500 tractors for skidding timber, 470 narrow-gauge locomotives with flat-cars, 14,000 trucks with trailers, and the requisite number of bulldozers. The normal working of these machines shall be ensured by enlarging the number of repair workshops.

The hydrolysis industry shall be developed: in 1950 the production of alcohol by hydrolysis shall be eight times greater than pre-war. New plants with a capacity of 7,000,000 decaliters shall be built for the sulphite-alcohol and hydrolysis industries, so as to ensure the complex processing of waste products from sawmills and pulp and paper mills for the manufacture of alcohol, albuminous yeast, core sand binders and other chemical products.

*One kilometer = .621370 miles

A big wood-chemical industry shall be established, attention being paid primarily to increasing the production of acetic acid, acetate solvents, rosin and turpentine.

16. Paper Industry—The rehabilitation of the industry shall be completed by 1948 and its further development undertaken, so that by 1950 the output of paper exceeds the pre-war level by 65 per cent, provision being made for a far greater proportionate increase in the output of high-grade bleached paper. The demand for specials sorts of paper for industrial uses must be fully satisfied, and the production of wrapping paper, parchment paper and of paper articles for the general market greatly increased. The production of viscose cellulose must be greatly expanded so as to fully satisfy the needs of the artificial fiber industry.

New and perfected machinery shall be introduced, such as pulping machinery of high productivity and involving a minimum expenditure of electric power; the equipment of paper machines with suction rolls, and of high-speed paper machines with multiple power drive; up-to-date machinery for bark-stripping; high capacity furnaces for the regeneration of lye; automatic machinery for the various processes of pulp and paper making.

17. Textile and Light Industries—The pre-war output of all branches of these industries must be recovered and surpassed.

The artificial silk and textile fiber industry shall be rehabilitated and developed so as to increase the output of artificial silk by 1950 to 4.6 times, and of textile fiber to 9.6 times the pre-war level.

The assortment and finish of fabrics, garments, knitted goods and footwear must be definitely improved; the production of improved dress fabrics and suitings shall be increased, as well as that of mercerized, napped, jacquard and extra-fast printed fabrics.

The capacity of spinning-mills shall be increased in the five-year period by 2,860,000 spindles, of the artificial silk industry by 102,000 tons, of the boot and shoe industry by 100,000,000 pairs, and of the stocking industry by 345,000,000 pairs of socks and stockings. The textile, stocking and knitted goods, leather, and boot and shoe factories, as well as the plants for the preliminary processing of cotton, flax, hemp and wool in the former enemy-occupied regions shall be rehabilitated.

The expansion of the cotton textile industry in Siberia and Central Asia begun before the war shall be continued. In the five-year period there shall be built and started cotton mills in Novo-

sibirsk, Astrakhan, the Georgian SSR, the Altai Territory and Northern Kazakhstan, and the second section of a cotton mill in Eastern Siberia. The construction of cotton mills in Tashkent, Stalinabad, Ferghana, Ufa and Chelyabinsk shall be completed and the building of a cotton mill in the Kuzbas started.

Six artificial silk mills shall be completely rehabilitated, three new mills built, and the construction of four artificial fiber plants completed.

A rubber sole plant in Western Siberia and stocking mills in Sverdlovsk and Tambov shall be built and started, and the boot and shoe factories in Leningrad and Rostov, the leather factory in Ostashkov, the rubber sole plants in Kiev and Kalinin, the bottle-making plant in Konstantinovka, the stocking mill in Vitebsk and the spinning mill in Poltava shall be restored.

New and perfected machinery shall be introduced, such as single-process scutching machines, high-speed roving machines, spinning frames with extra-size bobbins, automatic winding frames, high-speed warping and sizing machines, piecing machines, broad automatic looms, photogravure and bleaching machines in the textile industry, and stocking frames, hot vulcanization presses and automatic and semi-automatic machinery in the light industries. The production of synthetic tanning extracts and high-grade artificial leather must be developed to the utmost. Machine repair facilities must be increased and the normal repair of machinery in the textile and light industries resumed in 1946.

18. **Food Industry**—Measures shall be taken for the rapid restoration and development of this industry; the production of the pre-war range of stocks shall be resumed and quality improved.

By 1950 the pre-war volume of output of meat products, butter, vegetable oil, sugar, pastry and confectionery and other food articles is to be exceeded.

The pre-war fish catch and output of the fish industry shall be reached by 1947, and in 1950 the fish catch shall be 1.5 times, the output of fresh refrigerated fish 1.8 times, and of boned fish three times the pre-war volume. Fishing shall be widely extended in the Northern and Far Eastern waters, especially off South Sakhalin, the Kurile Islands and Kamchatka. The fish industry in South Sakhalin shall be improved by the adoption of modern fishing methods and the reconstruction of the existing fish-processing plants.

The pre-war output of canned meat, milk, fish, vegetables and fruits is to be greatly exceeded, and the output of frozen fruits, berries and vegetables, of powdered milk and dried vegetables and fruits increased. The mass production of dietetic and children's foods, prepared lunches, prepared meat and fish products, food concentrates and vitamins shall be organized, as well as the large-scale production of Soviet champagne and matured high-grade wines and beer. The better types of pre-war packing of food products to ensure their preservation and quality shall be reintroduced and their use developed.

The rehabilitation of 92 sugar refineries, 144 distilleries, 24 canneries and 68 mechanical bakeries shall be fully completed, and 10 sugar refineries, seven distilleries, nine canneries and 39 mechanical bakeries built. Forty-one meat packing plants, 29 cold storages, 22 urban milk processing factories and eight milk-canning factories shall be rehabilitated or completed, and 36 new meat packing plants, 38 cold storages, 48 milk processing factories, 13 milk canning factories, and 1,200 mechanical butter and cheese factories built. Continuous-action butter-making machinery and automatic butter-wrapping machinery shall be widely introduced.

The capacity of the salt-making plants shall be increased to 1,400,000 tons per annum, the building of a new large salt mine completed in the Ukraine, and the capacity of the salt-making plants in the Urals, Kazakhstan, the Altai Territory and the Irkutsk Region doubled.

The fishing fleet shall be built up to pre-war dimensions and then further expanded. One hundred and fifty trawlers shall be put into operation in the five years and 13 fish canneries and 30 cold storages built.

Flour mills and cereal-preparing plants shall be rehabilitated and new ones built. In the five-year period, granaries and elevators with an aggregate capacity of 6,400,000 tons are to be rehabilitated or newly built, the capacity of the flour mills to be increased by the end of 1950 to handle an additional 20,000 tons of grain per day, and the ouput of high-milled flour and cereal products of diverse types increased.

Measures shall be taken for the wide introduction in the food industry of continuous processes of production, the method of the continuous extraction of vegetable oil, the replacement of food fats in the manufacture of soap by adequate substitutes (synthetic fatty acids, rosin and naphtha), automatic control of production processes, fast-freezing apparatus and cold storage facilities. Laborious processes of production and loading and unloading operations are to be mechanized. Narrow-gauge railways shall be extensively built for the transportation of raw materials to collection points and sugar refineries.

19. **Local Industry**—Measures shall be taken to rehabilitate and widely develop local state and cooperative industries in all the republics, territories and regions.

The chief function of the local industries and industrial cooperatives shall be to produce consumer goods and local building materials and to manufacture harness, carts, sleighs and simple types of horse-drawn and hand-operated machines for the collective and state farms. Measures shall be taken to ensure that the local industries and industrial cooperatives in all republics, territories and regions produce household utensils and articles of high quality and at cheap prices.

By 1950 local industries and industrial cooperatives shall increase the output of furniture 30 per cent, knitted goods 25-30 per cent, bricks 110 per cent, peat 64 per cent, and coal 77 per cent, as compared with pre-war.

The quality and assortment of articles produced by local industries and industrial cooperatives must be definitely improved. The network of shoe-making and garment-making shops, as well as shops for the repair of furniture and household utensils shall be restored and enlarged.

20. **Industrial Construction and Installation**—The program of construction and installation for 1946-1950 is fixed at 153 billion rubles, including 55 billion rubles for the Ministry of Construction of Fuel Industry Enterprises, the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, and the Ministry of Construction of Army and Navy Enterprises.

In order to ensure the carrying out of the program of construction and putting into operation of industrial plants, the building industry must be expanded to the utmost and building organizations of the Union Ministries and the Union Republics strengthened.

Up-to-date building methods must be widely introduced, prefabricated building parts being utilized to the maximum and mechanization of building operations extended. By 1950 the proportion of mechanization of the building work planned for that year shall be as follows; earth excavation 60 per cent, rubble crushing 90 per cent, concrete-making 95 per cent, mortar-making 90 per cent, concrete laying 60 per cent, and paint work 50 per cent.

Sufficient plants shall be erected for the production of building and road-making machinery, the output of excavators shall be increased and the manufacture started and developed of up-to-date digging, road-making, hoisting,

transport and loading and unloading machines and electric and pneumatic builders' tools, as well as of modern machinery for the production of building materials, building parts, structural steel and woodwork.

Subsidiary facilities for the building organizations (quarries, repair shops, factories for the making of builders' requisites) shall be expanded. The mass production of prefabricated houses and building parts shall be organized, and an industry started for the making of architectural materials and ornamentation.

Measures must be taken to ensure that all construction work is carried out in accordance with properly approved technical plans and estimates.

21. In conformity with the planned increase in production and the program of capital development:—

(a) Productivity of labor in industry shall be raised 36 per cent by 1950 as compared with pre-war;

(b) Productivity of labor on construction work shall be raised 40 per cent by 1950 as compared with pre-war;

(c) Costs of production in industry shall be reduced 17 per cent by 1950 as compared with 1945, the quality of output at the same time to be improved;

(d) Construction costs shall be reduced by the end of the five-year period 12 per cent as compared with 1945.

Agriculture

22. THE FARMING and animal husbandry of the former German occupied regions shall be rehabilitated and developed and the pre-war level of agricultural production for the USSR as a whole exceeded.

In order to speed the maximum rehabilitation and further development of agriculture, measures shall be taken to strengthen the common husbandry of the collective farms and to improve the machine and tractor stations and state farms organizationally and economically.

23. Total farm produce in the USSR as a whole shall be increased by the end of the five-year period 27 per cent above the 1940 figure.

Grain—With a view to improving the supply of food to the people and creating adequate reserve supplies of grain in the country, the production of cereals, especially of wheat and rice, and legumes, shall be increased. At the end of the five-year period the annual grain harvest shall be 127,000,000 tons, with an average yield of 12 centners per hectare (more than 3,000 pounds per acre).

Industrial Crops—The total harvest of sugar beet shall be 26,000,000 tons, with an average yield of 190 metric centners per hectare [more than 103 thousand pounds per acre]; raw cotton, 3,100,000 tons, with an average yield of 18.4 centners per hectare [more than 5,000 pounds per acre]; flax fiber, 800,000 tons, with an average yield of four centners per hectare [more than a thousand pounds per acre] and an improvement in the average length; staple sunflower seed, 3,700,000 tons, with an average yield of 10 centners per hectare [more than 27 hundred pounds per acre]. The areas sown to hemp, high oil-content crops, tobacco and *makhorka* [a variety of tobacco] shall be rehabilitated and a considerable increase in yields effected. The raw material supply for the manufacture of natural rubber shall be increased by enlarging the crop area and yield, by properly locating the cultivation of rubber-bearing plants and improving farming methods.

Animal Husbandry—In the five-year period the number of horses shall be increased 46 per cent, of horned cattle 39 per cent, of sheep and goats 75 per cent, and of hogs three times as compared with 1945. Measures shall be adopted to develop those branches of stock-breeding which reproduce rapidly, especially poultry farming, which shall be expanded by building large numbers of incubator breeding farms.

Measures shall be taken to improve and develop meat and dairy farming and market gardening in the vicinity of Moscow, Leningrad, Baku, Kharkov, Kiev, the industrial centers of the Urals, the Donets Basin, the Kuznetsk Basin, Gorky, the towns of Siberia and the Far East and other big towns to ensure that a full supply of vegetables and a considerable part of the supply of meat and milk are produced locally; there shall be a general development of hot-houses and nurseries to supply the populations of towns and industrial centers with early vegetables and greens in the winter and spring period. The cultivation of individual and group allotments run by factory and office workers shall be developed and measures taken to improve yield, as well as to develop the breeding of cattle, poultry and bees by individuals.

The cultivation of potatoes in the vicinity of alcohol and starch and molasses plants and of other vegetables in the vicinity of the canneries shall be expanded.

Orchards, vineyards and tea and citrus fruit plantations shall be rehabilitated. New orchards, berry gardens and vineyards shall be laid out on collective and state farms and on the small holdings of collective farmers. The chain of fruit nurseries shall be restored and expanded, their work improved and fruit trees grown in all nurseries providing saplings for land and forest improvement.

24. To provide for the plan of increased production, the expenditure on capital development in agriculture (centralized and non-centralized investments) is fixed at 19,900,000,000 rubles for the five-year period: this includes 8,800,000,000 rubles for the rehabilitation and development of machine and tractor stations, two billion rubles for irrigation and improvements, and two billion rubles to promote an increase in the herds of state farms. In addition to this the capital investments made by the collective farms themselves shall amount to 38 billion rubles for 1946-1950.

25. The most important task of agriculture in 1946-1950 is **the general improvement of crop yields and an increase in the gross harvest of agricultural produce** to be effected by considerably improving farm methods and applying the latest achievements in agricultural science; for this purpose the restoration and introduction on all collective and state farms of proper crop rotation, including grasses and legumes, the wide use of fodder varieties, especially clover and alfalfa, as well as perennial grains, also the timely ploughing and good tilling of fallow lands shall be ensured. There shall be a further improvement in selection and seed production; the production of perennial grass seed shall be developed on all collective and state farms sufficiently to satisfy the needs of the farms for planting in accordance with the established crop rotation. For the purpose of rapidly improving fields overgrown with weeds a proper system of cultivation shall be employed (use of ploughs with colters and the removal of stubble) and winter fallow carefully tilled.

High quality selected seed and improved selected local varieties of grains, legumes, oil-bearing and other crops shall be provided; the policy of planting only those varieties that have been especially selected for given districts shall be uni-

versally adopted; new and more highly-productive varieties shall be propagated and introduced.

In addition to the use of local organic fertilizers (dung, peat) collective and state farms shall make more extensive use of mineral fertilizers. Industrial crops (cotton, flax, hemp, sugar beet, rubber-bearing plants, tobacco, tea and citrus fruits) shall be ensured a sufficient supply of mineral fertilizer, which shall also be supplied in larger quantities for other crops, especially potatoes and vegetables. The mass production of machines for applying fertilizer (fertilizer drills and dung spreaders) shall be organized. In 1950 the farms shall be supplied with 5,100,000 tons of nitrate, phosphates and potash and 400,000 tons of powdered phosphorite.

The tree plantations laid out for the protection of collective and state farm fields in the steppe and wooded steppe regions shall be restored and new belts of rapidly growing trees (including fruit trees) and bushes (including berry bushes) planted; trees, including fruit trees, shall also be planted along ravines.

26. For the purpose of restoring and further developing irrigation and drainage systems there shall be an increase in the five-year period of 656,000 hectares* of irrigated land and of 615,000 hectares of drained land. The drainage systems in the Byelorussian SSR and in the Barabin steppes shall be restored and a drainage system built in the floodlands of the River Yakhroma.

The construction of the Kirov Irrigation System in the Hungry Steppe, of the Katta-Kurgan, Orto-Tokai and Tejan Reservoirs and the Nevinnomyssk irrigation canal shall be completed. The irrigation of the Kura-Araks lowlands, the Volga-Akhtubo floodlands and of lands for the planting of rice in the Krasnodar region shall be extended. Simple irrigation systems shall be widely built in the vicinity of the larger towns for the development of irrigated market gardening.

The complete utilization of all irrigated lands by planting crops and plantations that require flooding shall be ensured; they shall not be allowed to become salified or swampy; the formerly irrigated lands in Ferghana, the Hungry Steppe, South Khorezm, the Vakhsh Valley, the Mugan Steppe and other regions shall be brought under the plough. The operation of all irrigation systems shall be improved, the timely repair and cleaning of water collection and distribution systems and the economic expenditure of water shall be effected, attention being paid to the quantities and times for irrigating different crops; there shall be an increased amount of mechanization in building and cleaning irrigation channels. Drained lands shall be fully used for the cultivation of farm crops and the correct operation of the drainage systems shall be organized. The building of ponds and reservoirs on collective and state farms shall be renewed and extended for the planting of vegetables and other farm crops on irrigated lands; fish and water fowl shall be bred in the ponds.

27. The mechanization of field work on the farms shall be restored and extended, for which purpose the tractors and agricultural machinery necessary for the application of scientific tilling, cultivation and harvesting shall be provided. In 1946-1950 no less than 325,000 tractors and agricultural machines to a total value of 4,500,000,000 rubles (at 1926-1927 prices) shall be supplied to the farms.

In the five-year period 950 machine and tractor stations shall be built and every machine and tractor station shall be provided with subsidiary buildings and workshops for running repairs: the machine and tractor stations shall be provided with repair shops, the number of motor and machine repair plants shall be increased to 210, and the number of machine and tractor workshops equipped for heavy overhauls to 510. The machine and tractor stations shall be provided with staffs of permanent workers.

New and perfected machines shall be designed and supplied to the farms: improved tractors, tilling, sowing and harvesting machinery, straight-flow and self-propelled combines, combines with attachments for the separate gathering of straw and ears, beet-lifting combines, beet-loaders, cotton-picking machines, machines for the cultivation and lifting of vegetables, machines for the gathering of vegetable seeds and tractor-drawn machines and implements. Designing work at agricultural machinery plants and research institutes shall be extensively organized as well as the government supervised testing of tractors and agricultural machines.

The training of sufficient agronomists, engineers, livestock experts, veterinary surgeons, land surveyors and other specialists for the farms shall be ensured, as well as the training of skilled workers in the commoner trades for the machine and tractor stations, collective and state farms.

There shall be a further development in the use of electricity in the collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms. Small hydro-electric stations shall be widely built in the rural areas, and where there are no water-power resources stations driven by locomobiles or gas-generator engines working on local fuel shall be built.

28. Animal Husbandry—The commonly owned fat and dairy stock shall be rehabilitated and the number of draught cattle increased on the collective farms of the formerly occupied districts: the common animal farming of the collective farms shall be developed in all regions, and on this basis the total number of fat and dairy cattle in the USSR as a whole increased in the course of the five-year period above the pre-war number.

State farms breeding thoroughbred animals, state thoroughbred propagation and distributing centers and thoroughbred departments of collective farms shall be rehabilitated and new ones built; breeds of stock shall be improved and shall be further perfected by the selection of the most productive animals and also by grading up with highly-productive sires so that by the end of the five-year period the collective and state farms will have considerably larger herds of thoroughbred, highly-productive stock. The correct distribution of cattle breeds by regions shall be ensured.

Cattle and dairy farming shall be fully restored and further developed; by the end of the five-year period the average milk yield per cow shall be raised 67 per cent as compared with 1945, and the fattening of cattle before slaughter extensively practiced.

In order to bring the herds of horses up to pre-war level, considerably larger numbers of colts shall be reared; the number of stud farms and collective farm stud departments shall be increased; the state stud farms shall be improved; the natural pasturing of herds shall be widely developed in the steppes.

Pig-breeding on the collective and state farms and by individual collective farmers' private small holdings shall be rapidly rehabilitated; the proportion of pork in the output of meat shall be greatly increased.

The breeding of fine and semi-fine fleeced sheep shall be rehabilitated and further developed, especially in the North Caucasus, the Ukrainian SSR, the Kazakh SSR, the Kirghiz SSR, Western Siberia and the Volga area, as shall also the breeding of sheep for caracul, long-haired pelts and meat and fat in the regions in which they are common; by the end of the five-year period the annual wool clip per sheep shall be raised 30 per cent as compared with 1945.

Poultry departments shall be organized on all grain growing collective farms; the breeding of poultry and rabbits by collective farmers, individual peasants and factory and office workers shall be developed to the maximum.

*One hectare=2.471 acres.

State help shall be given to collective farmers in acquiring cattle in accordance with the quotas permitted by the collective farm statutes.

29. In order to effect a radical improvement in the feed supplied to cattle and to ensure a good supply of hay, root crops, silage and other succulent feeds, and to provide good pasturage, proper fodder crop rotations shall be introduced, first and foremost in the collective and state farms with a well-developed animal husbandry and on collective farms in the vicinity of state thoroughbred farms; harvests of fine quality hay shall be increased by timely mowing of natural and sown grass and by improving the meadows; cattle grazing shall be improved by correctly organizing the use of natural pastures; where saeter pasturing is practiced the erection of living quarters and subsidiary buildings and the sinking of wells shall be organized, and fodder grown on winter pastures to create a reserve; the area sown to fodder and silage crops shall be extended and their yield increased; the use of silage feed shall be extended and installations for this purpose, especially silo towers, shall be built; pig fattening shall be renewed and developed around the cities and industrial centers and pig-swill collecting points shall be organized at all starch and molasses plants, sugar refineries and wine-presses, to fully utilize the waste products of these enterprises.

Bee-keeping shall be extensively developed on collective and state farms, as well as among peasants and factory and office workers; measures shall be taken to increase the productivity of bee-keeping. The manufacture of hives, bee-keepers' equipment and artificial combs shall be extended.

30. In order to strengthen and develop the common husbandry of the collective farms measures shall be taken to increase their wealth, that is, their incomes, indivisible funds, buildings, cattle, equipment, and livestock, and also their reserve stocks, and seed and forage reserves.

Proper protection must be arranged for the common lands and property of the collective farms, and no breach tolerated of the collective farm statutes or of collective farm democracy, e.g., the election of the management boards of the collective farms and their accountability to the general meeting of farm members.

Labor productivity on the collective farms shall be increased by correctly organizing labor and strengthening and increasing the role of the work-day unit in distributing the collective farm income; the system of working brigades and teams on the collective farms shall be improved by the practice of individual and group piece-rates; the making of additional payments to collective farmers for obtaining higher harvest yields, rearing young cattle and increasing their productivity shall be widely practiced.

Greater discipline shall be exercised by the collective farms in discharging their obligations to the state in respect to deliveries of farm produce.

31. As regards the state farms, measures must be taken in the forthcoming five years to place them on an exemplary footing by considerably increasing the yield of crops and the productivity of livestock and the efficient use of tractors, combines and other machines, and by reducing the cost-price of farm products; the pre-war size of the herds of livestock shall be restored and by 1950 shall be exceeded: horned cattle by 16 per cent, sheep and goats by 32 per cent, and pigs by 28 per cent; the mechanization of field work on the farms and the chief processes involved in stock farming shall be completed; staffs of permanent workers shall be built up for the state farms; they shall be provided with small holdings, and state aid shall be granted to assist them in building their own houses.

32. For the purpose of rehabilitating and improving agriculture, extending the cultivated areas, raising the harvest yield and ensuring an increase in the number and productivity of livestock on the peasant farms of the Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian and Moldavian Union Republics, and the western districts of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian SSR, the peasant farms shall be helped in their work by strengthening the agricultural cooperatives, extending the chain of machine and tractor stations and machine and horse hiring centers, by granting credits, by increasing the supply and sale of farm machines and mineral fertilizers and by organizing farms to rear thoroughbred cattle.

33. In order to restore and develop forestry and the afforestation of denuded areas in the regions that were occupied by the Germans, afforestation and the surveying and registering of forests shall be carried out over an area of 123,000,000 hectares; the provision of stocks of seed and the organization of nurseries growing saplings shall be greatly developed; measures shall be adopted to protect and improve the forests in the steppe regions where they are of great importance to the farms and for water conservation.

34. The work of agricultural research institutes shall be improved and their main task shall be to recommend measures for promoting progress in farming, stock-raising and other branches of agriculture in the various agricultural zones of the USSR.

Soviet agricultural science shall be further developed and research work improved in the field of the mechanization, electrification, economics and organization of agriculture.

Transport

TO SATISFY the growing needs of the national economy in the transportation of goods, the following tasks are laid down.

35. **Railway Transport**—Average daily freight-car loadings in 1950 are set at 115,000, and total freight carried in the year at 532 billion ton-kilometers [330,568,840,000 ton-miles].

The railways shall be fully restored in the formerly German-occupied regions. The pre-war traffic capacity of the following lines shall be exceeded: Donbas-Center, Donbas-Krivoy Rog, Donbas-Volga, the lines leading from the Caucasus, Moscow-Leningrad, Moscow-Kiev-Lvov, Moscow-Smolensk-Minsk-Koenigsberg, and Moscow-Velikiye Luki-Riga.

The industries of the Urals and Siberia shall be ensured full and uninterrupted transport facilities.

The major railway lines shall be technically re-equipped and their regular functioning in winter ensured, primarily by the use of electric and Diesel locomotives.

Rolling stock shall be increased by the addition of 6,165 long-distance steam locomotives, 555 long-distance electric locomotives, 865 long-distance Diesel locomotives, 472,500 freight cars (in terms of two-axle cars) and 6,000 passenger coaches. Automatic brakes shall be fitted to 93 per cent of all freight cars and automatic couplings to 75 per cent. Damaged rolling stock shall be fully repaired and repairs to locomotives and cars improved.

The turnover (loading-to-loading time) of railway freight cars shall be reduced from an average of 10.9 days in 1945 to an average of seven days in 1950, and the average length of railway hauls from 790 kilometers in 1945 to 690 kilometers in 1950; the standing time of cars on factory spur lines shall be reduced to the utmost.

Capital investment in railway development is fixed in the sum of 40,100,000,000 rubles for the five-year period.

The rehabilitation of the following railways shall be completed by 1948: the lines in the Donets coal field and the Krivoy Rog iron field and the lines connecting Moscow with the Donbas and Leningrad with the Caucasus—a total length of 15,000 kilometers. On the formerly occupied railways 1,800 large and medium bridges shall be fully rebuilt, including those over the Rivers Dnieper, Don, Dniester, Neva, Niemen, Western Dvina, Volkhov and Southern Bug. One thousand five hundred railway stations, round-houses with accommodation for 1,300 locomotives, and 128 car repair shops and centers shall be restored or newly built.

New lines are to be built in the five-year period to a total of 7,230 kilometers, including the Stalinsk-Magnitogorsk trunk line. Secondary tracks to a total length of 12,500 kilometers shall be built or restored. Lines totalling 5,325 kilometers shall be electrified, and automatic block-signalling systems installed on 10,400 kilometers of track.

There shall be a further development in the technical equipment of railway stations and junctions: 21 mechanized shunting humps shall be built or restored.

On existing railways 50,000 kilometers of new rails shall be laid, including 3,000 kilometers for reconstruction of tracks, and 29,000 kilometers for capital repairs.

The locomotive and freight-car repair shops destroyed during the occupation shall be rebuilt, and 11 new shops for the repair of steam locomotives, one for the repair of electric locomotives, and one for the repair of Diesel locomotives, 11 car repair shops and three plants for the manufacture of spares, shall be built.

In 1946-1950 houses with a living space of 5,500,000 square meters shall be made available for occupation by railway workers.

In 1946-1950 the railways shall be supplied with 4,500,000 tons of rails, 2,000,000 tons of rail fastenings, 185,000,000 ties; and the production and laying of heavy rails shall be begun.

Mechanized loading and unloading on the railways shall be increased to 75 per cent of the total.

Spur lines in the former German-occupied regions shall be restored, existing spur lines shall be reconstructed and new ones built, especially for the enterprises in the Urals and Siberia, and the work of the transport departments of industrial enterprises shall be improved.

36. Inland Water Transport—In 1950 the freight carried on the inland waterways shall be increased to 38 per cent above that of pre-war.

Inland water transport systems in the formerly occupied regions shall be fully restored, and by 1948 all vessels, ports and wharves shall have been rebuilt on the Rivers Dnieper, Pripet, Don, Kuban, Niemen, Western Dvina and Svir, and on Lakes Ladoga and Onega, and the freight carried in these regions brought up to the pre-war level.

Better use shall be made of the Volga and its tributaries and of the Siberian and northern rivers; the turn-around of self-propelled and towed vessels shall be accelerated, the delivery of goods shall be speeded up and the use of towed vessels shall be on an average 25 per cent greater than in 1940.

Existing river ports and wharves shall be improved, the loading and unloading of river vessels shall be completely mechanized, and by 1950 all loading and unloading work shall be mechanized 75 per cent; river ports and wharves shall be equipped with mechanical hoisting and hauling machinery (cranes, electric cars, hoists and transporters).

The Stalin White Sea-Baltic Canal shall be rebuilt and work shall begin on the reconstruction of the Mariinsk waterways: by 1950 the total length of navigable inland waterways shall be increased to 115,000 kilometers.

In the five-year period the self-propelled vessels of the river fleet shall be increased by 300,000 horsepower and the capacity of towed vessels by a further 3,000,000 tons.

Five shipyards shall be built and the production of ships' engines, subsidiary machinery and equipment organized to supply them; advances in shipbuilding technique shall be applied in the building of river craft.

Yards for the building and repair of wooden vessels shall be adequately equipped with machinery; a supply of high-quality timber shall be ensured for the building and repair of river craft.

In the constituent republics small rivers shall be adapted for the carriage of freight, and the building of self-propelled and towed vessels shall be organized.

37. Merchant Marine—By 1950 seagoing freight carriage shall be increased to 2.2 times that of pre-war.

The mercantile fleet shall be increased by 600,000 tons, including 400,000 tons of self-propelled craft and 90,000 tons of towed craft.

The seaports on the Azov, Black and Baltic Seas shall be completely rehabilitated and the construction of ports in the Far East completed. The rehabilitation of the harbors shall incorporate the latest advances in construction technique.

The freight-handling capacity of the ports shall be increased by improving the port layout, mechanizing loading and unloading and internal warehouse operations, increasing the number of gantries and travelling cranes and using better types of port transport machinery (tractors, lift-trucks and motor timber carriers).

The number of deep-water piers shall be increased 1.7 times as compared with 1940; the major seaports shall be deepened to accommodate big ocean-going vessels.

The ship repair yards on the Baltic and Black Seas shall be completely restored. Three new ship repair yards shall be built. In 1950 the repair yards shall have a capacity equal to 2.5 times that of pre-war, and the number of dry docks and slips for repairs increased to 1.8 times that of 1940.

Domestic building of deep-sea merchantmen shall be increased in 1946-1950 by building two shipyards, one on the Black Sea to build sea-going freighters and one on the Baltic to build trawlers and sea-going tugs.

The conversion of the Northern Sea Route into a normally working sea lane shall be completed by 1950.

38. Soviet shipbuilding shall be greatly developed. In 1950 the tonnage of ships built shall be double the 1940 figure. The building of a strong and powerful navy for the USSR shall be ensured. New vessels and bases shall be built for the Soviet Navy.

39. Motor Transport and Motor Roads—In the five-year period the country's stocks of motor vehicles shall be increased to double those of pre-war. Diesel engines, high-compression gasoline engines, gas-reservoir and gas-generator automobiles using local types of fuel, and dump trucks shall be widely used.

The use and servicing of motor transport shall be improved; empty runs and idle standing shall be greatly reduced;

passenger and goods taxi services shall be developed; the use of trailers and containers for the transport of goods shall be extended; an adequate number of repair shops shall be provided for motor transport vehicles; the manufacture of garage equipment and tools shall be developed.

The inter-district transport of heavy loads by road shall be organized; rail transport for short hauls shall be replaced by road transport.

The network of improved motor roads under Union and Republic jurisdiction shall be increased by 11,500 kilometers in the five-year period.

The existing network of arterial roads shall be restored and completely overhauled.

40. Air Transport—The civil air fleet shall be built up with modern passenger and goods transport planes; the air line network shall be enlarged to 175,000 kilometers. Air lines shall be rehabilitated and developed, primarily the major routes connecting Moscow with the capitals of the constituent republics and regional centers and the air lines in the North, Siberia and the Far East. Local air lines shall be restored and developed to connect the centers of the constituent and autonomous republics with outlying districts.

The All-Union air lines shall be technically equipped to work all the year round and the major lines equipped for night operation. Sixteen airports shall be restored and adapted for modern heavy and high-speed transport planes. Twenty buildings for passenger accommodation shall be restored or built at existing and projected airports.

The use of specially adapted aircraft to combat farm and forest pests, for use by the public health service and for geodetic surveying shall be developed on a large scale.

41. Communications—Communications, especially radio and trunk cables, shall be fully restored and developed in the formerly German-occupied regions by the introduction of up-to-date equipment. In furtherance of the general project for the development of the communications of the USSR, reliable telephone and telegraph communication shall be installed between Moscow and all republican, territorial and regional centers, and between the capitals of the republics and their regional centers; telephones shall be installed in all district centers, village soviets, machine and tractor stations and state farms.

Seven thousand eight hundred kilometers of trunk telephone and telegraph cables shall be restored or newly laid. Fifty thousand kilometers of overhead non-ferrous metal wires shall be laid; trunk communication lines shall be equipped with modern high-frequency apparatus.

Fifty-five radio telegraph and telephone transmitters shall be erected, including 20 in the central regions for improved communications with the Far East, Kazakhstan, Central Asia and the Transcaucasus.

The capacity of telephone exchanges shall be increased and special attention paid to the introduction of automatic telephone exchanges.

Radio broadcasting shall be further developed, 28 new broadcasting stations being erected and the radio diffusion network increased by 75 per cent compared with pre-war.

The television center in Moscow shall be restored and technically re-equipped and new television centers built in Leningrad, Kiev and Sverdlovsk.

The postal services shall be generally improved; 5,000 new post offices shall be built in rural areas, and motor and air transport shall be widely used for the delivery of letters and newspapers.

III

PLAN FOR THE MATERIAL AND CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT OF THE PEOPLE

1. As a result of the measures to expand production, extend trade and increase the expenditure on housing and the cultural and social services, the pre-war standard of living of the people should not only be restored in the five-year period but the national income increased 30 per cent above the pre-war level.

The national income in 1950 (in 1926-1927 prices) is projected at 177 billion rubles, with a corresponding increase in the totals of accumulation and consumption.

2. Labor and the Training of Industrial Personnel—The number of workers by hand and brain engaged in the national industries of the USSR in 1950 is projected at 33,500,000 persons, and the total pay roll at 252,300,000,000 rubles. Prices for all goods shall be consistently reduced and housing and the cultural and social services improved. With the growth of productivity of labor, the average annual earnings per worker by hand and brain engaged in the national industries of the USSR shall increase by 1950 to 6,000 rubles, which is considerably above the 1940 level.

With a view to attracting labor to the key industries and creating staffs of permanent employees, higher remuneration shall be provided for workers, engineers and technicians in the various branches of heavy industry (coal, iron and steel, oil).

The progressive piece-rate system of the payment of workers, as well as the system of bonuses for engineers and technicians for fulfillment and over-fulfillment of output programs, shall be perfected, the proportion of bonuses to wages and salaries being systematically increased.

Suitable technically calculated norms of output shall be more widely introduced in industry, due account being taken of up-to-date technicological methods and the increased mechanization of labor. The calculation of norms shall be entrusted to qualified engineers and technicians. Measures shall be taken for the further improvement of the conditions of labor in industry (safety devices, ventilation, illumination, sanitation).

With a view to supplying adequate numbers of skilled workers for the major branches of the national economy and improving the technical training of industrial personnel, the annual graduation of young skilled workers by the factory, trade and railway schools shall be increased to 1,200,000 pupils, and the state labor reserve training system shall in the five-year period provide 4.500,000 young skilled workers.

The practice of training skilled workers on the job in the common trades shall be widely extended by means of individual and group training and courses of instruction, so that 7,700,000 new workers are given technical training, and the skilled qualifications of 13,900,000 workers enhanced in the five years.

The earnings in money and kind per work-day unit on the collective farms shall be increased as compared with 1940 by ensuring a higher productivity of labor on the collective farms and higher yields of agricultural and livestock produce.

With a view to attracting labor into industry, building and transport, the system of organized recruiting by means of contracts concluded between business organizations and collective farms or collective farmers shall be resumed.

It shall be considered a primary task to ensure adequate numbers of skilled permanent workers for the industrial establishments by further mechanizing production processes and systematically improving the organization of labor and housing conditions and supplies for the workers.

3. Culture and Health—The state expenditure on the cultural and social services in town and country—i. e., expenditure on social insurance, government allocations for education, health, and the training of state labor reserves, allowances to mothers of large families and unmarried mothers, allowances to servicemen's families and to those invalided in the Patriotic War, as well as for cultural and social facilities for workers and other employees, not including the state expenditure on housing and municipal services—shall be raised to 106 billion rubles in 1950, or to 2.6 times the expenditure in 1940.

The contributions by state enterprises and institutions for the social insurance of their employees shall amount in the period 1946-1950 to a total of 61,600,000,000 rubles.

By 1950 the number of primary, seven-year and secondary schools shall be raised to 193,000, and of their pupils to a total of 31,800,000, universal compulsory education being extended to all children from the age of seven both in town and country.

A broad system of schools shall be instituted for the education of that section of the worker and peasant youth who during the Patriotic War and the occupation of a number of Soviet regions were unable to obtain normal schooling.

By 1950 the number of students in higher educational institutions shall be raised to 674,000, and of students of specialized secondary schools to 1,280,000; the number of young specialists graduated from the higher educational institutions shall amount in the five-year period to 602,000, and of graduates from the technical colleges and other specialized secondary schools to 1,326,000.

Wider measures shall be taken to train specialists of higher and medium qualification for the fuel and power industry, the iron and steel industry, agriculture and the railways, as well as primary and secondary school teachers; the training of highly qualified experts in the new fields of technology shall be arranged for and the quality of training of personnel of high and medium qualification improved.

The number of cinema installations shall be increased to 46,700 in 1950, as against 28,000 in 1940; each district center and urban settlement shall have its cinema theater and the number of cinema theaters in the rural districts shall be considerably increased; the number of large regular theaters shall be increased to 898, and of clubs and public libraries in town and country to 284,900.

The number of children accommodated in kindergartens in 1950 shall be increased to 2,260,000, or double the number in 1940. Full provision shall be made for the upbringing in children's homes at the charge of the state of children who lost their parents in the period of the Patriotic War.

In the formerly occupied regions, schools and other educational institutions, scientific institutes, museums, theaters, cinemas, clubs, libraries and reading-rooms destroyed by the enemy shall be restored.

By 1950 accommodation in hospitals shall be increased to 985,000 beds as compared with 710,000 in 1940, accommodation in permanent creches to 1,251,000 places as compared with 859,000 in 1940, and the number of medical consultation centers for women and children, children's hospitals and milk kitchens increased.

The network of rest homes and sanatoria for workers, peasants and professional workers shall be fully restored and accommodation in sanatoria raised to 250,000 places and in rest homes to 200,000 places.

Medical treatment shall be provided for invalids of the Patriotic War, this to include treatment in hospitals, rest homes and sanatoria; the manufacture of artificial limbs of high quality for war invalids shall be organized.

The production of medicaments and surgical instruments and appliances shall be increased by 1950 to a total value of 1,200,000,000 rubles, representing an 85 per cent increase over 1940. The mass production of high-grade modern surgical instruments and of the latest tested medicaments shall be organized.

4. Housing and Municipal Development—The rehabilitation of the wrecked housing in the towns, industrial settlements and villages of the formerly occupied regions shall be completed, and new housing construction undertaken on a scale which will ensure a considerable improvement in housing conditions in towns, industrial settlements and villages.

The proportion of capital investments in housing construction to total capital investment in the national economy of the USSR shall be increased to 14.5 per cent, as against 10.5 per cent in the period of the Third Five-Year Plan. Total investments in capital house construction in 1946-1950 is fixed at a total of 42,300,000,000 rubles, as against 15,500,000,000 rubles in the period of the Third Five-Year Plan (not counting individual building). The quality of housing construction must be greatly improved.

The plan of rehabilitation and new construction of state-owned houses for the five-year period is endorsed at 72,400,000 square meters of living space, including 65,000,000 square meters to be built by the ministries and departments and 7,400,000 square meters by the local soviets. In addition, provision shall be made in the five years for the rebuilding and further construction of individually owned houses, at the expense of the individual owners themselves and with the aid of government loans, to a total of 12,000,000 square meters of living space.

With a view to improving living conditions, creating permanent cadres of workers in industry, and averting a high labor turnover, business organizations shall undertake the building of one-family and two-family houses provided with garden and vegetable plots for sale on the installment plan to workers, clerks, technicians and engineers.

It shall be made incumbent upon the ministries and business organizations to take measures to equip the houses and the housing areas under their control in the rehabilitated towns with the principal facilities, such as water supply, sewerage systems, paving, trees and greenery, lighting, public baths and laundries.

Water supply, drainage, urban transport, municipal power stations and public baths shall be rehabilitated in the former German-occupied towns. With a view to improving the public services, the existing municipal enterprises shall be expanded and new municipal works undertaken, and in the five-year period water supply systems shall be installed in 16 towns, drainage systems in 13 towns, street car services in eight towns, and trolley-bus services in 20 towns.

For municipal needs, 1,750 street cars and 3,000 trolley-buses of up-to-date design shall be built in the five years; the number of motor-buses operating in towns shall be increased in this period by 22,000, and taxi-cabs by 15,000, the paved area of streets and squares in towns and factory settlements shall be extended, the area covered by improved types of paving being increased.

The volume of the reconstruction and building of dwelling houses in rural areas by collective farms and peasants at their own expense and with government loans is fixed for the five-year period at 3,400,000 houses, including 2,240,000 in the former occupied areas.

Peasants and the rural intelligentsia shall be assisted in rebuilding or building materials and ready-made parts.

The repair of housing by local soviets and enterprises is deemed a matter of major importance, and the volume of capital repairs to houses belonging to urban soviets is fixed at the sum of five billion rubles.

5. **Trade and Consumption**—The volume of state and cooperative retail trade in 1950 is fixed at 275 billion rubles (allowing for a lowering of 1945 prices), which exceeds the volume of trade in 1940, reckoned at comparable prices, by 28 per cent.

In the course of 1946 and 1947 the transition from the rationing system to unrestricted Soviet trade shall be completed. The rationing of bread, flour, cereals and macaroni shall be abolished in the autumn of 1946.

The production and sale to the population of high-grade food products, fabrics, clothing and footwear shall be extended. The marketable stocks of goods handled by state and cooperative trade, including meat and fish products, sugar and confectionery, cotton, woolen and silk fabrics and leather footwear, shall be greater in 1950 than in 1940. The manufacture and sale of fancy goods and household articles and utensils shall likewise be increased.

The production and sale of consumer goods shall be increased in 1950 to the following dimensions: aluminum, enamelled, porcelain and chinaware utensils, 260,000,000; samovars, 200,000; tumblers, 160,000,000; furniture (reckoned in fixed prices), 1,200,000,000 rubles; sewing machines, 450,000; clocks and watches, 7,400,000; gramophones, 1,000,000; radio sets, 925,000; motor cycles, 135,000; bicycles, 1,050,000; shotguns, 350,000; cameras, 530,000.

Beginning with 1946 the retail sale of lumber, iron, nails, bricks, window glass, paints and varnishes, and other building and repair materials, shall be organized.

The network of state and cooperative shops in town and country, as well as of wholesale stores and warehouses shall be restored and extended. The network of specialized stores in the towns and of district department stores and stores for the sale of farmers' requisites shall be restored and expanded. The network of tea-rooms and lunch-rooms in towns, district centers and other large inhabited points shall likewise be restored and enlarged.

The further expansion of collective farm trade shall be promoted, the collective farm markets shall be restored and their number increased, and an extensive sale organized of manufactured goods in demand by the farming population.

IV

PLAN FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE UNION REPUBLICS

THE FOLLOWING assignments under the Five-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy of the USSR in 1946-1950 are hereby endorsed for the Union Republics as part of the assignments for the entire Soviet Union as set forth in Sections II and III of this Law.

Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic

1. The plan for the major items of industrial output for the RSFSR in 1950 is endorsed as follows:—

Pig Iron (tons)	9,500,000
Steel (tons)	16,000,000
Coal (tons)	141,900,000
Petroleum	14,500,000
Electric power (thousand kw.)	57,200,000
Peat (tons)	34,200,000
Metal-working machine tools	28,500
Motor vehicles	457,000
Tractors	82,000
Equipment for iron and steel mills (tons)	66,700
Steam turbines (kw.)	2,201,000
Steam boilers (sq. meters)	399,000
Cement (tons)	6,343,000
Window glass (sq. meters)	48,200,000
Felled timber (cu. meters)	230,000,000
Paper (tons)	996,000
Cotton fabrics (meters)	4,185,500,000
Woolen fabrics (meters)	129,000,000
Leather footwear (pairs)	156,300,000
Vegetable oil (tons)	324,400
Alcohol (decaliters)	60,300,000
Sugar (tons)	463,000
Meat (tons)	731,000
Butter (tons)	158,000
Fish catch (tons)	1,884,500
Alcohol (decaliters)	60,300,000
Salt (tons)	2,200,000

2. The volume of capital investments in 1946-1950 is endorsed for the RSFSR at 145 billion rubles, including 14,105,000,000 rubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction. The volume of capital investments in the former enemy-occupied areas of the RSFSR is endorsed at 34,600,000,000 rubles.

3. In 1946-1950 there shall be built and put into operation 13 blast furnaces with an annual output capacity of 3,300,000 tons of pig iron, steel smelting units with an annual capacity of 6,800,000 tons, 35 rolling mills with an annual output of 4,600,000 tons of finished rolled goods, coal mines with an aggregate capacity of

79,800,000 tons. In the formerly occupied areas there shall be built and put into operation six blast furnaces with a capacity of 1,000,000 tons of pig iron, steel smelting units with a capacity of 1,400,000 tons, nine rolling mills with a capacity of 500,000 tons and coal mines with a capacity of 26,000,000 tons.

Iron and steel mills, non-ferrous metal works, engineering works and chemical works in the formerly occupied areas shall be rehabilitated and new centers of the iron and steel and engineering industries built. The erection is to be started of an iron and steel plant in the neighborhood of Leningrad. At the iron and steel plant in the Far East a coke-chemical department and a blast furnace shall be built and put into operation, and the open-hearth and rolling departments expanded. In order to provide the iron and steel industry of Western Siberia with its own ore base to reduce the hauling of ore from Magnitogorsk for the Kuznetsk Stalin Works, iron mines with an annual capacity of 2,010,000 tons of ore shall be sunk and put into operation in 1946-1950. The capacities of the Tula and Lipetsk iron mines shall be increased, and mines in the locality of the Kursk magnetic anomaly put into operation.

In order to reduce the hauling of power coal to the Urals, coal output shall be increased towards the end of the five-year period by 5,500,000 tons as compared with 1945, the open-cut mining of coal widely developed, and, in particular, the operation shall begin of the Veselovsk coal field in the Sverdlovsk Region and the Kuyurgazin field in the Bashkir ASSR. Prospecting for and the mining of coking coal shall be organized in the Far East.

A second potash plant shall be built in the Urals, the construction of a soda works completed in the Bashkir ASSR, and the building of another started; a nitrogen plant, two aniline dye works, a paint and varnish factory and a plastics plant are to be constructed.

4. The petroleum industry in the areas of Maikop, Grozny and in the Daghestan ASSR shall be fully rehabilitated. The extraction of petroleum in the Volga area shall be increased 2.4 fold in the five-year period, new petroleum fields developed in the Tatar ASSR, the Saratov and Kuibyshev Regions and in the Urals, and the Ukhta and Sakhalin petroleum industries considerably expanded.

The output of natural gas in the Volga area shall be increased in every way for piping gas to Moscow and for power generation, industrial and household purposes in the Volga area itself.

A large liquid fuel industry shall be created in Eastern Siberia, the North Caucasus and the Leningrad Region.

5. Power producing capacity shall be increased by 7,085,000 kilowatts, including 4,000,000 kilowatts at stations operated by the Ministry of Power Stations. The power stations and networks in the formerly occupied regions shall be restored.

Extensive construction of hydro-electric stations shall be undertaken in the Urals, the Central regions and the Northwest, so as to enlarge the total capacity of large and medium hydro-electric stations by 939,000 kilowatts and of small hydro-electric stations by 615,000 kilowatts.

The construction of the Rybinsk hydro-electric station shall be completed and measures taken to establish normal navigation conditions in the lower reaches of the Rybinsk Reservoir. Construction of new hydro-electric stations shall be begun on the Volga and the Oka.

The construction of hydro-electric stations, particularly small and medium ones, shall be accelerated in the Urals, so as to ensure the putting into operation of a total of 345,000 kilowatts in the five-year period. The first section of a large hydro-electric station on the Kama River, as well as eight medium hydro-electric stations on other rivers, shall be built and put into operation. Construction shall be begun of a hydro-electric station on the Ufa River, and the construction prepared of small hydro-electric stations on the lesser rivers of the Urals.

6. Geological surveying shall be extended in every way with a view to locating commercial resources for the further expansion of the extraction of coal, petroleum, natural gases, iron, aluminum, copper, tin, zinc, nickel, lead, gold, molybdenum, tungsten, mica, apatites, asbestos, graphite and raw materials for cement and glass.

Industrial resources in the categories A and B shall be surveyed as follows: iron ore, 1,117,000,000 tons; manganese ore, 4,000,000 tons; coal at 488 sites suitable for mine-sinking with a projected annual capacity of 221,000,000 tons; petroleum, 5,805 well sites; natural gases, 60 billion cubic meters; bauxites for the aluminum industry, 20,000,000 tons; apatites, 140,000,000 tons; graphite, 5,000,000 tons; mica in categories A, B and C, 223,000 tons.

7. In the cotton textile industry an additional 1,420,000 spindles shall be put into operation, including 335,000 in the former occupied areas of the RSFSR. Work shall be continued on the development of a textile industry in Western Siberia, and new centers of the industry shall be set up in Eastern Siberia.

8. In the period 1946-1950 the Republic's light and food industries, local industries, industrial cooperatives, building materials industry and the production of local types of fuel shall be restored and further developed.

In industry under the Republic's jurisdiction municipal electric power plants with a total capacity of 126,000 kilowatts, coal mines with a capacity of 2,600,000 tons, rolling mills with a capacity of 36,000 tons, and 218,000 spindles in the cotton textile industry, shall be put into operation.

The plan for the output of industrial goods by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at 34,100,000,000 rubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial cooperatives shall comprise 13,500,000,000 rubles.

Lakes and rivers shall be utilized to the utmost. Valuable varieties of fish shall be acclimatized in the Moscow Sea and the Rybinsk Reservoir, where large-scale fishing shall be organized. Pond culture and the breeding of water fowl on ponds shall be restored and expanded beyond the pre-war level.

9. With a view to the further economic and cultural development of Moscow and the improvement of the living conditions of the population, work on the general plan for the city's reconstruction shall be continued. There shall be built in the five years 3,000,000 square meters of housing space, including 550,000 square meters by the Moscow Soviet. Existing houses shall be repaired and improved.

The construction of the fourth section of the Moscow subway shall be continued. The city's passenger transport services shall be improved, more street cars shall be put into operation, the number of trolley-buses increased by 1,060, taxi cabs by 2,800, and the number of motor-buses brought up to 3,000. The electrification of the suburban railway lines shall be continued, and 3,000,000 square meters of improved roads laid in the city in the five years.

The Saratov-Moscow natural gas pipeline shall be completed in 1946 and in the five years the supply of gas shall be extended to 200,000 apartments, the consumption of wood fuel being correspondingly reduced. The communal heating service shall be expanded, for which purpose heat and power stations with an aggregate capacity of 215,000 kilowatts shall be built and 75 kilometers of heat mains laid down.

10. Leningrad shall be rehabilitated as a big industrial and cultural center, and the pre-war level of industrial output attained on a higher technical footing; special attention shall be devoted to the development of shipbuilding and the manufacture of special types of complex machines. The construction of a subway

shall be started in Leningrad and the first line put into operation.

11. The acres under crops in the RSFSR shall amount in 1950 to 99,400,000 hectares, of which 84,100,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to grain crops shall comprise 68,000,000 hectares, of which 61,000,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to industrial crops shall comprise 6,200,000 hectares, of which 5,900,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area planted to melons, potatoes and other vegetables shall comprise 7,400,000 hectares, of which 3,500,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area planted to fodder crops shall comprise 17,800,000 hectares, of which 13,700,000 hectares are on the collective farms.

In the formerly occupied areas of the RSFSR the area under crops shall amount in 1950 to 29,500,000 hectares, of which 24,900,000 hectares are on collective farms. The growing of high-grade grapes in the Crimea and in the Northern Caucasus shall be restored and expanded. Tea and citrus fruit growing shall be developed in the Sochi area.

The number of livestock by the end of 1950 shall be as follows: horses 7,555,000, including 6,187,000 on collective farms; cattle 35,087,000 head, including 14,840,000 on collective farms; sheep and goats 58,814,000, including 28,060,000 on collective farms; pigs 15,197,000, including 6,987,000 on collective farms.

In the formerly occupied areas of the RSFSR the number of livestock by the end of 1950 shall be as follows: horses 1,348,000, including 1,028,000 on collective farms; cattle 9,158,000 head, including 4,131,000 on collective farms; sheep and goats 15,080,000 including 8,365,000 on collective farms; pigs 5,000,000 including 1,893,000 on collective farms.

12. The railways and railway stations, river transport systems, and sea and river ports in the former occupied areas shall be rehabilitated. Small rivers shall be adapted on an extensive scale for navigation and for the construction of local hydro-electric stations.

13. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the RSFSR to be made available for occupancy in the period 1946-1950 is fixed at 44,595,000 square meters, including 4,228,000 square meters to be made available by local soviets. In the formerly occupied areas of the RSFSR the plan of state-owned housing to be made available for occupation in 1946-1950 is fixed at 11,261,000 square meters, including 2,643,000 square meters to be made available by local soviets.

Housing and municipal services shall be rehabilitated in the towns destroyed by the invaders, among them Stalingrad, Rostov-on-Don, Krasnodar, Stavropol, Simferopol, Sevastopol, Voronezh, Orel, Kursk, Smolensk, Kalinin, Velikiye Luki, Bryansk, Kaluga, Novgorod and Pskov.

14. The main assignments in the spheres of cultural development and health services are endorsed as follows: by 1950 the number of schools shall reach 116,203, with an attendance of 18,229,000, and the number of hospital beds, 545,000.

15. The economy and culture of the autonomous republics, autonomous regions and national areas forming part of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic shall be further developed in every way.

16. Soviet state and economic bodies shall in all their activities pay due attention to the new regions and territories of the RSFSR—the Koenigsberg Region, the Petchanga (Petsamo) district, the southern part of Sakhalin Island and the Kurile Islands.

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

17. The plan for the major items of industrial output for the Ukrainian SSR in 1950 is endorsed as follows:—

Pig iron (tons)	9,700,000
Steel (tons)	8,800,000
Coal (tons)	86,100,000
Petroleum (tons)	325,000
Electric power (thous. kwh.)	13,690,000
Coke (tons)	15,500,000
Cement (tons)	2,065,000
Metal - working machine tools	5,950
Motor vehicles	25,000
Long-distance locomotives	1,000
Freight cars (in terms of 2-axle cars)	55,500
Tractors	25,000
Equipment for iron and steel mills (tons)	35,000
Calcined soda (tons)	448,000
Superphosphates (tons)	860,000
Salt (tons)	1,930,000
Granulated sugar (tons)	1,637,000
Meat (tons)	245,000
Butter (tons)	40,000
Fish catch (tons)	80,000

18. The volume of capital investments in 1946-1950 is endorsed for the Ukrainian SSR at 49,500,000,000 rubles, including 5,469,000,000 rubles for works under the republic's jurisdiction.

19. The iron and steel plants of the Donets Basin and the Dnieper regions shall be rehabilitated. There shall be put into operation 30 blast furnaces with an aggregate annual capacity of 9,000,000 tons of pig iron, steel smelting units with a capacity of 8,400,000 tons of steel, and 58 rolling mills with a capacity of 6,500,000 tons of finished rolled goods.

The total capacity of the electric power stations of the Ukraine shall be increased in 1946-1950 by 2,574,000 kilowatts. The Lenin hydro-electric station on the Dnieper shall be rebuilt.

Small hydro-electric power plants with a total capacity of 203,000 kilowatts shall be built to meet the requirements of agriculture and local consumers. Plants aggregating 95,000 kilowatts shall be put into operation at municipal electric power stations.

20. The coal industry of the Donets Basin shall be speedily rehabilitated and further developed. In 1946-1950 coal mines with an aggregate capacity of 77,500,000 tons shall be put into operation in the Stalino and Voroshilovgrad Regions of the Ukrainian SSR. The exploitation of the coal fields in the regions west of the Dnieper and in the Western Ukraine shall be extended. The total coal output in the Ukrainian SSR in 1950 shall be brought up to 86,100,000 tons, including about 6,000,000 tons of brown coal.

A gas pipeline from Dashava to Kiev shall be built and put into operation.

21. The engineering plants of the Ukraine, primarily the plants producing coal-mining, metallurgical and power equipment, steam locomotives and railway cars, electrical equipment and agricultural machinery, shall be restored.

An automobile works to produce annually 60,000 motor trucks, and two motor-car assembly plants shall be built.

22. The chemical plants of the Ukraine, including soda, nitrate and superphosphate plants, shall be rebuilt,

and the potash mines in the regions of Stanislav and Drogobych, and a new super-phosphate plant, a paint and varnish plant and a plastics factory built.

23. In 1945-1950 sugar refineries shall be restored or built capable of handling upwards of 67,000 tons of sugar beet a day, as well as distilleries, vegetable oil mills and canneries. The food industries of the Ukrainian SSR shall be rehabilitated and their output increased to a value of 4,400,000,000 rubles in 1950.

Fifty-five meat packing plants, 33 refrigerator plants, 97 poultry farms, 46 milk factories and 100 butter and cheese factories shall be rehabilitated or built.

24. In 1946-1950 geological surveys shall be conducted with a view to locating commercial deposits of iron ore amounting to a total of 450,000,000 tons in the Krivoy Rog field, manganese ores to a total of 75,000,000 tons, potassium salts to a total of 80,000,000 tons, graphite to a total of 7,700,000 tons and gypsum to a total of 7,000,000 tons. Preparatory work shall be carried on for the sinking of new mines on 139 coal sites with an aggregate capacity of 73,000,000 tons; surveys shall be conducted with a view to preparing industrial sites for brown coal workings in the regions west of the Dnieper and in the Western Ukraine. Extensive geological exploration shall be conducted for natural gas in the Drogobych Region and on the Azov and Black Sea coasts, 325 wells shall be located to add to the petroleum resources in the western regions of the Ukraine, and prospecting for commercial deposits of petroleum in the Romny area completed.

25. To reduce haulage of lumber to the Ukrainian SSR, the general plan for the production of undressed lumber in the Ukraine in the years 1946-1950 shall be set at 47,600,000 cubic meters, with provision for an increase of felling in the western regions of the Ukraine and a restriction of felling in its eastern regions. Reforestation shall be carried on extensively, timber being planted in the period 1946-1950 on an area of 252,000 hectares and measures taken to replenish the thinned forests and to introduce fast-growing varieties of timber.

26. Plants for the production of building materials, including cement, glass, brick, lime, and tile works, plants producing metal fixtures, prefabricated houses, building sections, plumbing fixtures, roofing materials and high tensile gypsum shall be restored or built, and stable local fuel and power supplies created for the building material plants.

27. The role of the industries under republican and local jurisdiction in the production of the main items needed by the economy of the Republic shall be increased. Small industrial establishments shall be extensively set up and built; in particular there shall be put into operation in the years 1946-1950 small coal mines and drifts in the Donets Basin and in the western regions of the Ukraine with a total capacity of 4,600,000 tons of coal, peat-briquette plants with a capacity of 50,000 tons of briquette, glass works with a capacity of 1,300,000 square meters of glass, and brick kilns with a capacity of 900,000,000 bricks; also rolling mills and plants of the building materials, metalworking, woodworking, light, textile and food industries shall be put into operation.

Industrial output by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at 9,200,000,000 rubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial cooperatives shall comprise 3,100,000,000 rubles. Fruit and vegetable dehydration shall be developed. Lakes and rivers shall be utilized to the utmost and pond culture developed.

28. The crop area in the Ukrainian SSR shall amount in 1950 to 30,500,000 hectares of which 21,300,000 hectares are on the collective farms; the area sown to grain crops shall comprise 19,600,000 hectares, of which 14,100,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to industrial crops shall comprise 2,600,000 hectares of which 2,200,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area planted to melons, potatoes and other vegetables shall comprise 2,800,000 hectares, of which 1,000,000 hectares are on collective farms; and the area sown to fodder crops 5,400,000 hectares, of which 4,000,000 hectares are on collective farms. The area sown to sugar beet is fixed at 830,000 hectares and that sown to sunflower at 801,000 hectares. The hopfields shall be rehabilitated. The area of vineyards growing European varieties of grape shall be expanded.

Measures shall be carried out to drain 40,000 hectares and irrigate 30,000 hectares of farm land; and all engineering work needed to ensure normal exploitation shall be restored or built.

The quantity of livestock by the end of 1950 is fixed as follows: horses, 2,629,000, including 1,363,000 on collective farms; cattle, 12,230,000 head, including 4,700,000 on collective farms; sheep and goats, 6,780,000 including 3,100,000 on collective farms; pigs, 9,600,000, including 3,300,000 on collective farms.

29. The main assignments in the sphere of cultural development and health services are hereby endorsed as follows: by 1950 the number of schools shall reach 29,045, with an attendance of 6,300,000, and the number of hospital beds, 173,100.

30. The railway lines, junctions and locomotive and car repair works and yards shall be fully rehabilitated. River and sea traffic shall be expanded and tonnage considerably increased; shipbuilding plants shall be rebuilt.

Small rivers shall be extensively adapted for navigation, and shall also be utilized for the construction of local hydro-electric power plants and the development of pisciculture.

The Moscow-Kharkov motor highway shall be rehabilitated and improved, and motor roads shall be built to connect the towns of the Ukrainian SSR with the towns of the North Caucasus and the Crimea.

31. The plan for state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Ukrainian SSR to be made available for occupation in the period 1946-1950 is fixed at 15,920,000 square meters including 1,150,000 square meters to be made available by local soviets.

Housing and municipal services shall be restored in the towns and workers' settlements destroyed by the invaders, in the first place in Kiev, Kharkov, Chernigov, Odessa, Dniepropetrovsk, Stalino and Zaporozhye.

32. The city of Lvov shall be developed into a major industrial center of the Ukraine.

In the city of Lvov there shall be built and put into operation an automobile assembly plant, an electric lamp factory, a knitting mill, and food processing plants. The capacity of the city's electric power station shall be restored and increased.

33. The speedy rehabilitation and development of all branches of economy of the Transcarpathian Region of the Ukraine shall be ensured. Provision shall be made for the rehabilitation and development, in the first place, of agriculture, particularly fruit-growing, viticulture, livestock breeding and apiculture, and also of the woodworking, wood-chemical and food industries. The mining of brown coal shall be organized and new light industry plants built.

State aid shall be rendered to the peasant farms in the Transcarpathian Region of the Ukraine by supplying them with agricultural machines, fertilizers and credits.

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic

34. The plan for the major items of industrial output for the Byelorussian SSR in 1950 is approved as follows:—

Electric power (kw.)	650,000,000
Peat (tons)	4,162,000
Metal - working machine tools	4,325
Tractors	5,000
Cement (tons)	320,000
Window glass (sq. meters)	5,000,000
Felled timber (cubic meters)	11,100,000
Dressed lumber (cubic meters)	1,800,000
Matches (thousands of boxes)	1,550,000
Alcohol (decaliters)	7,600,000
Meat (tons)	46,000
Butter (tons)	10,000
Fish catch (tons)	5,200

35. The volume of capital investments in 1946-1950 is endorsed for the Byelorussian SSR at 6,950,000,000 rubles including 2,422,000,000 rubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction.

36. Peat workings with an aggregate annual capacity of 1,600,000 tons shall be put into operation and peat briquette plants built with an annual capacity of 130,000 tons.

There shall be rebuilt and put into operation an agricultural machinery works, machine-tool factories with an aggregate capacity of 4,500 machine tools, cement works with a capacity of 180,000 tons, the Gomel glass works, woodworking plants, and plywood and match factories; the construction of three plants manufacturing pre-fabricated houses with an aggregate capacity of 600,000 square meters of housing space shall be completed.

A tractor plant and bicycle works shall be started and the construction of an automobile works completed.

Electric power stations with a capacity of 243,000 kilowatts shall be rebuilt and put into operation, small hydro-electric power stations with a total capacity of 16,000 kilowatts built, and the municipal power stations in Gomel, Mozyr, Grodno and other towns restored.

37. For the development of the economy of the Republic there shall be put into operation electric power stations under the Republic's jurisdiction with a total capacity of 47,000 kilowatts, including hydro-electric stations with a capacity of 10,000 kilowatts, rolling mills under local jurisdiction with a capacity of 10,000 tons, a pipe foundry with a capacity of 10,000 tons, a cement works with a capacity of 165,000 tons, and brick kilns with an aggregate capacity of 1,250,000,000 bricks.

In the industries under the Republic's jurisdiction there shall be put into operation four machine-tool works with a capacity of 1,150 machine tools, a radio factory, a tool factory, a hydro-turbine plant, two plants for the producton of equipment for the peat factory, an electrical motor works and four shoe factories.

Seventeen meat-packing plants, 10 poultry farms, 11 urban milk processing plants, two milk canneries and 150 dairies shall be restored or built anew.

The output of industrial goods by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at a value of 2,200,000,000 rubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial cooperatives shall comprise 850 million rubles.

By 1948 pond culture shall be restored to pre-war proportions. The rivers and lakes of the western regions of the Republic shall be fully utilized.

38. The crop area in 1950 shall amount to 5,300,000 hectares, of which 2,850,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to grain crops shall comprise 3,200,000 hectares, of which 1,800,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to industrial crops shall comprise 344,000 hectares, of which 210,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area planted to melons, potatoes and other vegetables shall comprise 1,060,000 hectares, of which 389,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to fodder crops shall comprise 690,000 hectares, of which 435,000 hectares are on collective farms.

Measures shall be taken to drain 270,000 hectares of farm land and to rehabilitate the drainage systems, water-diverting installations and other works.

The amount of livestock by the end of 1950 is fixed as follows: horses, 770,000, including 330,000 on collective farms; cattle, 2,860,000 head, including 852,000 on collective farms; sheep and goats, 2,900,000, including 600,000 on collective farms; pigs, 2,600,000 including 300,000 on collective farms.

39. The main assignments in the spheres of cultural development and health services are endorsed as follows: by 1950 the number of schools shall have reached 11,375, with an attendance of 1,500,000, and the number of hospital beds, 30,000.

40. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Byelorussian SSR to be made available for occupancy in the period 1946-1950 is fixed at 2,700,000 square meters, including 650,000 square meters to be made available by local soviets. The rehabilitation of the housing facilities and municipal services of the towns destroyed by the invaders—in the first place, the city of Minsk—shall proceed.

Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic

41. The plan for the major items of industrial output for the Uzbek SSR in 1950 is approved as follows:—

Steel (tons)	86,000
Coal (tons)	1,130,000
Petroleum (tons)	1,066,000
Electric power (thous. kwh)	2,135,000
Superphosphates (tons)	300,000
Cement (tons)	270,000
Cotton fabrics (meters)	160,900,000
Silk fabrics (meters)	14,000,000
Footwear (pairs)	6,150,000
Vegetable oil (tons)	173,000
Granulated sugar (tons)	55,000
Raw alcohol (decaliters)	1,300,000
Meat (tons)	20,000
Butter (tons)	1,900
Fish catch (tons)	22,900

42. The volume of capital investments in 1946-1950, is endorsed for the Uzbek SSR at 3,900,000,000 rubles, including 1,266,000,000 rubles for work under the Republic's jurisdiction.

43. There shall be built and put into operation electric power stations with a capacity aggregating 303,000 kilowatts, including hydro-electric stations of 266,000 kilowatts capacity. The construction of a steel mill shall be completed, an artificial fiber mill erected, and two superphosphates plants built and put into operation. Twenty-eight thousand spindles shall be installed and put into operation in the Ferghana cotton textile mill and 60,000 spindles in the Tashkent cotton

textile mills. The capacities of agricultural machinery works shall be expanded, the production of textile machines organized, and the output of medium and small hydro-turbines and chemical equipment increased. The construction of a new nitrate fertilizer plant and of a copper works and zinc works shall be begun. The sinking of mines in the Angren coal field shall be speeded up.

The industrial resources of petroleum shall be increased by 665 new wells, as well as the commercial resources of tungsten trioxide and natural sulphur. The Almalyk copper ore field shall be prepared for exploitation.

44. In the industries under the Republic's jurisdiction there shall be put into operation municipal power stations with an aggregate capacity of 10,900 kilowatts and coal mines with a capacity of 350,000 tons.

Industrial output by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at 2,800,000,000 rubles, of which the output of state enterprises under local jurisdiction and of industrial cooperatives shall comprise 550 million rubles. The output of dried fruit shall be increased considerably.

45. The area under crops shall amount in 1950 to 3,313,000 hectares, of which 2,985,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to grain crops shall comprise 1,371,000 hectares, of which 1,225,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to industrial crops shall comprise 1,131,000 hectares, of which 1,087,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area planted to melons, potatoes and other vegetables shall comprise 112,000 hectares, of which 73,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to fodder crops shall comprise 685,000 hectares, of which 600,000 hectares are on collective farms.

There shall be a further development of fruit-growing, viticulture and sericulture.

The yield of cotton shall be increased and its area expanded to 955,000 hectares. Abandoned and unused irrigated land amounting to 460,000 hectares shall be brought under cultivation, 320,000 hectares of this to be sown to cotton and alfalfa. There shall be brought under cultivation by irrigation development 173,000 hectares of new land, and measures shall be carried out to improve the water supply and the condition of existing irrigated areas.

The amount of livestock by the end of 1950 is fixed as follows: horses 498,000, including 458,000 on collective farms; cattle 1,765,000 head, including 670,000 on collective farms; sheep and goats 9,650,000, including 7,500,000 on collective farms.

46. The plan of state housing accommodation in the towns of the Uzbek SSR to be made available for occupation in the period 1946-1950 is fixed at 900,000 square meters, including 60,000 square meters to be made available by local soviets. A trolley-bus service shall be introduced in Tashkent, and the capacities of the waterworks in Tashkent and Termez increased.

47. The main assignments in the spheres of cultural development and health services are endorsed as follows: by 1950, the number of schools shall reach 4,740, with an attendance of 1,085,000, and the number of hospital beds, 29,600.

Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic

48. The plan in the major items of industrial output for the Kazakh SSR in 1950 is approved as follows:—

Steel (tons)	72,000
Coal (tons)	16,400,000
Petroleum (tons)	1,200,000
Electric power (thous. kwh)	1,810,000
Superphosphates (tons)	280,000
Cotton fabrics (meters)	19,100,000
Woolen fabrics (meters)	2,880,000
Footwear (pairs)	6,800,000
Hosiery (pairs)	14,400,000
Fish catch (tons)	97,500
Vegetable oil (tons)	21,500
Meat (tons)	100,000
Butter (tons)	19,000
Granulated sugar (tons)	71,000

49. The volume of capital investments in 1946-1950 is endorsed for the Kazakh SSR at 8,800,000,000 rubles, including 737 million rubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction.

50. There shall be put into operation 17 coal mines with a capacity of 6,500,000 tons in the Karaganda coal field, four coal mines with a capacity of 270,000 tons in the Aktyubinsk field, and an open-cut working with a capacity of 600,000 tons of coal in the Ekibastuz field. Electric power-producing capacity shall be increased by 398,000 kilowatts, including 104,000 kilowatts at hydroelectric stations. Coal mines under the Republic's jurisdiction with a capacity of 400,000 tons shall be put into operation.

The construction of the Kazakh steel mill shall be completed and the erection begun of an iron and steel works.

The output of copper in 1950 shall be 2.6 times, and the output of lead 1.3 times the 1940 output; the production of zinc and electrolytic copper shall be started. The amount of copper ore obtained from the Jazkazgan field shall be considerably increased, and the raw materials supply of the Chimkent lead works reinforced.

Cement works, with a total capacity of 530,000 tons, and the Kara-Tau ore mines shall be put into operation; the existing superphosphates plant shall be expanded and a new one built.

The production of separators and milk containers shall be organized in the Republic. Measures shall be taken to insure the operation at full capacity of the agricultural machinery works, the leather factory in Semipalatinsk, and the spinning mill in Alma-Ata. There shall be built and put into operation eight meat-packing and refrigerating plants, 200 butter factories and two milk canneries.

Industrial output by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at 1,300,000,000 rubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial cooperatives shall comprise 370 million rubles.

51. In 1946-1950 industrial resources of iron ore amounting to 100 million tons in the Atasuy and Karkaralinsk fields, copper amounting to 813,000 tons in the Jazkazgan, Irtysh and Boshchekul fields, industrial resources of lead, molybdenum, tungsten trioxide, barites and phosphorites in the Kara-Tau field, as well as borate and gypsum, shall be prepared for exploitation. Fifty-nine sites shall be prepared for the sinking of coal mines with an aggregate capacity of 35,000,000 tons, including 23,900,000 tons of coking coal, in the Karaganda field. The industrial petroleum resources shall be increased by 1,080 well sites. A new raw materials base shall be built up for the soda industry.

52. The area under crops shall amount in 1950 to 7,286,000 hectares, of which

6,002,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to grain crops shall comprise 5,336,000 hectares, of which 4,681,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to industrial crops shall comprise 340,000 hectares, of which 316,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to melons, potatoes and other vegetables shall comprise 280,000 hectares, of which 105,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to fodder crops shall comprise 1,330,000 hectares, of which 900,000 hectares are on collective farms. The area sown to cotton shall amount to 85,400 hectares. The planting of high-grade tobacco varieties shall be extended.

The quantity of livestock by the end of 1950 is fixed as follows: horses, 1,516,000, including 1,191,000 on collective farms; cattle, 4,400,000 head, including 2,300,000 on collective farms; sheep and goats 19,050,000, including 15,000,000 on collective farms; pigs, 392,000, including 202,000 on collective farms.

53. Water conservation shall be further developed, the irrigation systems in the areas of irrigated farming extended, and normal water supply provided in the regions where saeter pasturing is practiced.

To ensure an adequate supply of water for the industries and populated localities of the Karaganda and Jazkazgan industrial areas, the serviceable capacity of the Samarkand reservoir on the Nura River shall be enlarged and a reservoir built in Jazkazgan on the Kenghir River.

The construction of the Kzyl-Orda dam, with a canal on the left bank, shall be begun. Irrigation systems on an area of 200,000 hectares shall be reconstructed and the more economical utilization of irrigation water ensured.

Small irrigation systems shall be built on a large scale, with a view to creating emergency irrigated areas on collective farms in the northern and steppe areas of the Republic, as well as small reservoirs for the irrigation of arid areas.

54. Railway traffic shall be considerably developed; in the five years, 956 kilometers of new railway lines and 807 kilometers of second tracks shall be put into operation.

55. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Kazakh SSR to be made available for occupation in the period 1946-1950 is fixed at 2,170,000 square meters, including 45,000 square meters to be made available by local soviets.

56. The main assignments in the spheres of cultural development and health services are endorsed as follows: by 1950 the number of schools shall reach 7,985, with an attendance of 1,130,000 and the number of hospital beds, 34,000.

Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic

57. The plan for the major items of industrial output for the Georgian SSR in 1950 is approved as follows:—

Pig iron (tons)	330,000
Steel (tons)	185,000
Coal (tons)	2,400,000
Petroleum (tons)	110,000
Electric power (thous. kwh)	1,300,000
Manganese ore (tons)	2,040,000
Coke (tons)	450,000
Motor vehicles	15,000
Metal-working machine tools	1,700
Cement (tons)	115,000
Woolen fabrics (meters)	3,795,000
Silk fabrics (meters)	6,830,000
Footwear (pairs)	9,500,000
Vegetable oil (tons)	3,500
Wine (decaliters)	1,550,000
Tea—primary treatment (tons)	17,900
Granulated sugar (tons)	13,500
Meat (tons)	14,000
Butter (tons)	1,000
Fish catch (tons)	5,500

58. The volume of capital investments in 1946-1950 is endorsed for the Georgian SSR at 4,120,000,000 rubles, including 591 million rubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction.

59. An iron and steel works shall be built in Transcaucasia. Coal mines with a total capacity of 3,200,000 tons shall be sunk and put into operation. In 1946-1950 there shall be prepared for exploitation industrial resources of manganese ore totalling 30,000,000 tons in the Chiatury field. Preparations shall be made for the sinking of new coal mines on 22 sites with a capacity of 6,800,000 tons, and commercial resources of petroleum shall be increased by 340 wells.

There shall be built and put into operation four hydro-electric stations with an aggregate capacity of 169,000 kilowatts, and small hydro-electric stations with a capacity of 21,500 kilowatts.

A new locomotive repair works and a motor-car works shall be built.

60. In the industries under the Republic's jurisdiction the production of small hydro-turbines and of equipment for the tea and wine industries shall be organized; a factory producing weighing and measuring instruments and a heat-resistant crockery works are to be built; the number of tea-processing and wine-making establishments shall be increased.

Industrial output by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at 1,100,000,000 rubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial cooperatives shall comprise 265 million rubles. The output of silk fabrics shall be increased.

61. The area under crops shall amount in 1950 to 937,000 hectares, of which 800,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to grain crops shall comprise 746,000 hectares, including 629,000 hectares on collective farms; the area sown to industrial crops shall comprise 48,000 hectares, including 46,000 hectares on collective farms; the area sown to melons, potatoes and other vegetables shall comprise 44,000 hectares, including 30,000 hectares on collective farms; the area sown to fodder crops shall comprise 99,000 hectares, including 95,000 hectares on collective farms.

The area of tea plantations shall be increased to 57,500 hectares and fully supplied with mineral fertilizers. The area under citrus and other sub-tropical plants is to be enlarged. In 1946-1950 the area of citrus fruit plantations shall be increased by 11,000 hectares, including 3,000 hectares of oranges and 3,000 hectares of lemons. Fruit-growing and viticulture shall be considerably expanded, the area planted to essential oil crops increased, and the further progress of sericulture insured. Tobacco-growing shall be developed in the eastern sections of Georgia.

Work shall be resumed on the draining of the Colchis lowlands, and 20,000

hectares of farmland must be brought under cultivation. The network of irrigation canals shall be enlarged and the construction of the Ajamet, Doglauris-Veli, Kekhvi and Doesi-Grakali canals completed. Work shall be started on the construction of the Samgori irrigation system and hydro-electric stations.

The amount of livestock by the end of 1950 is fixed as follows: horses, 120,000, including 47,000 on collective farms; cattle, 1,744,000 head, including 730,000 on collective farms; sheep and goats, 2,900,000, including 1,800,000 on collective farms; pigs, 711,000, including 91,000 on collective farms.

62. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Georgian SSR to be made available for occupation in 1950 is fixed at 732,000 square meters, including 35,000 square meters to be made available by local soviets. The water supply systems of Tbilisi, Kutais and Batum shall be extended. The construction of the Balachauri waterworks shall be completed.

63. By 1950 the number of schools shall have reached 4,333, with an attendance of 642,000. The number of hospital beds in urban and rural localities shall have reached 17,900. The health resorts of the Georgian SSR shall be rehabilitated.

Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic

64. The plan of the major items of industrial output for the Azerbaijan SSR in 1950 is aproved as follows:—

Steel (tons)	178,000
Petroleum (tons)	17,000,000
Electric power (thous. kwh)	2,590,000
Electric motors of over 100 kw.	800
Cement (tons)	365,000
Cotton fabrics (meters)	57,250,000
Woolen fabrics (meters)	1,155,000
Silk fabrics (meters)	2,345,000
Hosiery (pairs)	26,250,000
Footwear (pairs)	5,150,000
Vegetable oil (tons)	11,000
Salt (tons)	132,000
Wine (decaliters)	1,400,000
Meat (tons)	16,000
Butter (tons)	1,500
Fish catch (tons)	23,900

65. The volume of capital investments in 1946-1950 is endorsed for the Azerbaijan SSR at 5,900,000,000 rubles, including 579 million rubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction.

66. Drilling for operation and exploration shall be carried on extensively in the petroleum-bearing areas of the Republic. In 1946-1950 industrial petroleum resources shall be located at 2,660 wellsites and prospecting conducted for additional high-yield oil layers in the Baku, Kirovobad and Kura areas. A tube-rolling plant shall be built, and the reconstruction of the petroleum machinery plants completed.

Iron ore mines in the Dashkesan field and alunite mines in the Zaglik field shall be put into operation.

67. The capacities of the heat and power stations in the Baku area shall be increased by 195,000 kilowatts. In order to insure an adequate supply of electric power to the Baku oil industry and to expand the irrigated areas with a view to promoting grain farming and the development of cotton growing in Transcaucasia, work shall be conducted on a broad scale on the Mingechaur power and irrigation project, the first section of which is to be put into operation in 1950.

68. In the industries under the Republic's jurisdiction there shall be built and put into operation a factory producing farm implements, an automobile repair works, a porcelain factory, a glass works, brick and tile works, and a plant producing gypsum, gypsum building parts and porcelain parts for buildings.

Industrial output by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at 1,100,000,000 rubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial cooperatives shall comprise 255 million rubles.

69. The area under crops shall amount in 1950 to 1,216,000 hectares, of which 1,152,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to grain crops shall comprise 825,000 hectares, of which 790,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to industrial crops shall comprise 184,000 hectares, including 155,000 hectares planted to cotton; the area sown to melons, potatoes and other vegetables shall comprise 54,000 hectares, of which 45,000 hectares are on collective farms, and the area sown to fodder crops 153,000 hectares, of which 140,000 hectares are on collective farms.

Work on the irrigation and agricultural utilization of land in the Mugan, Shirvan and Mil-Karabakh steppes shall be extended, and 112,000 hectares of new irrigated land brought under cultivation in 1946-1950.

The planting of vegetables, potatoes and perennial crops shall be expanded in the suburban zone of Baku. Measures shall be taken to increase the area of irrigated land in the zone of the Stalin Samur-Divichin Canal. The area under orchards, vineyards and sub-tropical crops, shall be extended in the district of Lenkoran. Sericulture shall be developed. The areas planted to tea and tobacco shall be expanded and the yields of these crops increased.

The amount of livestock by the end of 1950 is fixed as follows: horses, 131,000, including 95,000 on collective farms; cattle, 1,370,000 head, including 710,000 on collective farms; sheep and goats, 4,140,000, including 2,650,000 on collective farms; pigs, 88,000, including 38,000 on collective farms.

70. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Azerbaijan SSR to be made available for occupation in the period of 1946-1950 is fixed at 610,000 square meters, including 26,000 square meters to be made available by local soviets. The construction of the second Baku and the Kirovobad water mains shall be completed.

71. The main assignments in the spheres of cultural development and health services are endorsed as follows: by 1950 the number of schools shall have reached 3,359, with an attendance of 569,000, and the number of hospital beds in urban and rural localities, 16,600.

Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic

72. The plan of major items of industrial output for the Lithuanian SSR in 1950 is approved as follows:—

Electric power (kwh.)	190,000,000
Peat (tons)	822,000
Window glass (sq. meters)	700,000
Felled timber (cu. meters)	3,000,000
Paper (tons)	17,000
Butter (tons)	12,000
Meat (tons)	28,000
Granulated sugar (tons)	25,000
Alcohol (decaliters)	500,000
Fish catch (tons)	15,000

73. The volume of capital investments in 1946-1950 is endorsed for the Lithuanian SSR at 1,535,000,000 rubles, including 660 million rubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction.

74. Peat enterprises shall be rehabilitated and new ones set up, and peat extraction mechanized. In 1946-1950 electric power stations with a total capacity of 83,000 kilowatts shall be rehabilitated and put into operation. There shall be rehabilitated and put into operation a metalware works and an agricultural machinery plant, a cement works, a woolen mill, a spinning mill, a leather factory and meat-packing and refrigerating plants; all creameries shall be rehabilitated in 1946-1947.

Provision shall be made for an industrial output valued at 600 million rubles by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial cooperatives shall comprise 125 million rubles.

75. The crop area in the Lithuanian SSR shall amount in 1950 to 2,500,000 hectares, of which 1,600,000 hectares are to be sown to grain crops, 122,000 hectares to industrial crops, 234,000 hectares to melons, potatoes and other vegetables, and 550,000 to fodder crops.

The amount of livestock by the end of 1950 is fixed as follows: horses, 490,000; cattle, 1,055,000 head; sheep and goats, 630,000; and pigs, 1,100,000.

76. The main assignments in the spheres of cultural development and health services are hereby endorsed as follows: by 1950 the number of schools shall have reached 3,369, with an attendance of 390,000, and the number of hospital beds, 9,000.

77. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Lithuanian SSR to be made available for occupation in the period 1946-1950 is fixed at 697,000 square meters, including 300,000 square meters to be made available by local soviets. The housing and municipal services of the cities of Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipeda, Siauliai and Panevezis, wrecked by the invaders, shall be rehabilitated.

Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic

78. The plan for the major items of industrial output for the Moldavian SSR in 1950 is approved as follows:—

Electric power (kwh.)	60,000,000
Felled timber (cu. meters)	70,000
Footwear (pairs)	1,450,000
Hosiery (pairs)	7,830,000
Wine (decaliters)	3,000,000
Canned goods (standard cans)	65,000,000
Vegetable oil (tons)	25,000
Butter (tons)	1,100
Meat (tons)	10,500
Granulated sugar (tons)	14,000
Fish catch (tons)	1,500

79. The volume of capital investments in 1946-1950 is endorsed for the Moldavian SSR at 1,245,000,000 rubles, including 473 million rubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction.

80. Exploration and surveying for coal, petroleum and local building materials shall be organized. Industrial resources of gypsum amounting to 1,500,000 tons shall be surveyed in the period 1946-1950.

A heat and power plant with a capacity of 4,000 kilowatts shall be rehabilitated and a new hydro-electric power station built with a capacity of 6,000 kilowatts. Small hydro-electric stations with a total capacity of 4,000 kilowatts shall be built, and a cement works with a capacity of 100,000 tons, brick kilns with a capacity of 18,200,000 bricks, a gypsum works with a capacity of 10,000 tons and machine shops put into operation.

81. The canning industry and the production of dried fruit shall be rehabilitated and expanded; the Rybnitza sugar refinery shall be fully restored; 26 wineries shall be rehabilitated and four new ones built with a total annual capacity of 4,000.000 decaliters of wine. Facilities shall be provided for wine-making on an industrial scale in the Republic, for which purpose there shall be built a plant for the production of champagne, a brandy distillery and an establishment for producing table wines. A bottle works shall be built and the cooperage at Tiraspol restored.

Industrial output by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at 400 million rubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial cooperatives shall comprise 113 million rubles.

82. The Dniester shall be made navigable, and shipbuilding yards constructed for the building of self-propelled and towed craft.

83. The crop area in the Moldavian SSR shall amount in 1950 to 2,020,000 hectares, of which 1,535,000 hectares are to be sown to grain crops, 273,000 hectares to industrial crops, 82,000 hectares to melons, potatoes and other vegetables, and 130,000 hectares to fodder crops.

The quantities of livestock by the end of 1950 are fixed as follows: horses, 230,000; cattle, 700,000 head; sheep and goats, 1,600,000; and pigs, 380,000.

Fruit, berry and grape plantations shall be rehabilitated and a large number of fruit and grape nurseries established. The Karagash irrigation system shall be restored.

84. The main assignments in the spheres of cultural development and health services are hereby endorsed as follows: by 1950 the number of schools shall have been increased to 1,920, with an attendance of 422,000, and the number of hospital beds to 9,600.

85. Work shall be carried out to restore housing accommodation and municipal services in the towns destroyed by the invaders, primarily Kishinev and Tiraspol. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Moldavian SSR to be made available for occupation in the period 1946-1950 is fixed at 498,000 square meters, including 175,000 square meters to be made available by local soviets.

Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic

86. The plan for the major items of industrial output in the Latvian SSR in 1950 is approved as follows:—

Electric power (thous.kwh.)	275,000
Peat (tons)	564,000
Paper (tons)	34,000
Felled timber (cu. meters)	4,500,000
Window glass (sq. meters)	900,000
Cement (tons)	270,000
Cotton fabrics (meters)	25,000,000
Footwear (pairs)	1,660,000
Butter (tons)	18,000
Meat (tons)	28,000
Granulated sugar (tons)	34,000
Alcohol (decaliters)	1,700,000
Fish catch (tons)	20,000

87. The volume of capital investments in 1946-1950 is endorsed for the Latvian SSR at 2,050,000,000 rubles, including 668 million rubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction.

88. Peat workings shall be rehabilitated, new ones organized, and peat briquette plants with a capacity of 70,000 tons of briquettes built.

Electric power stations with a capacity of 82,000 kilowatts shall be rebuilt and put into operation.

89. There shall be rebuilt and put into operation a car-building works, a ship-repair yard, a locomotive and car-repair shop, the "Red Metallurgist" works, cement mills, a flax-spinning mill, a superphosphates plant, meat packing and refrigerating plants, milk processing plants and creameries.

Industrial output by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at 870 million rubles, of which the output of state enterprises under local jurisdiction and of industrial cooperatives shall comprise 272 million rubles.

The production of smoked and pickled sprats shall be widely developed and brought up to pre-war proportions by 1948. Herring and cod fishing in the Baltic shall be organized as an active industry.

90. The crop area in the Latvian SSR shall amount in 1950 to 1,966,000 hectares, of which 1,105,000 hectares are to be sown to grain crops, 66,000 hectares to industrial crops, 155,000 hectares to melons, potatoes and other vegetables, and 640,000 hectares to fodder crops.

The number of livestock by the end of 1950 is fixed as follows: horses, 405,000; cattle, 1,140,000 head; sheep and goats, 620,000; and pigs, 600,000.

91. The main assignments in the spheres of cultural development and health services are endorsed as follows: by 1950 the number of schools shall have reached 1,598, with an attendance of 275,000, and the number of hospital beds, 11,800.

92. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Latvian SSR to be made available for occupation in the period 1946-1950 is fixed at 720,000 square meters, including 300,000 square meters to be made available by local soviets.

Work shall be carried out to rehabilitate the housing and municipal services of the cities of Riga, Ventspils, Jelgava and Liepaja destroyed by the invaders.

Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic

93. The plan for the major items of industrial output in the Kirghiz SSR in 1950 is approved as follows:—

Coal (tons)	1,600,000
Petroleum (tons)	80,000
Electric power (kwh.)	180,000,000
Cotton fabrics (meters)	690,000
Silk fabrics (meters)	920,000
Woolen fabrics (meters)	500,000
Hosiery (pairs)	3,550,000
Footwear (pairs)	920,000
Sugar (tons)	75,000
Meat (tons)	17,000
Butter (tons)	1,400

94. The volume of capital investments in 1946-1950 is endorsed for the Kirghiz SSR at 1,200,000,000 rubles, including 337 million rubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction.

95. There shall be built and put into operation electric power stations with a capacity of 38,000 kilowatts, coal mines with a capacity of 825,000 tons of coal, a cotton-ginning mill with a capacity of 10,000 tons of fiber. A sacking plant, a spinning mill, a cement works with a capacity of 30,000 tons, and a meat-packing plant shall be built. The construction of the Kant-Rybachye railway shall be completed. In the industries under the Republic's jurisdiction a hydroelectric station with a total capacity of 12,000 kilowatts and coal mines with a capacity of 125,000 tons shall be put into operation.

The industrial output of enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at a value of 360 million rubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial cooperatives shall comprise 75 million rubles.

96. In 1946-1950 coal sites with a total capacity of 5,500,000 tons shall be prepared for exploitation, and industrial resources of lead, mercury, antimony, natural sulphur and gypsum located.

97. The area under crops shall amount to 1,102,000 hectares in 1950, of which 949,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to grain crops shall comprise 704,000 hectares, of which 620,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to industrial crops shall comprise 108,000 hectares, of which 99,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area planted to melons, potatoes and other vegetables shall comprise 36,000 hectares, of which 20,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to fodder crops shall comprise 254,000 hectares, of which 210,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to cotton shall comprise 53,000 hectares. The area planted to high-grade tobacco and grapes shall be enlarged.

The amount of livestock by the end of 1950 is fixed as follows: horses, 490,000, including 430,000 on collective farms; cattle, 560,000 head, including 260,000 on collective farms; sheep and goats, 4,300,000, including 3,300,000 on collective farms; and pigs, 60,000, including 20,000 on collective farms.

The reconstruction of the Krasnorechye irrigation system shall be completed and work undertaken to irrigate the Otuz-Alyr lands. Construction work on the Orto-Tokoi reservoir and Great Chu Canal shall be expanded. The irrigated

area shall be increased by 22,000 hectares in the period 1946-1950.

98. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Kirghiz SSR to be made available for occupation in the period of 1946-1950 is fixed at 215,000 square meters, including 25,000 square meters to be made available by local soviets. The construction of a waterworks, sewer system and a trolley-bus line shall be completed in the city of Frunze.

99. The main assignments in the spheres of cultural development and health services are endorsed as follows: by 1950 the number of schools shall reach 1,585, with an attendance of 278,000, and the number of hospital beds, 7,200.

Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic

100. The plan for the major items of industrial output for the Tajik SSR in 1950 is approved as follows:—

Coal (tons)	440,000
Petroleum (tons)	60,000
Electric power (kwh.)	180,000,000
Cement (tons)	15,000
Cotton fabrics (meters)	17,800,000
Silk fabrics (meters)	5,100,000
Hosiery (pairs)	4,140,000
Footwear (pairs)	1,370,000
Vegetable oil (tons)	10,000
Meat (tons)	8,300

101. The volume of capital investments in 1946-1950 is endorsed for the Tajik SSR at 1,200,000,000 rubles, including 318 million rubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction.

102. Electric power stations with a capacity of 28,000 kilowatts, including hydro-electric stations with a total capacity of 24,000 kilowatts, shall be built and put into operation. The capacity of the cotton textile mills in Stalinabad shall be expanded by 18,500 spindles. Machine-shops and two creameries shall be built and put into operation, the construction of a fluor-spar works completed, and the construction of a lead and zinc mine begun.

In the industries under the Republic's jurisdiction a coal mine with a capacity of 100,000 tons shall be sunk and put into operation, and a narrow-gauge railway built to the Ziddin coal field. There shall be put into operation 12,000 spindles and a window-glass works.

Industrial output by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at 450 million rubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial cooperatives shall comprise 83 million rubles. The output of dried fruit shall be considerably increased.

103. In 1946-1950 industrial resources of tin and tungsten trioxide shall be prepared for exploitation, and large-scale exploration and surveying shall be conducted for new deposits of coal, tungsten, antimony and mercury.

104. The area under crops in the Tajik SSR shall amount to 935,000 hectares in 1950, of which 896,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to grain crops shall comprise 633,000 hectares of which 615,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to industrial crops shall comprise 181,000 hectares, of which 176,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to melons, potatoes and other vegetables shall comprise 29,000 hectares, of which 20,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to fodder crops shall comprise 92,000 hectares, of which 85,000 hectares are on collective farms. The area to be sown to cotton is fixed at 107,000 hectares, and every effort shall be made to develop the growing of long-fiber varieties.

Work shall be completed on the irrigation of the Vakhsh Valley, the reconstruction of the irrigation systems in the Ghissar valley and of the drainage canals in the Kanibadam district. The area of irrigated land shall be increased during the five years by 17,800 hectares.

The amount of livestock by the end of 1950 is fixed as follows: horses, 177,000, including 130,000 on collective farms; cattle, 710,000 head, including 280,000 on collective farms; and sheep and goats, 3,630,000, including 2,000,000 on collective forms.

105. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Tajik SSR to be made available for occupation in the period 1946-1950 is fixed at 291,000 square meters, including 32,000 square meters to be made available by local soviets. Water-mains shall be laid in Leninabad and Khorog, and a trolley-bus service introduced in Stalinabad.

106. The main assignments in the spheres of cultural development and health services are endorsed as follows: by 1950 the number of schools shall have reached 3,123, with an attendance of 301,000, and the number of hospital beds, 7,300.

Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic

107. The plan for the main items of industrial output for the Armenian SSR in 1950 is approved as follows:—

Electric power (kwh.)	860,000,000
Automobile tires	180,000
Superphosphates (tons)	15,000
Caustic soda (tons)	12,000
Metal - working machine tools	500
Cement (tons)	120,000
Window glass (sq. m.)	300,000
Cotton fabrics (meters)	44,800,000
Silk fabrics (meters)	2,600,000
Woolen fabrics (meters)	400,000
Hosiery (pairs)	15,400,000
Footwear (pairs)	2,550,000
Vegetable oil (tons)	6,000
Sugar (tons)	6,500
Wine (decaliters)	2,000,000
Meat (tons)	8,400
Butter (tons)	800

108. The volume of capital investments in 1946-1950 is endorsed for the Armenian SSR at 1,420,000,000 rubles, including 374 million rubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction.

109. The capacity of hydro-electric stations shall be increased in the five years by 102,000 kilowatts by expanding existing stations and putting into operation the first section of a new hydro-electric station on the Zanga River. There shall be built and put into operation a cable factory and a small hydro-turbine plant producing 300 turbines a year.

Measures shall be taken to ensure the mining and concentration of the Kajaran copper and molybdenum ores, to organize the production of aluminum, to increase the output of synthetic rubber fourfold, to double the output of soda, and considerably to expand the output of automobile tires.

The construction of a woolen mill shall be completed in Erevan, and of a bleaching and dyeing department at the Leninakan textile mills. The construction of a sugar refinery shall be completed, a factory producing glass containers shall be built and a cannery expanded. The output of canned fruits and vegetables and of wines shall be increased, and a new brandy distillery built.

In the industry under the Republic's jurisdiction the production of agricultural machines and implements shall be organized. Works producing metal and glass containers, a porcelain works and a machine-repair plant shall be built.

Industrial output by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at 700 million rubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial cooperatives shall comprise 160 million rubles.

110. The area under crops shall amount in 1950 to 512,000 hectares, of which 480,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to grain crops shall comprise 332,000 hectares, of which 315,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to industrial crops shall comprise 40,000 hectares; the area planted to melons, potatoes and other vegetables shall comprise 41,500 hectares, of which 30,000 hectares are on collective farms, and the area sown to fodder crops shall comprise 98,000 hectares, of which 95,000 are on collective farms. The area to be planted to cotton is fixed at 15,000 hectares. The area under perennial plants shall be expanded. The production of sugar beet and sericulture shall be developed. The area planted to tobacco shall be expanded and the yield increased.

The following irrigation canals shall be put into operation: the Stalin, Nork, Lower Zanga and Garnin. Work shall be conducted to irrigate the Arazdayan steppe. The area of irrigated land shall be increased in 1946-1950 by 23,500 hectares.

The amount of livestock by the end of 1950 is fixed as follows: horses, 32,500, including 28,000 on collective farms; cattle, 670,000 head, including 350,000 on collective farms; sheep and goats, 1,680,000, including 1,100,000 on collective farms; and pigs, 80,000, including 48,000 on collective farms. Breeds of fat and dairy stock shall be improved and the breeding of fine-fleeced sheep extended.

111. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Armenian SSR to be made available for occupation in the period 1946-1950 is fixed at 284,000 square meters, including 34,000 square meters to be made available by local soviets. In Erevan a new waterworks shall be built, the sewerage system extended and the length of street car line increased by 15 kilometers; the waterworks in Leninakan shall be enlarged.

112. The main assignments in the spheres of cultural development and health services are endorsed as follows: by 1950 the number of schools shall have reached 1,178, with an attendance of 295,000, and the number of hospital beds in urban and rural localities, 6,700.

Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic

113. The plan for the major items of industrial output for the Turkmenian SSR in 1950 is approved as follows:—

Coal (tons)	60,000
Petroleum (tons)	1,104,000
Electric power (kwh.)	150,000,000
Superphosphates (tons)	50,000
Cement (tons)	40,000
Window glass (sq. m.)	2,000,000
Cotton fabrics (meters)	22,000,000
Woolen fabrics (meters)	820,000
Silk fabrics (meters)	825,000
Hosiery (pairs)	3,100,000
Footwear (pairs)	1,470,000
Canned meat (standard cans)	4,000,000
Meat (tons)	7,000
Butter (tons)	400
Vegetable oil (tons)	20,000
Salt (tons)	160,000

114. The volume of capital investments in 1946-1950 is endorsed for the Turkmenian SSR at 1,600,000,000 rubles, including 359 million rubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction.

115. There shall be put into operation electric power stations with a capacity of 33,000 kilowatts, including a steam-turbine electric station with a capacity of 8,000 kilowatts, and small hydro-electric stations with an aggregate capacity of 4,000 kilowatts.

A petroleum pipe-line, and a superphosphates plant using the phoshorites of Kara-Tau shall be built and put into operation. The second section of the Ashkabad textile mill and a cement works with a capacity of 50,000 tons shall be built and put into operation.

In the industries under the Republic's jurisdiction, there shall be put into operation electric power stations with a total capacity of 11,700 kilowatts, coal mines with a capacity of 50,000 tons, 22,000 spindles in the cotton textile industry, a woolen mill with 4,000 spindles and a vegetable cannery with a capacity of 2,200,000 standard cans.

Industrial output by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction is fixed in 1950 at 490 million rubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial cooperatives shall comprise 102 million rubles.

116. In 1946-1950 the industrial resources of petroleum shall be increased by preparing 495 well-sites for operation, and of natural sulphur in the Gaurdak field by 130,000 tons; ozocerite deposits shall be surveyed.

117. The crop area in the Turkmenian SSR shall amount in 1950 to 433,000 hectares, of which 409,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to grain crops shall comprise 158,000 hectares, of which 138,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to industrial crops shall comprise 161,000 hectares, including 145,000 hectares sown to cotton; the area planted to melons, potatoes and other vegetables shall comprise 29,000 hectares, of which 18,000 are on collective farms, and the area sown to fodder crops shall comprise 95,000 hectares, of which 92,000 hectares are on collective farms.

Work on the irrigation of large tracts of land in the basins of the Murgab and Tejen rivers shall be completed. The irrigated area shall be increased by 15,000 hectares, and measures taken to establish a stable water supply on an area of 20,000 hectares.

The quantities of livestock by the end of 1950 are fixed as follows: horses, 64,000, including 54,000 on collective farms; cattle, 305,000 head, including

145,000 on collective farms; sheep and goats, 4,330,000, including 2,900,000 on collective farms, emphasis being laid on the increased breeding of caracul sheep.

118. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Turkmenian SSR to be made available for occupation in the period 1946-1950 is fixed at 310,000 square meters, including 32,000 square meters to be made available by local soviets. In Ashkabad the water-main shall be extended, the first section of the sewerage system put into operation and a trolley-bus service introduced.

119. The main assignments in the sphere of cultural development and health services are endorsed as follows: by 1950 the number of schools shall have reached 1,102, with an attendance of 203,000, and the number of hospital beds, 8,000.

Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic

120. The plan for the major items of industrial output for the Estonian SSR in 1950 is approved as follows:—

Electric power (kwh.)	395,000,000
Shale (tons)	8,410,000
Peat (tons)	319,000
Paper (tons)	35,000
Felled timber (cu. meters)	2,050,000
Cement (tons)	160,000
Window glass (sq. meters)	1,400,000
Cotton fabrics (meters)	121,400,000
Butter (tons)	9,000
Meat (tons)	20,000
Alcohol (decaliters)	600,000
Fish catch (tons)	20,000

121. The volume of capital investments in 1946-1950 is endorsed for the Estonian SSR at 3,500,000,000 rubles, including 708 million rubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction.

122. The mining and distillation of bituminous shales shall be developed to the utmost, for which purpose formerly operated shale quarries with a total capacity of 9,400,000 tons shall be rehabilitated and enlarged. Peat workings with a capacity of 220,000 tons shall be rehabilitated and put into operation, and peat briquette plants with a capacity of 50,000 tons built.

The shale distilleries shall be rebuilt. Plants to produce gas from shale and a pipe-line to convey the gas to Leningrad shall be built and put into operation.

The electric motor works, the Krenholm and Baltic textile mills, an agricultural machinery plant and the telephone apparatus works shall be restored.

123. Electric stations with a total capacity of 92,000 kilowatts shall be restored and put into operation.

Enterprises of the building materials industry, including a cement works with an annual capacity of 80,000 tons, shall be restored.

The refrigerating plant, meat-packing plant and milk factory in Tallinn, as well as the creameries, shall be restored.

124. Industrial output by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is fixed at 450 million rubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial cooperatives shall comprise 222 million rubles.

The output of smoked and pickled sprats shall be brought up to the pre-war level by 1948. An extensive network of small brisling canneries shall be set up on the Baltic coast.

125. The area under crops in the Estonian SSR shall amount in 1950 to 981,000 hectares, of which 585,000 hectares are to be sown to grain crops, 25,000 hectares to industrial crops, 109,000 hectares to melons, potatoes and other vegetables, and 262,000 hectares to fodder crops.

The amount of livestock by the end of 1950 is fixed as follows: horses, 212,000; cattle, 560,000 head; sheep and goats, 366,000; and pigs, 400,000.

126. The main assignments in the spheres of cultural development and health services are hereby endorsed as follows: by 1950 the number of schools shall have reached 1,148 with an attendance of 136,000, and the number of hospital beds, 6,400. The "Estonia" Theatre shall be restored.

127. Work shall be conducted on the rehabilitation of the housing and municipal services of the towns wrecked by the invaders, in the first place of Tallinn, Tartu, Narva and Parnu. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Estonian SSR to be made available for occupation in the period of 1946-1950 is fixed at 1,125,000 square meters, including 240,000 square meters to be made available by local soviets.

Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic

128. The plan for the major items of industrial output for the Karelo-Finnish SSR in 1950 is approved as follows:—

Electric power (kwh.)	320,000,000
Felled timber (cu. m.)	11,000,000
Dressed lumber (cu. m.)	880,000
Paper (tons)	142,000
Window glass (sq. m.)	275,000
Cement (tons)	10,000
Fish catch (tons)	15,000

129. The volume of capital investments in 1946-1950 is endorsed for the Karelo-Finnish SSR at 1,600,000,000 rubles, including 413 million rubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction.

130. Electric power stations with a capacity of 81,000 kilowatts, including hydro-electric stations with a capacity of 45,000 kilowatts, shall be built and put into operation. Pulp and paper mills, a hydrolysis plant and a sulphite alcohol plant shall be restored and put into operation. The metalware plant and mica mines shall be restored to their pre-war capacity and the mica factory shall be rebuilt.

131. In order to develop industries under the Republic's jurisdiction, a clothing and footwear factory, a metal-working plant, a plant producing plastics, a glass works and a cement works shall be built and put into operation. Enterprises for processing quartz and spar and a pegmatite plant shall be restored.

Industrial output by enterprises under the Republic's jurisdiction in 1950 is

fixed at 260 million rubles, of which the output of state industries under local jurisdiction and of industrial cooperatives shall comprise 42 million rubles.

132. The Stalin White Sea-Baltic Canal, 227 kilometers long, with all installations insuring its normal operation, shall be restored; and shipyards for the building and repair of river craft shall be built. A railway 200 kilometers long shall be built.

133. The crop area shall amount in 1950 to 134,000 hectares, of which 110,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to grain crops shall comprise 62,500 hectares, of which 56,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area planted to melons, potatoes and other vegetables shall comprise 20,900 hectares, of which 12,000 hectares are on collective farms; the area sown to fodder crops shall comprise 50,900 hectares, of which 42,000 hectares are on collective farms. In order to bring new arable land under cultivation, the reclamation and drainage systems shall be rehabilitated on an area of 20,000 hectares.

The amounts of livestock by the end of 1950 are fixed as follows: horses, 22,500, including 30,000 on collective farms; and cattle, 101,000 head, including 52,000 on collective farms; sheep and goats, 78,000, including 30,000 on collective farms; and pigs, 37,000, including 10,000 on collective farms.

134. The main assignments in the sphere of cultural development and health services are hereby endorsed as follows: by 1950 the number of schools shall have reached 652, with an attendance of 95,000, and the number of hospital beds, 3,100.

135. Work shall be conducted on the rehabilitation of housing accommodation and municipal services in the towns wrecked by the invaders, in the first place in Petrozavodsk and Medvezhyegorsk. The plan of state-owned housing accommodation in the towns of the Karelo-Finnish SSR to be made available for occupancy in the period 1946-1950 is fixed at 556,000 square meters, including 80,000 square meters to be made available by local soviets.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR is hereby instructed:—

(a) To examine and endorse the economic five-year plans of the separate ministries and departments of the USSR on the basis of the adopted Five-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy of the USSR;

(b) To organize a systematic check on how the Five-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy of the USSR is being carried out; and

(c) To ensure the widest cooperation of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia in carrying out the Five-Year Plan on the basis of Socialist emulation, with a view, not only to the fulfillment, but the over-fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy.

N. SHVERNIK,
President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

A. GORKIN,
Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

The Kremlin, Moscow, March 18, 1946.

THE STORY

OF THE GREAT STALIN FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Below the application of the new Five-Year Plan in the various branches of Soviet life and industry is traced in a series of articles and illustrations.

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THE NEW FIVE-YEAR PLAN—LAW OF THE SOVIET STATE

ON March 18, 1946, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the law on the Five-Year Plan for the Restoration and Development of the National Economy of the USSR for 1946-1950.

This law will effect the further strengthening of the Soviet State and indicates the entry of the Soviet people into a new epoch of prosperity.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR formed the Council of Ministers of the USSR headed by J. V. Stalin. This Soviet Government, relying upon the common support of the people and headed by the greatest statesman of our epoch, J. V. Stalin, will lead the tremendous work to increase our mighty socialist power.

The law on the Five-Year Plan for the Restoration and Development of the National Economy of the USSR in 1946-1950 is a great program of socialist construction, formulated by Stalin, the inspirer and organizer of the historical victories of the USSR.

The Five-Year Plan, which was worked out by the State Planning Commission of the USSR and presented to the Supreme Soviet, was carefully discussed in the Soviet of the Union and in the Soviet of Nationalities. Thirty-eight Deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, who represented All-Union Republics, took part in the discussion of the Five-Year Plan, and all of them stated that the new Five-Year Plan completely corresponds to the fundamental interests of the people and that it covers the important tasks of our Soviet State.

The law on the Five-Year Plan is a historical document in which are specified both the main political tasks of the new plan and the concrete tasks in the fields of growing industry, capital construction and the rise of the material welfare and culture of the people.

All branches of industry, agriculture, and transport are affected by the Five-Year Plan.

The law has also formulated plans for the restoration and development of the national economy of each of the sixteen Soviet republics.

The law says:

"The Supreme Soviet of the USSR states that the main task of the Five-Year Plan for the Restoration and Development of the National Economy of the USSR for 1946-1950 is to rehabilitate the affected districts of the country, restore industry and agriculture to the prewar level and then considerably to surpass this level."

This is the main economic and political task of the new Stalin Five-Year Plan for 1946-1950. The law sets not only general tasks, but also concrete ones in the various branches of the national economy and culture.

The tasks are:

In the first place, to restore and develop heavy industry and railway transport, without which we could not move forward.

To create an abundance of the main consumer goods in the country.

To further technical progress in all branches of the national economy.

To further raise the defense power of the USSR and to supply our armed forces with the most modern military technique.

To construct more than 250 billion rubles' worth of restored and new enterprises, and in connection with this, to develop a powerful building industry in all fields.

To restore and build new towns and villages and to increase the number of houses in the country.

To surpass the prewar level of national income and national consumption.

To strengthen steadily cadres of workers in industry and transport.

To raise the productivity of labor.

To improve national education, train cultural cadres, improve public health and cultural conditions.

To increase the national wealth, State material reserves, and stocks.

To maintain strict economy, strengthen self-support and lower production costs.

Our country knew the great range and high tempo of the previous Five-Year Plans. The new Stalin Five-Year Plan surpasses them all. It is necessary, for instance, to restore, build and begin production in 45 blast furnaces, more than any previous Five-Year Plan has provided. The Soviet Union will again light one blast furnace after another.

Soviet machine building during the next five years must be doubled. No other country has ever had such a task.

The automobile industry must produce 500 thousand automobiles a year. Within five years we will begin the wide use of automobiles in our country.

Within the next five years we must restore and build 5,900 enterprises. These will be five years of great building!

Compared with the First Five-Year Plan, the gross output of agriculture should increase 225 per cent in 1950. This will mean considerably more bread, meat, sugar, butter, cotton and wool. Rationing of bread, flour, cereals and macaroni will be abolished by autumn of the present year. The present method of supplying the population by food ration cards will be replaced by the development of Soviet trade.

The Soviet people will confidently proceed toward an abundance of consumers' products and goods in their country!

In order to realize the great Stalin program, the Soviet people must strain all their forces, mobilize the colossal resources of their country and daringly advance to meet the difficult problems in order to conquer them.

The Soviet people are ready for it!

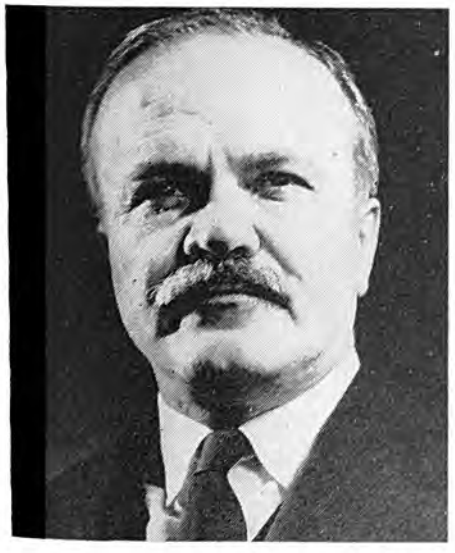
Under the leadership of the Soviet Government, with the great Stalin at its head, the Soviet people will transform the law on the new Five-Year Plan into life.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR—Administrative Body of the Soviet Government

Established by Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on March 19, 1946

JOSEPH VISSARIONOVICH STALIN

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Minister for the Armed Forces.

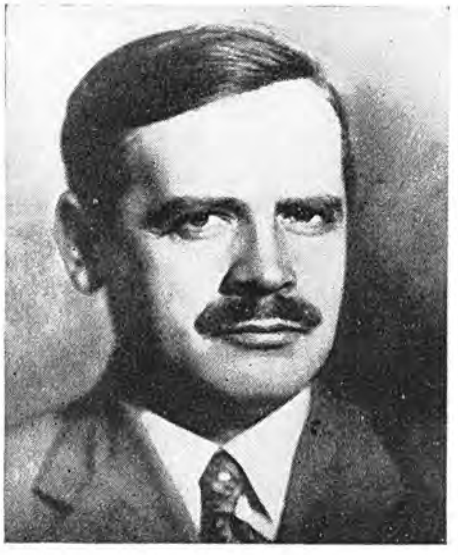


Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov

Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Lavrenti Pavlovich Beria

Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR



Andrei Andreivich Andreyev

Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Deputy Chairmen of Council of Ministers

(Continued)

Anastas Ivanovich Mikoyan
Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Minister of Foreign Trade.

Alexei Nikolaevich Kosygin
Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Nikolai Alexeivich Voznessensky
Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Kliment Ephremovich Voroshilov
Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Lazar Moiceevich Kaganovich
Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Minister of the Building Materials Industry.

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Minister of Communications—KONSTANTIN YAKOVLEVICH SERGEICHUK

Minister of the Merchant Marine—PETER PAVLOVICH SHIRSHOV

Minister of the River Fleet—ZOSSIM ALEXEIVICH SHASHKOV

Minister of the Coal Industry of the Western Regions—DMITRI GRIGOREVICH ONIKA

Minister of the Coal Industry of the Eastern Regions—VASSILI VASSILEVICH VAKHRUSHEV

Minister of the Oil Industry of the Southern and Western Regions—NIKOLAI KONSTANTINOVICH BAIBAKOV

Minister of the Oil Industry of the Eastern Regions—MIKHAIL ANDREANOVICH YEVSEYENKO

Minister of Electric Power Stations—DMITRI GEORGIEVICH ZHIMERIN

Minister of the Electrical Industry—IVAN GRIGOREVICH KABANOV

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Minister of Nonferrous Metallurgy—PETER FADEEVICH LOMAKO

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Minister of the Fishing Industry for the Eastern Regions—ANDREI SEMYENOVICH ZAKHAROV

Minister of the Fishing Industry for the Western Regions — ALEXANDER AKIMOVICH ISHKOV

Minister of the Meat and Dairy Industry—PAVEL VASSILEVICH SMIRNOV

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Minister of Agriculture—IVAN ALEXEIVICH BENEDIKTOV

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Minister of Health—GEORGI ANDREIVICH MITEREV

Minister of State Control—LEV ZAKHAROVICH MEKHLIS

Minister of Industrial Crops—NIKOLAI ALEXANDROVICH SKVORTSOV

Minister of Higher Education and Higher Schools—SERGEI VASSILEVICH KAFTANOV

Minister of Food Reserves—DMITRI IVANOVICH FOMIN

Minister of Material Reserves—MIKHAIL VASSILEVICH DANCHENKO

Minister of Labor Reserves—VASSILI PROKHOROVICH PRONIN

Chairman of the Committee on Cinematography — IVAN GRIGOREVICH BOLSHAKOV

Chairman of the Committee on Arts—MIKHAIL BORISOVICH KHRAPCHENKO

President of the State Bank Administration—YAKOV ILICH GOLEV

Increasing Metallurgical Production— A Main Task of the Five-Year Plan

By P. Grigoriev

THE Soviet iron and steel industry has grown immensely during the Stalin Five-Year Plans. In 1913, on the eve of the First World War, tsarist Russia produced 4,220 tons of pig iron and 4,230 tons of steel. In 1940, on the eve of the Second World War, the Soviet Union produced 15 million tons of pig iron, and 18,300,000 tons of steel.

The rapid growth was made possible by the thorough reconstruction of the old metallurgical plants and by the building of new ones in the Donbas, and by the development of the second coal and metallurgical base in the east of the USSR—the Urals Kuzbas base created on the initiative of Joseph Stalin.

The law on the Five-Year Plan for the Reconstruction and Development of the National Economy of the USSR provides for a new rise in the metallurgical industry. In 1950, by the end of the Five-Year Plan, ferrous metallurgy of the USSR must yield 19,500,000 tons of pig iron, 25,400,000 tons of steel, and 17,800,000 tons of rolled steel. The output of pig iron and steel will exceed the 1940 figure by 35 per cent.

Forty-five blast furnaces, 165 open-hearth furnaces, 15 converters, 90 electric furnaces, 104 rolling mills and 63 coke oven batteries are to be built, reconstructed and launched in the USSR during the next five years.

The Fourth Five-Year Plan will see a 70 per cent increase in iron ore mining, in addition to the construction of a number of refining plants.

Geologic prospecting is to be extended, particularly in the eastern regions, with the aim of increasing the commercial reserves of iron ore and other metallic ores for the operation of plants and for new ones scheduled to be built. In the course of five years 1,680,000,000 tons of commercial reserves of iron ore are to be surveyed, including 100 million tons in western Siberia. The reserves of manganese ore are to be augmented by at least 110 million tons. Siberia, the Far East and Transcaucasia are to acquire their own iron reserves. Ore mining is to be undertaken in the area of the Kursk magnetic anomaly where large reserves have been found.

The Kuznetsk iron and steel mills, built during the first Five-Year Plan in western Siberia, originally worked on ore brought from Magnitogorsk in the Urals. Gradually the iron ore deposits located in close proximity to the plant were surveyed and tapped.

Newly discovered deposits in Gornaya Shoria promise to become Kuznetsk's main iron ore supplier in the near future. In the course of the next five years the iron ore mines in Gornaya Shoria are to attain the capacity of two million tons yearly output. This will make it possible to reduce shipments of Urals ores to Kuznetsk considerably.

The opening up of new raw material sources for the iron and steel industry will make it possible to launch the construction of new mills. One of the big projects of the iron and steel industry under the new Five-Year Plan is the building of the Transcaucasian mill which is to be located in the vicinity of Tbilisi. This mill will work on Azerbaijan ore, Georgian coke and other raw materials supplied by Armenia. The Transcaucasian mill is to have a complete production cycle, from ore to rolled steel, and will supply metal to three Transcaucasian Soviet Republics.

STEEL RAILS—Shown are finished rails at the Dzerzhinsky steel mills in the Ukraine.

A new electric steel smelting shop and rolling mill will be built at the Kuznetsk steel and iron mills in Siberia.

Four blast and two open-hearth furnaces, two Bessemer converters and five rolling mills have been reconstructed and are now in operation at the Yenakievo metallurgical plant in the Donbas. The reconstruction of these metallurgical units is proceeding apace. They will be completed in two years, and will increase the prewar capacity of the Yenakievo plant by 30 per cent. The Dnieprodzerzhinsk plant in the Ukraine is being thoroughly reconstructed. The plan calls among other things, for nine new open-hearth and two new blast furnaces, which will increase the pig iron output of the plant by 62 per cent, and will double the output of steel by the end of the Five-Year Plan, as compared with the prewar production.

The Ukrainian metallurgical plant at Zaporozhstal is being reconstructed. Within the next five years the Zaporozhstal works will not only be rehabilitated, but will also be expanded to its projected capacity. This means that by 1950 the plant will produce two and one half times as much cast iron, steel and rolled steel as it did before the war.

The Germans completely destroyed the Stalingrad Red October plant, which produced high quality steels. The plant is now being reconstructed and by the end of the Five-Year Plan will considerably exceed its prewar output. This will be accomplished by means of increasing the capacity of the open hearth and perfecting its blooming mill.

A new iron and steel mill will be built in Georgia; the construction of the Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan plants will be completed, and the building of a new metallurgical plant will be begun in the vicinity of Leningrad.

All the metallurgists of the Soviet Union are aware of the immensity of the new tasks set before them by the Five-Year Plan for developing the metallurgical industry — the basis for the reconstruction and development of the whole national economy of the USSR —and they are fully determined to carry them out.

The Urals is the oldest industrial area in Russia. Its first refineries made their appearance as early as the beginning of the 17th century. Its entrails are the vast natural storehouse of all types of industrial raw materials. It is difficult to enumerate the resources contained in the Urals; it would be easier to mention the things the region does not contain. Suffice it to say that of the 92 chemical elements contained in Mendeleyev's table, 88 have been found there. There are nearly 800 different minerals in the Ural Mountains, and geologists have discovered more than 12 thousand mineral deposits.

This is a region of such a concentration and such a fortunate combination of natural resources as cannot be found elsewhere in the world.

It must be stated however, that from the middle of the 18th century up to the end of the First World War, during the tsarist regime, Urals industry was on the downgrade, yielding the palm to the young metallurgy and coal industry in the South of Russia. Although the Urals could have become a powerful arsenal for the Russian army during the First World War, it deteriorated very much industrially. The output of steel, pig iron and coal had dropped sharply by 1917. This was obviously the result of the planless and chaotic development of industry in pre-Revolutionary Russia.

Urals Roused to New Life

The Urals acquired an entirely different aspect under the Soviet power, and its three Five-Year Plans for economic development. The powerful Magnitogorsk metallurgical enterprise was constructed. And at the other end of the Ural range another large metallurgical plant sprang up in Nizhni-Tagil. An aluminum plant was built, and the chemical industry came into being. New copper-smelting plants and copper mines were built, and the old ones expanded. The mining of coal increased sharply. The extraction of Urals oil was begun. Large machine building plants were erected.

The Soviet people had roused the old Urals to new life. Its industry has become the pride of Soviet national economy. It helped the Red Army win the Patriotic War. A number of new plants were built and old ones expanded in the Urals during the war. Hundreds of large plants and factories were evacuated to the Urals from the western regions of the country during the war. The Urals industrial output more than

OPEN HEARTH—This photograph was taken in the open hearth shop of one of the great steel plants in the Urals.

trebled last year as compared with 1940. During the war the output of pig iron, coal and electrical power was doubled.

Such was the development of the Urals during the war. But now, immediately following the war, it has entered upon an even more brilliant stage. This stage is clearly outlined in the new postwar Five-Year Plan which recently was approved by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the production of pig iron in the Urals will increase 40 per cent, and of steel 60 per cent, over 1945.

One may ask: since the output of Urals industry had swelled because of the war, would it not be natural to expect it to drop, now that there are no more war orders?

To answer this justifiable question one need only point out that no drop in industrial production can occur since the plants heretofore engaged in the production of combat material were immediately switched to production for the peacetime requirements of our national economy.

We can cite two concrete facts. The Stalin tank building plant is one of the largest in the Urals, and came into being during the war. Railroad cars have now replaced the tanks in its shops. Cars are already on its conveyor belts. The plant will produce nine thousand large capacity cars in 1946, and more than 20 thousand 60-ton cars in 1947. Such is the peacetime program of this plant as provided for in the plan.

During the war the Urals heavy machine building plant in Sverdlovsk produced tanks and self-propelled guns. Now this plant has received a five-year plan for the development of its peacetime production. Curious as it may seem, the plant will have to build additional new shops instead of closing down the old ones! It will produce annually equipment for six blast furnaces, two powerful rolling mills, 250 drills for boring oil wells and one hundred large excavators.

The Five-Year Plan provides for the building of many new plants for the exploitation of the Urals natural resources. New steel and iron mills will be put into operation while the old plants will acquire additional blast and open-hearth furnaces and rolling mills, thus raising their productivity.

In the southern Urals the Orsk Khalilov works will be built. This enterprise will produce alloy steel for machine building. The plan also provides for the building of a new metallurgical plant for the production of transformer and dynamo steel.

The second section of the Magnitogorsk iron and steel mills will be completed during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. This section will consist of two blast and 14

open-hearth furnaces, slabbing sheet and cold rolling mills. With the launching of the second section, the output of the Magnitogorsk iron mills will increase by 1,800,000 tons of pig iron and 2,200,000 tons of steel.

The construction of the Novo-Tagil mills will be completed. Fitted out with the latest equipment, this huge enterprise will considerably swell the output of steel.

The Chelyabinsk plant will acquire during the Fourth Five-Year Plan two new blast furnaces and one open-hearth shop. A new blast furnace will be launched at the Alapayevsk plant. Two open hearths and one Bessemer furnace will be put into operation at the Chusovaya plant, while several electric smelting furnaces will be started at the Nizhni-Tagil plant.

A new and powerful enterprise will be added to the existing copper-smelting plants in the southern Urals. The production of "white metal" (aluminum) will be expanded.

The increase in the production of metal at the Urals plants will be accompanied by the constant expansion of the raw materials base. The Urals will be covered with a network of new mines in the coming years. Factories and power plants will get their fuel from 49 new mines with a total annual capacity of 19 million tons of coal.

Characteristic of Soviet industrial planning is the complex development of all branches of its industry. The Urals is increasingly becoming the center of the machine building as well as the metallurgical industry of our country. It will supply the Soviet Union with equipment for blast furnaces and rolling mills, turbines, electric motors, machine tools, tractors, agricultural implements, automobile parts and other machinery in ever increasing numbers.

The list of the machine building plants will be increased in the course of the Five-Year Plan by the addition of a new heavy machine building plant in Alapayevsk, a hoisting crane plant in Kurgan and a number of other factories. These plants are already under construction.

Kirov Workers Spur Drive

Among the country's leading metallurgical works is the Kirov iron and steel works in Makeyevka, in the Donbas. Workers of this plant recently issued a nationwide appeal calling on all metal workers in the country to start competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the new Five-Year Plan. The Makeyevka plant—one of the oldest in the Soviet Union—underwent radical reconstruction before the war and was

ALAPAYEVSK WORKS—This is a new blast furnace, recently built at this plant in the heart of the Urals.

equipped with the latest technical installations.

The plant was completely demolished by the Germans, however, during their occupation. With a great deal of effort it has been partially restored and production begun. The Makeyevka metallurgical workers have undertaken to completely rehabilitate the plant within the Five-Year Plan period, install the latest equipment and mechanize almost all the difficult processes.

By the end of this period they plan to produce 20 per cent more cast iron, 38 per cent more steel and 30 per cent more rolled metal than they did before the war. One blast furnace, three open hearths, a blooming mill and three rolling mills will go into operation this year. At the same time, amost 200 thousand square feet of dwelling space will be rehabilitated, a factory settlement of two hundred individual homes will be built, and 28 hundred skilled workers will be trained for the Makeyevka enterprises.

The appeal has brought an enthusiastic response from metallurgical workers in the Urals and Siberia, heralding a fresh upsurge of countrywide competition.

Four years ago, when wartime conditions were very bad, the Siberian metallurgical workers issued a similar appeal. It met with a tremendous response from all parts of the country. Millions of workers were drawn into the campaign, guided by the trade unions. The Soviet people doubled their efforts and kept up a constant flow of supplies to the front.

It is with the same spirit that the people of the Soviet Union are setting out to fulfill the new and even greater tasks of the Fourth Stalin Five-Year Plan.

The appeal of the Makeyevka metal workers has evoked a wide response from other branches of Soviet industry as well. They seem destined to be the initiators of another stage of socialist competition—a drive to rehabilitate and develop the national economy, to strengthen the might of the USSR, and to raise the material and cultural well being of the Soviet people.

Basic Coal Basins of the USSR In the New Five-Year Plan

By K. Pochenkov and V. Poznanskaya

COAL output in the Soviet Union under the new Five-Year Plan will mount to a high of 250 million tons a year—a 51 per cent increase over the prewar level. This goal is but the halfway mark toward the longer-range objective of 500 million tons which Stalin said should be reached at the end of three more Five-Year Plans.

The coal production program of the Fourth Five-Year Plan provides as well for a three- to four-fold increase in the production of mechanical equipment for the coal industry; and for the construction of new mines with an aggregate annual capacity of 183 million tons, 277 coal washing plants with an aggregate capacity of 184 million tons, and 26 briquette manufacturing plants with an aggregate capacity of 10 million tons.

How this plan is being translated into reality in four major coal regions of the Soviet Union is discussed below.

The Donets Basin

The Donets Basin is the principal coal base of the Soviet Union. Its deposits amount to 90 billion tons of various coals of high quality, including coking coal. It is situated in the immediate vicinity of heavy industry enterprises, and supplies the iron and steel and chemical industries and railways with all kinds of coking and powerhouse coal.

During the period of the preceding Five-Year Plans, the Donbas was transformed from a basin with small and medium non-mechanized mines into one of the foremost coal basins in the world. The annual output of coal in the Donbas was increased more than threefold during the 12 years preceding the war.

The war halted further development of the basin. The Germans destroyed and flooded all the Donbas mines, of which 48 cannot be rehabilitated at all. The enemy shipped the more valuable equipment to Germany, and the rest they smashed in their hasty retreat.

Now, after two and one half years, considerable restoration work has already been carried out; 13,595,000,000 cubic feet of water have been pumped out of flooded mines, which is 30 times the quantity pumped out of the flooded mines in France in an equal period after the First World War. In all some 450 miles of mining galleries have been rehabilitated; and 72,723,310 cubic feet of industrial and mine structures, and 29,022,280 square feet of housing and cultural and social institutions have been restored.

Coal is already being mined in 130 large collieries. In addition to these restored mines, 27 new mines have been constructed.

All the Nazi-wrecked mining machinery plants have been rehabilitated. Their output is now more than 60 per cent of the prewar volume. And the daily output of coal in the Donbas is already more than half the prewar output.

The new Five-Year Plan provides for further large capital investments for the revival of the Donbas. The goal set is to complete the restoration by 1949, and to raise the annual output of coal to 88 million tons by 1950, thus exceeding the prewar level. In the next five years, 182 large mines with a total productive capacity of 67,700,000 tons are to be fully rehabilitated and 60 new mines constructed.

For the full restoration of the Donbas a tremendous and complicated job will have to be carried out. It will be necessary, for instance, to restore more than 13 hundred miles of mining galleries, which means that tunnels will have to be dug at a depth of from 650 to 23 hundred feet, equal in length to the distance between Moscow and Paris. The quantity of water to be pumped out would be enough to fill a lake 27 square miles, 33 feet deep.

To rehabilitate all the housing in the Donbas means to build as many dwellings as are required by a town with a population of 800 thousand persons. Lastly, it is necessary to rehabilitate more than 176 million cubic feet of industrial buildings and mine structures.

Rehabilitation of the Donbas mines is being and will be conducted on a higher technical level than ever before. As a result of this policy, 41 rehabilitated mines have not only attained their prewar level of output, but have even surpassed it.

Heavy 10 and 14-ton electric locomotives and large 3-ton wagons are already being used in the mines. Mass production of new coal-cutting machines of double the capacity of those now in use in the Donbas has begun.

Besides the rehabilitation of demolished dwellings, the Five-Year Plan provides for the building of 27,986,400 square feet of housing, for the construction of a large number of theaters, cinemas, clubs, palaces of culture, libraries, schools, hospitals, polyclinics, rest homes, kindergartens and creches, and for the establishment of new scientific and research institutes.

DONBAS—This is an aerial view of the fully-mechanized mines in Gorlovka. All Donbas mines are being reconstructed.

A considerable number of factories for the concentration and briquetting of coal will also be built in the Donbas. All coking coal with ash content exceeding seven per cent and powerhouse coal with ash content exceeding 10 per cent will be mechanically concentrated.

The Kuznetsk Basin

The Kuzbas, or Kuznetsk Basin, occupies an area of more than 10 thousand square miles in western Siberia. The landscape of this area varies from dense taiga and numerous mountains and rivers to endless steppe lands and picturesque rolling hills.

The Kuznetsk Basin has coal reserves second only to those of the Appalachians in the United States. In 1937, the Kuzbas reserves were estimated at 450 billion tons, which considerably exceeds the reserves of England and Germany.

The Kuzbas was first prospected by an expedition sent to Siberia in 1720 by Peter the Great, but was not developed until after the Revolution. The industrialization of the Kuzbas began with the introduction of the Five-Year Plans. In accordance with the decisions of the Soviet Government, a fuel and metal base second only to the Donets Basin was created in the Urals Kuzbas area.

Kuznetsk coal now ranks among the best in the USSR, and includes anthracite. It is of high caloric value and low in ash, sulphur and phosphorite content; the ash content is usually eight to ten per cent and even less.

The Kuzbas coal fields are full of rich strata. The seams are usually more than three and a half yards thick, and there are a number of strata containing seams as thick as 16 yards.

As a result of the first three Five-Year Plans the Kuznetsk Basin has been transformed into a powerful industrial area with power, coal, ferrous and nonferrous, gold, and other industries.

The Kuznetsk Basin is today the country's greatest metal supplier, with giant steel and iron plants, such as the Kuznetsk mill, which compare with the best in the world. Kuzbas coking coal supplies the Magnitogorsk, Tagil and Kuznetsk steel mills and other large industrial enterprises in the Urals of Siberia.

Excellently equipped mines which yield from two to three million tons of coal annually have taken the place of the small, primitive mines of tsarist times. In 1938 the Kuznetsk Basin produced 224 times as much coal as it did in 1913.

During the war, when the Donets Basin was occupied by the Germans, the Kuzbas was the country's chief source of fuel and metal.

Industrial construction in the Kuzbas did not cease during the war. New chemical and steel mills were constructed in the East, and new mines were sunk, the majority yielding coking coal. As a result, Kuzbas coal output in 1945 considerably exceeded the prewar level, yielding more coal that year than did the mines in all of Russia in 1913.

During the years of the war the natural resources of the Kuzbas were explored still further. On the river Us was discovered a rich deposit of high-grade brown coal where the seams, lying almost horizontally, are some 50 yards in thickness. Rich deposits of sapropelite coal have also been discovered. These discoveries further extend the coal basin of western Siberia.

Along with the industrial development of the Kuzbas, roads were built and settlements and towns grew up. Prokopyevsk, Stalinsk, Kemerovo, Leninsk and many other well-appointed towns with populations of 150 thousand or over have arisen in what were formerly such sparsely populated areas of the steppes and taiga. During the war hundreds of thousands of square feet of dwelling space were built in the Kuzbas.

Under the new Five-Year Plan ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and the chemical and power industries in the Kuzbas will be greatly developed. And the rapid development of industrial enterprises in the Urals and the Kuzbas will give rise to the establishment of new coal districts.

The Karaganda Basin

The Karaganda Coal Basin is situated amidst the boundless steppes in the very center of the Kazakh Soviet Republic. Karaganda coal was mined more than one hundred years ago, but the coal basin in the desert could not immediately provide a handsome profit, and the business languished.

"Every desert has its future," runs an Eastern proverb. But not every desert has had such an opportunity as fell to the lot of Karaganda during the years of Soviet power.

Systematic geological prospecting commenced in 1928 and fundamentally changed the old estimates of the resources of this basin. Before the Revolution its coal reserves were estimated at 200 million tons, whereas in 1937 it was already calculated at 53 billion tons of

KUZNETSK—Two mining engineers discuss the development of new veins in the Severnaya colliery, one of the largest in the Kuzbas.

coking coal of high caloric value. And now the ascertained reserves of Karaganda are approaching those of the Donbas, which according to 1937 data amount to 89 billion tons of coal.

Before tapping the riches of Karaganda it was necessary to connect it with other sections of the country. The Petropavlovsk-Akmolinsk railway was extended 144 miles to Karaganda in 1931 when the decision—a historic one for the destiny of Karaganda—was adopted to establish here the third ranking coal base of the Soviet Union. The railway opened for Karaganda coal the road to the metallurgy works of the southern Urals, primarily to Magnitogorsk, where one of the biggest iron and steel works was being built.

In the second Five-Year Plan period a new railway line—Akmolinsk-Kartali—was built, shortening the route to Magnitogorsk by 265 miles. Before the opening up of the Karaganda Coal Basin, Urals metallurgy depended entirely on Kuznetsk coal, which had to be transported from a distance of 1,243 miles; Karaganda is 640 miles nearer to Magnitogorsk than is the Kuzbas.

Already at the beginning of the war, the Karaganda Coal Basin produced 50 times more coal than it did in 1913. This growth continued during the war, when the need for Karaganda coal became particularly great due to the evacuation of many factories to the Volga districts, the Urals and Kazakhstan.

The creation of a powerful industrial center in the heart of Kazakhstan has transformed that entire district. Before the Revolution it was a typical agrarian area inhabited mainly by nomad cattle breeders. Today it is an industrial region, and the greater part of its population lives in towns.

The pride of the region is Karaganda itself—one of the youngest cities in the Soviet Union. Twenty-five years ago there were only a few small villages and a mining hamlet with a population of about 300 persons. In 1939 Karaganda already had a population of 165,937 inhabitants. It has outstripped Stalinogorsk, Komomolsk - on - the - Amur and other towns which arose during the Five-Year Plan periods, and is today one of the largest and most advanced industrial centers of the Soviet Union.

Moscow Coal Basin

The new Five-Year Plan provides for the construction of 66 coal mines with an annual productive capacity of 18,800,000 tons in the Moscow Coal Basin.

The construction of a large gas pipeline from the Moscow Coal Basin to Moscow is also planned. This will enable underground coal gasification enterprises to supply Moscow with more than 35 billion cubic feet of gas annually.

COAL—At the left, work on the reconstruction of a Donbas mine. At right, coal being loaded on cars in the Moscow Coal Basin.

Coal mining in that district commenced in 1725 and was successfully developed in the 18th and 19th centuries. However, at the beginning of the 20th century, the output of coal in the Moscow Basin began to decline as a result of the action of the coal syndicate, which found it more profitable to sell the coal of other basins. As a result of this policy, the output of the Moscow Coal Basin dropped to less than one per cent of the total coal output of the country.

After the Revolution, Soviet power took steps to develop industry in all regions of the country. Along with other coal districts, the Moscow Basin likewise began to develop rapidly. The result was that in 1937, the Moscow Basin produced almost 7,500,000 tons of coal—25 times more than the 1913 output. Before the Second World War, the output of the Moscow Basin was 33 times the 1913 output. This development was interrupted by the German aggressors. They occupied the Moscow Basin for only two months, but during that time they devastated it enormously and almost entirely destroyed all the collieries. Of the 72 mines they flooded 68, and of the 153 mine shafts they destroyed 88. They put out of action most of the mechanisms and hoists. They demolished and burned all the surface buildings and structures and two thirds of the dwelling houses.

When the Red Army drove the Germans out of the Moscow Coal Basin, the Soviet Government decided to take immediate steps toward the rehabilitation of the mines. In September, 1942, after eight months of restoration work, the mines of the Moscow Coal Basin not only attained the prewar level of output, but even exceeded it somewhat, and in September, 1943, the daily output of coal was 10 per cent higher than in June, 1941.

In this connection, the following comparison will be interesting. The productive capacity of the Moscow Coal Basin is equal to two thirds that of France's Northern and Pas de Calais Basins taken together, yet the restoration of these two French coal basins after the First World War took more than six years!

This rapid tempo in restoration is typical of the work being done throughout Soviet industry in war-ravaged areas. It is the guarantee for the future. Soviet citizens know that the goals of the Five-Year Plan will be reached by 1950.

Increases Planned in Oil Production During the Next Five Years

By A. Mikhailov and M. Dmitriev

OIL production under the new Five-Year Plan is slated for 14 per cent expansion over the prewar level, reaching the figure of 35,400,000 tons annually. The plan accents development of oil resources in the eastern regions of the Soviet Union, which are to provide 36 per cent of the country's total output in 1950 as compared with their prewar proportion of 12 per cent.

Below, the program for expansion of oil production in several regions of the Soviet Union is discussed in some detail.

Baku Oil Fields

The oil fields of Baku, one of the world's great oil reservoirs, yield more petroleum than all the other oil fields in the Soviet Union taken together.

During the period of the first Five-Year Plans, 90 per cent of the oil in the Soviet Union was obtained from the then known oil fields of Baku, Grozny and Maikop.

The new oil fields of Buzovna and Mashtaga were tapped during the war years.

The development of the oil fields in Baku and Grozny enabled us to concentrate all auxiliary enterprises on limited territory—electric power stations, factories, work shops, and so on. However, the newly developed oil regions in the East stretch over hundreds of miles with a limited number of oil strata.

In 1901 Baku accounted for half of the world's output, but in later years, before the Great October Revolution, complete stagnation set in. Only in Soviet times, during the prewar Five-Year Plans in particular, did Baku's oil output rise sharply.

Before the Revolution there was no geological chart of the Baku area. Wanton exploitation killed important deposits when water was allowed to flood the lower oil-bearing strata.

Today the Apsheron Peninsula has been thoroughly studied, new deep oil strata have been tapped, and new fields have been opened. Extraction of oil from the sea bottom has been begun, and what was Ilych Bay has been filled in and is covered with oil derricks.

More than 80 per cent of Baku oil now comes from deposits discovered after the Revolution.

In the electrification and mechanization of the process of oil extraction Baku holds one of the leading places among all the oil fields of the world.

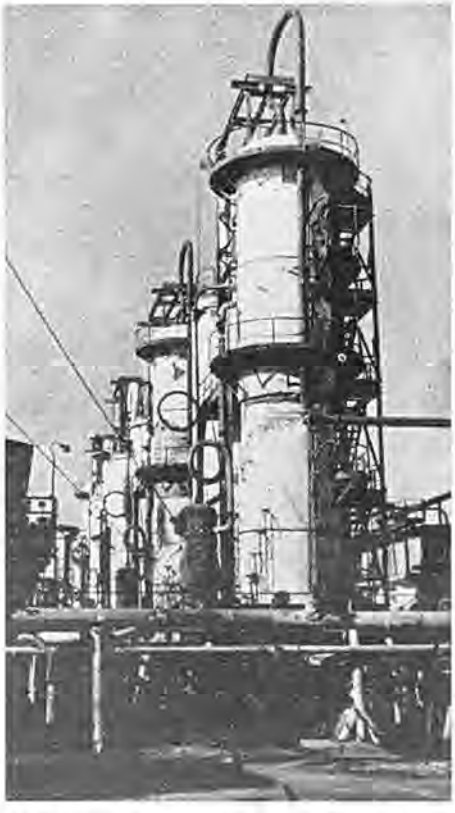
In the course of the present five-year period, the Baku oil field is scheduled to increase its output by 50 per cent.

"Second Baku"

On a map of the USSR find these four cities: Kirov, Molotov, Chkalov, and Saratov. Draw straight lines from Kiev to Molotov, from Molotov to Chkalov, from Chkalov to Saratov, and from Saratov to Kirov, and you will get a huge square. In that square situated between the Volga and the Urals and occupying an immense territory lies a new and rich oil base of the USSR. This base, established on Stalin's initiative, has been called the "Second Baku" because of the abundance of oil there.

In a comparatively brief period, there have appeared here numerous oil fields, power stations, oil pipelines, oil refineries, repair factories, oil reservoirs, and compressors—everything necessary for extracting and refining oil.

Little was known about the existence of oil between the Volga and the Urals before the 1917 October Revolution. But already in the first year of Soviet power, expeditions were sent here which conducted explorations for a number of years with much success. The borders of the "Second Baku" were fixed and its great industrial significance proved. In 1929 oil was struck in Chusovaya, a small town in the Urals, and in 1932 exploitation was inaugurated at an oil deposit in Ishimbayevo, 93 miles south of Ufa, capital of Bashkiria.



REFINERY—Part of the Stalin oil refinery at Baku.

Soon afterward, rich oil deposits were discovered at Krasnokokamsk near Molotov, and near the city of Buguruslan in the Syzran district, and in Samarskaya Luka. Oil was struck in Tuimazy and later in the Tatar districts. The output of oil began to increase year by year. More and more oil derricks began to arise in the "Second Baku" square amid the forests and steppes.

The vast territory which had always consumed oil had turned into a producer of oil.

During the war, the "Second Baku" rendered a substantial service to the Soviet Union in supplying oil, for it must be remembered that the Germans temporarily captured the Maikop oil fields, threatened the oil centers of Baku and Grozny, and hampered the normal connection of these districts with the rest of the USSR.

The output of oil in the "Second Baku" continued to increase during the war. It was then also that a very promising discovery was made. Geologists found oil in Devonian strata at a number of points between the Volga and Urals. These strata, lying at a great depth, are spread here over a vast territory. Now Devonian oil is already being extracted both in Bashkiria on the Volga and in the Molotov region.

In the new Five-Year Plan exploitation of the "Second Baku" will assume still wider dimensions. In 1950 the output of oil in the Volga districts will increase elevenfold compared with 1940, and in the Urals district by 320 per cent.

New oil areas will be worked in the Tatar, Saratov and Kuibyshev regions, and in the Urals.

The output of oil in Tuimazy this year will be triple that of 1945. Preparations are now in progress for the construction of an oil pipeline 93 miles long. Within a short space of time four new oil fields will be established in the Kuibyshev region, and two cracking plants built.

During the next five years the output of oil in the Molotov region will be trebled.

An interesting method of turbine drilling is being used in Samarskaya Luka. Here the oil lies at a great depth under the mountains. The first wells were drilled from the mountain tops, but it was incredibly difficult to bring up there equipment weighing many hundreds of tons. Now the drilling is done at the base of the mountain, not vertically, but on an incline at an angle of 30 degrees under the mountain. With such a method of work, a whole fanlike cluster of wells can be drilled.

A special Ministry of the Oil Industry of the Eastern Districts of the USSR was formed recently. The formation of this Ministry is of exceptional importance for the further development of the "Second Baku," and for increasing its share in the total oil output of the USSR.

Under the new Five-Year Plan a great deal of construction is to be organized in the oil fields: oil pipelines and other enterprises necessary for the oil industry. Up until recent times this construction was often carried on by State oil trusts, which to a certain extent diverted forces and funds from the extraction and refining of oil. Now a separate Ministry for the Building of Oil Enterprises has been formed. Operation of these new oil districts and oil fields will get under way more rapidly than hitherto.

The "Second Baku" has supplied the Soviet Union with millions of tons of fuel, and in the new Five-Year Plan period it will to a still greater degree assist in the general rise of the national economy of the USSR.

Nebit-Dag Oil Fields

Nebit-Dag is an oil region situated in the midst of the arid desert wastes of Kara-Kum in Turkmenistan. Prospecting work conducted by Soviet geologists has confirmed Academician Gubkin's prediction that Nebit-Dag would become a large and important oil field.

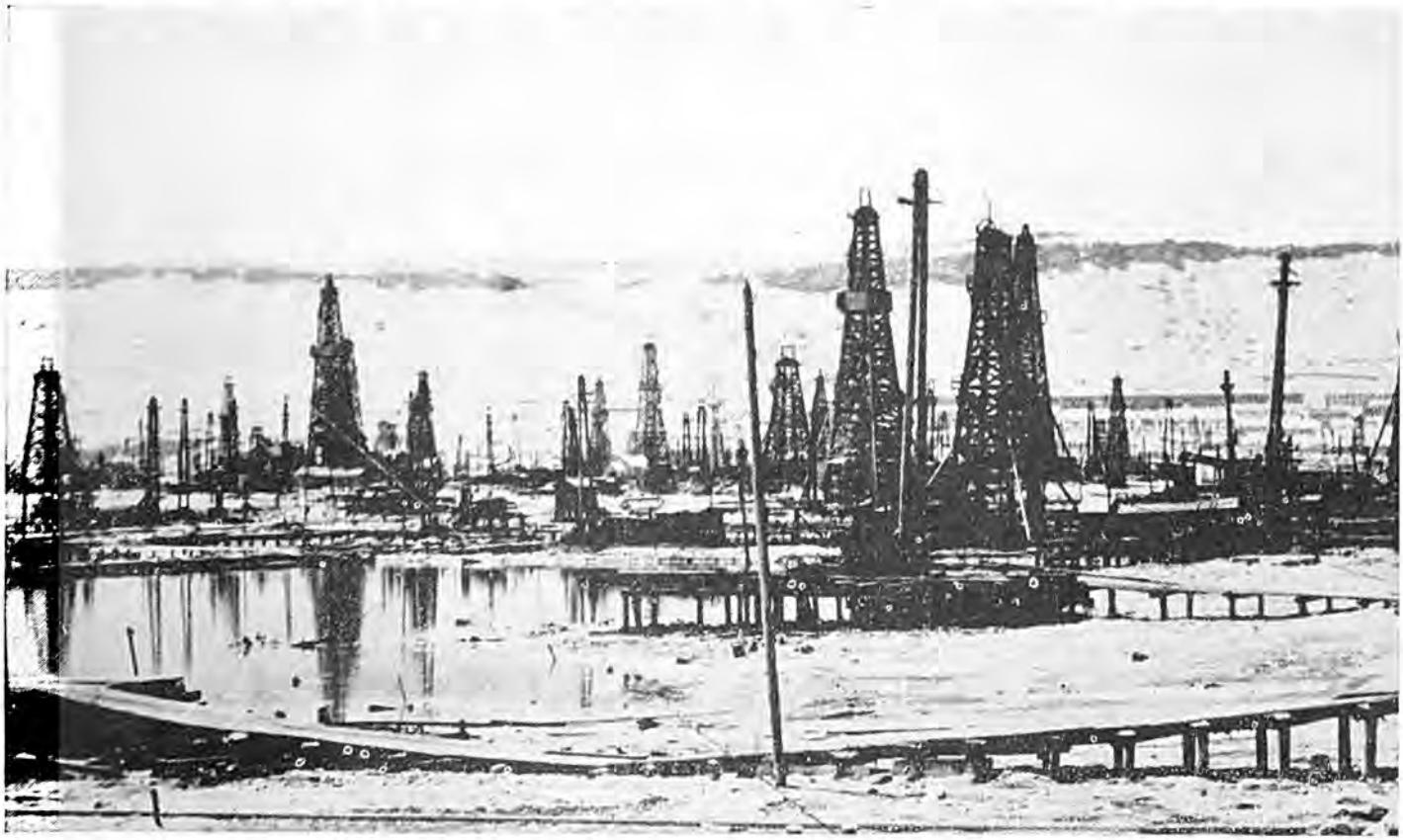
Nebit-Dag oil had attracted the attention of industrialists as far back as the 19th century. The first drilling was started in 1882, but none of the five wells sunk struck profitable strata, and the work was given up.

It was taken up again in 1927, but again the test wells failed to come up to expectations. However, Soviet geologists persevered, and in 1931, well Number 12 came in a gusher. It was the complete confirmation of the prognostications of the geologists, and when a second gusher threw up 300 thousand tons of oil in 18 days, Nebit-Dag's importance to the oil industry of the Soviet Union was proved beyond a doubt.

It has been established that the whole of the Caspian Basin in the eastern district of Turkmenistan is composed of oil-bearing sands, an area of 9,650 square miles. Geologists have proved that some parts of this district have oil resources running into millions of tons.

A great oil industry has grown up around Nebit-Dag, with power plants, compressor pumps and a city of 538,200 square feet of housing for the oil men, as well as clubs, libraries and other cultural facilities. Trees are being planted, and in 1941 Nebit-Dag received drinking water from its 83-mile pipeline.

Great refineries have been built for Nebit-Dag oil and to turn out oil products. The number of wells has increased from eight in 1933 to 146 in 1945, and the output has jumped from 95 tons a day to 1,950 tons. In spite of the considerable difficulties presented by the semi-arid region, the oil fields are being expanded, and eastern Turkmenistan is to become one of the largest oil and oil products centers of the Soviet Union in the course of the next few years.



OIL FIELDS—This scene shows derricks in the rich oil fields, some of the world's greatest, which surround Baku.

The Production of Electric Power Under the Five-Year Plan

By K. Pavlov

THE principal task of the new Five-Year Plan is the rehabilitation of the war ravaged areas and the restoration of industry and agriculture to their prewar level, with a view to surpassing this level to a considerable degree.

In 1950 the production of pig iron, steel and rolled metal, for example, will surpass the prewar level by 35 per cent, and of coal by 51 per cent; and a 50 per cent increase will be effected in the production of the chemical industry. These figures alone are indicative of the tremendous scope of industrial production in the USSR. Growing steadily from year to year, it will naturally increase the demand for electric power.

No country in the world has known such a rapid development of its power resources as the USSR during the Stalin Five-Year Plan periods. Of particular significance was the system of Soviet power constructions which ensured the most rational utilization of electricity. Attention is chiefly concentrated on the construction of interconnected electric power units, each of which combines the electric stations of a large area. At the beginning of the war more than 80 per cent of the electricity was generated by these stations.

The new demands of industry induced the authors of the present Fourth Five-Year Plan to provide for an accelerated pace for the restoration of the German-wrecked power stations, and the construction of new ones to keep up the tempo of growth in their capacity, ahead of the pace of development in other branches of industry. In 1950 the production of electric power will surpass the 1940 volume by 70 per cent; the total capacity of the power stations is scheduled to reach 22,400,000 kilowatts by the end of the five-year period. Eighty-two billion kilowatt hours of electric power will be generated by Soviet power stations in 1950.

In the formerly occupied districts, the Hitlerites reduced the power stations to a chaos of rubble and scrap metal. The Germans were determined to wreck the Soviet national economy beyond recovery, but they failed to grasp one factor: the strength and endurance of the Soviet people and their ability to surmount any obstacles.

Nineteen of the ruined power stations were partially or fully restored and put into operation by autumn of 1945. The restoration of all the power stations wrecked by the Germans is to be completed during the Five-Year period. Power stations in the Donets and Krivoi Rog Basins, the Dnieper area and the northern Caucasus, the western districts of Russia and the Baltic Republics, Byelorussia, as well as Europe's largest—the Dnieper hydroelectric station in the Ukraine—and the Svir hydroelectric station which supplies power to Leningrad's industry will be put into operation during this period.

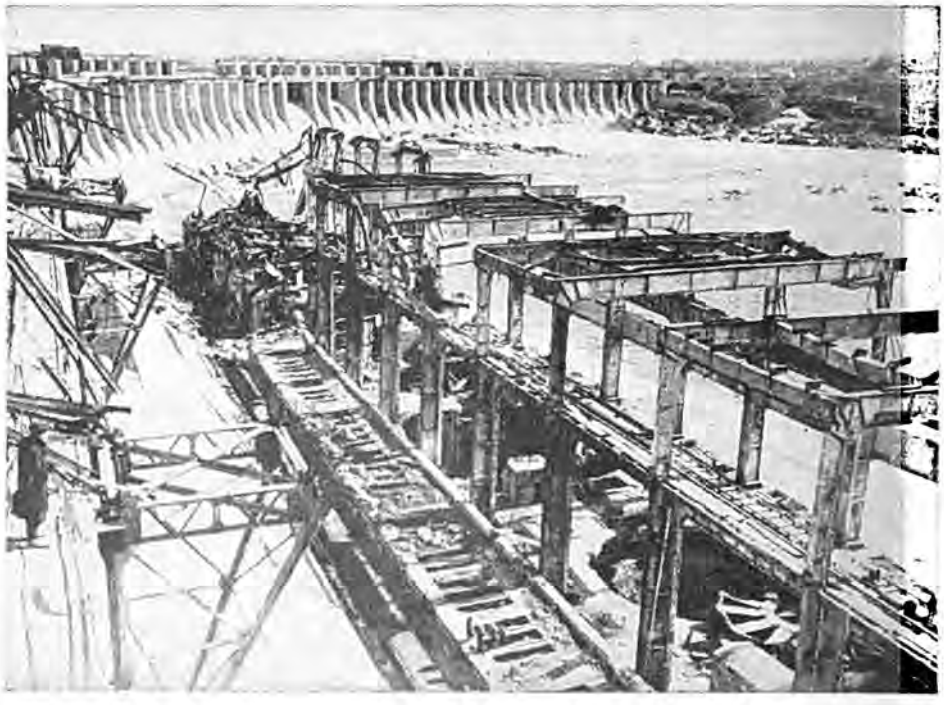
In accordance with the provisions of the Five-Year Plan, Kiev, Kharkov, Lvov, Odessa, Nikolayev, Sevastopol, Novorossiisk, Krasnodar, Stalingrad, Bryansk, Kalinin, Minsk, Vilnius, Riga, Tallinn, Petrozavodsk and the cities devastated by the enemy will within the next few years receive sufficient electric power to enable them to restore their industry and exceed their prewar level of production.

The plan calls for the construction of a large number of new power stations. Of interest is the fact that the scope of construction of hydroelectric stations will considerably exceed the prewar scope: the hydroelectric stations' share in the total 11,700,000 kilowatt power capacity to be brought into operation during the next five years will amount to 2,300,000 kilowatts. Six hydroelectric stations are to be restored and 30 more will be built between 1946 and 1950; the first sections of eight other hydroelectric stations will be completed and put into commission, and the construction of five more large hydroelectric stations will commence.

The Five-Year Plan, which has the force of law, furthermore calls for continued designing and surveying in preparation for the construction of new hydroelectric stations on the Dnieper and the Syr-Darya—one of the largest rivers in Central Asia.

The construction of fuel-driven district power stations has also been launched, and 37 such stations including 21 heat and power stations will soon swell the power supply in the industrial districts of the Central and Volga regions, the Urals and Siberia.

These facts give a fairly good idea of the constructive effort of the Soviet people, whose heroic struggle has gained them the right to peace and secure labor.



DNIEPER DAM—Construction work on the great Lenin dam and hydroelectric station on the Dnieper is shown. They were wrecked during the war.

Heavy Machine Building—the Heart Of Soviet Industry

By A. Filipov

HEAVY machinery was not produced in tsarist Russia. The equipment for iron and steel and nonferrous metallurgy plants, power stations and other branches of heavy industry was imported from abroad.

In 1928 when the Soviet Government entered upon the fulfillment of the first Stalin Five-Year Plan for the building of iron and steel, copper smelting, and other metallurgy plants and mines, it was forced largely to depend upon imported machines. Even 15 years ago only imported turbines were working in the power stations. The machines and apparatus that were required for the blast furnaces and the open-hearth equipment were likewise imported from abroad.

Simultaneously with such imports, huge plants were being constructed at an accelerated pace for the production of machines for Soviet heavy industry. Works equipped with the most up-to-date machinery were built in the Urals, in Kramatorsk, and in Kharkov.

As a result of this, Soviet industry was producing all machines, including the most intricate, before the Second World War. It provided all sorts of equipment for ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, for power stations and the chemical industry. In 1930 for example, 89.3 per cent of all the turbines and 88 per cent of all the generators were imported, whereas in 1938, 80.4 per cent of the required turbines and all the generators were being manufactured in Soviet plants.

Big changes in heavy machine building took place during the war. The capture of the Urals, Siberia and the made it necessary to evacuate engineering plants to the East. Construction work on a large scale was launched in the Urals, Siberia and the Volga area. The production of metallurgy equipment was already organized in 1942 in the newly built plants.

The building of new enterprises for the production of heavy machines went on during the war. And even in these most trying years it exceeded the prewar level.

A turbine works was opened in the Urals. Two enterprises were built in Siberia, one of which is the largest plant in Europe producing power station boilers, and the other manufactures boilers for industry. Large plants were also built near Moscow, in Irkutsk, Kazakhstan and Orsk. A new locomotive plant was erected in the Volga area.

Immediately after the fascists were driven out, work was also launched for the rehabilitation of the plants demolished by the invaders. In the Novo-Kramatorsk plant, two thirds of the production area has been revived. The Kharkov turbine generator plant has been fully restored. In eight months this plant manufactured a 100 thousand kilowatt turbine for the Zuyevo power station.

From the very first days after the end of the war, postwar heavy machine building was reconverted to serve the needs of the country's national economy. By edicts of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Ministry of the Mortar Industry has been reorganized into the Ministry of Machine Building and Instrument Making; the Ministry of the Tank Industry was transformed into the Ministry of Transport Machinery Building. In place of the Ministry of Munitions, there has been established the Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building, to which have been handed over the tractor plants and agricultural machine building works of the other ministries. A Ministry of Building and Road Machine Construction has been organized.

MACHINERY—This metal-milling and grinding machine, being assembled in a Leningrad machine-building plant, will speed the work of industry.

During the war the Urals heavy machine building plant provided the front with many fighting machines. Today it serves heavy industry, manufacturing new oil drilling installations, the first of which is already in operation. In the current year the Urals plant will produce 250 such installations, which will ensure an increase of five million tons a year in the output of oil. This plant is also producing the most intricate equipment for blast furnaces, rolling mills, dredges, powerful excavators, etc.

The Kirov plant in the Urals is producing powerful tractors for agriculture, and the Stalin artillery plant produces equipment for the oil industry. The Ilyich plant in Mariupol in the Ukraine is manufacturing cisterns.

In the second half of 1945, Soviet industry produced 33 per cent more equipment than in the first half of that year. There was a considerable increase in the output of equipment for power stations,

the mining industry and metallurgy. In 1945 the output of machines for the iron and steel industry, hoists for coal mines, large electric motors and heavy coal-cutting machines exceeded the production of these goods in 1940.

In reorganizing production, Soviet engineering workers are utilizing the experience gained during the war; they are introducing the assembly line system and other highly productive devices. This explains why many factories were able to reorganize rapidly for the production of peace goods and were able not only to attain, but even greatly surpass, the prewar level.

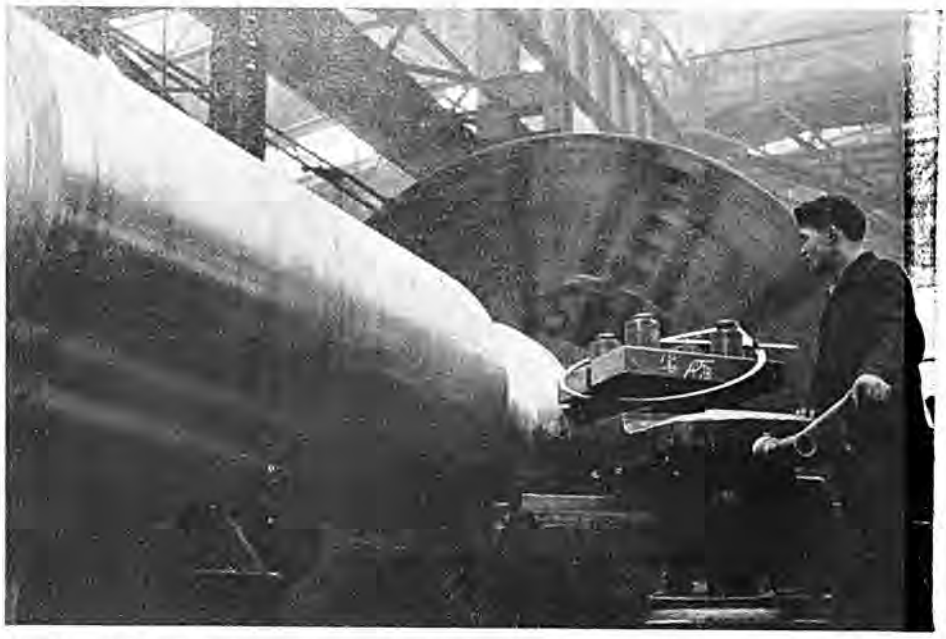
For instance, the Borets plant in Moscow, which switched over to the production of compressors for the oil and coal industry, had already exceeded the prewar level of output in June, 1945. The Moscow Krasnaya Presnia plant passed over to peaceful production and in August, 1945, reached the prewar level. The Krasny Proletari plant has resumed the production of machine tools and its output is now greater than before the war.

One of the most characteristic features of reconversion is the intensive work of Soviet designers. Machines of the latest models are manufactured in all plants. For instance, the designers of the Kolomenskoye locomotive works created a new, highly efficient locomotive.

The Stalin engineering works in Leningrad is producing a high-pressure turbine of 100 thousand kilowatts; the Moscow grinder machine tool works has produced a number of highly productive machine tools. The Leningrad Electrosila works is producing a 100 thousand kilowatt turbine generator with hydrogen cooling. One of the Moscow plants has worked out a new type of machine: a textile combine for the production of artificial fiber. This machine unifies, simplifies and shortens the technological process and mechanizes the conveying of semi-manufactured products from one operation to another.

The Stalin Plant, one of the biggest industrial enterprises in Leningrad, suffered heavily during German aerial and artillery bombardment. Nevertheless, the main shops have already been restored and a large laboratory and a testing station are functioning. The manufacture of turbines is proceeding at full speed. The engineers and designers, utilizing their wartime experience, are successfully solving technical problems.

The new 100 kilowatt steam turbine, running at three thousand revolutions per minute, differs from those manufactured before the war in that it will operate under steam pressure of 90 atmospheres instead of 29, and the temperature will be increased from 400 to 480 degrees Centigrade. As a result the expenditure of coal will be greatly reduced and will make the running of the power station more economical.



HUGE SHAFT—This heavy rolling-mill shaft for a steel plant was made at a Urals machine building plant near Sverdlovsk.

Mikhail Bushuyev, the chief engineer, and his staff of designers introduced a number of innovations. The low-pressure cylinders, for instance, are being welded instead of cast, thus reducing the weight of the cylinder by one third, cutting down the machining time by more than one half, and effecting a considerable economy in turbine production costs. Another innovation is that the most important blade will be made of stamped metal. With this method, the expenditure of stainless steel will be reduced by 55 per cent.

Another important job facing the personnel of the Stalin plant is the manufacture of water turbines for the Dnieper hydroelectric station. All nine turbines, made by the Newport News firm in America and installed at this giant station, were destroyed by the Germans. Six turbines are to be manufactured at the Leningrad plant and the other three will come from the United States.

Designing work is drawing to a close, a number of scientific investigations are being carried out and all the necessary forgings and castings have been ordered.

The Five-Year Plan for the Restoration and Development of the National Economy of the USSR for 1946-1950 provides, with regard to machine building, for a twofold increase in the output of heavy equipment in 1950 as compared with the prewar.

This year the heavy machine building industry will produce two improved blooming mills, each of which will weigh over three thousand tons and will consist of 30 intricate machines. One of these blooming mills could have rolled one third of all the metal produced in pre-Revolutionary Russia.

Arrangements are being made for the manufacture of heavy electric excavators. The Urals machine building plant will produce one hundred such machines annually which will enable the extraction of more than three and one half billion cubic feet of coal; ore and other minerals. This plant will also turn out on a yearly basis equipment for six blast furnaces, each 45,900 cubic feet in volume. These six furnaces will be able to smelt annually three million tons of pig iron—two thirds of the entire pre-Revolutionary metal output in Russia.

The prewar level of the production of metallurgy equipment has already been attained, and in 1950 it will be exceeded by 370 per cent. The output of machines for all other branches of heavy industry will also increase. Soviet plants will manufacture the most up-to-date equipment of unique type, such as gas turbines and steam turbines with a capacity of 100 thousand kilowatts and a pressure up to 90 atmospheres, cold rolling mills, powerful high pressure drum boilers, etc.

Served by its mighty heavy machine building program, Soviet industry will carry out the prodigious plan for the further development of heavy industry and of the national economy as adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Rubber Industry to Grow in Five-Year Period

By T. Mitrokhin

Minister of the Rubber Industry

THE Soviet rubber industry is slated for considerable expansion under the Five-Year Plan. Production of automobile tires shall be trebled and of rubber footwear increased one third by 1950 as compared with prewar figures.

In 1940, the Soviet Union took first place in the world for the output of synthetic rubber, an industry which was organized in our country in an exceptionally brief period of time. During the war, despite heavy losses, the rubber industry kept up an uninterrupted supply of rubber goods to the front and war industry. New plants were built in the eastern districts. A new tire plant was put into operation in Moscow last year. Improvements in production methods have continually been introduced, laborious technological processes have been mechanized, and labor productivity has been increased.

By the beginning of the postwar Five-Year Plan, the production level of a number of the most important rubber goods had not only been restored, but even increased, as compared with the prewar. However, the general production level at the end of the war was considerably lower than the prewar one, in particular the output of rubber footwear and other consumer goods.

Yet during the second half of last year, we were able to provide a 65 per cent increase in the output of rubber footwear as compared with the first six months of the year. In 1946, 30 million pairs of rubber footwear will be produced while the total output of consumer goods will be double that of last year.

This year's production of automobile tires will be 68 per cent above, and heavy truck tires double, that of last year. While trebling the total output of automobile tires in 1950 as compared with 1940, we shall exceed the prewar production of heavy tires six times. A considerable increase is also to take place in the manufacture of rubber industrial goods.

Altogether, by the end of the five-year period, the rubber industry is to double its total output as compared with 1940. If we consider the term necessary for the restoration of the industry to prewar level, we find that the planned increase of production must actually take place in the course of two and a half to three years.

The law on the Five-Year Plan requires that the rubber industry shall be developed by means of the introduction of new raw materials and new techniques, automatic regulation of the production of automobile tires and the fullest possible mechanization of labor processes. Thus, workers of the rubber industry are confronted with large-scale tasks connected with the technical re-equipment of a number of branches of the industry—first and foremost, the output of synthetic rubber and automobile tires.

Special importance is being attached to the question of the quality of output in the new Five-Year Plan. In order to improve the work of automobile transport, the tire mileage must be considerably increased. The manufacture of automobile tires from new, improved types of synthetic rubber, the substitution of artificial fibers for cotton cord, the introduction of higher quality and standard chemical materials, the improvement of designs and technological production processes of automobile tires will all facilitate improvement in quality.

The grand program of the new Five-Year Plan also demands a considerable increase in the output of raw materials for both the synthetic and natural rubber industries of the Soviet Union.

Soviet scientists are the pioneers of the synthetic rubber industry, the late Academician Sergei Lebedev having been the inventor of the industrial method of synthesizing rubber.

The plan calls for an increased use of raw materials other than food crops in the synthetic rubber industry, and by 1950 the share of rubber produced from non-food raw materials shall be 38 per cent of the total.

The law also provides for the organization of the production of natural rubber in the USSR on a large scale. Indeed, the organization of this industry is a matter of honor to all rubber-plant growers in our country. The experience of recent years has shown that with the help of the latest achievements of Soviet agro-technique and of the up-to-date methods worked out by Academician Trofim Lysenko, rubber-plant growers can achieve considerable success. Proof of this is the exceptionally rich harvest of *kok-sagyz* (small rubber-bearing plants) grown in the Kiev Region in 1945.

TIRES—These piles of auto tires are a small part of the output of a new tire factory.

Production of All Consumer Goods to Increase

By V. Belikov

THE Fourth Five-Year Plan places particular emphasis on the objective of raising the living standards of the Soviet people. This objective entails an increase in the production of consumer goods, improvement in quality, and reduction in cost.

By 1950, the output of Soviet light industry will exceed the 1940 level by 36 per cent. Attaining this goal involves the tremendous job of restoring the 38 billion rubles' worth of damage inflicted on light industry by the Germans, and the reconversion of light industry from war production.

The shoe industry has already been almost completely reconverted to civilian production. Production of shoes this year will top last year's by more than 15 million pairs. New factories to produce 100 million pairs of shoes annually will be built during the five-year period. In 1950, the Russian SFSR will be turning out 156,300,000 pairs of shoes; the Uzbek SSR more than six million; the Georgian SSR 9,500,000; and the Latvian SSR 1,660,000 pairs.

While the quality and appearance of footwear will improve, dressy shoes with vulcanized rubber soles are being introduced on a large scale in order to raise production. The output of these shoes will be doubled this year as compared with 1945, and will continue to increase in subsequent years. The production of sports shoes, which was completely discontinued during the war, will soon exceed the prewar volume of output.

Factories producing lasts, tools and machinery for the shoe industry will likewise expand production, and schools and institutes training specialists for this industry will increase their enrollments.

Large garment factories which turned out uniforms during the war have resumed the production of civilian apparel. The number of machines in the garment industry is to double and their production is slated for an increase of 250 per cent over 1945.

The production of knit goods is rapidly expanding. The Vitebsk hosiery mill wrecked by the Germans will this year turn out five million pairs of hose, which is a fivefold increase over last year. This year alone the total output of stockings and socks will be doubled, of children's hose trebled, and knitted underwear and sweaters increased 250 per cent.

During the coming five years we will build new knitting mills with an annual capacity of 345 million pairs of hose, and new cotton mills in the East.

FABRICS—These bolts of wool goods are part of the first lot for civilian use produced at the Soviet Georgia textile mills in Tbilisi.

One of the means of raising production will be the large-scale introduction of automatic and semi-automatic looms and machinery.

Especially marked will be the increase in the production of artificial and natural fiber; the first is slated for an increase of 460 per cent, and the second for one of 960 per cent by 1950 over the prewar level.

Included in this program is the expansion of silk production in Azerbaijan, chief source of silk in the Soviet Union. Azerbaijanian silk production took great strides under the first three Five-Year Plans, when sericulture was placed on an industrial footing. Whereas formerly a peasant using primitive methods could get no more than 33 to 44 pounds of cocoons per day, collective farms today get from 110 to 155 pounds.

The Five-Year Plan calls for the construction of two hundred modern incubators and the cultivation of new mulberry plantations totaling more than 12 hundred acres to ensure a minimum increase of from 250 to 300 per cent in the weight of cocoons.

Large-scale production of prefabricated houses is being launched. Furniture production will increase considerably over the prewar volume. The production of window glass, hardware, nails, iron and timber will rise, and materials necessary for housing construction and repairs will soon be available for retail sale. The production of household articles and various accessories will increase at an accelerated pace, to exceed the prewar volume three to four times over and more.

Other branches of industry are scheduled for greatly increased production. One of these is the radio industry, which has grown steadily since the establishment of Soviet power.

Though the first radio set in history, designed by A. Popov, was demonstrated at the physical laboratory of the St. Petersburg University May 7, 1895, the industrial backwardness of tsarist Russia prevented the development of the radio industry in the country, though the First World War stimulated its growth to some extent.

By 1927-1928, the radio and telephone equipment output of Soviet industry exceeded the output of Russia under the tsars by four and one half times.

It is now a large industry. In 1946, production of radio sets will be double the 1940 level. The radio industry is working on television, and on applying high-frequency radio methods in industry.

Much Attention to Be Directed To Growth of Food Industry

By Vassili Zotov

Minister of the Food Industry of the USSR

ON the eve of the Patriotic War, Soviet food supplies were much greater than in pre-Revolutionary Russia before the First World War. In 1940 we produced one and one half times as much sugar (2,150,000,000 tons) as we did in 1913. As early as 1935 the Soviet Union had taken first place in the world in the production of beet sugar.

The Soviet food industry produced three times as much vegetable oil (726 thousand tons per annum) as the entire registered industry of old Russia. Our canning plants gave the country 1,100,000,000 cans of food. Confectionary factories produced 720 thousand tons of confectionaries in 1940.

The Soviet Union also led all other countries in the production of alcohol. In 1940 Soviet distilleries produced 235,120,200 gallons of alcohol, the greater part of which was used for industrial purposes.

This was the result of the fulfillment of the first three Five-Year Plans for the development of the national economy. Fitted out with the latest equipment, bakeries, sugar, canning, creamery, confectionary and tobacco factories, wine, champagne and liquor distilleries, supplied a large assortment of high-grade products.

The war ruined many large food plants. The Stalin sugar works, which processed 36 hundred tons of sugar beets per day, was turned into a pile of debris. The Kupiansk sugar works, of equal capacity, was also wrecked. The canning factory in Krimskaya Sanitsa, with an annual output of 80 million cans of food, and canning plants in Kherson and Odessa were also reduced to ruins. The creamery industry lost the most perfectly equipped creameries. The Rostov tobacco factory, the second largest in the Soviet Union with a prewar production of 46 million cigarettes per day, was destroyed.

The Crimean Abrau Durso champagne distillery and the Massandra wine distilleries were also destroyed. In general, of the 10,400 enterprises the Ministry of the Food Industry had before the war, more than one half were destroyed. The damage amounts to some 17 billion rubles, in addition to losses due to the destruction of cattle, crops, vineyards, etc.

Intensive work on the reconstruction of the enterprises of the food industry was begun immediately after the enemy had been driven out. By January 1, 1946, we had reconstructed over three thousand of them. As a result of this the people of the Soviet Union will this year receive 41 per cent more sugar, 56 per cent more confectionaries, 80 per cent more cigarettes, 38 per cent more soap, and 58 per cent more champagne than they did the previous year.

According to the new Five-Year Plan, the food industry proposes to put 10 new sugar plants into operation and rehabilitate 59 wrecked plants. The capacity of the sugar industry will then exceed that of 1940 by 15 to 20 per cent.

We are planning to reconstruct 24 wrecked canning plants and build nine new ones. The butter and fats industry will also be augmented by the addition of 43 new and 28 rehabilitated plants. Both the quality and appearance of confectionaries are being improved. Sixty-eight new and 142 rehabilitated alcohol distilleries, plus expansion of the facilities of the distilleries now in operation, will increase the output of the alcohol industry. Soviet viticulture will restore the rich assortment of the excellent wines of the Crimea, the Caucasus, Armenia, Azerbaijan and the Ukraine.

The wrecked food-producing enterprises will be replaced by new plants and factories equipped with the most up-to-date machinery and employing the most advanced technological methods of production.

The Five-Year Plan provides for a prewar assortment of foodstuffs. The sugar industry will produce 33 per cent more refined sugar than it did in 1940. The canning industry plans to increase the production of high-quality preserves.

With the end of the war, expansion began in the meat industry as well as in other branches of the food industry.

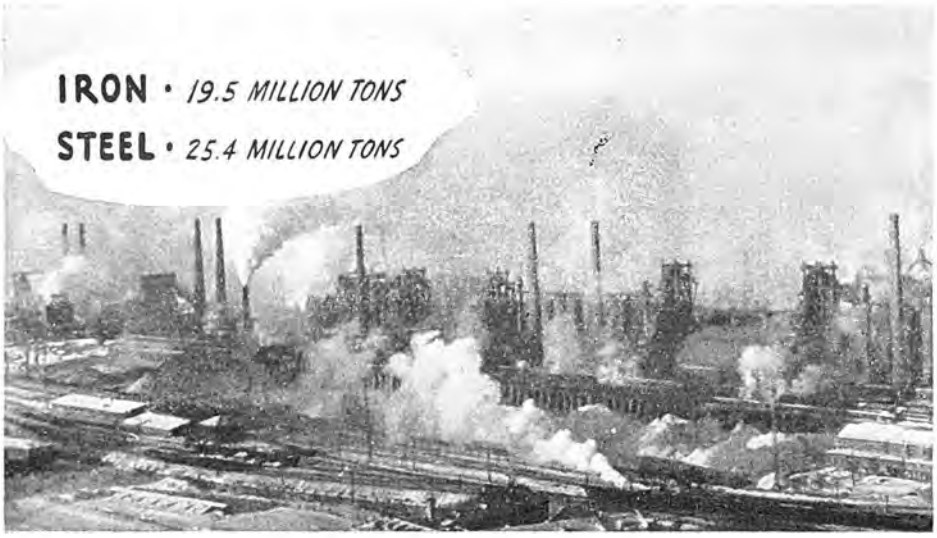
The fulfillment of this plan will not only bring us back to the prewar level of production and consumption of food, but will enable us considerably to surpass this level.

CANNERY—Food is being preserved here at Crimski Station on the Azov Sea. During the war this plant made land mines.

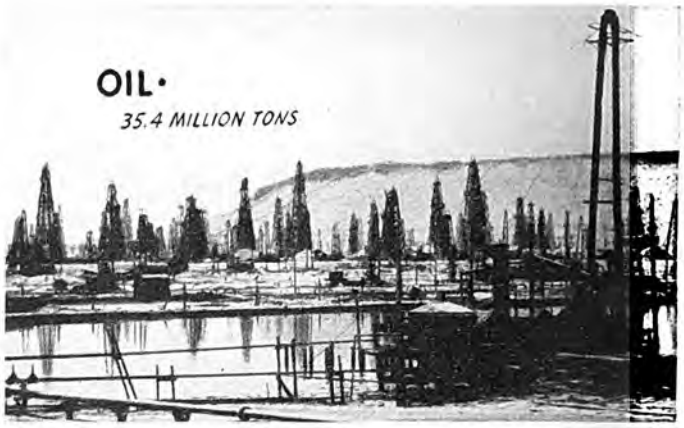
Photo of the Fourth

The main objectives of the Stalin Five-Year Plan for 1946-1950, under which the economy of the USSR is to be rebuilt and developed, is graphically told in these symbolic pictures.

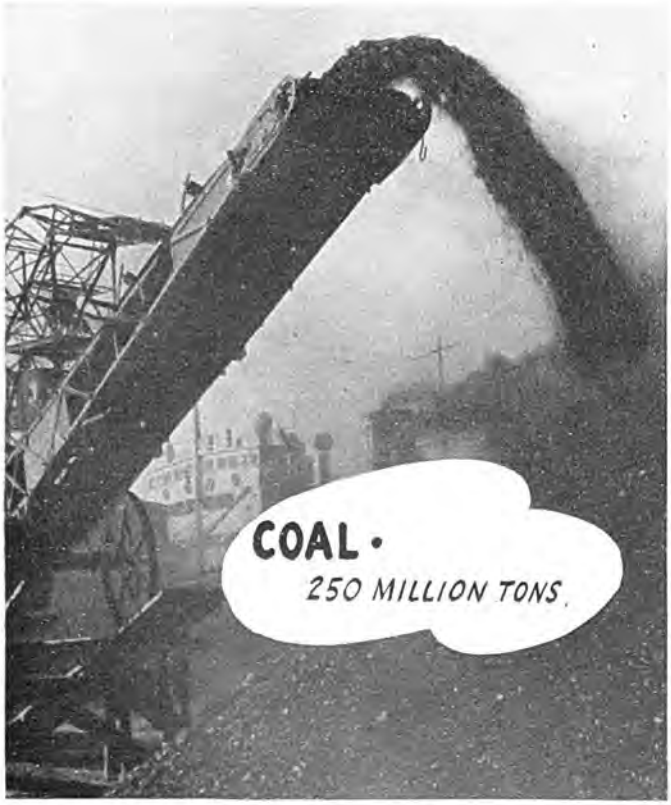
By 1950 the objectives lettered on each picture are to be achieved, considerably exceeding the prewar



In 1950 Soviet metallurgy will turn out enough cast iron to cover the area of the city of Moscow with a slab half an inch thick; enough rails to circle the globe at the Equator; and enough rolled metal to erect a steel wall almost four inches thick and more than three feet high around the frontiers of the Soviet Union.



Oil to be extracted in the Soviet Union in 1950 would fill a lake about a mile deep and three miles in diameter, and the gasoline output would power 100 million automobiles for more than 600 miles.



One hundred twenty-five thousand freight cars would be required to carry the 1950 output of Soviet coal mines. And all the coal mined that year would form a solid cube each of whose sides measured 1,640 feet.

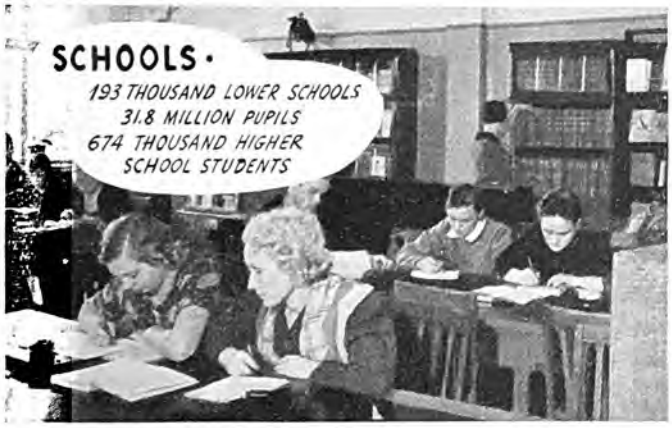
Placed end to end, freight and passenger cars to be produced in 1950 would stretch for 435 miles. The total carrying capacity of freight cars to be produced that year will be more than three million tons.

Story
Five-Year Plan

level in each case, despite the fact that much of the country's industry and agriculture was wrecked by the invading fascist armies.

The tempo of Soviet building and production leaves no doubt that the objectives will be achieved in these and other fields of the national economy.

Total farm produce in the USSR will exceed the 1940 level by 27 per cent. The 1950 grain harvest will be more than five times the 1913 level and more than three times the 1940 level. If this harvest were to be stored in a single grain elevator, it would require a structure almost 45 miles high.



Soviet industrial schools will train 1,200,000 men and women for the nation's labor reserves in 1950, and higher schools will graduate 602,000 specialists and technicians. Growth in other types of schools will also be great.

The construction program of the Five-Year Plan is equivalent in volume to a project for the creation of ten new large cities. Fifty million square feet of prefabricated houses will be manufactured.

Soviet light industry will turn out 5,124,661,146 yards of cotton goods; 1,050,000 bicycles; 925,000 radio receiving sets; 7,400,000 clocks and watches; one million phonograph sets; 530,000 cameras; 450,000 sewing machines.

Agriculture to Produce 127 Million Tons Of Grain Annually by 1950

By A. Savchenko-Belsky

THE rehabilitation and further development of soil cultivation and livestock breeding to surpass the prewar level of agricultural production is provided for in the new Five-Year Plan. Gross agricultural output in 1950 is to exceed the 1940 volume by more than 32 per cent.

By the end of the five-year period, the gross grain harvest will increase to 127 million tons, seven per cent above the 1940 figure. Industrial crops too will show a considerable gain: sugar beet will increase to 26 million tons, 22 per cent above prewar; raw cotton will make a 25 per cent rise to 3,100,000 tons; flax will show a 39 per cent gain to 800 thousand tons; and sunflower seed will rise 11 per cent to 3,700,000 tons.

The livestock breeding program sets these goals: a 46 per cent increase in the number of horses; catttle, 39 per cent increase; sheep and goats, 75 per cent; and pigs, 200 per cent—all these gains measured against 1945 levels.

To ensure the fulfillment of these objectives, the Five-Year Plan provides for a considerable increase in the supply of tractors, agricultural machinery and fertilizer. In the five-year period, Soviet farms are to receive 720 thousand new tractors, as compared with 512 thousand turned out under the Second Five-Year Plan. Agricultural machinery valued at four and one half billion rubles will also be supplied, as compared with 1,900,000,000 rubles' worth under the Second Five-Year Plan.

Along with the mechanization program the plan outlines a large-scale program for electrification of the countryside. Small hydroelectric stations with an aggregate capacity of one million kilowatts will be constructed in the villages. The plan provides also for the irrigation of an additional 1,620,975 acres, and for the drainage of 1,519,665 acres.

In the State plan for the development of agriculture in 1946, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the accent is placed on increasing the grain crop by reducing the time spent in sowing and in the proper preparation of the soil. Wartime farming experience has shown that by reducing the sowing time from 15-20 days to 5-7 days, yields can be raised 10 to 15 per cent.

In addition to a substantial increase in yield, the 1946 agricultural plan also calls for a further extension of the sown area. An increase of 20,662,200 acres in the sown area is the figure cited. By way of comparison, it might be added that this increase is equal to the entire cultivated area of Czechoslovakia before the war.

Expansion of the sown areas is projected both for the districts which suffered from German occupation as well as for regions in the Urals, Siberia, and Kazakhstan whose virgin soils of high fertility are yet to be cultivated. These lands will be planted primarily to hard wheats.

The resumption of hard wheat growing is now receiving special attention. Russian hard wheats are renowned throughout the world for their high protein content—up to 20 per cent—and the high quality of the flour. Since these varieties require well prepared soils, their cultivation declined in wartime. Now steps are being taken to bring the growing of hard wheats back to its former level.

WHEAT—This North Caucasus wheat is being harvested here by an aggregate of combines. Soviet farms are highly mechanized.

Higher yields of industrial and oil-bearing crops, particularly cotton, sugar beet and flax, are to be obtained by wider employment of machinery to ensure the proper working of the soil, and by timely planting, cultivation and harvesting.

The agricultural plan outlines a series of measures aimed at greater mechanization of farming. This year, several million acres are to be added to the area plowed and cultivated by tractors. The increase in the number of tractors servicing agriculture, however, will not yet be substantial. It is expected, however, that better overhauling of the tractors, higher skill in the drivers, and improvement in the supply of fuel and spare parts will make for greater productivity of each machine. Initial reports from the South indicate that demobilized Army men who have again taken their places at tractor wheels are getting a higher output than before the war.

The area to be harvested by the combines, binders and reapers is expected to be

FLAX—This picture shows this important textile crop being dried in the sun on a collective farm in Gorky Region.

increased by several million acres.

The 1946 plan devotes special attention to the development of agriculture in the Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian Soviet Republics, and also in the western regions of the Ukraine, Byelorussia and Moldavia.

A graphic picture of the progress of collective farming in the Soviet Union is painted by facts and figures illustrating the development of power farming and the changes in land ownership wrought by the Soviet Revolution, the increase in cultivated areas and yields, the wartime performance of Soviet agriculture and the restoration work now under way.

In 1910 peasant households in Russia used 10 million wooden plows and 17,700,000 wooden harrows. Compare this with the 523 thousand tractors and 182 thousand combine harvesters Soviet agriculture employed in 1940. In the scale of power farming the USSR has advanced to first place in the world. As much as 82 per cent of all spring plowing is done by tractors.

The Soviet Revolution gave the peasantry land. Collective farms were given 914,270,000 acres of land, an area three times greater than that held by the poor peasants and medium-sized farms in tsarist Russia.

One interesting aspect of Soviet agricultural development is the extensive training of farm experts. The large chain of Soviet secondary and higher agricultural schools has a student body 50 times greater than in old Russia. The number of agronomists serving agriculture has risen in the same proportion.

Collective labor, power farming and application of scientific methods have brought about big increases in crops. The total grain harvest in 1937 amounted to 120 million tons as compared with 80,100,000 tons in 1913. Even greater progress was registered in the production of industrial crops — cotton, for instance, increasing more than three times over. Before the war the Soviet Union advanced to first place in the world for wheat, rye, barley, oats and millet as well as for sugar beet.

"The war forced on us by the Hitlerite invaders," as IZVESTIA notes, "was a major test of the stability of the collective farm system. It withstood the test with honor. Although the most able-bodied male section of the rural population was called up for military service, and notwithstanding the reduction in mechanical power and draft animals, the collective farms managed to keep up an uninterrupted supply of food to the Red Army and the population at large, and of raw materials to industry."

Again an excursion into history provides an instructive background for the achievements of Soviet collective farming. During the First World War, Russian agriculture declined, the cultivated area dropping in the course of three years by more than 31,100,000 acres. In the course of the Patriotic War, however, the collective farm peasantry managed actually to increase the cultivated area in the eastern regions. In 1944, for example, the area sown in the spring was fully 17,297,000 acres more than that of 1943. The year 1945 saw the extension of an additional 20,015,100 acres in the sown area.

Livestock raising is usually one of the branches of agriculture hardest hit by war. Soviet collective farms nevertheless managed to increase their herds in wartime. In 1942 the number of head of cattle on comparable territory increased by 11 per cent, and of sheep and goats by 19 per cent, as compared with the preceding year. In the course of nine months last year the number of head of cattle increased six per cent and of sheep and goats by nine per cent.

One of the decisive factors making for the wartime gains of Soviet farming was the intensive labor of the collective farmers. One index is the considerably greater number of workday units to the credit of farm members than before the war. Most of the labor on the farms in wartime was performed by women.

The rehabilitation of agriculture is proceeding apace. Collective farms in the liberated areas have received more than 1,700,000 head of stock from regions unaffected by hostilities. The peasantry in the war-torn areas is busy healing the gaping wounds inflicted by the Germans. In the Ukraine alone some 15 thousand building crews of collective farmers are engaged in restoring and putting up new farm buildings and dwellings. By the end of the war 415 thousand homes were rebuilt in the villages of the Byelorussian SSR. As many as 563 thousand cottages were rebuilt in war-damaged rural localities of the Russian Federation.

Aid to individual farmers, particularly in the newer republics and in areas devastated during the war, has been increased. In the Baltic Soviet Republics, the Ukraine and Byelorussia, for instance, thousands of farm hands and peasants with little or no land have been allotted plots. With the aid of the State many peasants are acquiring horses, cattle, agricultural implements, dwelling houses and farm buildings. The State Agricultural Bank has opened long term credits to the peasants for housing and equipment.

Transport—the Mighty Lever For Economic Growth

By V. Osinin

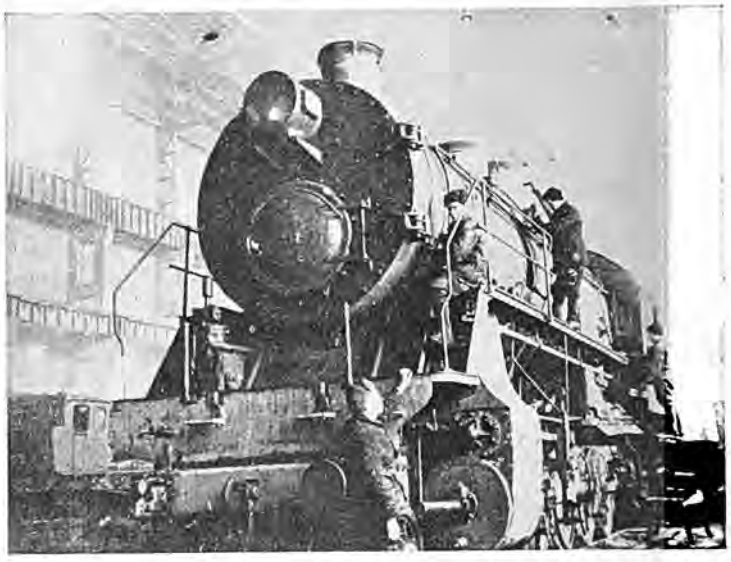
THE country's economy largely depends upon the work of its transport. The new Five-Year Plan outlines a huge program for increasing the freight turnover 36 per cent above the prewar level.

The plan provides for a substantial increase in volume in the gross production of industry. For the fulfillment of this program, the railways will require 115 thousand carloads daily of various kinds of freight. The Five-Year Plan provides for the increase in rail freight carrying to 330,568,840,000 ton miles, exceeding the prewar level by 28 per cent.

Even before the end of the war, not only was restoration of the Nazi-wrecked railway services begun, but the construction of new railways was also gotten under way.

Among the new railway lines that were opened for traffic during the war were the Akmolinsk-Kartali, Kizlyar-Astrakhan and Sviyazhsk-Stalingrad lines in the Southeast; the Sorokskaya-Obozerskaya railway and the North Pechora trunk railway in the North; and the famous Volga line which played such a big role in the Stalingrad epic. Hundreds of miles of new trunk railways were built in all the new industrial districts which sprang up during the war.

According to official figures, the Nazi troops put out of action 26 and partly damaged eight trunk railways. They destroyed more than 40 thousand miles of railway track and more than 310 thousand miles of communication and signal lines. They blew up 13 thousand bridges, totaling nearly 200 miles in length, 41 hundred railway stations and six thousand water supply services. They demolished 317 locomotive depots, and 129 locomotive and car repair plants in addition to scores of factories that were producing transport machinery. They smashed, damaged and removed 15,800 steam and diesel locomotives and 428 thousand cars.



LOCOMOTIVE—This engine is shown being assembled at a Krasnoyarsk factory.

Restoration and new construction work is now in full swing on Soviet railways. By the end of this year 684 miles of main lines are to be rehabilitated and 853 miles of new lines built, and 1,575 miles of second tracks restored. All is only part of the big program for this year's permanent railway construction. In addition scores of locomotives and car depots, hundreds of pumping stations and premises for passenger stations are to be built.

Along with the rehabilitation of railways in the ravaged areas, 4,510 miles of new lines are to be built, including 22 hundred miles in Siberia.

NEW MODEL—This ZIS-110 is being tested in a "shower room" to be sure that water will not penetrate into the car.

Second tracks totaling 7,767 miles in length are being built. To carry out this task, the Five-Year Plan provides for the production of four and one half million tons of rails, and 185 million ties.

More than 37 thousand miles of rails are to be replaced by new rails of a heavier type, so as to make it possible to run the new types of heavier railway engines and to increase the speed of the trains.

During the next five years 3,310 miles of railway will be electrified, primarily in the Urals and in Siberia, and improved locomotives will be introduced. The diesel locomotive will play an important part, especially in the arid districts of Central Asia and the Caspian steppes.

Much attention is now being paid to the mechanization of the Soviet railways. Measures for the mechanization of the labor of the engine crews equipping locomotives and water supply are being worked out and applied on the railways.

The automotive industry, one of the youngest in the nation's economy, is already putting out the greatest number of trucks in Europe, and occupies second place in world production. The Five-Year Plan provides for doubling automobile production by 1950.

The Gorky Auto Plant, for example, one of the foremost in the industry, is to increase annual production to 345 thousand trucks and passenger cars — over a thousand machines a day. This entails much expansion. The number of workers will reach 90 thousand.

The plan provides also for a 38 per cent increase in river freight traffic and a 220 per cent increase in sea freight traffic by 1950. The building program for ocean-going vessels will expand 250 per cent, and for river vessels 400 per cent, over 1940. Construction of new sea and river ports is also projected.

Living Conditions and Culture To Be Advanced Under Plan

By A. Shusev and N. Semashko

DIVERSE measures for advancing the living conditions and cultural facilities of the Soviet people are incorporated in the new Five-Year Plan. Education, scientific research, medical service, architecture, sports and theater programs have been mapped under the plan.

The most important task confronting the Soviet Union is the rebuilding of the towns and villages that were destroyed by enemy action. In view of the terrific damage done by the Germans in the territories they occupied, the task is one of gigantic proportions, especially as the task of rebuilding in the USSR is regarded as one of complete reconstruction and not merely the mechanical replacement of buildings that were there before. New towns and villages are to be built with improved planning, more facilities and a more expressive architecture.

This, of course, means that a new type of modern city has to be developed. The first principles of Soviet town planning and of all Soviet architecture call for the provision of maximum comfort for all the town's inhabitants, good transport facilities and favorable conditions for work, leisure and study. The provision of facilities is not confined simply to the technical provision of, say, water mains and sewers, but is a definite system of planning providing correct industrial, social, living and sanitary conditions.

The next principle in Soviet town planning is the correct location of the different sections of the town—residential, industrial and business districts, railway lines, etc. This means that we are planning our towns as a single architectural and social organism, and that all elements of the town are subordinated to one architectural idea which determines the architectural treatment of separate buildings, groups of buildings, streets and squares. Naturally only the socialist system of planning prevailing in the Soviet Union permits the territory of a town to be planned in this way.

An important underlying principle of Soviet town planning is the intelligent use of the legacy of national architecture and town planning inherited from the past and its proper coordination with modern achievements in the science of architecture and town planning. This does not mean the mechanical incorporation of the principles of old Russian planning and building, but rather the continuation and development of national town planning traditions, using them in such a way that forms that have been developed in the course of centuries are transformed by being given new content.

In rebuilding a ruined city we strive in every way to retain its former aspect and plan while removing any defects in planning which formerly existed.

During the war the Germans demolished 82 thousand schools in the Soviet Union. By 1950, elementary and secondary education in the Soviet Union will be restored to the prewar level: 193 thousand schools and 31,800,000 pupils. The kindergarten system will be expanded to double the 1940 figure, accommodating 2,260,000 children. Children whose parents were killed during the war will be cared for in State institutions.

The higher school network which also suffered heavily during the war has now been completely restored: 783 higher schools with a student body of almost 600 thousand. By 1950 the number of higher school students much reach 674 thousand, while the number of higher school graduates within five years will reach 602 thousand.

The training of workers in higher skills is to be increased and extended, both in common skills and in complicated techniques. Both the number of workers and the total payroll are to increase, and provision has been made for considerable increases in wages.

STUDENT WORKERS—These men, studying for higher skills, are listening to a lecture at the Ordzhonikidze Institute in the Urals.

The Tasks of Science

The Academy of Sciences of the USSR has drawn up its own five-year plan. Although planning has long been an integral element in our scientific life, this is a new departure, for hitherto scientific institutions have planned their work only one year ahead.

Discussion of concrete themes to be included in the five-year program for science is now in full swing. Physics, chemistry and the technical sciences are the fields given the greatest emphasis by the Academy. The advance being made in all fields of the national economy is in practically every case grounded first and foremost on the findings of physicists and chemists and made feasible by technical trail blazing.

The tasks undertaken by Soviet physicists range from profound theoretical re-

searches to work having a direct bearing on industry today, such as the introduction in production processes of gasiform oxygen. A new method to obtain it from the atmosphere has been found by Soviet scientists.

Soviet physicists will continue their investigations of the properties of substances at temperatures approximating absolute zero. Research on the atomic nucleus and associated problems will naturally be carried further.

Many are the tasks, among them those of great national economic significance, confronting Soviet chemists, organic chemists in particular. They plan to seek new and improve old methods of obtaining artificial fiber, synthetic rubber and medical substances, and work on the utilization of natural gases with maximum efficacy. It goes without saying that work will also be conducted on more sweeping problems, such as the chemistry of nuclear reactions and the mechanism of chemical changes.

A substantial role in the fulfillment of the present Five-Year Plan will undoubtedly be played by geologists and geographers. Numerous expeditions—this year alone more than 60 of them are planned—will comb the country in order to study its mineral, industrial, power and agricultural reserves.

Sizable also is the program outlined by Soviet soil scientists, who will conduct extensive research in the spheres of physics, technology and agrochemistry with a view to regional planning of the cultivation, fertilization and irrigation of farmlands. An undertaking of country-wide significance is the compilation of a soil chart.

Medical Service

The Soviet Constitution grants every citizen the right to free medical service. This medical aid is rendered in a number of institutions, such as out-patients' departments, polyclinics, special clinics, hospitals and sanatoriums, and by visiting doctors in the patients' own homes. In addition to this, patients are entitled to free treatment by specialists. Also, free medical aid at the expense of the State is rendered at special clinics for persons suffering from tuberculosis, venereal disease, neurological disorders and for cancer patients, and in prenatal and postnatal consultation centers.

HEALTH AND HOUSING—These pictures symbolize important phases of Soviet life. Above, a coal workers' sanatorium. Below, models of two-family houses designed by Dmitri Meyerson for the housing reconstruction program.

Even the various forms of specific treatment given at health resorts (hydropathy, mud baths, climatotherapy are available to every Soviet citizen. About one million persons spend their holidays in rest homes every year.

The network of public health organizations in the USSR is growing rapidly, as may be seen from the following comparison; between 1913 and 1941 the number of hospital cots increased from 142,310 to 661,431; out-patients' departments and polyclinics from 1,230 to 13,461; prenatal and postnatal consultation centers from nine to 5,803; and the number of doctors from 19,785 to 130,348.

The last figure is particularly striking; it means that the number of medical practitioners increased more than sixfold. And here it should be noted that there are no unemployed doctors in the USSR. To be quite frank, we may even say that there is a shortage of doctors.

In the new Five-Year Plan, health protection measures take a considerable place. In the first place, the plan will provide for the complete rehabilitation of the Soviet health services damaged or destroyed by the fascist invaders, who wrecked and looted six thousand hospitals, 33 thousand polyclinics, special clinics and out-patients' departments, 976 sanatoriums, 656 rest homes, and 60 factories and plants of the chemical-pharmaceutical and medical-instrument industries.

The plan, however, calls not only for the restoration of facilities destroyed by the Hitlerites, but for a further, considerable improvement in the health services. Special attention is devoted to children's institutions and maternity homes. By 1950, the number of maternity hospital cots will be increased 150 per cent in the cities and 220 per cent in the rural districts, as compared with 1945; the number of nursery cots is to increase by 115 thousand; the number of hospital cots is to grow by 30 per cent in the cities and 150 per cent in the villages; while the number of doctors is to be doubled.

Sports Program

The Soviet trade unions are carrying out a large-scale physical training program for their workers and office employees, for they regard physical culture and sports as one of the most powerful factors in strengthening the health of the working people, increasing their productivity and combating occupational diseases.

At the fifteenth plenary session of the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions (AUCCTU), where the tasks of the trade unions in the first postwar Five-Year Plan were discussed, considerable attention was paid to the problem of physical training. The main task facing the trade union organizations and their sports societies is to draw as many persons as possible into sports and to provide healthful recreation for the workers. This activity will aid working people in obtaining relaxation and exercise, and will help in maintaining and improving the health of the people of the USSR.

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Red Square in the heart of Moscow, the Soviet capital. Lenin's tomb, with its constant lines of visitors, is in the right foreground.

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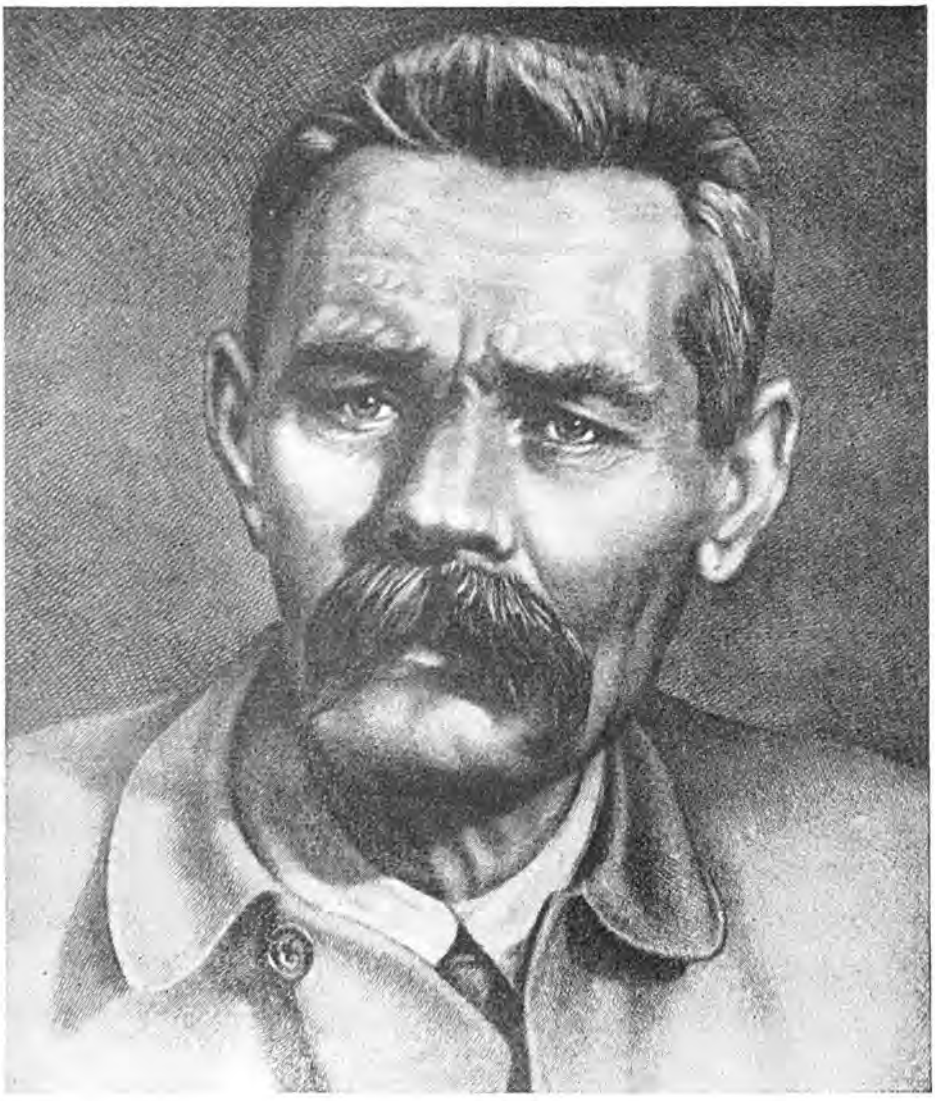


MAXIM GORKY

(1868—1936)

To Maxim Gorky, the founder of Soviet literature, the writers and people of the Soviet Union, and of the entire world, paid heartfelt tribute on the tenth anniversary of his death.

(Story on Page 10)

Stalin Laureates of 1945

By S. V. Kaftanov

Minister of Higher Education and Vice Chairman of the Stalin Prize Committee on Science and Invention

THE list of Stalin Prizes awarded for outstanding scientific work, inventions and improvements of production methods published in the Soviet press sums up the result of work in these fields for the year 1945.

Some 600 achievements in the field of science and invention were examined by a committee and 86 of them by 220 people were awarded prizes.

The Stalin Prize—inaugurated on Stalin's 60th birthday in 1939—has two classes for scientific work, and three for inventions and production improvements. There are two first and two second prizes for each branch of science (200 thousand rubles and 100 thousand rubles respectively); the three prizes for inventions are: first, 150 thousand rubles, second, 100 thousand rubles, and third, 50 thousand rubles.

This year's awards make up the fifth list since the prize was founded. The list of works awarded shows the great creative energy of our people and the large number of innovators in science and in various branches of the national economy of our country. The awards made by the Council of Ministers also show that the Soviet people who worked to such good purpose during the war years have turned with equal enthusiasm to the tasks of peace.

The first Stalin Prize for achievement in the field of physics and mathematics was awarded to Professor I. V. Obreimov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences, for his work in the sphere of optics and crystal physics. He developed a new method of measuring refraction indicants, which became the basic method of control in all Soviet plants manufacturing optical glass.

A second prize was awarded for the discovery of new forms of fission of atomic nuclei caused by cosmic rays. It goes to Dr. A. P. Zhdanov for work described in his paper, "Anomalous Fission of the Nuclei of Bromine and Silver by Cosmic Rays," published in 1945.

Professor G. V. Akimov, also a Corresponding Member of the Academy, received the Stalin Prize for his work on corrosion of metals.

An important contribution to science was made by Academician S. A. Christanovich, assisted by V. G. Galperin, I. P. Gorsky and A. P. Kovalev, all scientists of the Central Aero and Hydrodynamic Institute, whose experimental work on the aerodynamics of high-speed flight is basic for the theory of flight and the design of aircraft for top speed.

Hero of the Soviet Union E. K. Fyodorov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences, one of the four men who carried the Soviet flag to the North Pole a few years ago, working together with Professor D. L. Dzedzeyevsky, made a profound analysis of all available material on the meteorology of the Central Polar Basin; contrary to current beliefs, they established among other things the presence of a low pressure area in the region of the Pole, and disproved the theory of the "polar cap" (polar anticyclone).

Soviet biologists and physicians have made many new contributions to science. Professor Maria Petrova, for many years one of Pavlov's closest colleagues, received the Stalin Prize for her work in the field of nervous activity. Her work introduces much that is new to modern biology, and provides valuable new material for the struggle against various diseases in man.

Dr. L. A. Silber, Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences, earned the Stalin Prize for his work on epidemic encephalitis. Silber's monograph is the only one of its kind in the world, and summarizes the knowledge of the origin and epidemiology of these diseases. Silber discovered the existence of "Scottish encephalitis" in the USSR, a disease formerly known only in Great Britain.

A number of surgeons were awarded prizes for scientific works on theoretical and practical surgery published in 1945.

Some interesting works on history, philology and philosophy were awarded prizes, the most important being those by Hero of Socialist Labor Academician I. I. Meshchaninov and Professor G. F. Alexandrov.

INVENTIONS and improvements in production methods are of great economic importance. Here are a few examples of the awards made:

A group of talented engineers from the Stalin automobile works headed by A. M. Ostrovtsev was awarded the first prize for the design of the new ZIS-110 limousine. A group of engineers in the Neva engineering works in Leningrad under the direction of S. M. Zherbin, the plant's chief designing engineer, has produced a series of powerful turbines equal to anything of the same type made abroad. A. Y. Podprigor, chief designing engineer of the Laptev plant, designed a new type of high-pressure pump which has gone into serial production at plants making coal mining machinery. Among the new metal alloys and new methods of treatment of metal developed in 1945, the electric spark method invented by B. R. and N. I. Lazerenko is most interesting.

Awards were also made for new types of weapons designed for the Red Army and for outstanding work in the field of geology. Of great importance is the discovery and survey of the South Kempirsai deposit of high-grade chromite ore, the work of geogolist A. K. Konev and others. This deposit is one of the largest in the world.

Some splendid achievements in the agricultural sciences, theoretical and practical, are among the list of awards; in addition to increasing the country's supply of food and industrial raw materials, Soviet agronomists and collective farmers have done much towards effecting scientific progress.

The gigantic new Five-Year Plan gives ample opportunity for creative initiative on the part of Soviet intellectuals, Stakhanovite workers and collective farmers.

The Russian SFSR in the Five-Year Plan

By L. Budyonny and A. Morozov

THE Five-Year Plan for restoration and development of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic has been approved by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR, and a budget for the first year of this program was adopted. The task set the pepole of this republic is the restoration of industry and agriculture in the areas destroyed by the German invaders, and further development to surpass prewar levels.

The Russian SFSR, which comprises 74 per cent of the area of the USSR and stretches for more than six million square miles of varied terrain, accounts for a large part of the industrial economy of the entire Soviet Union.

In 1950, when the objectives of the new Five-Year Plan will be attained, the Russian SFSR will provide 9,500,000 tons of the entire national output of 19,500,000 tons of pig iron; 16 million tons of the national quota of 25,400,000 tons of steel; 141,900,000 tons of the 250 million tons of coal which will be mined in the USSR.

Similarly, this Republic's industry will turn out a large proportion of the machinery and finished consumer goods provided by the Plan.

Of the 157,500,000,000 rubles provided for capital investments in Soviet industry during the next five years, 145 billion rubles will be invested in industry located in the RSFSR, including 14,105,000,000 rubles for works under the Republic's jurisdiction.

A great new metallurgical plant to be built in the neighborhood of Leningrad is an important project. The iron and steel industry of Western Siberia and the great Kuznetsk Stalin works will be provided with a nearby source of ore by the development of new mines. The Far Eastern iron and steel industry will be expanded. Similar expansion is planned in the other huge industries of the republic.

The Russian SFSR suffered tremendous damage at the hands of the Nazi invaders, and much reconstruction must be accomplished. A good deal of this work has already been done in the year since the end of the war, however.

Damage inflicted by the Nazi armies on the Russian SFSR was assessed by the Extraordinary State Committee for the Ascertaining and Investigation of Crimes Committed by the German-Fascist Invaders at 249 billion rubles, a figure covering only direct destruction.

In rural localities of the RSFSR alone, the Germans destroyed more than one million dwellings, more than 850 thousand farm buildings, 22,700 school buildings, thousands of hospitals, nurseries, clubs and other institutions, together with vast destruction of collective farm machinery and other productive equipment.

The deep wounds inflicted by the Germans are being healed. By January, 1946, more than three million rural dwellers in formerly occupied territory of this Republic had moved from mud huts and dugouts to rebuilt and new homes.

The restoration had been begun in liberated areas while the war was still at its height. In 1943, collective farmers of the RSFSR were given Government credits to the extent of 58 million rubles; in 1944, 147 million rubles; and in 1945 about 200 million rubles.

During 1946 alone, brick kilns, lime factories and tile factories are to be built in rural areas to speed the rebuilding of villages. By the end of 1946, collective farmers in the formerly occupied areas of the Republic will have 153 thousand new houses and 30 thousand new farm buildings.

In the industrial areas occupied during the war, six blast furnaces with a capacity of one million tons of pig iron are to be built; steel smelting units with a capacity of 1,400,000 tons; nine rolling mills with a capacity of 500 thousand tons; and coal mines with a capacity of 26 million tons.

The great machine building centers of the RSFSR bear much of the responsibility during the 1946-1950 period for providing the equipment for the development of the country's industry.

The Ural heavy machine building plant, for instance, called the "plant of

MAGNITOGORSK—This great Urals plant is a major factor in the production of the Republic's steel.

plants" because of its production of huge machines for many enterprises, will give the country annually during the period of the new Plan six new blast furnaces which will ensure an increase of three million tons in the production of iron; two blooming mills which will produce four million tons of rolled metal; six agglomeration machines which will make it possible to utilize ore dust and 2,700,000 tons of ore; 250 drilling machines for the oil industry which will increase the output of oil by five million tons of oil per year; and other heavy machinery.

The work of the plant has been rationalized to a greater extent than before the war by reducing the number of types of machines produced. Before the war, the plant produced during five years 457 different types and sizes of machines, and more than one thousand more were in the process of production or designing. During the coming five years not more than 40 types and sizes of machines will be manufactured in any one year.

The Stalin engineering works in Leningrad, a city which has long been a great machine building center, will continue to build the powerful steam turbines for which it is noted. This plant has just built a steam turbine of 100 thousand kilowatt capacity, making three thousand revolutions a minute, to work at a pressure of 90 atmospheres and a temperature of 480° Centigrade. The Stalinogorsk power station, for which it is being built, will save through its use more than 100 thousand tons of coal annually.

Coal output is to be greatly increased during the Five-Year Plan in fields in and near the Urals, to reduce the hauling of coal for power to the plants there.

The petroleum industry is slated for much attention. The extraction of petroleum in the Volga area, called the "Second Baku," is to rise 140 per cent, and new fields are to be developed in the Republic. A large liquid fuel industry is to be created in Eastern Siberia, the North Caucasus and the Leningrad Region.

The increase of power production is an important part of the plan for the Republic. Power producing capacity is to be increased by 7,085,000 kilowatts, including four million kilowatts at stations operated by the Ministry of Power Stations.

COMMERCE—Here lumber for rebuilding is unloaded at the great Leningrad mercantile port.

Extensive construction of hydroelectric stations is to be undertaken in the Urals, the central regions and the Northwest. The Rybinsk hydroelectric station is to be completed; construction of new stations is to be begun on the Volga, Oka, Kama, Ufa and other rivers.

An extensive plan for geological surveying has been laid down to locate further sources of coal, petroleum, natural gases, iron, aluminum and other metals and resources.

The Siberian textile industry is to be developed. This development will be continued in Western Siberia, where the industry now exists; and new centers are to be set up in Eastern Siberia.

The Moscow Sea and the Rybinsk Reservoir are to become fishing centers, for which purpose valuable varieties of fish will be acclimatized to these waters.

The reconstruction of the great cities is to be continued.

The construction of the fourth section of the Moscow subway is to be continued, and the number of streetcars, buses, and taxi cabs is to be increased. A large program of roadbuilding is also planned.

Gas is to be piped to Moscow kitchens via the Saratov-Moscow natural gas pipeline, to be completed by the end of 1946. The city's communal heating service is to be expanded.

Leningrad is being reconstructed as a great cultural and industrial center. Special attention is being given to the manufacture of special machinery and to shipbuilding. A subway is to be constructed in the northern metropolis.

Housing and the municipal services which were wrecked by the invaders shall be restored in the Nazi-ravaged cities. Among these are Stalingrad, Rostov-on-Don, Krasnodar, Stavropol, Simferopol, Sevastopol, Voronezh, Orel, Kursk, Smolensk, Kalinin, Velikiye Luki, Bryansk, Kaluga, Novgorod and Pskov.

More than 160 million square feet of urban State-owned dwelling space is to be made available to the residents of the RSFSR during the five-year period.

The economy and cultural development of the autonomous republics, autonomous regions and national areas which are included within the RSFSR are to be developed in every way. New regions and territories are to be given special attention. These include the Koenigsberg Region, the Petchanga (Petsamo) district, the southern part of Sakhalin Island and the Kurile Islands.

Kuznetsk—a Siberian Industrial Base

By R. Belan

Director of the Kuznetsk Iron and Steel Works

THE great Kuznetsk industrial base in Siberia, which includes tremendous iron and steel works and huge coal fields, provides an excellent example of the development of natural resources under the Soviet government.

The Kuznetsk iron and steel works, built in the period of the first Five-Year Plan, occupies a prominent place in world metallurgy for scale of production, size and technical equipment.

During the war the Kuznetsk iron and steel workers had to supply the Soviet war factories with high-grade metal for the manufacture of armaments and munitions and to increase their output steadily.

The personnel of the gigantic Kuznetsk works successfully coped with their tasks and contributed their share to the rout of the German invaders.

Forty-five new grades of steel were manufactured at the Kuznetsk works. Metal of all profiles is now being handled in the rolling mill department. The productivity of the blast furnaces has increased by 12 to 15 per cent, and a considerable saving of raw materials and coke has been effected by the blast furnace crews.

A new coking battery has been built which has considerably increased the capacity of the coking department and solved the problem of an uninterrupted supply of gas for the open-hearth and rolling mill departments and a sufficient amount of coke for the blast furnace department.

The power and engineering departments of the huge enterprise have been considerably expanded. Old turbines have been reconstructed and two new ones installed. The capacity of the steam and heat power plant has jumped by more than 20 per cent and power supply by 60 per cent.

During the war the engineers and technicians gained valuable production experience and acquired greater knowledge in their respective professions.

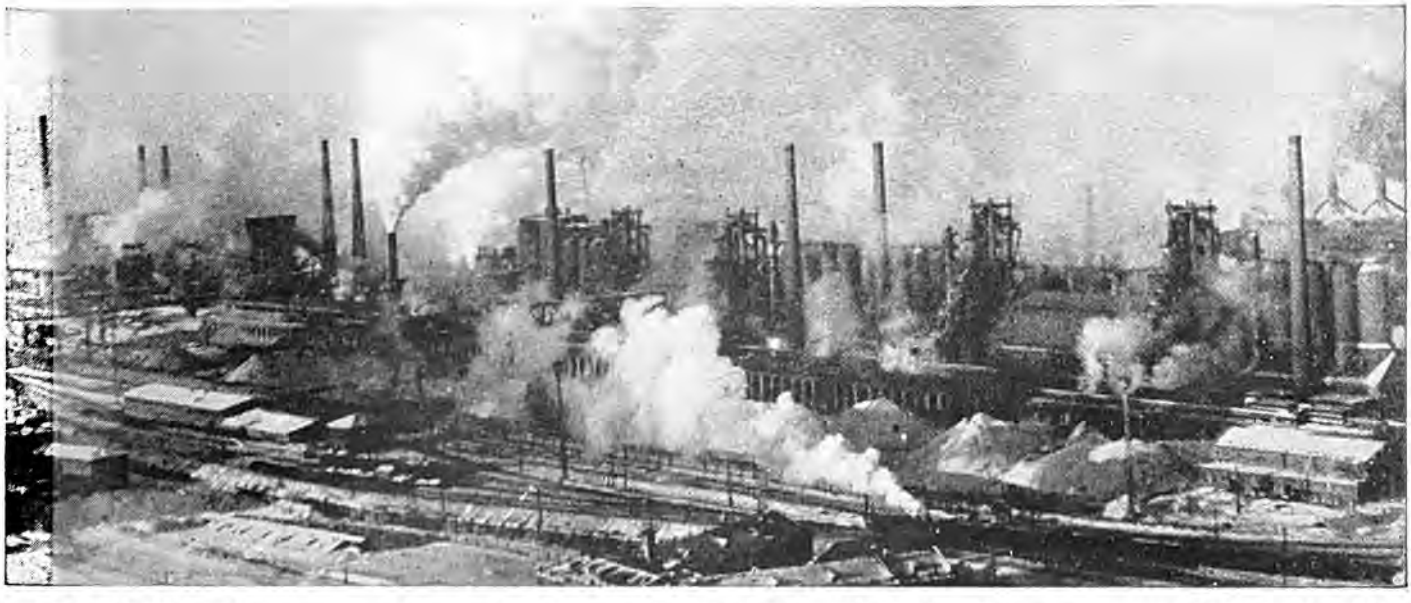
Five months after the victorious end of the war, the Kuznetsk works resumed the manufacture of peacetime grades of metal. The output of metal now exceeds the prewar level.

The industry and transport of the Soviet Union, the scale of rehabilitation and the development of the national economy demand a constant increase in the output of iron and steel. A number of measures to be carried out by the Kuznetsk iron and steel works in the next few years will secure a 50 per cent increase in production by the end of 1950 as compared with 1946.

The Severnaya colliery of the Kemerovo Coal Trust in the Kuznetsk Coal Basin was first worked about six years ago. Deposits of high-grade coal are enormous, and further expansion and development of the colliery are planned.

It is equipped with modern machinery. Ten-ton electric locomotives haul coal-laden cars in the depths of the mines. Coal is brought to the surface on conveyors.

The welfare and safety of the workers is fully provided for. Powerful ventilators have been installed, subterranean first-aid stations, showers and dining rooms are operated, and miners are entitled to free vacations at fine rest homes. The miners live in modern houses.



SIBERIA TODAY—This is a general view of the great Kuznetsk iron and steel works, one of many Siberian factories.

Scenes of

This attractive house on Molotov Prospect, Kuznetsk, is typical of the apartment houses of the Siberian city, which was constructed in modern times. Such houses are occupied by workers and other industrial and technical personnel of the area's metallurgical industry.

The transformation of Siberia from a backward area to a region of flourishing industry is exemplified by the development of the great Kuznetsk industrial base. The Kuznetsk Basin, occupying an area of more than 10 thousand square miles in Western Siberia, is today the country's greatest metal supplier and has coal reserves second only to those of the Appalachians in the United States.

The industrialization of the Kuzbas began with the introduction of the Five-Year Plans, which developed coal mining, metallurgy and power to the level of third ranking industrial base in the

This worker, Feodor Popov, is a distinguished man in the Soviet Union. He holds the Order of Lenin for his fine work in the plant. He is considered one of the best furnacemen of the plant, and provides an example for other workers.

This is a corner of the designing room of the Kuznetsk iron and steel works. Shown are designers and draftsmen.

Kuznetsk

USSR. During the war, when the Donbas was occupied by the Germans, the Kuzbas was one of the country's chief sources of fuel and metal. In a region which was once sparsely-populated steppeland and taiga there have arisen many modern towns with populations of more than 150 thousand.

Under the new Five-Year Plan ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and the chemical and power industries in the Kuznetsk Basin will be greatly developed. And the rapid expansion of these industries in the Kuzbas will stimulate the further development of its coal resources.

Roman Belan, director of the Kuznetsk iron and steel works, has been awarded five orders of the USSR for excellent leadership in the plant operation.

Victor Smirnov is chief engineer of the Kuznetsk iron and steel works. On his shoulders falls much of the responsibility for its operation.

This woman laboratory worker, Anna Minkina, is checking the hardness of the steel produced at Kuznetsk.

This is the gallery of the Severnaya colliery at Kuznetsk. Coal mining, as well as iron and steel production, is a major industry in this Siberian area. The photograph shows miners working on the removal of coal from the mine.

The Importance of Russian Literature In the Culture of the World

By Professor A. Yegolin

RUSSIAN literature is a splendid mirror of faith in the creative forces of the masses and of the struggle for progressive ideals. In no country in the West have fiction writers played so important a role; nowhere else in the world were they faced with such honorable tasks as in Russia. The struggle of Russian writers against tsardom and serfdom grew into a struggle against all oppression of man by man.

The democratic spirit and liberating ideals of Russian literature exerted an ideological and artistic influence on the spiritual development of Western European literature.

The unprecedented force and scope

ALEXANDER PUSHKIN

of the popular movement and the high ideological level of Russian thought—these were the real foundation for the development of Russian literature and its exceptional significance in world literary history.

The monstrous oppression created by the arbitrary rule of autocracy led to the upsurge in the Russian people of vast revolutionary energy which, according to Lenin, was perhaps unprecedented in history.

As an exceptional feature native to the Russian people, Lenin noted their insatiable thirst for culture. "Nowhere," he wrote, "are the popular masses as interested in real culture as in our country."

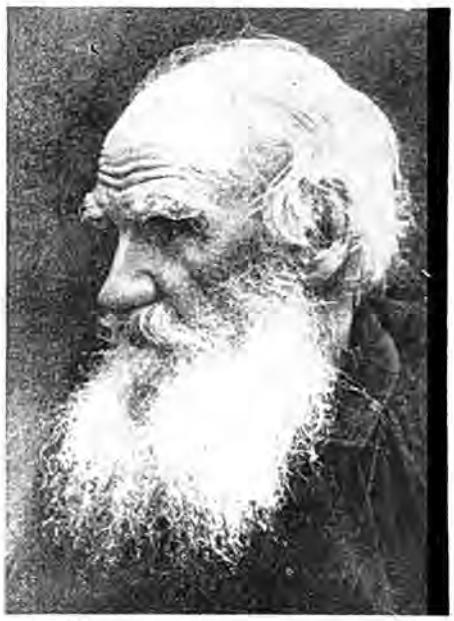
There is profound significance in Lenin's words about the national tasks of Russian social democracy and the role of progressive theory: "The role of vanguard can be fulfilled only by a party that is guided by advanced theory. To understand what this means concretely, let the reader call to mind the predecessors of Russian social democracy like Hertzen, Belinsky, Chernyshevsky and the brilliant band of revolutionaries of the seventies; let him ponder over the world significance which Russian literature is now acquiring. . . ."

As far back as the nineteenth century the progressive-minded intellects of Russia insisted that we must study the experience of other nations and avoid the shortcomings associated with the development of Europe.

While assimilating European ideas, our thinkers developed them further in their own original way. This is especially true in the case of Belinsky, Hertzen, Chernyshevsky and Dobrolyubov.

The ideas of Western European thinkers and scientists were recreated by Russian democratic critics, adapted to conditions of life in Russia and the task of the liberation movement in their native land.

"The intellectual life of our country has for the first time," wrote Chernishevsky, "developed people who advanced alongside the thinkers of Europe and not in the ranks of their pupils as in the past. In the past each one of us had his oracle or oracles among European writers; some found them in French and others in German literature. Ever since the representatives of our intellectual movement subjected the Hegelian system to independent criticism, this



LEO TOLSTOY

movement has no longer subordinated itself to any foreign authority; Belinsky and his main followers became entirely independent intellectually."

Social conditions of nineteenth century Russia led Russian thinkers and writers to express the moods of the popular masses and to take an active part in the struggle against autocracy and serfdom. They were not merely objective observers. Progressive Russians strove sincerely and fruitfully to establish close contact between science and life, between art and reality.

Nekrassov indignantly attacked the theory of art for art's sake advocated by the esthetes; this theory, the poet asserted, was senseless and harmful. Activity, he said, was the most important feature of Russian social thought.

Engels stressed not only the originality of the Russian viewpoints but also their exceptionally high level compared with the historical science which predominated in nineteenth century Europe.

Russian literature of the nineteenth century acquired world renown. As far back as 1908, Maxim Gorky wrote of Russian literature: "In the history of

European literature our youthful literature represents a remarkable phenomenon: I do not exaggerate when I say that no literature in the West came to life with such force and rapidity, and with such powerful and dazzling brilliance of talent."

Pushkin and Lermontov were famous far beyond their country, and were especially popular and influential in the Slav countries.

Gogol received wide recognition. Admiring Gogol's works, the Danish critic George Brandes wrote that so humorous and at the same time so serious a comedy as Gogol's *Inspector General* was not to be found in the literature of any other country in the world.

Especially popular in the West were the Russian writers of the second half of the nineteenth century. Turgenev, Goncharov, Shchedrin, Leo Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky and Chekhov acquired world significance, becoming the pride and glory of the Russian people.

The characteristic features of Russian literature noted by Western European writers were its aspiration for the truth, the indomitable search for lofty ideals and the passionate desire to make all the "downtrodden and humiliated" happy. Hence, the profound revelation of social contradictions and the sober picture of the common man of the popular masses given in Russian fiction.

NIKOLAI CHERNYSHEVSKY

ANTON CHEKHOV

VLADIMIR MAYAKOVSKY

Lenin called Leo Tolstoy the world's greatest artist, saying: "Tolstoy reflected accumulated hatred, ripe aspirations for a better life . . ." Gustave Flaubert compared Tolstoy only to Shakespeare. After reading Tolstoy's *Death of Ivan Ilyich,* Guy de Maupassant is said to have exclaimed: "I can now see that all my work was purposeless, all my dozens of volumes are worthless."

Romain Rolland regarded *War and Peace, Anna Karenina,* and the *Death of Ivan Ilyich* as more valuable to him than all the great works of French literature.

Stefan Zweig lays stress on Gorky's affinity with the people and his significance for the West as the writer who expressed the real essence of the Russian people. Congratulating Gorky on the 40th anniversary of his literary career, Zweig wrote: "It seems as if the entire nation has sent you forth to reveal its essence, to voice its innermost thoughts and desires, and you have discharged this great mission honestly and brilliantly. It is to you, Maxim Gorky, to you first of all, that we are obligated for the fact that we know much today about the Russian people, that we love them and have faith in their spirit; and now gratefully pressing your hand we feel in it the flesh and hot blood of the entire Russian people."

Along with Maxim Gorky, the founder of Soviet Russian literature, mention must be made of the greatest poet of our epoch, Vladimir Mayakovsky, who developed the glorious traditions of Russian poetry in new social conditions. In his remarkable poem, *V. I. Lenin,* Mayakovsky gloried in the Russian people who "conquered" and "fondled" their native land. The poet was proud of his motherland, of its present, and he sang of its glorious future, and his poems won world fame.

Soviet literature, which continues the great traditions of Russian classical literature, is ideologically the richest literature in the world. Its progress was greatly influenced by the unprecedented pace of the country's history—the economic and cultural development of the USSR during the Stalin Five-Year Plan periods—and by the unprecedented upsurge of energy awakened in the people during the years of the Great Patriotic War.

The democratic character of our literature, its liberating passion, its lofty humanitarian ideals and, lastly, its unsurpassed art have raised Russian literature to world fame.

Gorky's Death Commemorated Throughout Soviet Union

By V. Yermilov and Michael Slonimsky

The tenth anniversary of the death of Maxim Gorky, who died on June 18, 1936, villainously killed by enemies of the Soviet people, was commemorated throughout the USSR. Productions of scores of his plays, publication of special editions of his works and biographical material, hundreds of meetings and literary conferences, all dedicated to the memory of this beloved figure, marked the occasion.

In the articles below, V. Yermilov discusses the uniquely national quality of Gorky's works; while Michael Slonimsky's personal reminiscences of the great writer reveal something of the quality of his influence—both personal and literary—on Soviet life and letters.

* * *

MAXIM GORKY is one of the essentially national writers in whose work the characteristics of the people are expressed with the greatest completeness, artistic clarity and penetration.

Lion Feuchtwanger has described very aptly one of the outstanding traits of Gorky's books:

"Reading Gorky we find ourselves among the Russians. It is not that someone is speaking subjectively: No, this is the people themselves who have acquired a voice and have spoken of themselves. Every individual character of Gorky's is interesting; in terms of his belonging to the crowd from which he is taken, in his national quality of being of the people. When we read any other great writer, the associations with the individual characters he has created remain with us. When we read Gorky, Russia arises before us—not in individuals, but in a great multitude of Russians; each has his own face, but taken altogether it is the face of the mass. I do not know of any other writer who could depict people, the mass, without becoming abstract."

Gorky knew his fellow countrymen well. If you close your eyes and recall the people he has drawn you find you are looking at a country of workingmen. Fitters, turners, furriers, sailors, bakers, stevedores, tailors and shoemakers pass before you; and also some of the professional classes—doctors, teachers, artists, actors and scientists. All of them are serious men, almost fanatically devoted to their trade at which they have proved their skill.

Gorky expressed in his books the inexhaustible, untiring industry of his countrymen; he created a truly heroic poetry of labor. No other author has sung with such power as Gorky of the pleasure and happiness of labor for the public good, the "joy of doing."

MEMORIAL MEETING—This is a meeting held June 18 at the Moscow House of Trade Unions.

He possessed an astonishing gift: a simple, unassuming stevedore appears in Gorky's pages as a hero of fabulous strength, a legend embodying the creative force of the working people. His way of depicting labor became one of the leading traditions in modern Soviet literature.

In those days Gorky's native soil did not yet belong to her true master—the working people; she had been taken by those whom he called "temporary masters."

"I see the Russian people as exceptionally, fantastically talented people," he wrote. He knew and felt the mighty, indomitable strength of will of his people, their perseverance and unbending endurance in struggle. His autobiographical trilogy is not merely the life story of one of his "fantastically talented" Russians; it is at the same time an epic narrative of the strength of the Russian people.

Gorky's profound knowledge of his countrymen and his unwavering faith in their creative force allowed him to utter the prophecy of genius through the mouth of one of his characters in *Mother,* a novel which appeared in the sad years before the first Russian Revolution (1905).

"What good people," one of the characters in the book says of the young workers. "They are strong and considerate and thirsty to understand everything. When you look at them you can see that Russia is going to be the most striking democracy in the world."

When the Russian people flung off their chains and began to build a new and truly democratic Soviet Russia, Gorky took his place in the front ranks of the builders; he became the inspired singer of the country where the creative forces of the people were unfolding in all their grandeur.

He was particularly proud and glad that the Russians had succeeded in es-

tablishing in the multinational Soviet Union relations with all the Soviet peoples, relations based upon the principles of complete equality, friendship and opportunity for developing their gifts and national characteristics.

He loved to show the psychological traits of the Russian people—a breadth of soul that enabled the Russian to understand the national qualities of other peoples. He himself knew a great deal about the culture, history and art of the Anglo-Saxon and Latin peoples. He had studied German culture, too. The son of Russian working people, Gorky was the embodiment of what Dostoyevsky called the "universal responsiveness" of the Russian.

Unity of word and deed, contempt for the empty phrase and for cheap and trivial evaluation he considered one of the most valuable and important features of the Russian national character. All his heroes have this—the workers, professional people and peasants of his books—staunch and implacable fighters who struggle against the dark forces of reaction and obscurantism.

GORKY AND STALIN—Gorky and Stalin were friends. Here they are shown chatting in a moment of relaxation in 1935.

ONE winter's day in 1919 I met Maxim Gorky for the first time. I found myself face to face with a tall, slightly stooping man, muscular and agile, stepping noiselessly over the floor with a springy gait as if he were shod in soft slippers. He had extremely mobile features, a very frank face and remarkably expressive eyes.

In those difficult days Gorky was trying to unite the intelligentsia to help the workers and peasants who were fighting against the enemies of the people and the interventionists in the east, west, north and south. In that period Gorky founded scientists' and artists' clubs, the World Literature Publishing House and other organizations in Petrograd.

Having risen from the very midst of the people to summits of glory, Gorky remained close to the people. More and more writers, scientists and artists rallied around Gorky.

Gorky valued every manifestation of human creative endeavor; he regarded life in general as a perpetual creative process, and he valued the labor of a writer, turner, painter and carpenter alike. His opinion of man was based primarily on his work, and he had the remarkable ability of distinguishing the good and bad features in the work of every one.

To me he appeared old and wise and at the same time very young and even boyish and full of mischief when, beaming with delight, he would begin to tell us some amusing and fascinating story and suddenly impersonate a restaurant waiter or a shepherd in the steppes of Kirghizia.

His wisdom and his youth determined his approach to the development of the new, youthful literature. Burdened with thousands of preoccupations, Gorky nevertheless found time to read and thoroughly criticize every manuscript submitted by young writers.

The history of world literature knows no other example of a famous writer who devoted himself with such confidence and hope to building up new literature; filled with irresistible and charming admiration for his youthful colleagues, he saw the future master through the first manuscript of the beginner.

Gorky did not only lavish praise on young Soviet writers. He was frequently vexed, and reproached them. He allowed no complacency. When he suspected an author of resting on his laurels, he seemed to have a mischievous desire to pull him down from this soft, comfortable place. He himself was all motion, constantly searching, possessed by the constant urge to move forward. And such was Gorky to the end of his life.

Gorky's pronouncements were always very exact, sometimes severe, but severely just—the teacher demanded of the youthful writer a fearless expression of his individuality. Gorky fostered in us a sense of responsibility for every word.

Exerting an unquestionable influence on the older generation of writers, he was the teacher also of Mikhail Sholokhov, Leonid Leonov, Alexander Fadeyev and other distinguished contemporaries, giving his opinion of their manuscripts and books through correspondence and in personal conversations.

Gorky was always persistent and sometimes quite severe in his demand for perfection of language. One of his letters to me contained the following remarks: "The technique you possess and at times pursue inevitably and insistently demands a wealth of words, a rich and varied vocabulary. There should, of course, be no resort to tricks, to 'coining' words; our language is sufficiently flexible and rich, and it only requires deeper scrutiny."

A real national writer and one of the greatest authorities on world culture and literature, Maxim Gorky devoted all his life to the struggle for the victory of the immortal ideals of humanity and freedom. And in this spirit he educated generations of Soviet writers who are now furthering his great cause.

Shakespeare in the Soviet Union

By L. Markov

THE production of Shakespeare's plays and the translation of his works in the Soviet Union were the questions discussed at the first meeting of the eighth annual Shakespeare Conference recently held in the Moscow Actors' Club under the auspices of the Shakespeare Department of the All-Russian Theatrical Society. The conference was attended by noted actors, stage directors, Shakespearean scholars and translators.

Among those who attended the opening session were Alexandra Yablochkina, Chairman of the All-Russian Theatrical Society, the celebrated Russian actor Yuri Zavadsky, whose production of *Othello* won the Stalin Prize, S. Mikhoels, who plays the part of King Lear in the Jewish Theater's production, and the distinguished Shakespearean translators S. Marshak and V. Levik. Students of the Theatrical Institute and members of the Shakespeare Club of the Moscow State University were also present.

High praise was accorded Samuel Marshak's latest translations of Shakespeare's sonnets, fragments of the poem *Venus and Adonis* and the Jester's song from *Twelfth Night*. In the opinion of Professor M. Morozov, a noted Soviet Shakespeare scholar, Marshak's translations enable the Russian reader for the first time to appreciate the meaning and beauty of Shakespeare's poetry.

Speaking of Shakespearean drama, director Yuri Zavadsky stressed the importance for the actor of comprehending all the elements of Shakespeare's realism. Many of the actors and producers who took the floor maintained that close contact between theatrical producers and Shakespearean scholars was a prerequisite for successful productions.

The first session ended with a performance in which Alexandra Yablochkina, famed for her Queen Anne in *Richard the Third*, and Vera Lureneva, noted for her Cleopatra, took part.

The second session opened with a report by Professor Morozov on Shakespeare's productions on the Soviet stage. As evidence of the popularity of Shakespeare in the USSR, the professor cited numerous facts and figures. During the past ten years, he said, there had been 150 different productions of *Othello* in theaters in Georgia, Turkmenia, Buryat-Mongolia, Armenia and other Soviet republics. *King Lear* is produced in the Russian, Kirghiz, Jewish and many other languages, and eight of Shakespeare's eleven comedies are permanent features on the repertories of Soviet playhouses. The Moscow Vakhtangov Theater's production of *Much Ado About Nothing* has been running with continued success for ten successive seasons.

SHAKESPEARE—This is a woodcut illustration for a recent Russian edition of "Antony and Cleopatra."

In no other country, Morozov averred, are Shakespearean productions so numerous or their treatment so profound. In recent years more attention has been paid to the minor roles and details of his plays, for the most seemingly insignificant roles are always important in Shakespeare's works, and episodic characters often express some of the most profound ideas.

In addition to the professional theater, Shakespeare is extensively produced on the amateur stage. As one of the most successful amateur productions, Professor Morozov cited *Cymbeline*, put on by the workers and engineers of a Moscow plant.

Mikhail Zagorsky, critic, dwelt on the appreciations of Shakespeare's works by Pushkin, Belinsky and other great Russian writers, critics and actors, all of whom stressed the humanist aspect of the immortal work of the great English dramatist.

On view in the Conference lobby is an exhibition of Shakespeare's England; most of the exhibits for it were sent to the Soviet Union by the London Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR.

Boris Pasternak, one of the most distinguished Soviet poets, translator of *Hamlet* and *Romeo and Juliet*, has completed his translation of *Antony and Cleopatra*. The edition of this excellent translation of Shakespeare's tragedy is illustrated with woodcuts by Mikhail Pikov.

Each woodcut depicts a striking scene in every one of the five acts of the tragedy. In his illustrations for *Antony and Cleopatra* he has very skillfully recreated the Egypt of the Hellenic period, not only in the architectural surroundings and the costumes, but in the very figure of Cleopatra.

Antony is also splendidly drawn. He is magnificently condescending, even slightly bantering, when he approaches the self-willed ruler of Egypt; manfully straightforward when he extends his hand in token of reconciliation to the reserved, malevolent, secretive Octavius; then seized in the grip of woeful despair in that fatal hour when he receives the tidings of the destruction of the fleet. And, finally, a look of deep calm settles on his face as he lies dead before Cleopatra.

Antony and Cleopatra has up to now rarely been illustrated. The Soviet artist Pikov has with his penetrating burin recreated the deathless characters of Shakespeare's tragedy.

Moscow—Capital of the USSR

By Nikolai Mikhailov

Moscow, the capital of the USSR and of the Russian SFSR, will celebrate its 800th anniversary next year. It is situated in the heart of the most densely populated section of the country, in the European part of the USSR, at the crossroads of its most important traffic arteries. It lies on the Moscow River, on a rolling, wooded plain.

North of Moscow there is only one city, Leningrad, with a population topping the three million mark. Moscow's climate is not as rigorous as might be expected: the summers are as warm as those of Western Europe, or of the New York area, and its winters no colder than in Southern Canada or Northern Korea, though they are harsher than in Western Europe. For more than one hundred days each year there is snow in Moscow.

In the center of the city stands the Kremlin, its time-mellowed crenellated walls and pointed towers roofed with green, turf-like tile and tipped with five-pointed ruby stars rising above the placid river. Its palaces and snow-white, gilt-cupolaed churches are set on a green, moat-encircled hill like a heap of jewels in a velvet-lined mahogany case.

Stalin has his residence in the Kremlin. The Kremlin is also the meeting place of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the supreme body of state authority in the country.

Outside the Kremlin walls lies the granite expanse of Red Square. On it stands the marble edifice of the Lenin Mausoleum, the Soviet people's national shrine. Down below in a sarcophagus covered with glass — but glass so placed as to be invisible—lies the body of Lenin, looking as if the great man were merely asleep, the lifeless frame preserved for the nation by Soviet scientists.

Moscow is the center of Soviet culture. It is the seat of more than 80 higher schools, of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, of the Lenin Public Library —one of the world's greatest book depositories—and of a half a hundred theaters.

Moscow is also a great and rapidly growing industrial center. It alone turns out twice as much manufactured goods as did all of tsarist Russia on the eve of the Soviet Revolution. During the pre-war Five-Year Plans the nature of Moscow's industry also changed, and though old Moscow manufactured mainly consumer goods, textiles primarily, now the city's heavy industry exceeds its light industry.

The Soviet capital manufactures automobiles, bearings, high-grade steels, electric locomotives and electrical equipment, machine tools and precision instruments, and its textile and clothing industries have been rejuvenated. It is also the center of a power grid embracing several regions that rates among the world's industrial leaders.

A great transport hub, Moscow is the terminal of 11 railways, some of them electrified, and its airport dispatches planes to all sections of the Soviet Union as well as to points beyond the country's borders.

And, finally, Moscow is the USSR's largest city, with a population at the time of the 1939 census of 4,137,000, greater than that of Denmark, Norway and Finland.

The earliest mention of Moscow in historical chronicles dates to 1147,

KREMLIN—This view across the Moskvoretski Bridge shows the Moscow River and the Kremlin buildings. In the background, right, is Red Square.

though it existed even earlier. It began as a tiny settlement established near the confluence of the Neglinnaya and Moscow Rivers. In 1156 it was surrounded by a sturdy wooden palisade, and by the fourteenth century it had become the capital of one of the Russian principalities.

The city grew as the princes of Moscow united neighboring principalities under its leadership, making it a nucleus around which Russia as such was built. A factor contributing to this role of the city was its location on important water routes. By the middle of the fifteenth century, Ivan III had established his authority over all Russian territories and become the "sovereign of all Russia." It was in these years that the Kremlin walls which we see today were built.

Playing an active role in the consolidation of the united Russian state, Moscow was the heart of the country, and as such grew and prospered as the state grew into a force toward which other nations inhabiting adjacent lands gravitated.

With roots reaching so far into the distant past, it is but natural that the city should have many specimens of old architecture. Noteworthy among these memorials to the builder's art of bygone periods are the Church of the Assumption (1479) and the Church of the Archangel (1509) in the Kremlin. On Red Square stands the Church of St. Basil the Blessed, a masterpiece of architecture, now converted into a museum. Built in 1560, it is a curious combination of nine churches, each crowned with a cupola differing from the others in both shape and color.

In 1713 Peter I made St. Petersburg, now Leningrad, the capital of the country, and it remained so until 1918, when the Soviet Government returned this distinction to Moscow.

In the course of the centuries Moscow grew like a tree trunk, adding circular layers to its circumference. As it expanded it belted itself with two concentric circles of fortress walls, and when these outlived their time they were supplanted by the circular thoroughfares of the Boulevard and Sadovoye rings. The radial streets that now run outward from the center and intersect these great circular thoroughfares trace the course of the trade routes that once passed through the fortress gates of old Moscow and linked it with other cities. The cartwheel arrangement of Moscow's ground plan is, incidentally, the result of the fact that throughout the centuries it has been the hub of all Russia.

As time went on, mazes of side streets were laid in the spaces between the circular and radial thoroughfares. There were few straight streets; almost every one of them had at least one bend. The city was not built up; it simply grew, naturally and spontaneously. The pattern of its streets followed the tracks beaten down by carters and the footpaths along which Muscovites had picked their way through the open country.

Nothing was deliberately conserved; that which had outlived its time disappeared and was supplanted by the new, which sprouted up everywhere. As a result, different periods and styles jostled one another on Moscow's streets, where you could see little old churches with carved stone ornamentation, onion-shaped cupolas and short, bulging columns; wooden houses belonging to the nobility, almost provincial but done in the spirit of the classicism of Catherine's time; the pompous facades of state buildings in the Moscow empire style; mansions of the enlightened merchant class of the early twentieth century; and brick tenement blocks whose poverty of style could not be hidden behind half-hearted attempts at exterior ornamentation.

Through this tangled, crowded, heterogeneous conglomeration of periods and styles, the Moscow of today has been persistently emerging in the course of the past Soviet years, as the rejuvenation of the capital was undertaken along lines projected by Stalin.

A plan for the reconstruction of the city was approved in 1935. While retaining the basic features of the cartwheel layout which has become an ineradicable aspect of the city in the course of the centuries, the program called for a replanning of the various sections and streets, proper distribution of industrial enterprises and residential sections, improvement of transport facilities, the digging of canals, the straightening and widening of streets, and the extension of the city in a southwesterly direction.

The new Moscow is to be belted by a park zone six miles in depth. Broad thoroughfares will cut through the city at various angles. This great program is being steadily realized, though the war slowed its pace.

Where carts once clattered on cobblestones, automobiles now skim over smooth, shining asphalted streets. Where

SUBWAY—This is the vestibule of the Elektrazavodskaya Station, built during the war. It illustrates the beauty of Moscow subway construction.

PARK—This is a view of the Pushkin Embankment at the Central Park of Culture and Rest at Moscow.

dilapidated wooden houses some time ago jutted into narrow sidewalks to obstruct the passage of pedestrians, the streets have been widened and large new buildings have been raised, combining massiveness with lightness and beauty with comfort. Housing floor space has been expanded by 69,966,000 square feet, but even this great increase is still insufficient. Six hundred new school buildings have been raised in Moscow since its reconstruction was undertaken. The number of buildings more than three stories high has nearly doubled.

The Moscow townscape has changed considerably in the course of the past few years. If formerly a bird's-eye view of the city revealed a scene tinted mainly in gold and rose (owing to the predominance of brick and the abundance of church cupolas glistening in the sun), now these colors have been overshadowed by the light gray of reinforced concrete and stone. In every section of the city the new tall buildings have become the dominant element in the city scene.

Within a brief space of time Moscow acquired a subway, and even during the war construction workers continued to extend the subway tunnels. Each of the stations is a finished bit of architecture with an individuality of its own. The stations and vestibules are faced with polished marble and granite, and porcelain and stainless steel also contribute to their finish.

In addition to its architectural and artistic superiority over the subways of other cities of the world, Moscow's subway has also incorporated a number of technical advantages. For instance, the lighting of the stations is twice to four times as strong as in other subways. The ventilation system of the Moscow subway keeps 50 per cent more fresh air circulating underground than do the New York subways.

The Moscow River, which gave the Soviet capital its name, was unable to provide it with sufficient water. The river was too shallow, and half of its water was consumed by the city and its industries. There were no other river routes accessible. The great inland water route of the Volga lies north of the city, and the Oka to the south. The Moscow River could not handle much in the way of cargoes, and the river port handled only a small fraction of the tonnage that was shipped to and from Moscow by rail. Such bulky frieghts as timber, oil and building stone had to be hauled from the Volga to Moscow by rail.

In 1937 this mistake of nature was corrected with the completion of the Moscow-Volga Canal, construction of which was initiated by Stalin. The total length of this waterway is 79.5 miles. Now a stream of Volga water 12 times the volume of the Moscow River flows to Moscow along this man-made channel.

The capital has acquired a port fitted out to handle large vessels. The bends in the river have been straightened, and its water level inside the city limits is now more than nine feet higher than before. This dictated the construction of new bridges to span the stream. The Moscow-Volga Canal has also made the Soviet capital one of the best provided cities in the world as regards water supply.

The opening of the Moscow-Volga Canal linked Moscow by water with the White, Baltic and Caspian Seas, and with the completion of the projected Volga-Don Canal near Stalingrad, it will have an outlet to the Black and Azov Seas as well. This will make Moscow a port of five seas.

In the autumn of 1941 the German-fascist armies swept up to the approaches of Moscow. At this critical moment the German panzer divisions were within 18 miles of the Kremlin. German bombers made incessant raids. The city was plunged into the gloom of the blackout, barrage balloons floated over it, buildings were painted in camouflage colors, the gilded cupolas were covered with tarpaulin. Barricades, trenches and tank obstacles appeared in the streets. Tens of thousands of Moscow men and women worked to set up fortifications.

Throughout these critical days Stalin remained in Moscow and organized the city's defense. In fulfillment of his strategic plan, the Red Army on December 6, 1941, launched its great counteroffensive and dealt the enemy a defeat on the approaches to Moscow that had a decisive bearing on the subsequent course of the war.

The Luftwaffe raids caused comparatively little damage to the city, thanks to its splendid air defense. Whatever destruction was caused was quickly repaired, and practically every trace of air raid damage had been eradicated before the war was over.

Rebuilt Cities to Gain New Beauty

By Karo Alabyan

Vice President of the Academy of Architecture of the USSR

THE headquarters of the State Committee on Architecture in Moscow is the center of architectural life in the Soviet Union. Its walls are covered with large canvasses depicting the outlines of future cities: Stalingrad rising from its ruins; Odessa, gem of the Black Sea, one of the Soviet Union's four hero cities; new cities rising in the snow-covered tundra of the Arctic; the contours of the capitals of the Central Asian Republics. Long tables are also covered with models of future squares and parks, kindergartens and clubs, homey cottages and tall apartment houses.

Among the Committee's tasks is the general direction of all architectural measures connected with the rehabilitation of Soviet cities wrecked by the Nazis and the planning of new cities in the industrial regions.

Questions of architectural design are handled along with problems of construction and engineering. Projects for cities must be examined and critically analyzed for approval.

The Committee's work now embraces city planning for more than three hundred war-torn cities. The Committee already had approved the general plans of 40 cities, including Stalingrad, Rostov, Smolensk, Sevastopol, Orel, Kalinin, Paskov, Novgorod, Narva, Chernigov and Poltava.

As a result of the unplanned development and growth of most cities in former times, their layout was accidental in character. River banks and seashore were frequently occupied by industrial establishments, while the residential section of the city was cut off from the water. Architectural monuments and vital public buildings were lost in crowded residential sections. There was no green belt to separate the residential sections from the industrial sections.

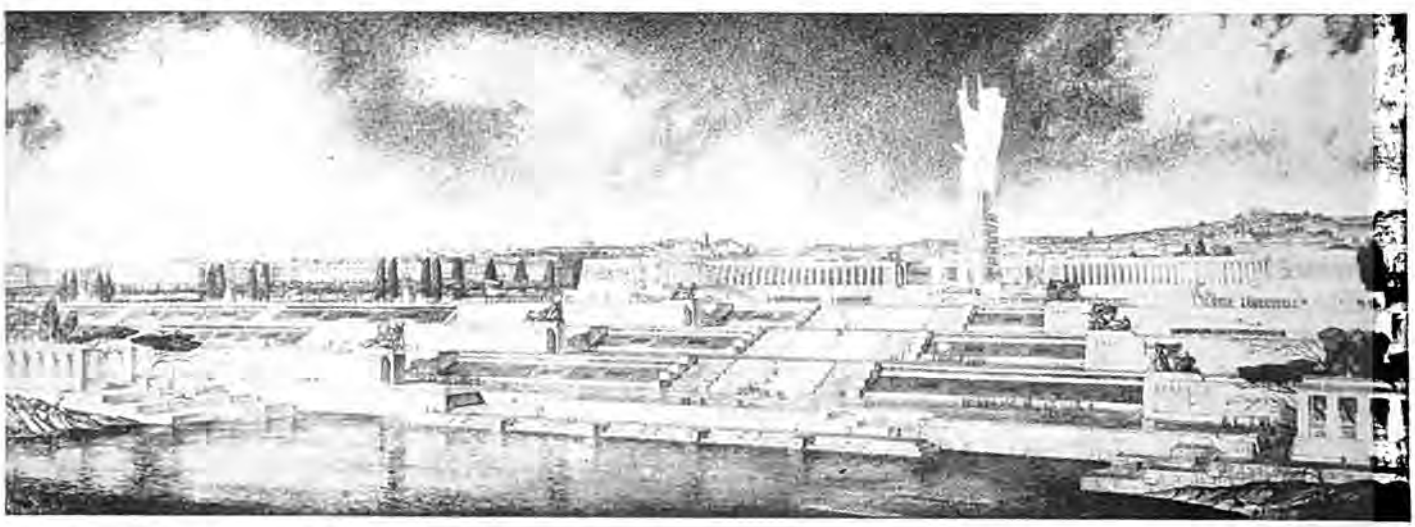
In 1943, when the Red Army launched its offensive and the question of the rehabilitation of the liberated cities came up, the Committee on Architecture was formed to guide the new construction along correct lines to avoid repetition of old mistakes.

Concerned with the creation of unified architectural city ensembles and with the health of the urban population, the Committee issues permits for the erection of new buildings only on the basis of the city's general plan which it has approved. Buildings which violate the architectural unity of a city will not be rehabilitated.

Thus, for example, the central districts of Stalingrad will now be extended down to the Volga, while factories and tall apartment houses will no longer block the view of the city from the river side. Tuapse and Novorossiisk on the Black Sea coast and Rostov on the Don River will acquire excellent embankments, formerly built up haphazardly. The large architectural monuments in the old Russian city of Novgorod, which were earlier hidden in densely built up sections, will now be the centers of large squares serving to beautify the city.

Without the Committee's approval no building can go into construction in the central districts of large cities, regional centers or the capitals of the Union Republics. At the same time, the Committee controls all the architectural work of every new construction project. Under its present supervision are 17 thousand buildings, both new and under rehabilitation.

The Committee is also engaged in the development of large-scale construction projects. Participating in this work are prominent Soviet architects. More than 170 plans for small dwellings and a large number of plans for kindergartens, schools, cinemas, clubs and village So-



STALINGRAD—This city, wrecked by the Nazis, will be more beautiful. This is an architect's design for the city on the Volga. The central monument will be erected to the heroic defenders of the city.

viet buildings have already been completed. The committee systematically publishes these projects in large editions.

As the drawings and models that now fill the halls of the committee's offices are translated into stone, steel, glass and concrete, the cities of the Soviet Union are rising, more beautiful than they were before the war.

THE city of Stalingrad was destroyed to its foundations in the historic battles of 1942-1943. Not one building remained standing in the center and the factory settlements. The Germans destroyed 40 thousand buildings, the streetcar lines, water mains, gardens and parks, factories and works, schools, institutes, Young Pioneers' clubs, hospitals, theaters and cinemas. They boasted that the city was left in such a state of ruin that the Russians would never be able to rebuild it. But life has proved the fascist barbarians in the wrong.

The great city on the Volga showed the whole world that there are no bounds to man's creative ability.

Rebuilding began the first few days after Stalingrad's liberation, and became the concern of the whole country. Equipment, building materials and industrial raw materials have been sent here from all over the country. Workers, engineers and doctors came here; aided by the newcomers, the local workers did their utmost to heal the gaping wounds.

The general planning of the new Stalingrad was begun in 1943. Several architectural offices were invited to submit preliminary plans in competition. The plans were presented in October 1943, and adjudged by a committee of experts, who decided to accept, on the basis of the general plan, a scheme drawn up in the drawing office of the Academy of Architecture under my supervision. After that I began work, in which I was assisted by several architects and engineers, on the general plan of Stalingrad.

What principles lay at the foundation of our plan?

In the first place, we took into consideration the circumstance that, before its destruction by the Germans, this had been a complete and fully formed city. It was, in fact, a fairly typical example of a river city, stretching for several miles along the Volga in a narrow strip. The layout of the squares, boulevards and gardens and the boundary of the river gave it a character of its own.

MINERS' HOUSES—These architects are inspecting models for houses to be built by miners with the aid of loans made by the Ministries of the Coal Industry.

Despite the extent of the ruins, the site of Stalingrad could not be regarded as a blank spot. No matter how great the havoc that had been wrought, it was impossible to disregard the fully organized city system.

At the same time, prewar Stalingrad had some defects in planning and building. The tall houses on the bank blocked the view of the river, the city was seamed with innumerable railways, the trees were on the whole badly selected and the location of the factories and works in almost the heart of the town detracted from it as an architectural unit.

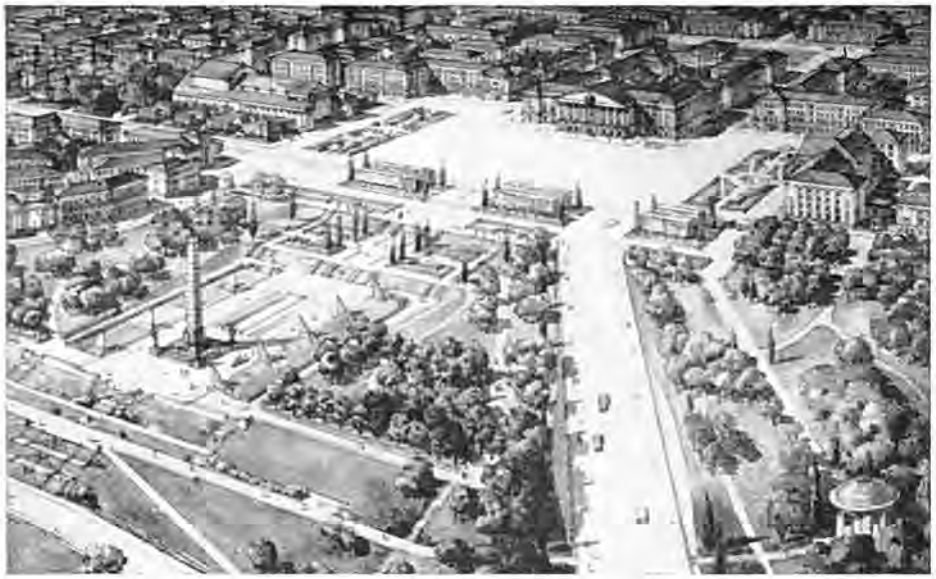
Considering these points, we approached our task in the following way. Taking as a basis the existing network of highways, we introduced into the tissues of the city's organism improvements which would radically alter its whole plan. The first thing that was done was to clear the bank of the various factory and warehouse buildings that obstructed the view of the great waterway and its banks. Thus the residential districts now had an outlet to the river.

Its extreme length, which was cut up by gullies, called for differentiated treatment of the lengthwise highways, taking into consideration the needs of rapid transport. The plan on which the network of streets running perpendicular to the highways was worked out gives an outlet to the bank at short intervals. The embankment was laid out in the form of a green esplanade where the people could rest and walk.

The whole town was split up into residential districts. From the standpoint of architectural composition, these were subordinated to the general plan of the center, which made it possible to organize their independent life, while taking advantage of a minimum radius of access to all commercial and cultural facilities.

The lengthwise highways—there are only three of them—solve the problem of communication between the various districts built along the Volga for 34 miles. This was done in the following way: the lower highway connects the center with the factories, then emerges on the road that runs parallel to the river; the middle highway connects the railway station with the residential districts and also connects these districts with each other. The upper highway, which is a motor road, is intended for rapid forms of transport and skirts the whole town.

The zone principle is followed in the planning of Stalingrad. This means that each zone will have the type of residence and the kind of improvements economically suited to the site and other conditions. The residential district adjoining streets which are crowded with traffic will be built according to the latest principles of town planning. Special "green screens" will be laid out for the purpose



OREL—A new city plan has been made for the reconstruction of Orel, which suffered heavy damage at the hands of the German invaders. This is a drawing of the center of the city.

of protecting the residential quarter from the noise of the traffic. City offices and other administrative buildings will be erected around the block. Within the area of the block there will be many green spots. The idea is to coordinate the economics of the modern town with nature.

These residential districts will be built in tiers rising from the embankment, where the houses will be no more than one or two stories high.

This is better from the standpoint of hygiene as well as from the architectural composition of the city which, since it is on hills, makes a terrace arrangement perfectly logical.

In drawing up our plan we also had to take into consideration the fact that Stalingrad has a special significance in the history of the Great Patriotic War. It was here at Stalingrad that the strength of the German army was broken. The city's architecture must record this fact, which is of historic importance for a whole epoch.

The problem presented to Soviet architects by the center, the system of squares in certain districts, the layout of certain areas associated with heroic events, is more than the sum total of many functional and constructional questions; it presents, first and foremost, problems of the embodiment of an idea and its expression in inspiring architectural forms.

We paid particular attention to the search for a worthy architectural expression of the magnitude of the battles fought here. Buildings like the City Soviet, the Pantheon of the Patriotic War, the site of the common graves, Mamayev Kurgan, and other places where the fiercest battles were fought, must be expressed in architectural forms that will move Soviet contemporaries and stand throughout the centuries as memorials of the heroic deeds of the Red Army and the Soviet people as a whole.

What is the general impression of this new Stalingrad in the plan we have worked out?

A boulevard bound with granite and planted with trees will stretch along the river bank. It will be graced by beautiful buildings and statues of battle heroes. The houses will have terraces rising from the embankment. This arrangement will make it possible to open picturesque vistas of the embankment and the great river to any part of the city, while from the embankment there will be fine views of the city.

The embankment will run the length of the city and its workers' suburbs. The railway tracks are to be removed from the embankment, and in the city's center a new spacious Place of Glory will be laid out; the Museum of Defense will stand here, an imposing building in which trophies of battles and other relics will be preserved.

An impressive monument to the heroes of Stalingrad in this square will be visible from every point, a constant reminder of the epic of the heroic city, hallowed by the blood of its glorious defenders.

Attractive paths leading to the Volga, wharves, river stations with sculptures symbolizing the city's struggle are also planned.

On a terrace running parallel to the embarkment but somewhat higher, there will be another important thoroughfare, a green boulevard lined with commercial buildings such as theaters and banks.

The center of the city will present a system of squares connected by avenues. The fine avenue called Heroes of Stalingrad will connect the Place of Glory on the embankment with the old Place of Fallen Fighters, which was dedicated to the heroic defense of Tsaritsin in 1918. A House of Soviets is being built here, some sculptured monuments to these heroes will be set up, and at the junction of this square and the Avenue of Heroes the Arch of Stalingrad's Victory will be built.

Avenues, gardens, squares, boulevards and parks will form a green web, studded with the homes of the citizens; some monumental edifices will form a contrast to the natural surroundings. Parks will be laid out in the valley of the River Pionerka and on the Mamayev Kurgan hills, and there will be a panorama of the Stalingrad epic.

The memory of this city, which has twice won glory, will survive down the ages; it will live in the hearts of Soviet people and of working people all over the world as a symbol of supreme love and devotion to country, of such heroism and self-sacrifice as history has never known. People will come from all parts of the world to see for themselves this city of unfading glory.

It must, therefore, be one of the most beautiful and impressive cities in the world. With this uppermost in our thoughts, we have attempted to find a solution for the problem of its reconstruction. This problem will remain the center of attention while we are carrying out our plan.

New Plans for Public Health

By a Moscow Correspondent

THE all-Union conference of leading personnel of the public health service held recently in Moscow may rightly be considered the first postwar congress of Soviet medicine. Assembled in the Hall of Columns of the House of Trade Unions were the six hundred men and women who guide the activities of a large army of health workers throughout the vast territory of the USSR.

More than half of the delegates came from the country's various republics and regions: the Far East and the southern and Central Asian republics, the Far North and the Carpathians. Some of them had to travel thousands of miles to get to the conference after taking off from snow-covered airdromes; others left distant regions where field work is in full swing and special mobile medical stations have been set up to service farmers bringing in the crops.

I. Kerechanin, who represents the public health bodies of Uzhgorod in the Transcarpathian Ukraine, the youngest region of the USSR, told the delegates his region has begun to model its health services along Soviet lines, providing the population with free medical aid.

Among the delegates are generals and other officers of the Red Army Medical Service, and a large number of veterans who have but recently returned to civilian life.

The results of the wartime work of Soviet medical men can aptly be summarized by one figure from a report to the conference by G. Miterev, Minister of Public Health of the USSR: 73 per cent of all wounded officers and soldiers were returned to active service. During the First World War the figure for Russia was not more than 45 per cent.

"The military operations of the Red Army," the Health Minister pointed out, "necessitated the setting up of several thousand hospitals in the rear to which the wounded could be removed from the immediate zone of hostilities. Notwithstanding all obstacles and difficulties facing the health bodies, an overwhelming majority of these hospitals were equipped with modern medical equipment and staffed with high caliber personnel."

Miterev went on to say that the treatment of war wounded has been in the main completed. There are now only a few thousand wounded Army men still in the country's hospitals recovering from war injuries.

Another major victory scored by Soviet medicine in the war years, of which Miterev spoke at length, is the successful fight against an outbreak of epidemics. Notwithstanding the fact that huge masses of people moved to the East and were forced to live in crowded conditions, there were no serious outbreaks of epidemics throughout the war years.

CONVALESCENT—This captain is a patient at Dzhety-Oguz health resort in the Kirghiz Republic.

Present at the conference were a large group of people to whom credit is due for these achievements. They are the health workers from the Urals, Siberia and Central Asia, who in the most trying days of the war organized hundreds of hospitals, sent to the front their best doctors and nurses and still managed to safeguard the health of the population and care for homeless children. They were aided by thousands of volunteer assistants who helped the medical men in hospitals, in remote rural localities or in the wartime industrial settlements that mushroomed on the wastelands around the evacuated factories and mills. Despite incredibly hard conditions and handicaps, their joint efforts managed to keep accidents on the job down to a minimum and to shelter the children from the pernicious effects of war.

One aftermath of the war years which Soviet medicine is struggling to eradicate is the widespread incidence of tuberculosis among the population of the formerly occupied areas. "The years of human slavery which the inhabitants of the occupied areas were forced to suffer under the Hitlerite 'new order'," Health Minister Miterev declared, "prolonged malnutrition, cold and unbearable labor lowered their resistance, with the result that the number of new cases of tuberculosis has increased. As soon as the war ended, great effort was directed at preventing the further spread of tuberculosis and reducing its incidence as quickly as possible.

"The network of tuberculosis-fighting institutions is widening every day, and the employment of the latest therapeutic and preventive methods is increasing constantly.

"Twice during the past 12 months our medical institutions have conducted large-scale prophylactic examinations of young industrial workers. We are fully aware however, that these are but the first steps, and that some time must pass and great effort be spent in combatting tuberculosis before the scourge is fully under control. We will consider the aftermath of the German occupation as

having been fully liquidated only after decisive results have been gained in this sphere of the struggle for the nation's health.

"Tuberculosis is a social disease, and has no place in a socialist society. A heritage of Tsardom, it was being successfully stamped out in the Soviet Union as in no other country before the war. We shall wipe out tuberculosis now as well."

The trying days of the war are still fresh in everyone's memory. The fire-gutted ruins of many hospitals, sanatoriums and nurseries are still to be seen in the war-torn areas of the country. Swift recovery from war wounds and new development are now on the order of the day in the field of public health as in every other sphere of endeavor in the USSR. And it was to this Five-Year Plan for Soviet public health that Miterev's report was given over in the main. The Health Minister outlined in detail the great Five-Year program for the Soviet public health system.

His report, replete with facts and figures, was well supplemented by an exhibition in the conference hall which gave a visual picture of the restoration and development of public health in the USSR. The photographs and diagrams traced the progress made by Soviet medicine in the years before the war, as well as the future tasks.

There is a display of women and child consultation centers in the towns. Under the year 1913 on the chart there is a zero, since these institutions were non-existent in old Russia; under the 1940 figure there are 2,833, and under 1950, 6,190. There is also a zero under 1913 on the charts for children's polyclinics, oncological centers, and other special clinics. In each case the 1950 figure represents a substantial increase over the prewar, particularly for children's institutions.

In 1913 the number of accommodations in children's nurseries was ridiculously low—550 in all. On the eve of the past war, nurseries accommodated more than 850 thousand infants. By 1950 the figure is to exceed 2,800,000, not counting accommodations at seasonal nurseries set up in rural localities during the spring and summer months, which

BEST OF CARE—This child, recovering from a brain operation, is shown with Academician Nikolai Burdenko, president of the Academy of Medical Sciences. **Even the most skilled medical aid is free in the Soviet Union.**

cater to hundreds of thousands of children. Nothwithstanding the vast damage it suffered during the war, the chain of nurseries had been restored to the prewar level by the beginning of this year.

The exhibition also contains illuminating data on the development of health resorts and sanatorium service. Before the Revolution all of Russia's sanatoriums combined could cater to no more than three thousand patients simultaneously; what is more, they were within reach of the wealthy only. In 1940 the Soviet Union's health resorts could provide sanatorium treatment to 230 thousand persons simultaneously. Patients were factory and office workers, professionals and farmers.

On the territory invaded by the Germans the network of sanatoriums was demolished. The next five years, however, will not only see them completely rehabilitated, but many new ones built, bringing the total accommodations to 250 thousand simultaneously.

Sanitary and epidemiological work is being extended as evidenced by the growing chain of stations. In 1940, towns and rural localities in the USSR had some two thousand sanitary and epidemiological stations; in 1945 their number rose to four thousand, and it is expected to reach six thousand in 1950.

The big expansion in the number of medical institutions naturally demanded a corresponding increase in medical personnel. Before the First World War Russia had 19,785 physicians in all. In 1940 the Soviet Union had 156 thousand, and the figure is to be brought up to 223,900 in 1950.

The main task of the new Five-Year Plan, the Health Minister emphasized, is further improvement in the medical service. In particular, much will have to be done to bring medical aid closer to the rural population.

The plan also calls for increasing the number of accommodations in rural hospitals by more than 100 thousand. The network of hospitals in the towns is also due for expansion. In the coming five years the output of medicines, medical equiment and instruments is to be nearly doubled.

All this development calls for big outlays of funds. The Ministry of Public Health alone expects to spend about 1,500,000,000 rubles, to which must be added the large investments to be made for health services by local Soviets, industrial establishments and trade unions.

Rest Homes and Sanatoriums For Soviet Workers

By L. Markov

Chief Administrator of Resorts, Sanatoriums and Rest Homes of the AUCCTU

Soviet trade unions have established a ramified network of institutions to restore the health of the working people. By the beginning of the war they operated over 662 rest homes and 231 sanatoriums.

Both the sanatoriums and the rest homes were well equipped, and were considered the best of their kind in the Soviet Union. Surgical methods of treating tuberculosis of the lungs in the Soviet Union were first applied in the Livadia Sanatorium of the All-Union Central Committee of Soviet Trade Unions (AUCCTU). Most of the sanatoriums were equipped with Roentgen apparatus for hydroelectrical treatment and with biochemical and clinical laboratories.

During the war healing centers in territory temporarily occupied by the enemy were barbarously destroyed. In the Crimea, for example, the Germans destroyed 39 sanatoriums and rest homes and plundered all of the equipment.

The trade unions at once tackled the job of restoring sanatoriums and rest homes in the liberated districts. Buildings, apparatus and furniture were in part repaired and renovated by the medical personnel themselves. By the beginning of 1946, 144 sanatoriums and rest homes of the AUCCTU were accommodating 27,975 patients, and 362 sanatoriums of the central committees of unions had 34,795 patients.

Last year the sanatoriums and rest homes were attended by 750 thousand working people, three times more than in 1944.

At the fourteenth plenary session of AUCCTU, it was decided that sanatoriums and rest homes should this year accommodate one and one half million working people. Sixty-one additional health centers will be commissioned this month in the South, in Bashkiria, Moscow, Leningrad and other regions.

New sanatoriums and rest homes will be commissioned for the miners of the Donbas, Karaganda, and of the eastern and northern areas of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The trade union of textile workers has opened 54 rest homes attached to various mills and factories. The administrative board of rest homes under the jurisdiction of AUCCTU is about to open eight sanatoriums in the Ivanovo region.

In the course of the current Five-Year Plan, the trade unions are to build, renovate and equip health centers accommodating 120 thousand. The total number of accommodations by 1950 will thus reach 185 thousand.

While restoring the sanatoriums in the Crimea, Odessa, the Caucasus and in districts of Leningrad and Moscow, the trade unions are at the same time devoting careful attention to extending the network of health centers in all other republics and regions of the country. A new balneological and mud bath center will take the place of the Bobruisky Sanatorium in Byelorussia. A neurosomatic sanatorium will be built near Minsk. The sanatorium accommodations in the three Baltic Republics in the next five years are to increase by 55 hundred and in the Ukraine by five thousand.

The Sadgorod health spa on the shores of the Amur River, noted for the healing properties of its slime mud, will be reconstructed and extended.

The Kuldur health resort in the Khabarovsk Region and the Karachi resort in the Novosibirsk Region are to be largely extended and re-equipped in the next five years.

The best sanatoriums of the trade unions have been placed at the disposal of war invalids in Essentuki, Kislovodsk, Borzhom, Tsemi, Liban, Moscow Region and other places. These institutions are well equipped. The network of sanatoriums for war invalids will be greatly extended.

More than a third of the trade union funds for sanatoriums has been allocated for the extension of their farms.

SANATORIUM—This sanatorium at Sochi on the Black Sea Coast is for workers of the Soviet water transport system. It was built in 1935.

The Utilization of Rivers

By Professor M. Akimov

THE Soviet Union has a tremendous network of rivers which cut across the country in all directions. There are altogether about 108 thousand large and small rivers in the Soviet Union. The length of navigable waterways exceeds 323 thousand miles. For length of its rivers the USSR occupies first place in the world.

Flowing on the territory of the USSR are some of the world's longest and deepest rivers, as for example the 2,860 mile long Lena, the 3,200 mile Ob with its tributary the Irtysh, the 2,800 mile long Yenisei in Siberia, the 2,900 mile Amur in the Far East, and Europe's greatest river, the Volga, 2,300 miles, in the European part of the USSR.

The rivers of the Soviet Union represent an enormous source of electric power for which the Soviet Union ranks first in the world.

The bulk of freight is shipped along the rivers of the Volga basin, which before the war carried 46.3 per cent of the total freight shipped by river. The waterway leading from Moscow to the Volga could no longer satisfy the demands of the steadily growing capital of the USSR. This problem was solved by the Moscow-Volga Canal. Built in 1933 to 1937, this canal can stand comparison with the world's biggest canals for the scope of the work involved and for its economic significance. Eighty miles long and built in accordance with the latest word in engineering, it links Moscow with the entire Volga Basin, and its construction solved two problems: the problem of river transport and that of water supply for Moscow.

The largest rivers in the north and northeast of the European part of the USSR are the Northern Dvina and Pechora. One of the remarkable projects executed in this region was the Baltic-White Sea Canal.

Construction of the Dnieper hydroelectric station and dam made the Dnieper navigable throughout its entire length and converted it into the most important southern waterway in the European part of the country.

Before the war the total freight turnover of all Soviet rivers reached 74 million tons. The war interfered with the development of river shipping and caused much damage to river transport. Nevertheless, Soviet river transport served the needs of the front and rear, playing a major role in the transfer of industrial enterprises to the East.

The restoration of river transport is constantly gaining in speed and scope. Reconstruction of river transport is proceeding along the lines of first strengthening the river fleet; second, expanding and re-equipping the old and constructing new river ports; and third, hydrotechnical construction for improving waterways and the construction of canals.

Under the new Five-Year Plan the freight turnover of river transport is slated for a 38 per cent increase above the prewar volume, and by 1950 the length of waterways suitable for navigation will increase to 71 thousand miles.

The year 1948 will witness complete restoration of river transport in the districts ravaged by the Nazis.

The volume of all shipments, and timber in particular, is slated for a considerable increase. In 1950, for example, rivers will carry as much timber as do the railways.

The new plan provides also for a 25 per cent increase in the speed of river shipping as compared with 1940.

In order to facilitate the progress of river shipping the new Five-Year Plan provides for a supply of new ships to the river fleet. Five years will witness the addition of 300 thousand horsepower to motor vessels and the addition of three million tons to the freight carrying capacity of towed vessels.

The Stalin Baltic-White Sea Canal will be restored, and the Marinsk Waterway which linked the Volga with the Baltic Sea will undergo a thorough reconstruction.

Seventy-five per cent of loading and unloading will be mechanized by 1950. The increase in shipments along small rivers and tributaries will reduce the cost of shipping considerably.

The development of river transport will in its turn further economic progress of all, including the most outlying, districts of the Soviet Union.

VOLGA—This picture shows a scene at the port of Stalingrad on the great commercial waterway of the Volga.

Flying as a Soviet Sport

By E. Krein

AVIATION, a fascinating though difficult sport, attracts many people young and old in the Soviet land.

Twelve years have passed since Mikhail Gromov, the "Number One" flyer as he came to be called in the United States, with his comrades established a new world record for a long distance flight, when he spent 75 hours and two one-hundredths of a minute in the air and covered a distance of 7,712 miles. This record flight was indeed the debut of Soviet aviation in the international arena.

The Soviet Union joined the International Aviation Federation (FAI). During the five years preceding the war, Soviet sportsmen took a leading place in the number of records won: 58 places, or 35.7 per cent of all international records.

The most remarkable achievements of Soviet aviation sport were flights across the North Pole to the United States by the crews of Valeri Chkalov and Mikhail Gromov.

The first Soviet flyer to be mentioned in the records of FAI was the test pilot, Hero of the Soviet Union Vladimir Kokkinaki. In a plane designed by Sergei Ilyushin he raised a half-ton cargo to an altitude of 37,054 feet. He too is well known to Americans for his non-stop flight from Moscow to the United States.

The Soviet land earned fresh fame through the high altitude flights of Andrei Yumashev, Mikhail Alexeyev, and Catherine Mednikova; the speed flights of Nikolai Shebanov, Julian Piontkovsky, Nikolai Fedoseyev; the stratosphere flights of P. Fedoseyenko, B. Nevernov, and A. Kondratieva; the records of glider pilots Victor Rastorguyev and Olga Klepikova; the delayed jumps of parachutists V. Romanyuk, N. Kamneva, A. Shishmareva, G. Pyasetsky and S. Blokhina; and the exploits of many other Soviet aviation sportsmen.

Soviet stratosphere flyers took a leading place among the airmen of the world. Most of the records belong to them—19 of 26. As is known the stratoplane "Osaviakhim One" commanded by P. Fedoseyenko attained an altitude of 72 thousand feet.

AMATEUR FLIERS—This group of young Cossacks are learning to fly for sport.

The all-Union contest of light motored planes was held in 1935. The races were conducted over the route of Moscow to Sevastopol to Moscow, and the winner was P. Stefanovsky, now Major General of Aviation.

Light motored aviation, glider flying and parachute jumping were very popular in the USSR before the Second World War. Aero clubs, glider stations and parachute groups were organized not only in big cities but also in factory settlements and on collective farms. Thousands of boys and girls, workers and farmers, learned how to fly in their leisure time.

The youngest aviation fans are airplane model designers who are by no means lagging behind their elders—the flyers, glider pilots, parachutists, and stratosphere pilots.

Aviator sportsmen carry on their activities under the leadership of Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel General Mikhail Gromov. The Central Chkalov Aero Club of the USSR is once more training flyers, glider pilots and parachutists.

At the Tushin airdrome in Moscow, one may watch training flights and jumps of would-be glider pilots and parachutists. A large group of young people, among them students of the Stalin Central Institute of Physical Culture, have already completed the course of parachute training.

Peacetime has seen new records achieved by Soviet flyers, glider pilots, parachutists, stratosphere pilots and designers of airplane models.

On August 11, 1945, the first postwar parachute record was set.

On that day N. Amintayuev leaped from a balloon at an altitude of 34,239 feet, and opened his parachute only after he had fallen 31,909 feet. V. Romanyuk, another famous parachutist, leaped from a plane at an altitude of 43,007 feet, and opened his parachute at an altitude of 3,173 feet. He had fallen more than seven miles before opening his parachute.

This is only the beginning. All the conditions are at hand for chalking up fresh aviation records. Aviation as a mass sport holds an important place in the new Stalin Five-Year Plan. The traditional glider races, parachute contests and air races will be resumed.

Soviet Trade Union Notes

By K. Isayev

THE first session of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) opened in Moscow on June 22. The session was preceded by a sitting of the executive bureau of WFTU, held in Moscow between June 17 and 19.

Among important matters dealt with by these bodies were a report on a visit to Germany by a commission of the WFTU and relations between the Federation and the Allied Control Council in Berlin; representation of the WFTU in the United Nations organization; revival of the General Confederation of Labor in Greece and its participation in the WFTU; and designation of "Outlaw Franco" Month July 18-August 15, to demand the overthrow of the Franco Fascist regime in Spain.

★

Soviet trade unions have sent a delegation to Germany. Among the delegates are representatives of metal workers, printers journalists and workers in the meat and dairy industries. The delegation is headed by Nikolai Gaisenok, Chairmen of the Central Committee of the Shipwrights Union.

Nikolai Gaisenok is a shipbuilding engineer and has been chairman of this union for seven years. A year ago he was elected a member of the Presidium of the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions (AUCCTU). An active participant in the establishment of the World Federation of Trade Unions, he was one of the Soviet delegates at the Paris Congress. Together with the Soviet trade union delegation he visited the United States last year on the invitation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The delegation will study the activities of trade unions in Germany.

★

On the initiative of trade union bodies, seamen, port workers, shipbuilding and ship repairmen of the Baltic basin have appealed to all marine workers of the USSR to join the All-Union competition for fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan. The plan for marine transport calls for a more than twofold increase in freight turnover by 1950 as compared with the prewar.

The men of the Baltic are aiming at fulfilling the 1946 plan by December 15. In doing so they will restore prewar shipping. Regular sailings between the Baltic and Black Sea ports have already commenced. Ships are sailing from the Baltic to South America. The first of these, the *Academician Krylov,* recently called at Montevideo and Buenos Aires. The regular sailings of steamers carrying both passengers and freight between Leningrad and London was resumed recently.

★

A report of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR on measures for further reduction of sickness among factory and officer workers was recently discussed by the Presidium of the AUCCTU. Trade union leaders have noted the efficient work of the special medical and sanitary departments established during the war in the munitions factories.

The Ministry accepted the proposals of the AUCCTU on the extension of the network of such institutions. In the current year the medical and sanitary departments which are responsible for all medical aid and prophylactic institutions in industrial enterprises are to be established in 10 oil fields, 14 iron and steel works and 95 coal mines.

★

The vessel, *Gorkovskaya Kommuna,* converted by the Central Committee of the River Transport Workers' Union into a floating sanatorium, started on its first voyage from Moscow on June 12. Workers spending their vacation aboard this comfortable vessel will have at their disposal X-ray, electrical and hydrotreatment, dental surgery, a solarium, cinema, library, and other recreational facilities. The steamer will run between Moscow and Astrakhan, along the Moscow-Volga Canal and the Volga. In ports of call passengers will have the opportunity of visiting places of interest, including the Stalingrad battlefields.

Also running on the Volga is the steamer *Chernyshevsky,* which the same trade union equipped as a floating rest home. In addition, several other small holiday vessels are running on the river. Thousands of river workers will spend their annual holidays aboard these ships.

★

Examinations are now going on in working youth schools. These educational establishments were founded during the war on the initiative of trade union and youth organizations. The schools were called upon to fill in the gap in the education of youth whose schooling was interrupted on account of their taking up work in industrial enterprises during the war. The working youth schools provide secondary school education.

The young workers, both boys and girls, attend these schools after working hours. By order of the Government and the ministries concerned, enterprises must provide the pupils with the necessary facilities for study, in particular, additional leave on full pay of their average earnings. Pupils of the tenth standard in the period of their graduation examinations are released from work for 20 days, and those of the seventh standard for 15 days.

According to reports of the Ministry of Education of the Russian SFSR, more than 15 hundred such schools, attended by 190 thousand young workers, are functioning at various enterprises.

In 1945 the trade unions spent 3,800,000 rubles on cultural and educational work in these schools. This year 5,174,000 rubles were allocated for this work.

★

The trade unions have 34 hundred cinema installations in their clubs which serve many millions of workers. The question of cinema services was discussed recently by the Secretariat of the AUCCTU, which decided to add another 175 cinema installations in the current year.

Under the Five-Year Plan the trade unions contemplate acquiring a large quantity of cinema apparatus during the next few years for installation in clubs.

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A Soviet sailor stands watch. Navy Day will be celebrated in the Soviet Union July 28.

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July 28—Navy Day

THE people of the Soviet Union will pay honor to the men of their fleet July 28, the eighth annual celebration of Navy Day.

The Navy occupies a special place in the hearts of the Soviet people. The Soviet Navy has a glorious fighting tradition behind it—the tradition of men like Admiral Nakhimov, hero of the nineteenth century defense of Sevastopol, and Admiral Ushakov, who made naval history in alliance with Admiral Nelson in the Mediterranean Sea, a man who never knew defeat, whose battle cry was: "Don't count your foes—crush them!"

During the Second World War Soviet sailors proved themselves worthy of this great tradition, covering themselves with glory defending Leningrad, Odessa and Sevastopol. The fighters of the Soviet Navy shattered the strategy of the Hitler command, aimed at crushing the fleet with a lightning blow. Both in defense and attack, Soviet sailors displayed remarkable fighting qualities. They supported the land forces with the fire of their ships' artillery, sent out landing parties, destroyed the enemy's sea and air forces, launched offensives and freed Soviet bases and ports.

The Soviet Government and its leaders, Lenin and Stalin, from the first fully realized the importance of the Navy in the country's defense, and concentrated great effort on building the fleet. Under the first three Five-Year Plans shipbuilding was raised to the level of a major industry, and a colossal program of naval construction has been launched under the new Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Keynoting Navy Day one year ago, Joseph Stalin, in an Order of the Day, declared:

"The Soviet people wish to see their fleet grow still stronger and more powerful. Our people are constructing new battleships and bases for the fleet.

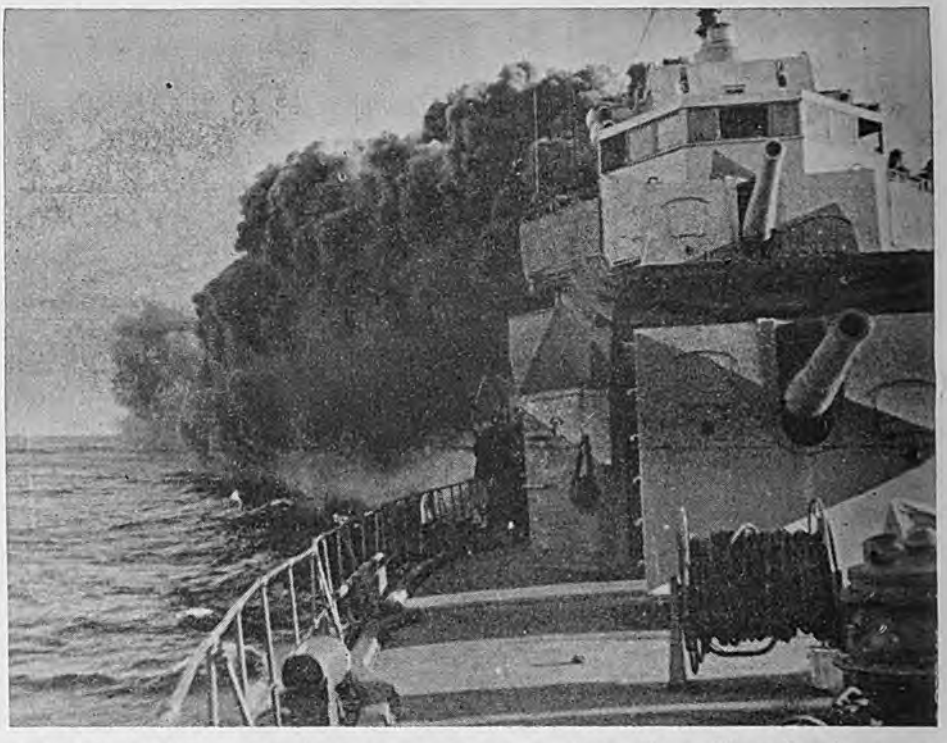
"The tasks of the fleet are: unceasing preparation; improvement of naval personnel; mastery of the fighting experience of the Patriotic War; the raising of naval culture, discipline and organization to a still higher level in its ranks."

The Navy of the USSR

The men of the Navy of the USSR are preparing to observe Navy Day with special celebrations.

On these two pages are shown typical examples of the men and ships which made the Navy of the USSR a formidable force in repulsing the enemy during the Great Patriotic War.

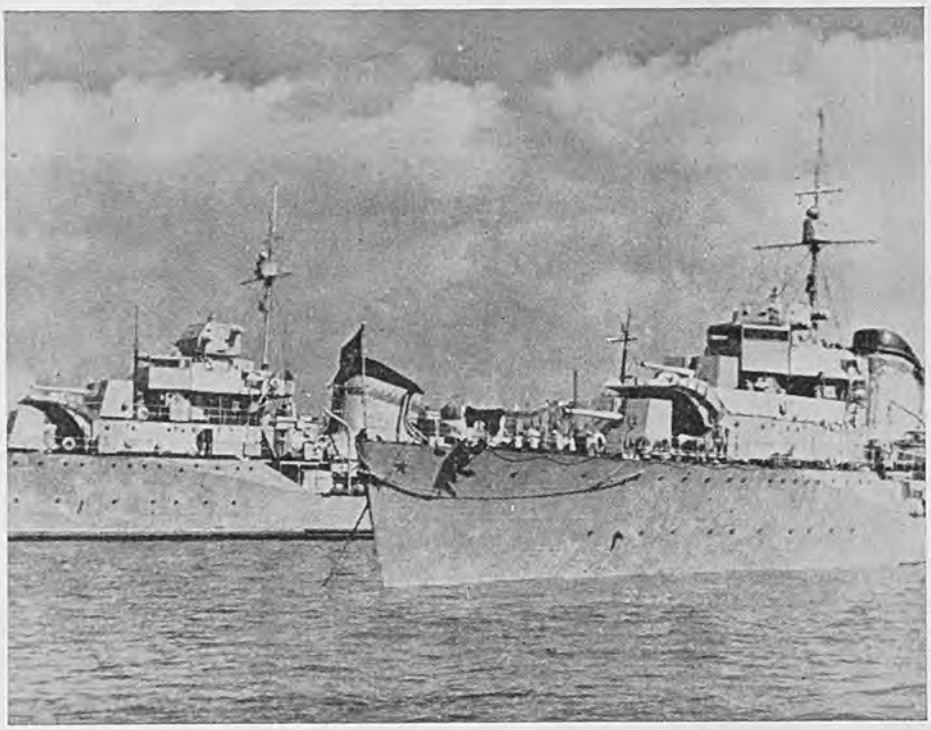
Almost three fourths of the borders of the tremendous territory of the USSR are washed by seas, and Soviet naval vessels must guard these coasts from the frozen North to the warm shores of the Black Sea, from the eastern Pacific coast to the western Baltic. When the bells sound on vessels of the Soviet Pacific fleet as a signal to turn in for the night, sailors on Soviet vessels in the West are being summoned to morning watch.



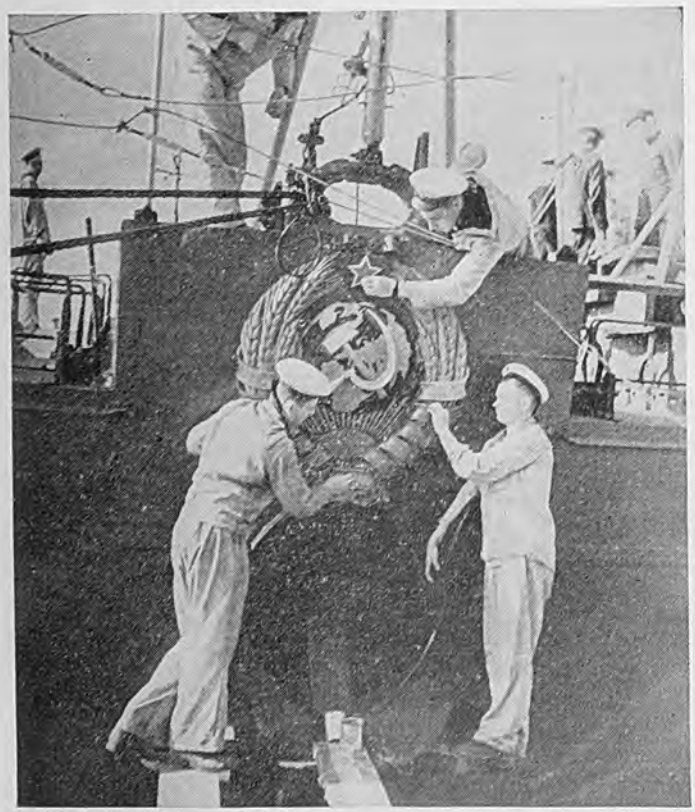
NORTHERN FLEET—The ships of the Soviet Northern Fleet, like all others, are preparing for the Navy Day celebration. This is a destroyer, laying a smoke screen.

PARADE—This is a marine regiment, marching through Red Square. Similar parades will be held July 28.

N. KUZNETSOV—Admiral of the Fleet, Deputy Minister of the Armed Forces, Commander in Chief of Naval Forces.



PACIFIC—Warships of the Pacific Fleet are shown at anchor in a roadstead.



BALTIC SEA—Sailors of the Baltic Fleet trim their ship.

BLACK SEA—This ship is a destroyer leader. The Black Sea Fleet, too, will celebrate.

Navy Day Celebrations Planned

By M. Mizin

All over the Soviet Union, particularly in the maritime areas, cities and towns are preparing special programs to celebrate Navy Day July 28. In Leningrad, city of naval tradition, where Peter I laid the foundations of Russia's naval might, Navy Day is always marked with special solemnity.

Leningrad is now one of the largest seaports in the Soviet Union. Its shipyards supply the Soviet fleet with up-to-date warships and merchantmen, while several of its higher educational institutions train sailors.

Leningraders are preparing busily for the celebrations. Row boats manned by Red Navy men are plying the Neva River and the canals. The traditional sports festival will be held on the Neva. One of the most striking spectacles will be the mass swimming contests. Young sailors, students of Nakhimov School, will demonstrate on a schooner the raising and lowering of sails.

The mass festivities, which usually attract up to 300 thousand spectators, will be held in the Central Park of Culture and Rest, in which a large exhibition of formidable naval weapons will be opened.

And as the nation accents the task of building and strengthening the Red Navy, future sailors pass another milestone in their course of training.

Examinations are being held now in the Dzerzhinsky Naval Engineering School in Leningrad and in Naval Training Schools in Vladivostok, Baku, Sevastopol and other cities of the Soviet Union.

In view of the fact that the course of study in a majority of the Naval Training Schools in the USSR was not cut during the war, the standards to be met by students in these examinations are high.

I was present at examinations in different departments of the Dzerzhinsky School, which trains ships' engineers. One of the students of the shipbuilding department to be examined that day was Jalal Mariyev, a Kazakh. He was examined by Professor Khanovich, noted expert in shipbuilding. The young Kazakh conducted himself with great confidence at the examination. After a brief conference, Professor Khanovich and his colleagues on the examining committee told Mariyev that his work was "excellent."

The next student to be examined was Sergei Filippov. He had started his third year at the Dzerzhinsky School when war broke out. Filippov fought in the Leningrad area and then served on a warship, winning three decorations for gallantry before being wounded. He returned to school as soon as he was discharged from the hospital. He also received an "excellent" grade in his examination.

In addition to special subjects connected with their future professions, cadets of the Dzerzhinsky School study general subjects. Although every student is required to know at least one foreign language, many of them take courses in two or three foreign languages. For instance, Vladimir Mrevlov took his exams in English and French, and Konstantin Makhin in English, French and German. Some students are examined on their graduation projects in a foreign language.

According to information received by the administration of the Naval Training Schools, examination marks are very high this year. In the Naval Officers' Training School in Vladivostok, for instance, the average mark is 4.3 (5 is equivalent to 100 per cent).

The cadets will be leaving shortly to gain practical experience aboard vessels in the Baltic, White and Barents Seas and on the Pacific. They will be coached in navigation and other shipboard duties by experienced seamen.

More and more young men are eager to enter the Naval Training Schools. There are five to six applications for each vacancy in every Naval Training School in the USSR. Applications are pouring in from all parts of the country —Central Asia, Siberia, the Far East, Transcaucusus, and elsewhere. Elimination tests among applicants start this month and will continue for six weeks.

NAVAL STUDENTS—These cadets of the Leningrad Nakhimov School are studying a ship model in one of their courses.

UNRRA in Byelorussia

By T. Okov

MR. Richard B. Scandrett, Jr., Chairman of the UNRRA Mission to Byelorussia, and his assistants recently arrived in Moscow from Minsk, capital of Byelorussia, where they are conducting UNRRA business.

I visited Mr. Scandrett in his suite at the Metropole hotel, facing one of the busiest streets in Moscow. He introduced me to his assistants, Messrs. Steiger and Waller, and immediately suggested that I ask him any question I liked about the work of the mission. From time to time, his answers were illustrated with facts and figures which Mr. Steiger cited from his well-filled notebook. In some cases Mr. Waller added illustrative material.

My questions mainly concerned the impression which the destruction wrought in Byelorussia had created on the mission and on Mr. Scandrett in particular, and what concrete help UNRRA was affording Byelorussia.

Mr. Scandrett began by telling me that his mission had visited three regions of Byelorussia—the Minsk, Polotsk and Vitebsk regions—and the cities of Minsk, Polotsk, Vitebsk, Orsha and Borisov. These visits enabled them to get a pretty clear picture of the devastation in Byelorussia as a whole.

"What impression did these ruins make on you?"

"It was the greatest mass destruction I have ever seen, far greater than anything I could imagine," he told me. "I have seen destruction in other countries, in Germany for example, but nowhere did I ever see anything like what I have seen in Byelorussia. Before I left UNRRA headquarters in the United States, we had a talk with the Soviet representative who gave us a general picture of the situation in that country. We also studied other material on this question, and naturally had some idea of what to expect. We knew that we would see terrific ruins.

"What we have seen, however, far exceeds anything we formerly pictured to ourselves. I must say that the picture of Nazi destruction as presented to the world is greatly understated.

RICHARD B. SCANDRETT, JR.

"The teriffic destruction is in my opinion due to three causes: the long German occupation of almost three years; the fact that these regions were for a long time in the theater of military operations; and the fact that Byelorussia was the center of active partisan warfare, against which the Germans adopted atrocious punitive measures.

"I know," continued Mr. Scandrett, "that the Germans burned whole villages together with their inhabitants. They did this out of revenge for the actions of the partisans. We visited the township of Osveya for example, some 20 miles from Polotsk, where we talked with Maria Karaban, chairman of the District Soviet, and with other local people. In addition to this, we ourselves saw traces of the German occupation.

"We saw villages that had been burned down, and have been convinced that the Germans murdered the inhabitants of these villages. We saw the remains of a barn in which 70 people had been burned to death. One collective farmer told us that his daughter, a little girl, was among the victims. The Germans usually killed all the Jews, but there were none in that village. There was no mercy for Jews and only those who joined the partisans escaped. In this district the only two Jews who had escaped were with the partisans.

"The towns of Byelorussia also suffered serious damage. Polotsk was completely destroyed." (Mr. Steiger at this juncture cited figures of the extent of the destruction in Polotsk. Thirty-two thousand houses alone were destroyed.) "Other towns also suffered; we saw tremendous destruction everywhere.

"We visited a large number of hospitals and children's homes. The children suffered terribly from the war and the occupation. We are reliably informed that there are 300 thousand war orphans in Byelorussia.

"I must say here that the children in Byelorussia are well cared for. The government of the republic allocated considerable funds for care of children. Today, between 75 and 80 thousand children are being helped directly. There are 28 thousand children in homes and a large number are boarded out with other families.

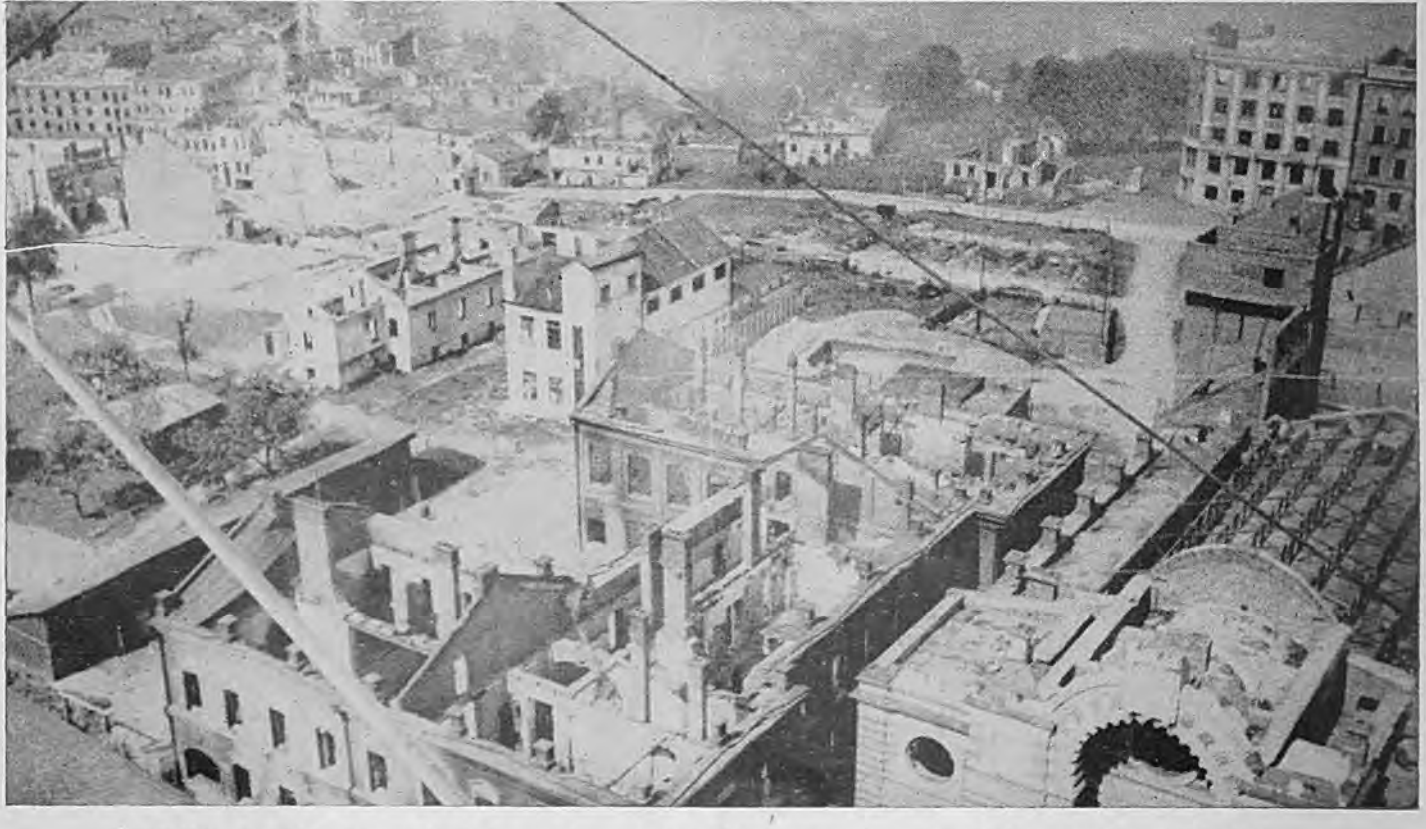
"I would also like to add," said Mr. Scandrett, "that the children are very fond of their teachers. When we asked many of them what they wanted to be, or whom they wanted to be like, the majority said they wanted to be like their teachers."

"What UNRRA help is given through your mission in particular?" was my next question.

"The UNRRA mission is trying to help in every possible way, and to give priority to what is absolutely essential," was the answer. "This, however, is not enough. It is impossible to give everything that Byelorussia actually needs, so great is the destruction. If we were to give everything that has been allotted for the whole of Byelorussia to the city of Vitebsk alone, it would still be scarcely enough for that city.

"The UNRRA mission has been al-

VITEBSK—This scene of devastation greeted the liberators of this Byelorussian city.



MINSK—The Nazis wrecked the ancient capital. Shown are the ruins of the once beautiful city.

lotted 61 million dollars for its rehabilitation program in Byelorussia. It was at first hoped that this program would be completed by the first of June this year, but this estimate had to be raised to the thirty-first of December. About 50 per cent of the total sum has been expended on food, and a considerable amount on seed. As far as seed is concerned, I think the situation is satisfactory; 60 million dollars of the total sum has been allotted for farms."

At this point, Mr. Scandrett looked at his tie and smiled; on the blue background of the tie there was a design of white ears of wheat.

"I am very fond of farming myself," he said, "and I think in Byelorussia it is the farms that suffered most; we shall have most to do with farms—that is why I bought myself this tie." And he laughed again.

"In addition to this we are also helping with medicines and other medical supplies. We are also receiving some industrial goods such as equipment for power stations, cranes and cement making machinery; among other things complete equipment for a brick kiln is being sent."

"How is your work organized?" I asked.

"The Byelorussian government appointed a number of people to help in delivering UNRRA supplies," Mr. Scandrett replied. "We work chiefly with Konstantin Lastovsky. We have met with excellent cooperation from the Byelorussian Council of Ministers; their relations with us are very good, I would say very good indeed. They have given us fine quarters in Minsk.

"Our mission consists of 12 people (three others will join us soon) of whom the majority are Americans and Englishmen. The American majority is due to the fact that the international headquarters of UNRRA is in the United States, and to the share which the United States is contributing to the organization.

"Of course you know that UNRRA is not an American organization as many people mistakenly think, but it is international. It obtains funds from a number of countries, including the Soviet Union. Each contributes according to the losses it sustained during the war, chiefly in connection with occupation. The United States was not occupied and therefore pays a correspondingly big share."

REBUILDING—These citizens of Minsk are working to reconstruct their city and their homes.

"What created the greatest impression on you in Byelorussia besides what you have already told me?" was my last question.

Smiling, Mr. Scandrett said: "Very precisely: the morale. The morale of the people. It is very high indeed. Do you know what was the first thing they built in Polotsk when reconstruction began immediately after liberation? A monument to the fallen heroes who took part in the city's liberation.

"And take Vitebsk. There they immediately began rebuilding the theaters. As soon as a roof had been put up, supported by repaired pillars, they put on a play. The play was *Nesterka,* about a popular Byelorussian hero of the past. The theater troupe was a very good one; we attended one of their first shows. This is proof of the mood of the people. This is what I call good, high morale."

Mr. Scandrett paid heartfelt tribute to the 300 thousand partisans in Byelorussia who fought behind the German lines, and scored the "indifference of people who seem to have forgotten what Soviet Russia did in this war. It is up to us to remind them of the millions of Soviet soldiers who gave their lives for all of us," he declared. "I can think of no other assignment I would undertake with such enthusiasm as that of helping the people of Byelorussia who have done so much and sacrificed so much for our common victory."

Chemical Industry to Develop Under New Five-Year Plan

By M. G. Pervukhin

Minister of the Chemical Industry of the USSR

THE chemical industry occupies a place of prominence in the new Five-Year Plan.

A comparatively youthful branch of the national economy, our chemical industry developed during the Soviet period. Before the First World War the chemical industry of old Russia consisted of a few small plants which produced phosphate, fertilizers, soda, paints and varnishes.

The Second World War found the USSR equipped with a powerful chemical industry based on modern methods of production. Nitrates were already being produced on a large scale. Along with the development of new branches —the production of sulphuric acid, of aniline dyes, electro-chemical plastics and other types of chemical products— the Soviet chemical industry considerably increased the output of soda, phosphate, fertilizers and hydrochloric acid. Seventy-six new chemical plants were put into operation.

The powerful chemical industry built up during the Soviet period helped the heroic Red Army and the Soviet people to win victory in the Great Patriotic War.

During the early years of the war, the Soviet chemical industry suffered considerable losses in the Ukraine and the central districts of the country. A number of chemical factories were transferred to the East where new enterprises were built and old ones expanded.

This enabled the chemical industry by 1943 not only to regain the prewar level of production but even to exceed it in certain branches, and in 1944 the gross output of the chemical industry as a whole exceeded the prewar volume.

During the second half of 1945, following the end of the war, Soviet chemists commenced the reconversion of the entire industry to civilian production. To begin with, they increased the production of mineral fertilizers, dyes and consumers' goods. The prewar volume of production of consumers' goods was regained by the end of 1945.

Under the new plan workers of the Soviet chemical industry will be called upon to accomplish a vast amount of work, with a view to completing restoration of the chemical plants destroyed during the war and building new ones.

Investments in the chemical industry during the next five years will equal those of the last prewar 15 years. At the end of the five-year period the chemical industry is slated to raise its production to 1.6 times the prewar volume.

The production of mineral fertilizers will be increased in order to boost the yield of industrial crops and cereals. Fifty per cent of the funds allocated to the Ministry of the Chemical Industry for the five years will be spent on the restoration and construction of new plants for the production of mineral fertilizers and chemicals for use against pests.

Special attention is devoted to the development of the nitrate industry, which is the basis of contemporary chemistry. In 1950 the production of nitrate fertilizers will be doubled as against 1940. In order to achieve this increase it is planned to complete the restoration of nitrate plants in the Donbas and central Russia, to double the capacity of the Chirchik works, and to begin the construction of new chemical plants.

Geological surveys of the vast Kara-Tau phosphorite deposits in Central Asia were completed during the war. These phosphorites contain 26 to 30 per cent useful substances. Their geological deposits are estimated at millions of tons. A large enterprise is now being built for the production of these phosphorites. Four super phosphate plants will be built at Kara-Tau during the coming five-year

MINES—This is a general view of the apatite surface mines at the city of Kirovsk, on the Kola Peninsula. Workers' houses are in the foreground.

UKRAINE—This is an aerial photograph of a new coke-chemical combine in the Donbas industrial region.

period. Thus, Central Asia will have its own mineral fertilizers.

It is also planned to restore the super phosphate plants in the Ukraine and the central districts of the country and to build new ones in the Ukraine. At the end of the five-year period the Soviet Union is scheduled to raise its production of super phosphates to 1.8 times the prewar volume. A considerable increase will also be effected in the production of potassium fertilizers.

The aniline dyes industry is slated for expansion under the Five-Year Plan, which calls for complete restoration of the principal plants and the construction of new ones for the production of synthetic dyes and semi-finished products for this purpose. The production of dyes is scheduled for a 1.34 increase in 1950 as compared with the prewar output. The assortment of dyes will likewise be increased, with stress on the production of highest grades.

The paint and varnish industry will acquire three new plants under the Five-Year Plan; it will effect an increase in the production of nitro-lacquers, enamels, oil and insulating varnishes.

The production of calcinated soda will increase 1.5 times and caustic soda 2.1 times above the prewar output. In addition to restoring soda plants in the Donbas, we are planning to complete construction of a new plant in the Urals and to expand the production of electro-chemicals.

The production of all types of plastics is slated for a vast increase during the next five years.

Especially marked are the successes made in recent years in the field of organic synthesis. The construction of several organic synthesis and artificial liquid fuel plants during the next five years will enable us to increase the assortment of chemical products necessary for modern machine building and general consumption.

The work planned by the chemical institutes of the Academy of Sciences for the five-year period aims to aid the chemical industry solve the basic problems confronting it. Their concern will naturally be not with concrete technological processes—that is the domain of institutes functioning under the industrial ministries—but with fundamental issues, the key problems of chemistry.

We shall try to provide our industry with all possible means of controlling chemical technological processes, and study new potent levers acting on chemical reactions: high and super-high pressures, high temperatures, low temperatures, electric discharges and catalysis.

A prominent place in the section's plan is occupied by research on how to make the fullest possible use of readily available raw material sources—such as air, water, sea-water and fresh-water salts, natural gas, oil, coal and wood—in synthetic chemistry and in the chemical industry.

Likewise important is research on the numerous rare elements which are used as chemical raw material. This aspect acquires particular significance in connection with research on nuclear transformations and the utilization of atomic energy.

We shall not neglect such a leading problem of theoretical chemistry as intra-atomic processes. It goes without saying that the chemistry of natural and artificial radioactive elements and the study of isotopes will occupy a prominent place in our research program.

Theoretical work on many other fundamental problems of modern chemistry —such as the theory of the structure of substances, the creation of new chemical sources of electricity, changing the mechanical properties of metals by applying chemical treatment, accelerating the rate of chemical processes, the creation of new substances, and organic synthesis —is also outlined under the new Five-Year Plan for economic development.

Machine-Tractor Stations Cope With Field Work

By A. Savchenko-Belsky

FINAL reports on spring tractor work indicate overfulfillment of State plans by the machine and tractor stations of Moscow, Saratov, Yaroslavl and several other regions. By June 1 machine and tractor stations all over the country had worked 30 million more acres of collective farm fields than they had in the same period last year.

The significance of this fact will be appreciated when it is remembered that the number of tractors in the machine and tractor stations this year is little more than last year, which means that the large increase in productivity was achieved almost exclusively as a result of more rational utilization of the machines.

The task of boosting tractor productivity was by no means an easy one. During the war the machine and tractor stations received very few new machines and many fewer spare parts than in the prewar years. The tractors were decidedly the worse for wear, and notwithstanding intensive repair work conducted on the eve of the spring sowing season, much effort had to be expended to secure a higher output than in previous years.

How is it that many machine and tractor stations in the Soviet Union managed to achieve the prewar level of output per tractor this year? The answer is to be found primarily in the system of utilization of farm machinery in the Soviet Union.

In order to show the extent to which the machine and tractor stations heightened effective utilization of the means of production, primarily tractors, let me point out that in 1940 the average output per 15 horsepower tractor in the Soviet Union was 1,016 acres, which is considerably more than in the United States, where the average prewar output per 15 horsepower tractor was about 247 acres.

The prewar output per tractor has not yet been achieved all over the country. But some regions have actually surpassed that level.

It goes without saying that industry has played its part in boosting the productivity of tractors. This year the machine and tractor stations received far more fuel than in previous years, to say nothing of spare parts, while the stations' workshops were in some cases equipped with new machinery.

The main reason for the success achieved by the machine and tractor stations, however, is the heightened skill and self-sacrificing efforts of the tractor drivers. The all-Union competition among tractor drivers played an important role in this respect.

Early in the spring tractor drivers of Kuban, the Don, the Ukraine and other districts entered into competition, many of them pledging to raise the annual productivity per tractor to 2,471 acres. Several leading tractor drivers fulfilled this pledge and forged ahead to set new records of production.

Not that individual records, however remarkable, are the deciding factor. But the fact that literally tens of thousands of tractor drivers joined a contest to squeeze the maximum out of their machines has a telling effect on a country-wide scale. The methods employed by the leading tractor drivers are carefully studied and emulated by all the others, and by properly organizing their time and keeping their machines in good working condition they are getting results. This is what in the final analysis raises the average output per tractor.

Although the machine and tractor stations have completed the spring field work, this does not mean, however, that there is any slackening in the work of the tractor brigades or in the machine and tractor station workshops. While some of the tractors are in repair, the rest are kept busy day and night. During the day tractors are used to complete the planting of late crops and at night to plow up fallow land.

Harvest time is approaching in the principal agricultural areas of the Soviet Union. The success of this most important stage of agricultural work will also depend to a great extent on the work of tractors and combine harvesters.

STATION—Shown are farm machines at a machine and tractor station in the Uzbek Republic.

The Rights of Soviet Veterans

By a Correspondent of RED STAR

DEMOBILIZED Soviet veterans enjoy a great many extraordinary rights and privileges under Soviet law.

The Soviet State pays veterans a demobilization bonus in a lump sum in amounts based on their term of military service during the Great Patriotic War. Thus, for instance, the rank-and-file servicemen of all arms and services, recieving general service rates, get one year's pay for each year of service. Those in special formations and units receiving increased rates get one half year's pay for each year of service. Sergeants in all arms get one half year's pay according to their pay rates, but no more than nine hundred rubles and no less than three hundred rubles for each year of service; officers who have served in the Great Patriotic War receive: for one year, two months' pay; two years, three months' pay; three years, four months' pay; and four years, five months' pay.

Many veterans served in partisan detachments during the years of the Great Patriotic War; many were in hospitals, military training institutions, in the reserves, or on protracted furloughs due to ill health. Naturally the question arises: is this time also included in the term of service, and are the persons concerned entitled to monetary remuneration upon demobilization? The answer is: yes.

Many inquiries have been made by demobilized servicemen who were discharged from the Red Army because of wounds or illness by decision of military medical commissions. All of these servicemen (discharged after June 23, 1945) are also entitled to lump-sum remuneration on the same basis as demobilized classes. Men in this category of demobilized are paid either in the hospital where they are, or at the district military commissariats, upon presentation of papers from the military medical commission testifying to unfitness for further service and discharge from the Red Army.

The demobilization law adopted on June 23, 1945, directs the Executive Committees of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies, as well as heads of enterprises, institutions and organizations, to provide employment for demobilized servicemen within a month of their return to civilian life, taking into account the experience and special skills they acquired in the Red Army. Moreover, the new jobs must not be inferior to those they held before enlistment.

BACK AT WORK—P. Belousov (left) is shown after returning to his old job as foreman at the Stalin auto plant, Moscow.

When they start work in enterprises and institutions, demobilized servicemen are naturally interested in such questions as the preservation of their seniority standing as workers and trade union members. They want to ascertain whether there have been any changes in connection with the interruption of their labor records during their stay in the army. Our laws provide full answers to these questions.

A declaration of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU), confirmed by the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR on August 24, 1944, states that the term of service in the Red Army as well as the time served in partisan detachments is to be included in the general labor record as well as the record of uninterrupted seniority standing.

Demobilized trade union members retain their union standing through their time of service in the armed forces.

Those who voluntarily enlisted in the Red Army are entitled to the positions they held before army service, and heads of enterprises and institutions are obliged to see that they are reinstated.

In the socialist economy of the Soviet Union, there is full employment, and every one of the millions of demobilized veterans was promptly given work in the occupation of his choice. While most chose to return to their prewar jobs, many preferred more highly skilled work or desired to change to another trade or profession.

Veterans are given their choice of job openings listed at district offices. Supposing someone wants a job which the district office cannot supply, is a question frequently asked. In that case, the district officials will look for a suitable position in other districts. For example, there was the case of a lawyer who had been offered a position as legal adviser to a certain organization in the district, but who had not wanted to take it. Another position as a trial lawyer was found for him elsewhere.

The demobilization law directs the Executive Committees of district and village Soviets of Working People's Deputies and the boards of collective farms to render all possible assistance to demobilized peasants in finding work and acquiring domestic animals.

Extensive measures are being carried out with regard to the employment of disabled veterans of the Patriotic War. The department of industrial cooperatives under the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR adopted a decision in September, 1945, establishing 32 vocational schools for war invalids in several big cities. Here they learn to repair radios, sewing, knitting and adding machines, typewriters and watches, and such trades as engraving, tailoring and shoemaking.

The Five-Year Plan provides for an increase in government expenditures for aid to disabled veterans. Pension rates for all classes of disabled veterans will be raised.

The Secretariat of the AUCCTU has issued instructions to render material aid to the demobilized and their families, supply them with such items as furniture, household articles and fuel, and give them priority in obtaining consumers' goods and foodstuffs from subsidiary farms. Demobilized men are given passes to rest homes and sanatoriums.

The demobilization law charges the Executive Committees of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies with providing living quarters to demobilized servicemen. For this purpose the various ministries and departments have placed at the disposal of the executive committees of the local Soviets 10 per cent of all space in newly-built and rehabilitated houses. This space is granted exclusively to demobilized servicemen in need of living quarters, servicemen's families, invalids of the Patriotic War and families of men killed in the war.

According to a decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR dated August 5, 1941, persons serving in the Red Army, Red Navy and troops of the People's Commissariat of Home Affairs are entitled to the living quarters they occupied before they entered military service, and upon their return persons temporarily occupying their dwellings are obliged to surrender their apartments immediately.

In addition the demobilization law directs the All-Union Bank for Financing Municipal and Housing Construction to grant loans to demobilized servicemen for the building and restoration of dwellings in areas that suffered from the German occupation. These loans range from five to ten thousand rubles and are payable in five to ten years. Demobilized servicemen may receive loans directly in the enterprises they work in. These are granted by decision of the executive committees of the local Soviets. Needy demobilized men receive free of charge the timber necessary for the construction and repair of their dwellings. All ex-servicemen with a secondary school education who were discharged from the Red Army and Navy after having been wounded, shell-shocked, crippled or ill have priority in enrollment for preparatory courses in higher learning institutions.

Ex-servicemen who were formerly students at colleges and technical high schools have the right to resume their studies at the same institution without examinations.

Combat veterans who graduated from secondary school with excellent marks may enter college without examination, and persons with seven years' schooling may enter technical high schools without examination, regardless of the year they graduated.

Those who did not have excellent marks in secondary school but passed their entrance examinations are given priority over other applicants for admission to higher learning institutions and technical high schools. Veterans are exempt from payment of tuition fees.

The Attorney General of the USSR has issued special orders to juridical bodies to see to it that this law is carried out to the letter. The military judicial authorities must see to it that the demobilized are provided with a complete outfit of clothing and footwear, lump sum remuneration, rations en route as well as jobs, living quarters and fuel.

It is the duty of commanders and political instructors as well as army and navy newspapers to popularize all the measures and laws of the Soviet government for aid to veterans and their families. Every soldier leaving the ranks of the Red Army must know exactly what he is entitled to, so that he can see to it that the rights and privileges to which he is entitled are accorded him.

FORMER SOLDIERS—These young Patriotic War veterans are studying engineering at Odessa.

Leningrad, Metropolis of the North

By I. Osipov and T. Bobyrev

As the morning train pulls in at the Moscow railway station in Leningrad, one finds the city humming with activity. Along the Nevsky Prospect tram cars are tearing along and ringing their bells, light green trolley buses are gliding noiselessly, and streams of automobiles are moving continuously along the city's wide asphalted main streets.

One in Leningrad for the first time, not knowing what the city had suffered during the war, would not immediately notice anything unusual in its appearance. One has to spend several days there, wander about its streets and squares, see its museums, and then only does he see what the war has left in its wake.

For nine hundred days German guns and airplanes subjected the city to merciless cannonade and shell fire. The whole world knows how the Leningraders fought. The heroic city defended itself in unequal battles, and emerged victorious.

Those who visited Leningrad soon after the blockade was lifted will always remember how the Leningraders looked after they had suffered all the horrors of famine for almost three years in the beleaguered city. They remember the faces of the children, deathly pale, with sunken eyes and a fixed expression of sorrow. Those were children who had lost their parents, fallen in the battles for their city.

Then the city's war wounds were obvious. Leningrad looked like a patient who had just left the hospital, but was not yet steady on his feet.

Today this city of immortal glory and heroic feats has risen to its full majestic

LENINGRAD—This is the Red Army Staff Building, damaged during the war. The scaffolding of reconstruction can be seen on the left.

height. Traces of the blockade are still present—many empty lots in the outskirts, many demolished buildings in the center—but in one year, truly gigantic work has been accomplished in restoring the city.

This is noticeable, first of all, on Leningrad's main thoroughfare—its magnificent Nevsky Prospect, stretching for almost two miles in a geometrically straight line from the Moscow railway station to the Admiralty Building with its gilt spire glittering in the sun. Nearly all of the buildings damaged during the war have now been renovated.

The famous bronze sculptural groups by the celebrated nineteenth century artist Peter Klodt were recently restored to their places on the Anichkov Bridge. The priceless sculptures had been removed and buried in the yard of the Leningrad Palace of Young Pioneers in the autumn of 1941 when German artillery and aircraft began to shell and bomb that part of the city.

Just as before the war, the semi-circular building of the General Staff on the square facing the Winter Place still gleams with its perfectly finished facade. That part of the Winter Palace facing the square has been fully restored, and the huge building now looks as it did before the war.

Only at the entrance to the Hermitage, Leningrad's famous museum, where German shells burst, has the scaffolding not yet been removed from the granite Atlantes supporting the porticoes, on which the sculptors and painters are proceeding with their work. Participating in this work are graduates of the Leningrad Architectural Artistic Building Ornamentation School, which was opened while the city was still in a state of siege. Even then the Leningraders were firmly confident of victory and began to prepare for the postwar restoration of their city. Inside the Hermitage, everything has been restored to order: the ancient sculpture, the priceless collections gathered by archæological expeditions, the canvases by Raphael and Rembrandt are displayed in their former places.

The Central Park of Culture and Rest, a favorite recreation spot of Leningraders, was recently reopened. The park and its century-old trees are on islands, where one gets a wonderful view of the Gulf of Finland. The park has sandy beaches, boat stations, libraries, reading rooms, sports grounds, a cinema, several theaters and a number of exhibitions.

A large number of schools, hospitals and research institutes are again functioning in Leningrad after a lapse of several years.

Hundreds of thousands of people, who defended Leningrad, are now engaged in rehabilitation of the city. Prominent Leningrad scientists are taking an active part in this work. Among them are such world-renowned men of science as Academicians J. A. Orbeli and A. F. Joffe.

Professors Mendelson and Kogan are devoting considerable time and energy to the rehabilitation of health services in Leningrad. Repair work is proceeding on 26 nurseries with accommodations for three thousand children. Several dozen children's playgrounds have been reopened. Every day more than one thousand boys and girls visit the playgrounds at the Palace of Young Pioneers, and another two hundred the playgrounds opened at the Gorky Home of Culture.

FAMOUS STATUE — This equestrian statue of Peter I is world famous.

One of the major tasks of restoration in bomb-battered Leningrad was housing. Housing space accommodating some 600 thousand people had been destroyed by the Germans.

In tackling this problem, Soviet architects made use of the opportunity to eliminate bad features in the city's housing which had been a legacy from the past. Leningrad's crowded tenement blocks, built by private landlords to exploit tenants, are being replaced by housing projects which eliminate congestion. Buildings in the central districts which had 15 and 20 room apartments are being converted, with two, three and four room apartments provided with all modern improvements.

In prewar Leningrad only a limited number of houses were supplied with gas. An extensive project for utilizing Estonian shale will provide tens of thousands of Leningrad homes with gas within the next few years.

PERHAPS the most significant of all the things which have happened in Leningrad since the end of the war can be seen not so much in the main streets and squares as in the outskirts, far from the Nevsky Prospect, at the plants and factories. They suffered most acutely during the blockade. It seemed that it would require many years to revive the enterprises which were destroyed by bombs and shells. But the Leningraders, who during the war set examples of courage and selflessness, restored dozens of devastated enterprises in record time.

It is sufficient to say that Leningrad industry today gives the country powerful turbines, electric motors for mines, tires and carburetors for automobiles, optical instruments, first-grade cotton fabrics, welding units and diesels, radio sets and typewriters. Trains loaded with the output of the restored plants and factories leave Leningrad every day for all parts of the country. Even the city's port, which was blasted by 30 thousand shells and bombs, has been put into com-

NEVA—This view of Leningrad, taken from the roof of the Winter Palace, shows buildings on the bank of the Neva River.

mission and is busy again.

The revival of Leningrad's industry beyond its prewar capacity is projected under the new Five-Year Plan. The construction of a subway will be begun and one line put into operation in this period. Special attention will be devoted to the development of shipbuilding and to the manufacture of special types of complex machines.

In connection with this program, the Stalin metal works in Leningrad recently established an important landmark in the development of Soviet power engineering. This enterprise has just manufactured the first hundred thousand kilowatt steam turbine ever produced in the Soviet Union.

The idea of designing such a high-pressure unit was first conceived before the war, but it did not materialize at the time. During the war the Germans inflicted heavy damage on the Soviet boiler and turbine industry. At the time of the battle of Stalingrad the personnel of the responsible bureau received instructions from Stalin to commence designing the high-pressure turbine. This was both an expression of the Soviet people's indomitable faith in victory and a manifestation of long-range planning.

Work on the new turbine went on simultaneously with the rehabilitation of the Stalin metal works in Leningrad. The new unit operates on steam fed to it under pressure of 90 atmospheres at a temperature of 480 to 500 degrees Centigrade, at a speed of three thousand revolutions per minute. Higher efficiency and lower fuel consumption are salient features of the new turbine. Soviet power executives regard it highly, for besides comparing favorably with the latest high-speed American units, it has the advantage of being more compact and simpler both to manufacture and to operate.

The Stalin metal workers' turbine has one shaft, whereas the best high-speed units manufactured by American firms have two shafts.

The leading role in designing the new Soviet high-pressure turbine belongs to steam turbine designers headed by Professor Grinberg, chief designer of the Stalin metal works and Stalin Prize Winner. Designers Levin and Pobedimov were engaged for nearly a year on plans of the new type last-stage vane. After a number of failures they finally succeeded in designing a single-section vane which carries a greater load than vanes of other types and is simpler to manufacture and operate than the usual double-section vane. The new vane is made of ordinary stainless steel.

A new regulating system has been designed by Master of Technical Sciences Kheifets. A front bearing designed by Engineer Frenkel differs from former types in that the entire lubricating system is enclosed in it. Pipes are arranged in such a manner as to ensure safety in case of oil leakages.

The new turbine consists of 43 thousand parts and weighs 265 tons, the same as the old hundred thousand kilowatt type which works at a pressure of 29 atmospheres. Electric welding was widely applied in the manufacture of the new turbine. Many innovations were introduced in the auxiliary equipment of the turbine. Engineer Yegorov, for instance, designed a new condenser. The ejectors are welded and they weigh four times less and occupy 12 times less space than former types.

The high-pressure turbine is not a unique piece of machinery produced once, never to be duplicated again; on the contrary, it is merely a sample of a whole line whose serial production is to be undertaken by the Leningrad plant. Similar units of 25 thousand and 50 thousand kilowatt capacity as well as high-pressure turbines for heat and power generating stations are to go into regular production and will supersede former types.

The first hundred thousand kilowatt high-pressure turbine has been tested at the Stalin metal works and shipped to the Stalinogorsk power station where it will be installed in the near future.

Vacations for Soviet Children

By G. Ovsyannikov

SOVIET State enterprises, institutions, and trade union and public organizations concentrate considerable attention and allocate large funds for summer vacations and health treatment of the children who suffered so much during the war.

The system of children's health institutions is wide and ramified. In addition to permanent nurseries and kindergartens which take their children to country places in the summer, special children's sanatoriums and rest homes will increase their handling capacity. A network of Pioneer camps is also being developed. Moreover, such institutions as Pioneer Palaces and Children's Houses of Culture are likewise extending their summer activities.

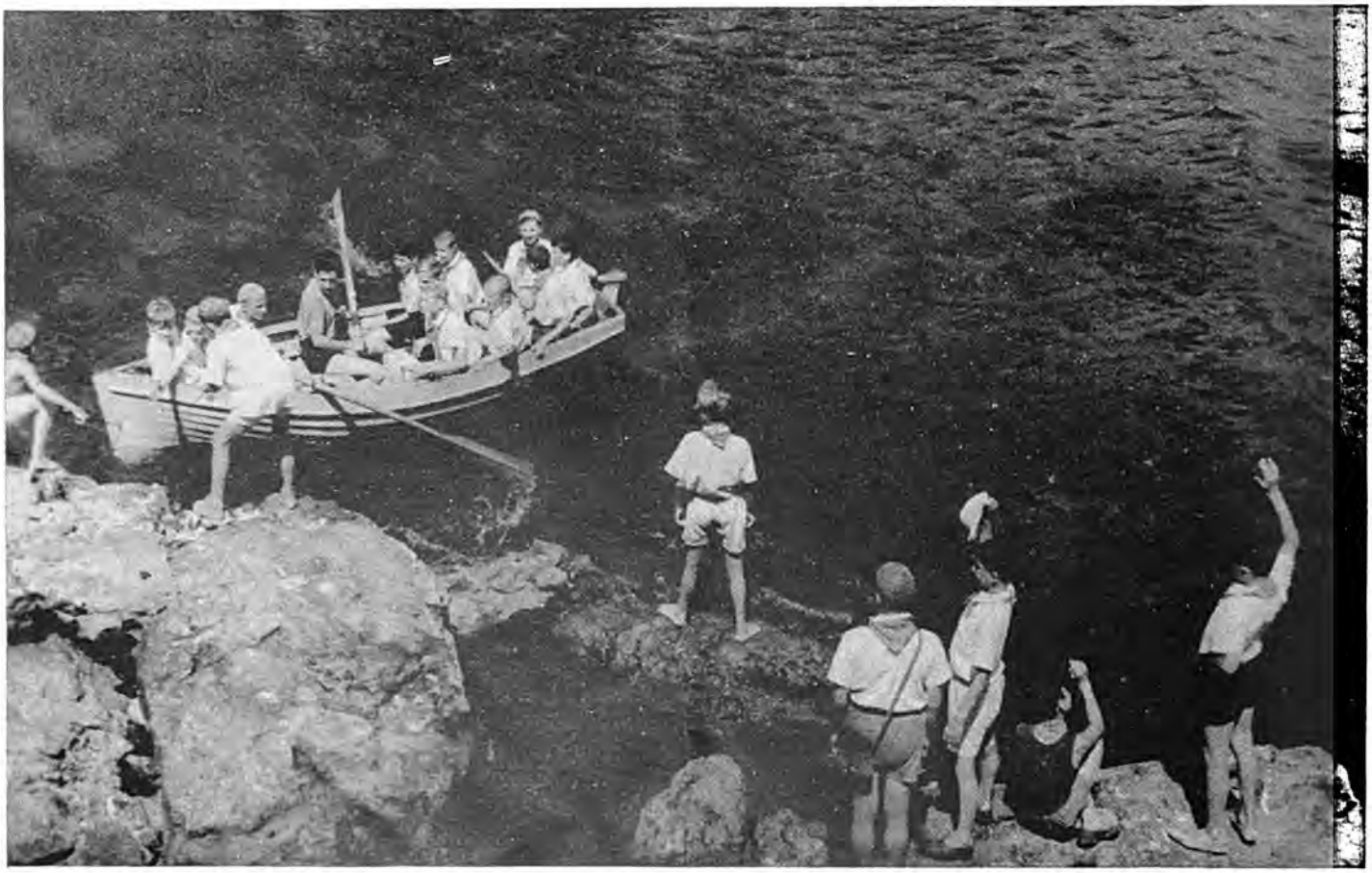
A new children's sanatorium and sanatorium kindergartens for 45 thousand children have been opened in various districts of the country, most of them under the auspices of industrial and agricultural enterprises. Children with impaired health will spend from two to six months in such sanatoriums. The best country villas have been set aside for the sanatorium kindergartens. Here the little patients spend nearly the whole day in the open. These sanatoriums and sanatorium kindergartens are staffed with athletic instructors as well as medical personnel.

Special parks and gardens, stadiums and clubs for children are opening. Trade union and physical culture tourist organizations are arranging numerous excursions. In this respect, preference is given to the children of ex-servicemen, war invalids and children living in districts that suffered from German occupation.

The largest and most popular health institutions are the children's Pioneer camps organized by the trade unions. The number of these camps is increasing annually, and the number of children they accommodate increases correspondingly. In 1942, 400 thousand children of workers, clerks and servicemen stayed at the camps; in 1945, 1,678,000; and in 1946 the figure will be 1,997,400—828 thousand more than in 1940.

The trade unions allocate considerable sums for maintenance of the camps. Free vacations in camps are granted primarily to the children of war dead and disabled.

The child generally stays at a camp



HAPPY CHILDHOOD—These boys, playing at the seashore, are vacationing at an "Artek" Young Pioneers camp in the Crimea.

for 21 days. However, younger children in poor health are permitted to stay 40 days in camps of the sanatorium type.

Every trade union strives to find the most picturesque and healthful location for its camp and provide it with the best equipment and personnel. Many camps have their own auxiliary farming where poultry and cattle are fattened, vegetables and fruits raised for the children's extra rations.

The camp administrations plan the vacations to make a lasting impression on the child, to build him up physically, to arouse an appreciation of nature in him and to cultivate a taste for sports. The regimen at the camps is in accordance with doctors' orders. Children of school age rise at seven, exercise at seven thirty, take 15 minutes for washing and dressing from seven forty-five to eight, the ceremony of weight-lifting following. Breakfast is from eight to nine. Then from nine to eleven the children may choose either to play, model with clay, sing or take part in other recreational activities with their teachers.

From eleven to one o'clock the children receive medical treatments (sun baths, bathing). Dinner is at one; from two to four o'clock the children take an afternoon siesta, followed by a light lunch. From five to seven the children play games; the girls may sew or embroider. Supper is served between seven and eight. From eight to nine thirty there is the evening entertainment: Pioneer campfire concerts, children's amateur art, mass games, songs. Lowering of the flag is at nine thirty; and lights out at ten.

Many older children who do not go to camp are sent on various land and water excursions through the Soviet Union.

The Krasnaya Presnya District in Moscow is an example of how children spend their summer in the city. The Pavel Morozov House of Culture for children, in drafting its plan for the summer, set itself the task of not only entertaining the children, but furthering their knowledge and developing useful habits and modes of thinking. This House of Culture has seven branches in each district. Each serves several houses, and the brightest children living

BATHERS—These youngsters splash in the sea at their southern camp.

in a given vicinity are appointed chiefs of the branch.

The work of the House of Culture is directed by a man of high pedagogical standing. In addition, there is a self-governing organ—a children's council consisting of 15 boys and girls.

The House of Culture has various groups—radio, photography, aircraft, designing and electricity. It also has amateur music groups for seven hundred little boys and girls who give concerts for the children, and a dramatic group.

Nearly a thousand children from eight to 18 years of age, most of them children of workers in the Trekhgornaya mill, belong to these groups. Here they acquire an interest in technics and their talents are developed and their artistic tastes cultivated. The groups are instructed by experienced leaders.

Recently hundreds of parents watched their children put on a program of art work, ballet, theatricals, acrobatic stunts and choral and orchestral renditions. The dramatic group is now preparing to stage Moliere's play, *Scapin's Escapades*. All props and costumes for the play will be done by the children themselves. The House of Culture has its own puppet theater which gives open air performances for the children of the district.

The musical and theatrical groups of the House of Culture frequently present programs of entertainment in children's homes and in schools.

When time and weather permit the children go on numerous excursions with guides and teachers (to outlying Moscow districts where the Germans had been, along the Moscow-Volga Canal, to suburban museums, and other places of interest). The young naturalists collect large herbariums and insects. The House of Culture has a plot of land where children can plant and cultivate various vegetables and flowers. An attraction for the children is the zoo corner of the House which is supplemented with purchases from the Moscow zoo. The children of the House also have an athletic field where they can play games and have sports competitions.

The Krasnaya Presnya District has planned a mass building project involving no less than 15 hundred children: the construction of a children's railway on the grounds of the House of Culture. The more capable children will be "engineers"; everyone will be responsible for his part of the job. There will be nine departments in the project. For example, the children of the planning department will work out the design of the railway and estimate its cost. A group of constructors will lay out the road; then there will be a department for building the station, a train information bureau and others.

The large enterprises are helping the children. The Stalin auto works is giving them an engine for the "locomotive"; others are helping in making rails, ties and other materials. A contest for the best design for the railway station is being conducted among the youthful artists of the House.

Soviet children spend their summer in an interesting, lively and fascinating way. They improve physically, equipped for the next school year with renewed physical energy and mental vigor.

SPORTS PARADE—Shown are thousands of athletes of the USSR, marching across Red Square in a great parade.

Sports Day Celebrated

The Soviet Union celebrated All-Union Physical Culture Day with parades and contests in all large cities on July 21.

Nikolai Romanov, President of the State Physical Culture Committee, said:

"Soviet sportsmen face the task of constantly enhancing their achievements. The people await new records. Sport has taken deep root among the Soviet working people.

"More than 742 thousand persons regularly engage in track and field athletics; 115 thousand footballers and 431 thousand gymnasts are united in sports clubs; 11,635,000 citizens have passed the tests for the 'Ready for Labor and Defense of the USSR' badge.

"More than 400 large stadiums, 27,613 sports fields, and 354 aquatic sports centers have been built in the country at the expense of State and public organizations."

Highlights of the day's celebrations were the Baltic Regatta on the Neva at Leningrad, and the final matches for the USSR Cup in tennis.

POPULAR SPORT—Cyclists are among the Soviet athletes. Shown is the beginning of a race.

Treasures of Russian Architecture

By Nikolai Volkov

PUBLICATION of a series of books—*Treasures of Russian Architecture*—devoted to the most prominent works of Russian architecture and monumental sculpture has been undertaken by the State Publishers of the Academy of Architecture of the USSR. A number of small, elegantly designed books written by eminent connoisseurs of Russian architecture and containing 30 to 40 illustrations comprises this series, 10 volumes of which have already been published. Each of these books was printed in an edition of 10 thousand copies and sold out within a few days, which shows how eager the Soviet people are for knowledge dealing with their country's heritage.

If need be, each book can serve as a guidebook for any Russian city whose architecture it features. *Kazan,* one of the series, for example, transports us to the banks of the Volga, where this erstwhile capital of the Kazan-Tatar kingdom was founded in the fifteenth century. A relic of that period is Sumbeki Tower of the seventeenth century, standing side by side with the monuments and stone architecture of the sixteenth century and edifices of nineteenth century Russian classicism.

The architecture of Vladimir, Rostov, Ryazan, Souzdal—all ancient Russian towns surrounding Moscow—is described in separate volumes of the series. Scrutiny of the pictures and architectural plans of the old structures of these towns—the Kremlin, churches, cathedrals and monasteries—reveals the impeccable sense of beauty and line possessed by Russian architects of that time.

One book of the series devoted to the Troitsk Sergiev monastery takes the reader back to the fourteenth century, when the Sergius Radonezhsky patriotic home was founded near the Moscow monastery which was also to serve as a fortress. The history of that period recounts the story of the two monk knights, Persvet and Oslyab, whom Sergius sent to the Grand Duke Dmitri Donskoy to help him win the famous battle of Kulikovo, which was the first decisive step in delivering Russia from the Tatar yoke. In 1940, by a decision of the Soviet Government, this monastery was declared a museum, and large sums were allocated for the restoration and maintenance of its historic buildings.

Another book of this series deals with the architectural and artistic merits of the Ostankino estate near Moscow. Ostankino is an extremely valuable national monument, in which old Russian architecture of the seventeenth century and a new palace and park ensemble of the eighteenth century are blended. Furthermore, this is practically the only estate around Moscow where we find remarkable samples of an eighteenth century theater and sumptuous halls of the palace type. The illustrations which accompany the text do full justice to the magnificance of the Ostankino estate.

The village of Kolomenskoye near Moscow, which in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was a favorite place of residence for the Muscovy Tsars, is the subject of another volume of the architectural series. Today this former residence of the Russian Tsars is a museum and is open to the public. To its monuments have been added a number of historic buildings brought here from other places, such, as for example, Peter the Great's house from Archangel.

One of the highlights in this series is the book featuring the monumental sculpture of the heroic city of Leningrad, wherein the famous equestrian statue of Peter the Great is a brilliant incarnation of old St. Petersburg, and the statue of Lenin commanding the view in front of the Finland station is an eloquent expression of the new era of building of the Soviet State.

Well planned, with its books appearing regularly, the *Treasures of Russian Architecture* series is a reflection of Soviet homage to the country's great builders of the past and the strivings of the Soviet people for conscious assimilation of the best of their national heritage.

ANCIENT CHURCH—This is the palace church of Grand Duke Basil III, part of the Kolomenskoye Museum. It was built in 1532.

The Story of Soviet Libraries

By E. Shishmareva and I. Malin

THE Soviet Union has 80 thousand public libraries in cities and countryside. Of these, 1,581 are in Moscow, including the great Lenin Library, leading library of the country, with its collection of 10 million books.

This huge institution is a sort of practical school for librarians. It is distinguished not only for its fine service to readers, but also for its system of indexing and preserving books. It is regarded as a model for the libraries of all Soviet scientific and cultural institutions, and for smaller general libraries.

Its catalogues and index files occupy a separate hall, and are accessible to readers. There is also a bibliographical information office, with catalogue specialists on constant duty.

There is no set period for which books may be borrowed. Readers may take them for any length of time which is necessary. There are also well furnished reading rooms for those who wish to read at the library, including special reading rooms such as those for children, for scientific and technical literature, and others.

The library conducts extensive bibliographical research. Its series of reference books, *The Books About the Best Books,* is of great value. Among some of the latest publications of the series are the manuals *Antique Literature, Astronomy, Biology,* and *History of the USSR.*

Even during the war, publication of these manuals continued. During the war years, the Lenin Library issued 55 bibliographical guides, among them *The Literary Guide for Rural Libraries* and the *Guide of Literature for District Libraries.*

The library also sponsors lectures, discussions, consultations and conferences for its patrons, which are a great aid in deepening the appreciation of literature among the population. Similar work is conducted on a smaller scale by all Soviet libraries.

Moscow's libraries include 418 under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, 381 belonging to trade unions, 127 scientific libraries, 179 technical libraries, and 175 district libraries. The district libraries, general in character, have a staff of 886 librarians and have on their shelves more than three and one half million books. In 1945, they provided direct service to about one million subscribers.

In her report at a conference of library workers, V. Volkova, library section head of the Board of Cultural and Educational Institutions of the Executive Committee of the Moscow Soviet, reported that in 1945 the district libraries organized 1,508 lectures, 2,450 literature reviews, 13,591 book exhibitions, 139 readers' conferences including 68 for children, and 117 talks by writers.

At this conference, many librarians reported that the comment of readers on the work of the library had been of great assistance to the staffs in meeting the readers' needs.

Self-education, especially among young people, is a major factor in library patronage, the Moscow librarians reported. Of the 175 district libraries, 82 have special facilities for aiding such readers in selecting courses of reading on spe-

LENIN LIBRARY—Here a reader selects books from the stacks of the Soviet Union's greatest library.

cific subjects and for consultation on studying alone.

The conference of library workers studied the minutes of readers' conferences which were held in 1945.

Typical is a readers' conference held at the Kuibishev District Library, which discussed the children's book *Two Captains*.

The editor of the publishing enterprise which published the book was present, as was its author, Stalin Prize Winner V. Kaverin. Readers expressed their opinions of the book, after which Kaverin answered questions and told how the book was written.

Many libraries reported that they conduct extensive study circle work. An example was a successful circle organized by the Turgenev District Library for the study of the history of Moscow. Much interest has been shown recently in this subject, due to preparations for the celebration of the 800th anniversary of the foundation of the city, which will be observed in 1947.

In the Soviet Union, any popular book must be published in editions of at least 100 thousand copies to satisfy the demand of the public libraries alone.

In addition to the general and specialized libraries, there exist thousands of libraries attached to rural clubs, cultural organizations, newspaper and magazine offices, and other enterprises. The library of PRAVDA, one of the largest of those not for general circulation, contains more than 100 thousand volumes.

There is a library at every Red Army unit, where soldiers and officers may obtain books of all kinds, both textbooks dealing with military affairs and more general books for study or relaxation.

Every ship has its library. The library of the battleship *October Revolution,* for example, occupies a cabin at the prow of the ship, next to the ward room. Here 12 thousand books stand on the metal shelves, or rather, 12 thousand books are available. For the sailors and officers do not leave them on the shelves for long.

The average library card on this ship shows that its owner borrows from 40 to 50 books a year. There is not a branch of the naval service where the influence of the library is not felt in increased culture and in knowledge of the readers' own specialties.

The ship libraries conduct active campaigns to popularize their books, and have the assistance of many of their readers. These enthusiasts read aloud to the other sailors in off-duty hours. Reviews of new books are broadcast over ships' radios. On the *October Revolution,* recent radio talks arranged by the library dealt with the works of Alexei Tolstoy, Maxim Gorky and Vladimir Mayakovsky.

The national educational budget for 1946 allocates considerable funds for the development of existing libraries and the construction of new ones. The library system of the Soviet Union is regarded as an integral part of the nation's complete educational system.

Alexander Alexandrov, Composer, Dies

THE outstanding Russian composer and conductor, People's Artist of the USSR Professor Alexander Alexandrov, died recently at the age of 63.

ALEXANDER ALEXANDROV

He was a Stalin Prize Laureate, the composer of the music for the Anthem of the Soviet Union, and founder of the Red Army Song and Dance Ensemble, of which he remained director until his death. Since his youth, his life had been devoted to the development of Russian music.

He was born into a peasant family in Ryazan Governy, and even in his childhood became known for his singing of Russian folk songs. As a youth, he became a member of the St. Petersburg a capella song group.

At St. Petersburg he learned from the giants of Russian music—Rimsky-Korsakov, Lyadov and Glazunov. Alexandrov was graduated from two departments of the Conservatory, as a singer and as a composer. In 1918 he began teaching and became a professor at the Moscow Conservatory.

In 1928 Professor Alexandrov founded his famous Red Army Song and Dance Ensemble, with which he toured the Soviet Union and also visited France, Czechoslovakia and Finland. His ensemble traversed thousands upon thousands of miles of front line roads during the war, performing for the Red Army.

Professor Alexandrov is very well known as a composer. He is the author of *Mermaid,* the opera after Pushkin's story, of the symphonic poem *Death and Life,* of a symphonic sonata for violin with piano, and of more than one hundred songs. His best works are songs of the Red Army. Particularly famous among these are *Holy War, Stalin* and others, which won Stalin Prizes.

Professor Alexandrov, in addition to his teaching duties, served on the Committee for Awarding Stalin Prizes and on numerous other bodies. He was twice awarded the Stalin Prize, receiving his second award only a few weeks ago. He had the titles of People's Artist of the USSR and Doctor of Arts, and held the following decorations: the Order of Lenin, Order of the Red Banner of Labor, Order of the Red Star, and medals for the Defense of Moscow, for Victory Over Germany, and for Valiant Labor.

SIBERIAN MOUNTAIN FARMS

The Altai people, who numbered 58,500 according to the 1931 census, live in the Altai Mountains in Siberia. In pre-Revolutionary times the Altai people were completely illiterate. The Revolution brought them a new life and every opportunity to develop economically and culturally. In 1920 the former nomads gained statehood, settled down on the land and built schools, technical schools and institutes. Today they have produced teachers, doctors, agronomists and other specialists.

The Altai people engage chiefly in livestock breeding on collective farms. These photographs were taken at the Mukhor Tarkhata collective farm.

LIVESTOCK—These are yaks, a major livestock item in the economy of the Mukhor-Tarkhata collective farm in Siberia. Last year it had more than a thousand yaks.

SHEEP—These meat and wool producing animals are also the property of this farm.

SHEPHERD—This is Soyan Kareksibesova, a shepherd of the farm, watching her herd as they graze.

Summer Sports in the USSR

By B. Belogorsky

SOCCER football has never been so popular in the Soviet Union as during this year. Tickets for big matches at the Moscow Dynamo stadium are always sold out well in advance.

At the match between the Moscow Dynamo and Central House of the Red Army teams, which ended in a 2-0 victory for the Army team, 29 photographers were on the field to take pictures of the game. More than five hundred militiamen were on hand to handle crowds around the stadium. After the game, five thousand private automobiles drove away from the stadium at a snail's pace in double rows.

The stadiums, swimming pools, tennis courts and athletic fields, not only in Moscow but in other Soviet cities as well, cannot accommodate all the people who want to watch summer sports events.

Sports fans are very fond of their champions and record-holders and follow their progress with keen interest.

No less than two hundred different sports meets were held in principal cities of the Soviet Union in June. Ten thousand athletes participated in these contests.

Among the interesting sports events were the USSR football championship game between the Central House of the Red Army and the league-leading Tbilisi Dynamo team, tennis and boxing tournaments and competitions in swimming, motorcycling and other sports.

In Naryanmar in the North, 10 sleighs took part in a dog team race last month. On the same day, far to the south, in the city of Batumi, 10 thousand spectators watched track and swimming competitions. Some 50 thousand people turned out to witness a swimming meet in Baku, capital of Azerbaijan. Swimming events were followed by a sailboat race in which more than hundred craft participated.

Sailboat races were likewise held in Sevastopol. The sports program here also included a long-distance swimming race in which several sailors competed.

FOOTBALL CROWD—This is a scene at the Dynamo stadium. Thrice Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel A. Pokryshkin is shown, second in the center row.

Winner was Ivan Karpenko, hero of the defense of Sevastapol, who was decorated on three occasions for distinguished action in combat. "I swam during the war, but for a different purpose," Karpenko said, "I took part in five landing operations".

Leningrad had a gala sports program also. Cycling races were won by the Kirov Officer's Club team while cadets of the Naval Engineering School triumphed in a lifeboat contest. The summer basketball season was opened, and weight lifters competed for the city title.

A swimming meet topped the sports program in Lvov. Among the participants were Leonid Meshkov and several other top ranking Moscow swimmers. Meshkov swam one hundred meters, using the butterfly stroke, in one minute 6.7 seconds, to cut one second off the official world record held by Hough of the United States. Meshkov thinks he will be able to clip off another second before the season ends.

In Sverdlovsk, principal city of the Urals, 120 athletes participated in the city weight-lifting title competitions. More than 15 thousand people turned out to watch the Byelorussian football championship games held in Minsk.

In Moscow 20 thousand fans watched contestants in the finals of the cross-country running contest, and on the Kashira highway outside the Soviet capital, thousands of spectators saw Yevgeny Gringaut and Olga Zibeyeva triumph in an uphill motorcycle race.

Other sports events in Moscow that day included a one-day basketball tournament in the Gorky Park of Culture and Rest, rowing races on the Moscow River and football games at 10 city stadiums.

The summer sports calendar this year is fuller than in prewar years. Numerous competitions will be held in July, August and September, and a good many new records are expected to be established during these months.

Notes on Soviet Life

Blast furnace number seven at the Dzershinsky iron and steel works in Dniepropetrovsk in the Ukraine has been restored. This is the nineteenth blast furnace restored in the South of Soviet Union, and one of 45 to be launched during the new Stalin Five-Year Plan. The operation of this furnace will double the plant's output of metal.

★

Warm weather in the European and Central Asiatic sections of the USSR in the past few weeks has caused rapid growth of crops. Harvesting of grain crops was begun in the middle of June throughout Central Asia and in the valleys and plains of Azerbaijan and Georgia, and of winter wheat in the South.

★

In 95 towns and industrial centers of the Soviet Union, modern mechanized bakeries with a daily capacity of 3,460 tons of bread will be built and put into operation this year. Other bakeries with a daily capacity of three thousand tons will resume operations.

★

Successful tests of an installation for utilizing sun rays for industrial purposes have been made at the Tashkent cannery. The designer is Doctor of Technical Sciences Federico Molero, a Spanish engineer employed at the Power Institute of the Academy of Sciences of USSR. The mirrors of this experimental model measure about 860 square feet, and are made of ordinary silvered window glass bent after cooling. A special boiler is attached to the mirrors, and three minutes after the mirrors begin reflecting the sun's rays, the steam in the boiler reaches a pressure of three atmospheres. The boilers produce more than 110 pounds of steam per hour.

★

A new theater for naval officers in Tallinn will be completed this month. It will seat 800 persons.

★

The Institute of History of Architecture in Kiev has begun drafting a map of historic and architectural relics of the Ukraine. Two hundred facades of historic monuments will be shown on the map, which is being made under the guidance of Academician Bessony, and it will be supplemented with explanatory notes on the relics.

★

Sea passenger service from Leningrad to Great Britain was reopened in June. The ship *Sestroretsk* made the first voyage from Leningrad to London. The *Sestroretsk* is of the tourist type, containing deluxe cabins, a restaurant and other conveniences. The ship stops also at Helsinki and Stockholm, and the entire voyage to London takes seven days.

★

Author Mikhail Sholokhov's novel of the Don Cossacks, "And Quiet Flows the Don," is still the leading best seller in the Soviet Union, according to figures released by the All-Union Book Chamber. More than five million copies, in 15 languages of the nationalities of the USSR, have been published.

The historical novel, "Peter I," by Alexei Tolstoy, the third part of which was published last year, ranks second in popularity. More than two and one half million copies, in 20 languages of the USSR, have been sold. Completion of this work was interrupted by the author's death.

★

The second open-hearth furnace in steel foundry shop number one of the Nazi-wrecked locomotive works in Voroshilovgrad has been restored to working order. Restoration work continues at top speed.

★

The Baltic-White Sea Canal, which was seriously damaged during the war, was opened for navigation this month. Restoration was completed in a remarkably short time.

★

A three hundred and fifty mile section of the Dashava-Kiev gas pipeline in the Ukraine—running from the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains to Kiev—is expected to be ready for operation by October of this year. The Ukrainian capital will receive more than 88 million cubic feet of gas daily at first, and double that amount by 1950.

★

Rehabilitation of the molybdenum-tungsten combine in the North Caucasus, blown up by the Germans during the war, is rapidly nearing completion. *Extraction of ore at an altitude of ten thousand feet has been resumed (a ropeway carries the ore down to the concentration plant). The May production quota was topped by four per cent, and by 1950, the output of the combine will show a fourfold increase.*

★

The Obruchev Institute for the study of frozen soil, one of many institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences, is sending out scientific expeditions to the distant Kolyma taiga and Chukotka to make a study of living and working conditions in a region of eternal frost. Local organizations will help the expedition to seek the most suitable spots for the construction of houses and industrial shops.

★

The premiere of "War and Peace," a new opera by Stalin Prize Winner Sergei Prokofiev, took place recently in the Leningrad Opera Theater. The opera, consisting of eight scenes, is based on the first part of Leo Tolstoy's novel. Nearly 450 actors are engaged in this production.

★

A permanent art salon has been opened in Baku. In its three halls more than 350 pictures, studies and sculptures are on display. Prominent among these are a battle study by Alibala Kyazimov and landscapes by Makhmud Tagiyev, Khalila Safarova and others.

During the summer months Azerbaijanian artists will leave for the Mingechaur, Dashkessan and Sumgait construction sites to paint pictures.

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★

VOLUME VI NUMBER 54

The film "Guilty Without Guilt" has been awarded a Stalin Prize for 1945. This scene shows Alla Tarasova, also a Stalin Prize winner, and V. V. Druzhnikov.

USSR INFORMATION BULLETIN
VOLUME VI ★ NUMBER 54 JULY 31, 1946

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5 5

ACADEMICIAN ALEXANDER BOGOMOLETS

(1881-1946)

The world of science mourns the death of Academician Bogomolets, President of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and discoverer of the world-famous ACS serum.

(Story on Page 10)

Stalin Prize Winners in Cinematography

An Interview with Ivan Bolshakov

Minister of Cinematography of the USSR

STALIN Prizes have been awarded to seven Soviet films produced in 1945 and to several film artists—producers, directors, actors, and writers.

"The award of Stalin Prizes for outstanding Soviet cinema creation in 1945," said Ivan Bolshakov, chairman of the Committee on Cinematography of the USSR, "vividly attests to the signal attention and care our government concentrates on the mastery of the most popular art—the cinema.

"For the workers in Soviet cinematography as well as for the whole nation, 1945 was a year of historical victory which inspired the film masters to create new works for the glory of their motherland. One might say that the prizes awarded for 1945 summarize the work Soviet cinematography accomplished in the war years."

Of the seven films awarded Stalin Prizes, three are feature films: *The Turning Point, Guilty Without Guilt, Arshin Malalan;* and four are documentaries: *Berlin, Defeat of Japan, Liberation of Czechoslovakia* and a technicolor film, *All-Union Physical Culture Parade.*

These films are enjoying immense popularity with Soviet moviegoers, Bolshakov stated. Among the masters of feature cinematography who received Stalin Prizes are: producer F. Ermler, script writer B. Chirkov, actors M. Derzhavin and A. Zrazhevsky, cameraman A. Koltsaty and artist N. Survorov for the film *The Turning Point;* producer V. Petrov, actress A. Tarasova, cameraman V. Yakovlev and artist V. Yegorov for the film *Guilty Without Guilt;* composer U. Gadijebekov, producers R. Takhmasib and N. Leshchenko, actors R. Reibutov, L. Djevanshirova, M. Kalantarly, L. Abdullayev and A. Guseinzade for the film *Arshin Malalan.*

"*The Turning Point* is an inspired story of the victory of Soviet Stalin strategy over the strategy of the Hitlerite army," Bolshakov explained. "Its creators did not take the line of least resistance. They refrained from giving the purely outward effects and making a photographic copy of reality, but concentrated all their attention on the generalization of the war theme and on the portrayal of real-life characters."

Guilty Without Guilt is the screen version of the play of the same name by A. Ostrovsky. "This is one of the plays in which the great Russian dramatist expressed with particular vehemence the struggle of man and his right to happinesss," Bolshakov commented. "In it he proclaims ardently for the honor of womanhood and for the right of the

FORMER WINNER—The distinguished film director Vsevolod Pudovkin was awarded a Stalin Prize a year ago.

AWARDED PRIZE—Producer V. Petrov received a Stalin Prize this year for the film "Guilty Without Guilt."

stage artist to work unhampered. This film conveys excellently the atmosphere of the Russian provincial theater in the early 80's of the last century.

"*Arshin Malalan* is the screen version of one of the most popular Azerbaijan folk musical comedies. Splendid songs interwoven with fine acting of the ensemble and ingenious work by the producers make this picture an outstanding achievement of the young national film industry of Azerbaijan.

"During the Great Patriotic War," Bolshakov continued, "Soviet newsreels recorded for contemporaries and for posterity the power and might of Soviet arms and the efficacy of Stalin's war strategy. *Berlin, Defeat of Japan* and *Liberation of Czechoslovakia* are worthy examples of this work."

The Stalin Prize for documentary film productions was awarded to producers U. Raizman and E. Svilova and to cameramen B. Dementyev, L. Mazrukho, I. Panov, S. Stoyanovsky and V. Tomberg for *Berlin;* to producers A. Zarkhi, I. Kheifits, and I. Setkina Nesterova and to cameramen A. Frolov, S. Fomin, N. Dolgov, A. Klimov and S. Sologubov for *Defeat of Japan;* to producer I. Kopalin, cameramen A. Lebedev, B. Pumpyansky and B. Kaspii for *Liberation of Czechoslovakia.*

The Stalin Prize was awarded also to cameramen B. Makaseyev, U. Monglovsky, S. Semenov and A. Shchekutyev for the technicolor film *All-Union Physical Culture Parade.*

"With a feeling of deep pride and emotion Soviet audiences watched this magnificent film, which depicts on the screen the triumph of the Stalin policy of friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the health and strength of Soviet youth and their fighting readiness and loyalty to their country," Bolshakov declared.

"The awarding of Stalin Prizes," he concluded, "is indicative of the constant and serious attention paid by the Party, the Government and Comrade Stalin personally to our cinematography, and it inspires us to create new films worthy of our great country."

Soviet film studios are proceeding under the new Five-Year Plan to the production of new motion pictures on an even higher artistic and technical level.

ERMLER—The prize-winning producer of "The Turning Point" F. Ermler (left) is shown with the late Ivan Moskvin as they served on a Stalin Prize Committee in a previous year.

One notable field is the widespread production of documentary films. The Soviet public attaches tremendous importance to documentary cinematography. A striking example of a dynamic presentation is the recent film, *The Rebirth of Stalingrad,* in which the camera showed the process of rehabilitation which is transforming the war-wrecked hero-city into a humming center of culture and industry.

During the war, a huge cinematographic record of the Red Army's combat operations was made, beginning with the defeat of the Germans near Moscow in 1941 and ending with the taking of Berlin and the victory over Japan in 1945.

Now the emphasis is on films depicting various spheres of cultural development in the Soviet Union and the national life of the many Soviet peoples.

A war documentary of a touching sort is *Story of Our Children,* which shows the tremendous aid rendered by Soviet children in the cause of victory.

Here are the stories of the small heroes and heroines who, unbidden and often without their elders' knowledge, performed tasks and feats which helped win the war; the photographic stories of the young patriots who took over the work of fathers and brothers gone to the front; and of the children in front areas who aided the Red Army troops.

Color photography is being undertaken in Soviet film studios. Though the color films are still experimental and have some shortcomings, these are being overcome.

A number of new historical films have been made recently in Soviet studios. The Soviet moviegoer, though primarily interested in topical feature films, gives films dealing with history a favored place in his preferences.

Admiral Nakhimov, produced by Vsevolod Pudovkin from a scenario by Igor Lukovsky, tells the story of the defense of Sevastopol in 1854 and of the great admiral who commanded the fleet.

A number of historical pictures are devoted to the story of great figures in the past of the various Soviet republics.

SOVIET FILMS

Motion pictures enjoy widespread popularity in the Soviet Union, and great importance is attached to them as a medium of education as well as entertainment. How seriously the Soviet people and their government regard the motion picture industry is attested to by the establishment of a Ministry of Cinematography of the USSR and by the practice of awarding Stalin Prizes for outstanding work to producers, directors, scenarists, cameramen and actors. Film actors and technicians hold several other awards and titles, such as People's Artist and Honored Artist.

Cinematography is seriously studied as an art form in the Soviet Union. Since its foundation 26 years ago the State Institute of Cinematography has graduated more than a thousand producers, directors, screen writers, cameramen and actors. Among its alumni are such outstanding names of the Soviet

PRIZE-WINNING FILM—This scene from "The Turning Point" shows actors Alexei Zrazhevsky (left) and Mikhail Derzhavin, both of whom were awarded Stalin Prizes.

HISTORICAL FILM—This scene from "Alexander Nevsky," one of the most popular historical films of recent years, shows Nikolai Cherkasov in the title role of Nevsky.

ACTOR—N. Simonov, People's Artist of the Russian SFSR, is popular both in films and on the stage.

AND ARTISTS

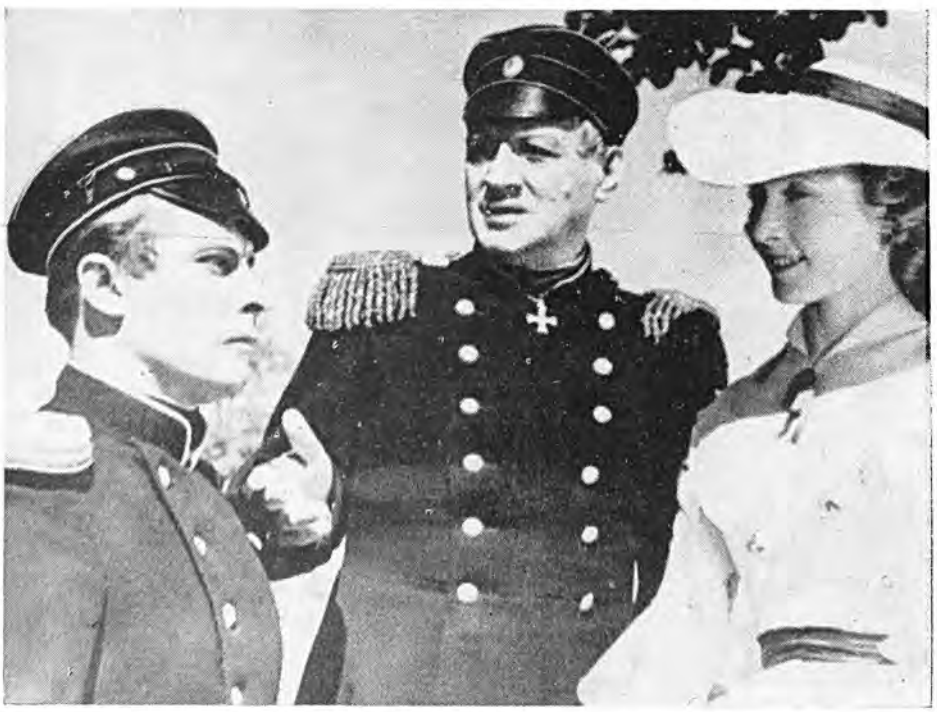
film world as Sergei Vasiliev, one of the producers of *Chapayev;* Vsevolod Pudovkin, producer of *Mother;* and many well-known film stars. The teaching staff of the Institute lists such outstanding names as Sergei Eisenstein, Sergei Yutkevich, Sergei Gerasimov and Vsevolod Pudovkin.

In the Institute are movie lots and studios, an extensive library of Russian and foreign films, and a special scenario library. Students produce their own films on these lots, duplicating in every aspect the experience of professional film production. The gifted young actress Galina Vodyanitskaya, who became an international star for her portrayal of the young partisan heroine in the film *Zoya,* is one of the many who have made names for themselves while still students.

On these pages are shown scenes of recent Soviet film successes and some famous film artists.

WAR FILM—Shown is a still from "Flying at a Snail's Pace," a motion picture of the war. The actors are Nikolai Kryuchkov and Ludmila Glazova. Both play Army fliers.

ORLOVA—Film Star Lyubov Orlova has appeared in films acclaimed both in the USSR and abroad.



"ADMIRAL NAKHIMOV"—This is another popular historical film. Shown are actors E. Samollov (left), A. Diki, who plays the great naval commander Nakhimov, and I. Radchenko.

The Ukrainian Soviet Republic In the Five-Year Plan

By Nikolai Mikhailov

THE Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, second largest of the republics of the Soviet Union, includes in its territory some of the richest productive areas in the world in the fields of agriculture and industry. Under the new Five-Year Plan, this republic is assigned a major role in the expanding economy of the Soviet Union.

It includes the great coal and iron centers of the Donets Basin, the immense Lenin hydroelectric plant and dam on the Dnieper, and other world-famous industrial centers. It is one of the great granaries of the USSR, and before the war produced about 50 per cent of the winter wheat and 74 per cent of the sugar beet crop of the USSR.

Located in the southwestern section of the USSR, the Ukraine occupies an area of 223 thousand square miles, bordered on the south by the Black Sea and on the west by the Carpathian Mountains of Poland. Its prewar population was 40 million.

Closely related to the Russian people and possessing kindred languages and culture, the Ukrainian people have a great and eventful history behind them. The process of reuniting all of the Ukraine in one national state was culminated last year when, under the provisions of a treaty with Czechoslovakia, the Transcarpathian Ukraine entered the Ukrainian SSR.

Ukrainian agriculture and industry, which rose to such great heights of development under the prewar Five-Year Plans, were wrecked or razed by the Germans during their short-lived invasion and occupation. In the industrial Donbas the Germans dynamited and flooded all the mines, of which 48 cannot be rehabilitated at all. The Germans stripped mines and plants of their equipment, blew up blast furnaces and burned down whole factory blocks, and left one third of the population homeless.

REBUILT INDUSTRY—This is the open hearth department of the Stalin metallurgical works in the Donbas. This plant was destroyed by the German invaders and has been rebuilt.

In the two and one half years since the liberation of the Ukraine, considerable restoration work has already been carried out; and completion of this program is the main task set for the Ukraine under the new Five-Year Plan.

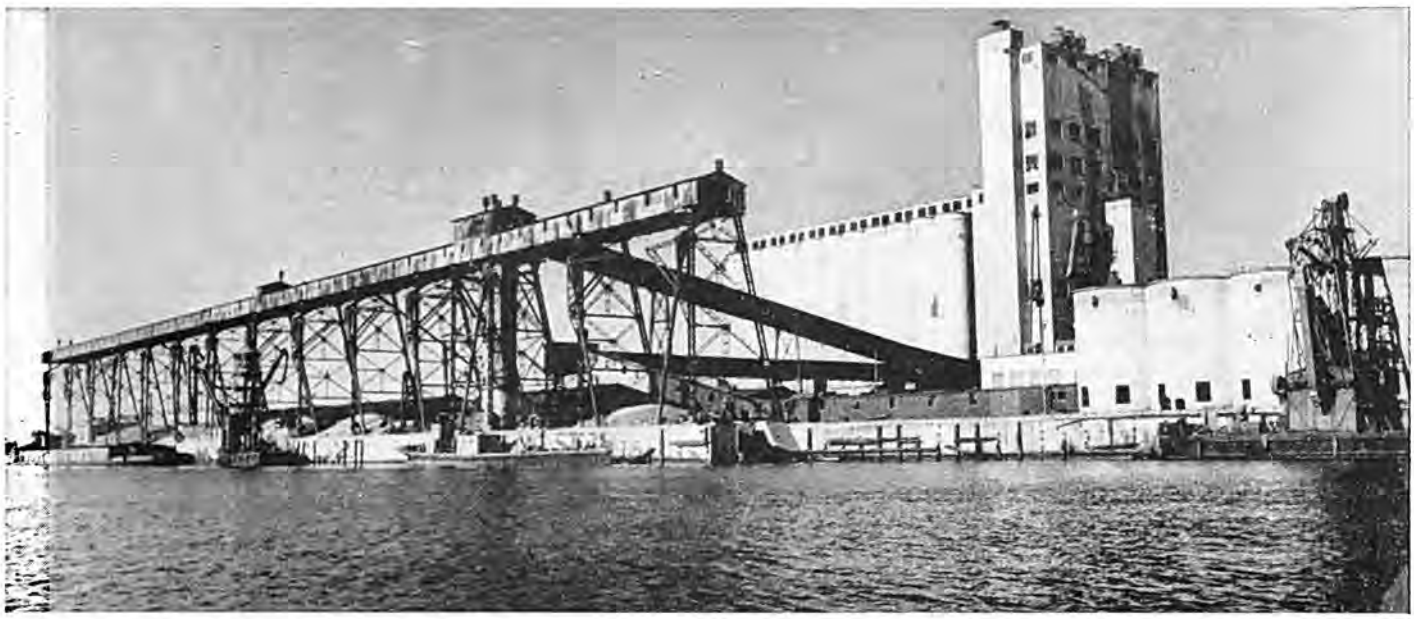
Some 450 miles of mining galleries have been rehabilitated, and 130 large collieries are already in operation. In addition to these restored mines, 27 new mines have been constructed. This rehabilitation has brought the daily output of coal in the Donbas to more than half the prewar output.

The new Five-Year Plan provides for complete restoration by 1949, and for raising the annual output of coal to 88 million tons by 1950, exceeding the prewar level. In the next five years 182 large mines are to be completely rehabilitated and 60 new mines constructed in the Donets Basin.

The iron and steel plants of the Donets Basin and the Dnieper regions will be rehabilitated. Thirty blast furnaces with a total annual capacity of nine million tons of pig iron, steel smelting mills with a capacity of 8,400,000 tons of steel and 58 rolling mills with a capacity of 6,500,000 tons of finished rolled metal will be put into operation.

Mining in the Nikopol manganese basin will reach the prewar level by the end of the year, with restoration of ore mines and concentration plants wrecked by the Germans scheduled for completion. At the same time many new mines are being sunk, and by 1950 the ore output will exceed the prewar level by 34.4 per cent.

The total capacity of the electric power stations of the Ukraine will be increased in the five-year period by 2,574,000 kilowatts. Small hydroelectric power plants with a total capacity of 203 thou-



ELEVATOR—This is a grain elevator in the port of Kherson, a Ukrainian regional center. The Ukraine is a rich grain-producing territory as well as a tremendous industrial republic.

sand kilowatts will be built to meet the needs of agriculture and local consumers. The great Lenin hydroelectric station on the Dnieper, now undergoing repairs, will be completely restored.

Surveying preparatory to the construction of a new large dam and hydroelectric power station is now under way seven and a half miles north of Kremenchug on the Dnieper. Findings indicate the site is ideal for the construction of a power station here, which is projected to produce annually one and a half billion kilowatt-hours of electric power for the adjacent Donbas and the Krivoi Rog iron ore field as well as for the cities of Kharkov and Kiev. This station is to be linked with the huge Dnieper hydroelectric system, and is just one of the power projects to be undertaken in accordance with the new Five-Year Plan.

Housing and municipal services are to be restored in the towns and cities destroyed by the Germans—a project totaling more than 171 million square feet of floor space.

Already more than 10 million square feet of production floor space and more than three million square feet of dwelling space have been restored in the Ukraine. Included in the latter figure are 155 thousand peasants' houses, some 50 thousand farm buildings of various types, 55 hundred cultural and public buildings, and more than four thousand auxiliary enterprises. The rural construction program for the Ukraine in the next five years calls for the building of 225 thousand farm buildings, 32 thousand cultural and public buildings and 30 thousand building materials plants.

To supply this building program, a large number of building materials plants and woodworking enterprises have been built or are now going up in the Ukraine. The country's largest constructional sections plant will be put into operation in Kharkov shortly.

Revival of the Ukraine's economy involves a tremendous program of agricultural rehabilitation also. More than 75 million acres of land will be under cultivation by 1950, and more than 31 million head of livestock—including horses, cattle, pigs, sheep and goats—will be raised.

Expansion of cultural and health services in the Ukraine is also outlined under the Five-Year Plan. By 1950 the number of schools will reach 29,045, with an enrollment of 6,300,000 students; and the number of hospital beds will reach 173,100. Already 150 higher educational institutions have been reopened in the Ukraine.

In conjunction with the Fourth Stalin Five-Year Plan, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences has drawn up a five-year program of research on basic theoretical problems as well as on those having a direct bearing on the restoration and development of the national economy.

A great deal of attention will be devoted to research in physics, chemistry and the technical sciences. Further work on nuclear physics, and research in the fields of metals, biology, agronomy, astronomy and the mechanization of labor processes figure prominently in the Academy's program.

Special attention is devoted under the Five-Year Plan to the development of the economy of the Transcarpathian Ukraine, recently incorporated into the Ukrainian SSR. The region's agriculture will be restored, and a program of industrialization is being launched.

Distribution of land to the peasants and resettlement constitute the preliminary phase of this program. To date more than 150 thousand acres of fertile land have been distributed, with priorities to peasants who had little or no land. State aid—in the form of agricultural machines, draft animals, seed, fertilizers and credits—has been extended by the Ukrainian Government, to get the program off to a good start. Emphasis is on fruit growing, viticulture and livestock.

The Five-Year Plan of Science

By V. P. Volgin

Vice President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

MEETINGS of the general session of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR opened in the spacious conference hall of the Academy in Neskuchny Palace in Moscow July 1. The proceedings began with a discussion of the draft of the Academy's five-year plan.

A comprehensive report on basic scientific problems of the coming five-year period was made by Academician Sergei Vavilov, President of the Academy. In making a detailed analysis of the chief lines of scientific work called for by the new plan, Academician Vavilov emphasized that stress was being laid on the problem of the philosophy of modern natural sciences—that is, dialectical and historical materialism.

"In this epoch of atomic energy, radio location and telemechanics there is no need to explain the importance of physics in the Five-Year Plan," said Vavilov.

The President of the Academy spoke of the significance of the study of the inner structure of matter, problems of elementary particles, the structure of atomic nuclei, crystals and liquids. The plan attaches great importance to problems connected with the physics of atomic nuclei and cosmic rays.

With regard to the problems of chemistry, Vavilov noted that modern chemistry in certain of its most important branches is akin to physics. Of great significance, also, are such branches of science as photochemistry, electrochemistry and colloidal chemistry. Serious problems confront organic chemists, whose researches frequently are bound with the development of a number of branches of industry.

In the center of biological research stand the problems of albumen study, of the chemicophysical nature of vital processes and the preparation of new medicinal substances.

According to the plan of the Academy, geophysicists, geologists and geographers will study the internal structure and physical properties of the earth, the mechanism of earthquakes and, also, will further the development of geophysical methods of mineral prospecting.

ACADEMICIAN V. P. VOLGIN

Scientists in the field of technique will be engaged on problems of the mechanics of stability and movement and the theory of oscillations, of aerohydrodynamics and gas dynamics. It is also planned to elaborate the general theory of the mechanism of machinery, the theory on durability of machines and machine parts, and to work on problems of friction and wear and tear. Research will be conducted in the sphere of super high-frequency waves.

Historians, linguists, economists and legal experts will be assigned important work in the humanities.

The State Five-Year Plan presented the necessary foundation for the scientific plan of the Academy. But this foundation is not yet sufficient for the elaboration of the scientific plan. Science, based on the demands of practice and justifying its existence by useful practical results, still retains its own logic. Science is always systematic; it cannot develop spontaneously, episodically or under the influence of only external impulses.

"Science," to quote Vavilov, "preserves much for future use." Many years often pass before its results are truly valued and become part of life. As we know, Maxwell's teachings on electromagnetic waves were conceived in the sixties of the last century, but radio only came into use at the end of the century. Newton already spoke of the idea of the atomic nucleus (true, in a very simplified form); disintegration of the atom was discovered by Becquerel 50 years ago, but the world has only today come to understand the significance of atomic energy.

That is why our plan, in addition to its direct response to the demands of the State Five-Year Plan, includes its own lines of development, not separated from practice, but rooted in the latter and stretching much farther afield.

Having adopted its five-year plan for 1946-1950 and approved the program of activities of the Academy for 1945, the session proceeded to hear scientific papers.

Professor A. P. Zhdanov read a paper on complete fission of atomic nuclei by cosmic rays. Professor Zhdanov was recently awarded the Stalin Prize for his highly interesting discovery of a new process of splitting atomic nuclei by cosmic rays. Photographs taken by a special method showed how under the influence of powerful cosmic particles a vast number of positively charged protons flew out of the nuclei of the atoms of silver and bromine (forming part of a photographic layer). The impression gained is that of complete disintegration of the atomic nucleus.

A minute study of these photographs made in recent years led Professor Zhdanov to the conclusion that in the course of his experiments complete disintegration of the atom into component particles takes place. Many aspects of the phenomena discovered by Zhdanov are still theoretically unproved, but there is no doubt that here we have the beginning of a new, interesting chapter in the physics of the atomic nucleus and cosmic rays.

Corresponding Member of the Academy Evgeni Feodorov, a participant in the famous Arctic expedition on the drift-

ing icefloe, spoke of some of the basic problems of hydrometeorology.

He pointed out the importance of new methods of arriving at weather forecasts and the importance of elaborating improved types of equipment. Soviet scientists have designed an automatic radio meteorological station for the measurement and broadcasting of atmospheric pressure, the temperature of the air, the direction and speed of the wind and so forth. Such stations are already functioning in regions difficult of access in the Arctic, the Pamirs, the Yakut taiga, the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk and other spots.

A very interesting paper was read by Corresponding Member of the Academy V. V. Shuleikin on his researches into atmospheric oscillations.

The greatest oscillations taking place on the earth are those above the continents of Asia and Europe at different seasons of the year. Shuleikin and the personnel of the geophysical laboratory established that quantities of air above these two continents in the winter exceed those of summer by 300 trillion tons. The movement of these "additional" masses of air to the continent in winter and their return to spaces above the oceans in summer disturbs the "centralization" of the revolving earth. Therefore, the axis of the earth's rotation turns around a certain central position of its own in the body of the earth, thus causing a constant change in the position of the terrestrial poles (north and south).

Astronomers have already long discovered a similar change in the position of the poles within the limits of several yards of the earth's surface. The theoretical calculations of the movements of the poles made under the guidance of Shuleikin coincide with the results of astronomical observations.

Great interest was aroused by Professor G. F. Alexandrov's report on modern bourgeois theories of social development. Pointing to the abundance of foreign literature on social problems and their specific nature, the speaker noted that the majority of modern bourgeois sociologists refuse to analyze society and its laws as a whole by limiting themselves to the consideration of current political problems. One group of these modern sociologists seeks to base its arguments on the reasoning of representatives of early bourgeois sociology, while the second group strives to solve modern social-politcial problems by the origination of "new" theories and hypotheses without consulting history. A third group, having lost belief in truth and in the value of general theories on the historical process, has concentrated on researches of the individual aspects of the social, political, economic and spiritual life of human beings. Many sociologists openly declare the necessity and expediency of placing sociology at the services of the domestic and foreign policy of their governments.

Professor Alexandrov spoke in great detail of the opinions held by a group of scientists and publicists of progressive democratic tendencies who are sincerely striving to find the scientific explanation of the meaning of the present stage of development of society and the state.

The most advanced representatives of sociological science abroad are turning their eyes more and more frequently to the Soviet Union, where the social sciences play such an important role in the economic development of the USSR.

ACADEMY—Shown is a general session of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, which comprises in its membership the most distinguished scientists of the Soviet Union in all fields of study.

Academician Bogomolets Dies

ACADEMICIAN Alexander A. Bogomolets, President of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and world-famed discoverer of the "longevity serum," died July 19 at the age of 65. He had been suffering from a heart ailment.

For several years preceding the discovery of his celebrated anti-reticular cytotoxic serum (known as ACS) Bogomolets had been conducting pioneering research into the significance of the connective tissues in the control of the degenerative diseases of middle age, such as hardening of the arteries, high blood pressure, arthritis and others.

In 1938, after examining a group of persons between the ages of 107 and 135, Bogomolets developed the thesis that the normal life span of man should be 125-150 years, and postulated that premature degeneration of the connective tissues is the factor chiefly responsible for man's relatively brief life expectancy of 50-80 years.

The serum is obtained by the injection into horses of the spleen and bone marrow of healthy human beings who have died suddenly. This serum, Bogomolets revealed, if administered when the connective tissues begin to deteriorate, will check rapid aging and prolong life expectancy to the normal span of 150 years. Bogomolets's heart condition prevented him from using his own serum.

Applied in practice during the war, ACS produced astonishing results in the treatment of Red Army men, hastening the healing of wounds and fractures.

Numerous experiments show that the use of the serum immediately after the surgical removal of cancers prevents recurrence of the growth and relieves the patient of pain. Beneficial results have also been recorded in the treatment of ulcers, with relief of pain and acceleration of healing noted.

Administration of ACS in cases of acute rheumatism has checked the disease's progress; and ACS has also been observed to increase the patient's resistance to infectious diseases. Especially good results have been obtained in the treatment of typhus and various women's diseases. In numerous cases the serum has proved effective when administered in conjunction with other forms of treatment, notably when used with sulphidine in the treatment of gonorrhea. Complete cures have been obtained in cases when even the largest doses of sulphidine proved ineffectual.

ACADEMICIAN ALEXANDER BOGOMOLETS

Academician Bogomolets's data have been widely published abroad, and have won him world-wide recognition as an outstanding biological scientist. A translation of his book, *The Prolongation of Life,* was recently published in the United States.

Bogomolets was born in Kiev in 1881. His father was a doctor and his mother, a bitter enemy of the tsarist regime, spent many years in prison and in exile for political activities.

In 1909 Alexander Bogomolets was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and subsequently became Professor of Pathophysiology at Saratov University and later Professor of Pathology at Moscow University. In 1930 Bogomolets, who had already published more than 50 scientific works, was elected President of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

For his contribution to wartime medicine, Academician Bogomolets was awarded the nation's highest civilian title, Hero of Socialist Labor. He was twice elected Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

One of his last acts before his death was the preparation of a project for a five-year research program for the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

Kiev, Capital of the Ukrainian SSR

By A. Kozhanov

BESIDES being the Soviet Union's oldest city, Kiev was also one of its most beautiful before the German invasion. Now, however, many of the most picturesque sights of this city of parks, tree-lined boulevards and squares, situated on an elevated location on the right bank of the Dnieper, bear the ugly traces of war.

The downtown section of the Ukrainian capital lies in ruins. Kreshchatik, its famous central thoroughfare, and the streets intersecting it were leveled by the Germans. When our troops entered the city in November 1943, they found the best hotels, cinema theaters, stores, all the best specimens of architecture and the entire business section of the city, the famous Vladimir Cathedral Museum that had stood for more than a century, the building of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet and other Government buildings blown up or put to the torch.

A tremendous program of restoration and rebuilding to wipe out the traces of the fascist incursion was launched after Kiev's liberation. Alexander Vlasov, the project's chief architect, outlined the main features of the general plan for the reconstruction of the city.

"Our plan has in view the increase of Kiev's population to one and a half million—that is 500 to 600 thousand more than before the war—in the course of the next 10 to 15 years," he told me. "This will require an expansion of the city's territory, and we plan to build up the left bank of the Dnieper as well as the northern and western suburbs where there is still room for spreading out."

The city planners, however, do not want the density of population to exceed 900-1,200 persons per acre on the average, while the figure for the downtown blocks is to be still lower. Industrial enterprises, in keeping with the general principles of city planning observed throughout the USSR, are to be placed outside the residential areas.

A subway is planned also, Vlasov said. First to be built will be lines intersecting in the center of the city, which will connect the most widely separated sections of the city, including the part on the left bank of the Dnieper.

To provide Kiev homes and industries with gas, a 350-mile gas pipeline from the Carpathian foothills is now being built, and will be ready for operation by October of this year.

The architects plan to improve the distribution of cultural and public service facilities which in old Kiev, as in most cities built up in the course of centuries, were located mainly in the central section of the town. The reconstruction plan, Vlasov said, "calls for the distribution of clubs, cinemas, stores, hospitals, parks, schools and sports stadiums among all the districts of the city on as equal a basis as possible."

Architectural studios are already busy drawing up plans for various buildings and architectural ensembles. Particular attention will be devoted to the Kresh-

KIEV—This is a view of the downtown district of the Ukrainian capital, taken before it was devastated by the German Nazi invaders.

chatik, on which the leading administrative and cultural buildings—the city hall, a large theater, a museum of Ukrainian culture, concert hall, radio center—two large hotels, and other major buildings are to be built. A hall of fame for heroes of the past war is to be erected on the central square.

On the south side of the city adjoining the Dnieper the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences has already begun laying out its new botanical garden, which will cover an area of 370 acres.

According to Vlasov, Trukhanov Island, which is located opposite the city in the Dnieper is to be made into a recreation park. Covering an area of more than two thousand acres, the park will be the biggest of its kind in the country, and will provide a wide range of amusements and facilities for water sports, including yachting.

Rehabilitation of Kiev's ravaged industry is under way also. In the heart of the agricultural Ukraine, Kiev has a large sugar refining industry.

Before the German invasion, the sugar refineries of the Kiev region were well-equipped enterprises which handled more than one and a half million tons of beet and produced more than 248 thousand tons of sugar annually. When the Ukraine was freed from the enemy, our factories presented a sad picture of ruin and devastation; five of these raw beet sugar plants and two sugar refineries had been razed to the ground, and in one remaining refinery and in 10 raw beet sugar plants all the machinery and power units had been seriously damaged. The equipment of the remaining 19 refineries had also suffered considerably. The workers' houses and auxiliary buildings of all the factories had been almost completely wrecked. The damage caused by the Nazis to the basic capital of the Kiev Sugar Trust has been estimated at more than 300 million rubles.

Already in the first six months of 1944, as soon as the foe had been expelled, 11 sugar refineries were restored and set into operation. In the second half of the year, another eight factories which had not suffered severely and six which had been seriously damaged were rebuilt. Four more raw beet sugar plants and one refinery will be put into operation in the near future. The remaining enterprises, which were razed to the ground, are to be rebuilt within the next two years.

In 1950, the sugar industry of the Kiev region will be in a position to supply the country with more sugar than in pre-war years.

Cultural activities are also being revived in Kiev. The Kiev House of Scientists, a social organization conducting cultural and recreational activities for the scientists of the Ukraine, has again resumed its program.

The Germans had plundered the property of the House of Scientists and destroyed the building. After the liberation of Kiev, the government of the Ukraine gave the scientists new quarters in the center of the city.

The work of the various scientific sections of the House has been renewed. This work does not duplicate that of the scientific research institutions. The sections are civic bodies which popularize scientific knowledge and help to apply it to industry and agriculture.

At present attention is centered on giving maximum assistance to our country in the work of restoration. The chemistry section is working on agricultural problems, along the lines of Mendeleyev's research. The power section has also begun work assisting in the restoration of the city's power plants. The agricultural section is helping the Ukrainian Ministry of Agriculture to restore the crop cycle and raise the yields on land seared by the war.

DEVASTATION—A street of Kiev at the time of its liberation is shown above. Below, the historic Kiev Pechersk monastery, reduced to ruins by the German armies.

Mechanization of Soviet Agriculture

By Valerian Krasnov

Assistant Director of the All-Union Institute for Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture

A great deal of work on mechanizing agriculture in the Soviet Union was done during the first three Five-Year Plans. The rapidly developing collective farms acquired a large number of various agricultural machines. The Soviet Government organized more than seven thousand machine and tractor stations, which do all the principal agricultural work on the collective farms. The machine and tractor stations send their tractors and agricultural machinery to collective farms by agreement with the latter, and provide technical service. The labor power required for the agricultural work is furnished by the collective farms.

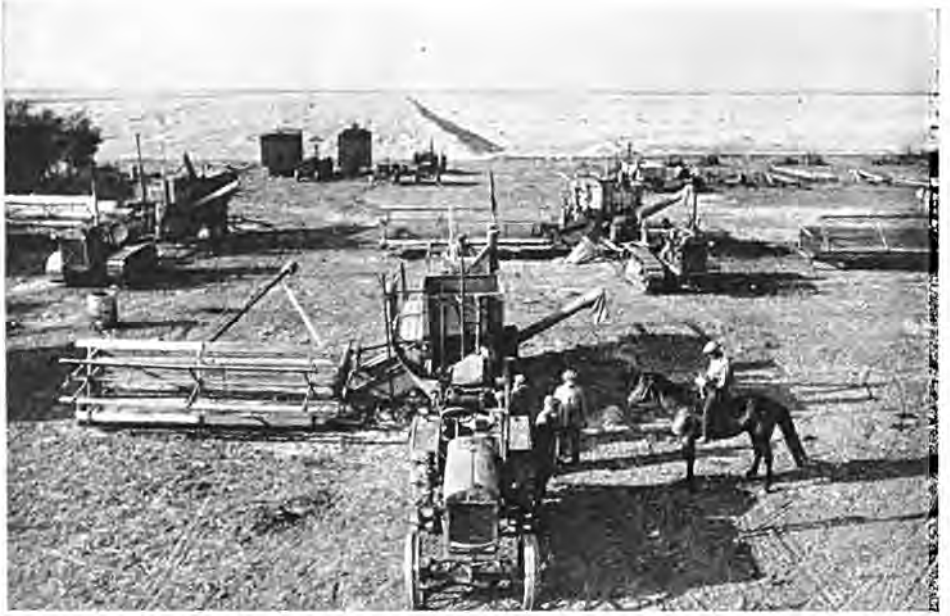
Before the outbreak of the war the machine and tractor stations possessed more than 550 thousand tractors with an average capacity of 15-30 horsepower, over 180 thousand wide (15 and 20 foot) combines, 560 thousand tractor plows, 280 thousand tractor-sowing machines and hundreds of thousands of other agricultural machines and implements.

The total volume of tractor work done by the machine and tractor stations on the collective farm fields in 1940 amounted to 543,620,000 acres (in terms of plowing).

Despite the sharp curtailment in labor power during the war, the collective farms continued, with the aid of the State machine and tractor stations, to fulfill the plan for agricultural work, providing the army and population with sufficient quantities of foodstuffs and industry with raw materials.

The Soviet Government found it possible to intensify the mechanization of agriculture even during the war. New tractor and agricultural machinery plants were built in the Altai area, Krasnoyarsk, Tashkent, the Kirghiz Republic, and elsewhere.

Neither was the work on electrifying agriculture discontinued. Hundreds of rural hydroelectric power plants were built even during the war.



MECHANIZATION—Shown are modern combines used to harvest crops on a collective farm in the north Caucasus.

The new Five-Year Plan provides for the extensive development of agriculture and animal husbandry, and large-scale mechanization and electrification of agriculture in the Soviet Union.

Soviet designers and factories are now working on more perfect agricultural machines and implements. New plows, designed to plow to a depth of 10 inches, are being supplied with subsoil plows and coulters. Diesel cultivators will be more extensively utilized for deepening the plowed layers and soil mellowing without turning over the layers (spring plowing, doubling the fallows).

During the five-year period, 673 thousand tractor plows will be manufactured: first among these will be plows with five-furrow gang plows, each gang 14 inches wide.

The Five-Year Plan provides for the manufacture of 312 thousand tractor cultivators, 445 thousand horse-drawn cultivators, 176 thousand disc plow-harrows, 300 thousand tractor seeders, 230 thousand horse-drawn seeders, 174 thousand combines, 720 thousand tractors (in terms of 15-30 horsepower tractors), as well as a large number of machines for harvesting industrial crops (such as cotton and beets) and vegetables.

The output of agricultural machinery and tractors will be doubled in the course of the coming five years. Special attention will be paid to the quality of agricultural machines, both as regards greater durability and reliability, as well as adaptability to present day requirements.

The new plows will be more powerful, and equipped with subsoilers and sod bottoms. The farms will be equipped with machines for fertilizing.

The five-furrow gang plows with stubble bottoms are intended for subsoil cultivation of the fallows and stubble plowing to a depth of two to three inches.

During the postwar Five-Year Plan, State and collective farms will acquire many machines for administering mineral and organic fertilizer to the soil and for mechanizing irrigated agriculture.

Soviet designers are devoting special attention to harvesting machinery. American uniflow and self-propelled combines have proven to be very good machines, but they do not fully satisfy us. The climatic and harvesting conditions are so varied on the vast territories of the Soviet Union that not only combines, but also machinery, for a two-phase harvesting of grain must be used. In addition, the developing animal husbandry requires the removal of the entire crop from the fields, i.e., not only the grain, but the chaff and straw as well. The new Soviet combines are planned specifically for such harvesting, while the harvesting tractor units will ensure the plowing up of the stubble immediately after the removal of the crop.

New, more perfect tractors will be manufactured for the new agricultural machinery. The principal tractor will be the Diesel caterpillar tractor with 35 horsepower. The former tank-building plants will produce even more powerful tractors with 90-100 horsepower. In addition, agriculture will be supplied with hundreds of thousands of small, plough-type tractors.

Seed-cleaning machinery will be considerably modernized; this machinery will not only fully clean the seed of weeds, but will also sort them to make select, high-grade seed available for planting.

Soviet designers are now working on a combine for harvesting beets and machinery for harvesting cotton, vegetables and their seed.

Production of machinery for mechanizing the laborious processes in animal husbandry will expand considerably within the next five years. The Soviet milking machine is deserving of attention. In contradistinction to machines of other designs this machine works on the three-beat principle, which approximates the three-beat sucking of calves—sucking, pressing of the teat and full rest of the teat. Cows rapidly grow accustomed to this type of machine, and it is now gaining popularity on the farms.

The postwar Five-Year Plan includes a five-year plan for electrification of agriculture. The capacity of rural electric power plants will increase nearly tenfold by 1950. Small hydroelectric stations will be constructed in the villages.

200,000 Farm Experts

By a Moscow Correspondent

This year, the first of the five-year program for training some 200 thousand agricultural experts, including 40 thousand with higher education, finds nearly 140 thousand students enrolled at the agricultural schools and colleges of the Soviet Union, 14 thousand more than in 1940.

To grasp the full significance of these figures, it should be noted that in 1912 only 227 agricultural experts graduated from Russia's higher educational institutions. A comparison of these figures gives a fair idea of the great strides that agriculture has made in the Soviet Union.

In 1940 there were no less than 550 thousand tractors, 182 thousand combines and a vast number of other farm machines working on the fields of the country. Soviet agriculture had seven thousand machine and tractor stations at its service.

It goes without saying that a huge army of agricultural experts was needed to cope with such an extensive, highly mechanized agricultural economy, which employed the latest innovations of modern science on a large scale. Before the war there were functioning in the USSR 68 higher and 660 secondary agricultural schools with a total student body of 125 thousand, from which more than 20 thousand experts graduated every year.

The demand for experts of all kinds has become all the more urgent now that the country has started realizing the new Five-Year Plan, scheduled to end in 1950, with the objective of surpassing the prewar level of agricultural production. In 1950 the grain harvest is to be brought to 127 million tons. The yield of sugar beet, cotton, flax and other industrial crops will greatly increase. All this entails scientific farming on a higher level and a sharp increase in the fleet of agricultural machinery and equipment. It follows, therefore, that the program of training agricultural experts, whose forces were depleted by the war, must also be broadened.

Agronomists will be needed most of all. By the end of 1950, more than 18 thousand agronomists will have graduated from our colleges, and about 60 thousand from our secondary agricultural schools. They will all be swallowed up by collective and State farms, machine and tractor stations, and scientific research and educational institutions.

In addition, a large army of farm machine operators will have to be trained. It should be remembered that during this five-year period Soviet farmers will receive no less than 325 thousand tractors and a great quantity of other agricultural machinery and implements. As many as 950 new machine and tractor stations will be organized, and the existing network of repair plants and shops will be greatly enlarged.

Electricity will be employed in agriculture on a wide scale in the coming five years. Small and medium capacity rural hydroelectric power plants will be built in increasing numbers. Electricity will be used for many agricultural processes, particularly in dairy farming and cattle breeding. Large-scale irrigation and amelioration developments are also scheduled under the plan. For this purpose, our agricultural educational institutes will by 1950 have trained one thousand engineers and three thousand technicians specializing in agricultural electrification, and upwards of four thousand technicians in the field of hydro-amelioration.

More than 12 hundred engineers and six thousand technicians will augment the present army of agricultural surveyors. And last, but not least, specialists for cattle breeding, which will reach a high level at the end of the five-year period, will be needed. More than 35 thousand animal technicians and 26 thousand veterinary surgeons will be trained for the State and collective cattle breeding farms and pedigree stables.

This corps of highly trained agricultural experts will spearhead the program of rehabilitation and expansion of Soviet agriculture under the Fourth Stalin Five-Year Plan.

STUDENTS—This is the reading room of the Timiryazev Academy of Agriculture.

Timiryazev Agricultural Academy

By V. Shepelev

THE Timiryazev Academy of Agriculture is situated in a picturesque spot on the outskirts of Moscow. The estate covers an area of almost 15 hundred acres of woodland and experimental fields; the institutes and laboratories stand amidst these.

The avenue of deciduous trees was planted 50 years ago by Dmitri Prianishnikov, then a student at the Petrovsky Academy of Agriculture and Silvaculture. The trees are tall now; the man who planted them is an eminent scientist who has made valuable contributions to agrochemistry. Not only this avenue but every woodland path and grotto here has associations with some event recorded in the annals of this long-established school of agronomy. The school upholds the fine traditions of the past and the steady advance of Russian agronomical science, with which its name has been associated for 80 years.

The vegetation house built by Klimenty Timiryazev, who wrought such marvelous transformations in nature, is still standing; in this laboratory with its 200 glass vessels, the scientist made the experiments in the physiology of plants that laid the foundations of scientific agriculture in Russia. This vegetation house is now one of the largest of the laboratories in the Academy. It accommodates five thousand vessels with plants.

The students and laboratory staff have the guidance of Professor Dmitri Prianishnikov and continue the experiments initiated by Timiryazev himself. In following the path of his great teacher, Prianishnikov made some interesting and valuable discoveries in agronomical chemistry, cultivation and the chemistry of plant life. In particular, these have shown the possibilities of employing Russian phosphorites as fertilizer.

In Soviet times great changes have taken place in the Timiryazev Academy; fine laboratories have been fitted, many new experimental sections have been cultivated and valuable breeds of livestock have been raised on the farms attached to the place. But the main difference between the present institution and that of former days is the close contact it now maintains with the people.

After laboratory tests and experiments, the achievements of the Academy are transferred to the collective farm fields, where the peasants, under qualified guidance, cultivate the new varieties on a large scale. The Academy also maintains its close contact with the country's agriculture through its students, most of whom are from peasant families. Some of the agriculturists who have had special successes often come to Moscow to attend lectures on the latest agricultural developments.

The work of the scientists in this Academy is for the benefit of the people. We visited the department of the study of soils and the museum named

after Vasili Williams, Member of the Academy. About 20 thousand examples of soils are exhibited and include earth from all parts of the world. Sergei Yarkov, a young scientist whom we met here, began his studies under Professor Williams. He is an expert on soils and has made a detailed map of the soils of the USSR, showing their genesis and production peculiarities. Yarkov has been awarded the Williams prize for his work.

More than 15 hundred analyses were made by Professor Mikhail Feodorov in his microbiological laboratory in order to discover the physiology of the process by which certain bacteria assimilate nitrogen from the air. It was known, of course, that the nitrogen bacteria and tuberbacteria at the roots of leguminous plants are capable of assimilating, but the question of how and by what means the bacteria assimilate nitrogen was revealed by the discoveries of Professor Feodorov. The experiments made it possible to arrive at an exact definition of the mechanism by which the process occurs, and it was found that in the course of a year bacteria on an acre of soil could assimilate from 17 to 26 pounds of nitrogen from the air.

Interesting results of experiments in gardening were seen in the study of another professor. These were dwarf apple trees grown in wooden boxes. They had been brought from the Crimea, the Professor told us, by his students. He went on to tell us the history of the trees and outlined the purpose for which he is cultivating them.

After some experiments in the Academy's nursery gardens, they are to be sent to the Far North, their new home. They are hardy enough to stand a severe climate and in the short northern summer will be able to go through their regular cycle of development and bear fruit of good standard and flavor.

"These dwarfs," the Professor assured us, smilingly, "are surprisingly robust and hardy—they will thrive and be able to stand the northern winter." Opening a cupboard, he got out a bundle of letters. They were from fishermen and others who winter in the Far Northern stations, thanking the horticulturists of the Timiryazev Academy for the excellent wood-strawberries that had been cultivated in those parts. A few years ago horticulturists organized an expedition to Igarka, where they experimented in growing exceptionally hardy, frost-resisting varieties of fruit trees and berries.

WORK AND PLAY—Above, students ski before a building of the Academy. Below, a corner of one of the excellent laboratories where they study.

The results were splendid. Experiments of this kind are being continued now not only for the north but also for central and southern districts. In Central Asia an interesting experiment was made in regulating the cycle of the apricot's blossoming. The trees which underwent this experiment did not bloom in the early spring, while they were still threatened by the frosts, but somewhat later. This measure saved the crop. The method has been applied on a larger scale in the Academy's experimental orchards.

In this Academy there are 240 professors and lecturers, 58 departmental chairs, 200 studies and laboratories and 17 research institutes. It has a library of 1,300,000 volumes on various branches of agricultural science. Among the 31 hundred students are farmers who have made a name for themselves in their work, and many ex-servicemen. The students are proud of the Academy which bears the name of one of the most famous of the men who helped to transform nature—Klimenty Timiryazev.

Social Insurance in the USSR

By N. Yeliseyev

PROBLEMS of social welfare have acquired added urgency in many countries with the return of millions of army men to civilian life and the reconversion of industry to the production of peacetime goods. This has enhanced interest in the pamphlet, *Social Insurance in the USSR* (All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions Publishers, Moscow, 1945) by A. Gorbunov, which gives a lucid account of how the Soviet Union is handling one of the major phases of the problem of social insurance.

The right of Soviet citizens to maintenance in the event of illness, old age or disability is recorded in the Constitution of the USSR. Article 120 states: "Citizens of the USSR have the right to maintenance in old age and also in case of sickness or loss of capacity to work. This right is ensured by the extensive development of social insurance of workers and employees at State expense, free medical service for the working people and the provision of a wide network of health resorts for the use of the working people."

The system of social insurance in force in the Soviet Union covering all workers and office employees is one of the basic guarantees of this right. The main principle of the Soviet social insurance system is that no payments to the insurance fund are made by those who come under its provisions. All contributions are made by enterprises and institutions, which regularly pay a specific percentage of their total payroll. The size of insurance payments is determined by the Government.

In his pamphlet, Gorbunov outlines the operation of social insurance benefits. In cases of temporary disability due to illness or accident, employees receive benefits ranging from 50 to 100 per cent of their average earnings, depending on the length of employment. On the average, insurance benefits run to 75 per cent of earnings. These benefits are paid from the first day of disability until full recovery, or until the sick worker has been classed as an invalid, in which case he begins to draw an invalid's pension. Benefits are also paid if an employee has to stay home to take care of a sick member of his family.

The reader will find no mention in Gorbunov's pamphlet of unemployment benefits, and for a very good reason. It is now more than a decade since the Soviet Union, thanks to its planned economy, has had any unemployment.

Old age and invalid pensions cover all employees, but there are definite regulations as to length of employment and other factors. For example, men are entitled to old-age pensions on reaching the age of 60, provided they have been wage earners for 25 years; women, at the age of 55, and with a 20 year term of work experience. Incidentally, a person may draw his old age pension even if he continues working. The requirements regarding both age and length of employment are reduced in the case of miners working underground and workers in trades injurious to health. In cases of incapacitation due to accidents on the job or occupational diseases, pensions are granted regardless of the term of employment. Soviet labor legislation also

PEACEFUL AGE—This aged teacher lives on her pension at a comfortable home for the aged. She is shown with relatives who have come to visit her.

entitles a worker who has been disabled due to the fault of the management of an enterprise to receive additional compensation bringing his total benefits up to the level of his average earnings.

Of considerable interest is the section in the pamphlet which makes comparisons between the position of the workers in the Soviet Union and in tsarist Russia. According to Gorbunov, old Russia had only a limited form of social insurance, for which only 1,700,000 persons out of 11,400,000 workers and office employees were eligible. Sick benefits were paid only to the extent of 25 to 50 per cent of earnings, and there were no provisions whatever for disability or old age. Most of the insurance funds were contributed by the workers themselves.

A substantial section of the pamphlet is taken up with a discussion of the special benefits granted women workers. All expectant mothers are granted maternity leave (35 days prior to confinement and from 42 to 56 days after the birth of the child). During this leave they are paid benefits from the social insurance fund to the extent of nearly 100 per cent of their average earnings. Should an expectant mother have to be transferred to lighter work, the social insurance fund covers any difference in wages.

Nor are the benefits women receive limited to social insurance only. There is a whole chain of State institutions for mother and child welfare, entirely unknown in tsarist Russia. On the eve of the war, the Soviet Union had 5,800 women's and children's consultation clinics. The State also pays regular grants to mothers of large families and to unmarried mothers. An important factor facilitating the work of women in industry is the extensive network of kindergartens and nurseries established in Soviet times. In 1913 Russia had only 19 nurseries accommodating 550 infants in all. In 1944 Soviet nurseries accommodated 850 thousand infants, and kindergartens about two million children.

Social insurance funds are utilized in the USSR not only for the payment of benefits. Trade unions use these funds to build and maintain sanatoriums and rest homes (before the war they maintained 231 sanatoriums and 662 rest homes), to set up gymnasiums and stadiums, and to finance the organization of summer camps for children and other health measures.

Social insurancec funds rise from year to year as the number of workers and other employees and total payrolls increase. During the First Five-Year Plan period expenditures from the social insurance fund amounted to 10 billion rubles. A similar sum was spent in 1945 alone.

Social insurance funds were at first handled by special local administrative offices, but in 1933 their administration was turned over to the trade unions, which in the USSR are organized along industrial lines. The local trade union organizations, with their thorough knowledge of given factory conditions and of the needs of each worker, were able to make many improvements in the administration and functioning of the social insurance program.

The trade unions did not organize a large and complex special apparatus to administer this program. This would have swallowed a large part of funds which otherwise could be used for social benefits.

Instead they set up a democratic administration, enlisting the lower trade union units and the rank and file of workers to help operate the program. Social insurance councils were set up in all factories under the trade union committees. These councils are elected by the workers in each factory. In the larger plants shop councils were set up in addition.

These councils carry out the tasks incidental to the proper functioning of the social insurance system. In all their work they rely to a great extent on the many social insurance delegates elected by the workers in the shops.

Before the war there were more than two million such social insurance delegates. They play an active part in fixing the rates of benefit and in solving all questions connected with insurance. They see that the funds are properly used. Social insurance councils are, as a rule, the initiators and promoters of all plans for improving the welfare of their fellow workers.

What may be news to many is the existence and operation of social insurance on collective farms. Peasants united in collective farms are provided for in case of disability, old age or illness by a special fund set aside from the farm's income both in money and in kind. Contributions to this mutual benefit fund are made annually.

HOSPITAL—All medical care is free in the Soviet Union as part of the social security system. Shown is a modern hospital at Alma-Ata.

Soviet Care for Mothers and Children

By Dr. Maria Kovrigina and Sofia Kolosovskaya

In the Soviet Union mother and child care is the concern of the State. The rights and living conditions of women and children have always been the object of great attention in our country.

Article 122 of the Soviet Constitution states: "Women in the USSR are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life.

"The possibility of exercising these rights is ensured to women by granting them 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, pre-maternity and maternity leave with full pay, and the provision of a wide network of maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens."

Even in wartime, when all the physical and moral forces of the country were devoted to the front, the Soviet Government found it possible to pay even greater attention to the welfare of mother and child. In 1942, the most difficult period of the war, extra food rations were introduced for expectant and nursing mothers. A special Institute of Mother and Child Care was established, whose main task is to make a study of the female organism and develop pre-natal treatments enabling women to fulfill their maternal duties without harm to their health and at the same time remain valuable workers in the collectice farm and factory. Another no less important task is to reduce infant mortality by means of a thorough study of methods of correct feeding and regime, as well as the prevention of disease.

There were special sanatoriums where expectant mothers spent a month before confinement enjoying the best care and medical attention, and where after delivery, nursing mothers stayed with their babies for the duration of their maternity leave. The expense of all this was borne by social insurance funds.

The edict of July 8, 1944, increasing State aid to expectant mothers, mothers of large families and unmarried mothers,

INFANCY—The health of Soviet children is a major concern of the State. A doctor examines a child at the Krupskaya dispensary in Kiev.

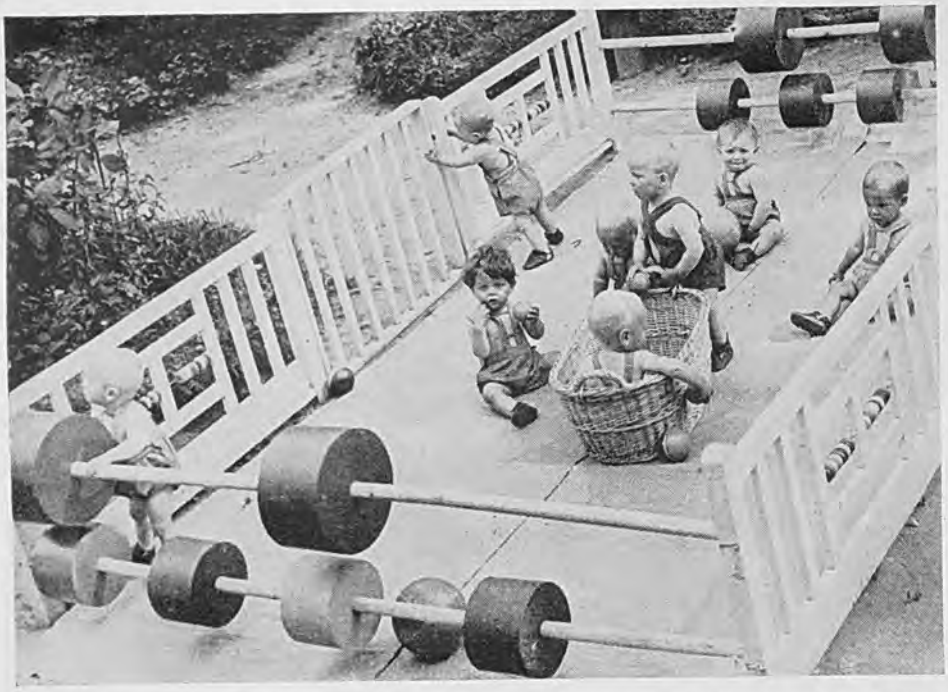
testifies to the growing concern of the Soviet State for mother and child welfare. According to this edict Soviet mothers, like heroes of the Patriotic War and outstanding people in all fields of endeavor, are awarded decorations: the honorary title of "Mother-Heroine," the Order of Maternal Glory, and the Motherhood Medal.

During the first nine months of 1945, lying-in homes were expanded to include 10,657 additional cots. New mother and child consultation centers were opened. Over four hundred obstetrical and gynecological surgeries have been opened at large industrial enterprises.

Maternity holds no material fears for Soviet women. In the first year after the publication of the July law, the State paid out over one and a half billion rubles to mothers of large families. In addition, rations to expectant and nursing mothers were considerably increased. In industry, the factory committees see to it that the law for the protection of expectant and nursing mothers is carried out to the letter, that these women are transferred to easier work with the same pay, that they are exempted from the night shift, that nursing mothers get time off every three hours to feed their infants, and that expectant mothers get the established 77-day leave with full pay. The infants are provided with layettes at the cost of the State.

Mothers of large families and unmarried mothers have no qualms about the care of their babies while they work. A large network of infant institutions at the factories and collective farms see to it that the children are properly fed and cared for.

Unmarried mothers and mothers of large families also receive material aid from the State in the form of grants for the maintenance of their children. Unmarried mothers receive a State grant after the birth of their third child. Grants increase with the birth of each additional child. In the year following passage of the Edict, more than 13 million rubles were paid out in such grants.



OUTDOOR PLAY—These children are between one and two years old. Play in the sun is a part of the nursery routine.

COUNTRY HOLIDAY—These are Moscow children whose nursery has moved to the country for the summer. Parents have cottages nearby, or visit on weekends.

HOSPITAL — These are convalescent children at their dinner.

The Soviet people and State regard the welfare of children as a prime concern. Every child is entitled to proper birth, and proper care through childhood. Nurseries and facilities such as these exist everywhere in the Soviet Union.

Nursery care of the child starts in infancy if the mother works, and nurseries where close contact with the mother is maintained exist at all Soviet factories and other enterprises.

In the summer, children, like adults, get healthful country vacations. In illness, the best of care is given the sick child in hospitals, without charge. Everyone in the Soviet Union, from childhood to age, has a right to proper care for health.

At Soviet lying-in homes, where mothers spend eight to ten days during confinement, medical attention by eminent professors, good food and service are absolutely free to the patient. These institutions function so efficiently that recently the mortality rate of mothers and infants in many of the maternity homes was reduced to zero.

The central and foremost task of Soviet obstetricians and gynecologists is to preserve the life of every mother and newborn child. The new Five-Year Plan calls for an extension of lying-in homes to take care of the growing number of confinement cases. Obstetrical and gynecological clinics with special departments and consultation rooms to combat barrenness will be built in regional centers. All large enterprises will have special obstetrical-gynecological rooms to conduct measures for the health improvement and protection of women workers.

Obstetricians and nurses returning from service in the Red Army will be absorbed by the system of lying-in institutions, after attending special refresher courses to bring their theoretical knowledge and practical training up to date after a lapse of several years.

Particular attention is being paid to the equipment of the network of obstetrical institutions. Plants of the Ministry of Health are already producing the necessary surgical instruments and other equipment required by lying-in homes.

The Department of Health is justly proud of the increase in the number of obstetrical institutions as well as of the development of scientific research work in the maternity field. These achievements were illustrated at the November plenum of the councils of medical and health service aid to children and obstetrical and gynecological aid, under the People's Commissariats of Health of the USSR and the RSFSR. The plenum heard over 60 papers devoted to the most vital questions of mother and child health, read by such world renowned scientists as Professor Malinovsky, Vice President of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, Professors Archangelsky and Speransky, Members of the Academy, Honored Worker of Science Professor Krestovnikov, and other eminent figures in Soviet medical circles.

MATERNITY HOME—These mothers and their newborn infants get the best of medical care, without charge to them. This is a Stalinabad hospital, Tajikistan.

The State devotes equal attention to children. These are grouped into age categories, each of which has a special type of institution. For instance, children from one month to four years stay at nurseries and from four to seven, in kindergartens. Orphans or children of unmarried mothers stay at special homes for children up to four and older. A network of children's sanatoriums has been opened for feeble and sick children.

The course of treatment at sanatoriums and nursery-sanatoriums is a month and a half, so that in the course of one year 18 hundred feeble children receive the benefits of sanatorium regimen in each institution. In addition, many little patients are treated at sanatoriums for tubercular children, where the period of treatment is considerably longer.

All of these institutions have subsidiary farms of 25 to 40 acres granted them by the State. This land is planted to vegetables and fruit trees. The farms also have cows, horses and poultry. For instance the children's home in the Ukrainian village of Kropivenko has 25 acres of vegetable gardens and orchards, five cows, two teams of horses, five hogs and a large number of chickens.

War Invalids in USSR

By A. N. Sukhov
Minister for Social Maintenance of the RSFSR

DURING the years of the war the volume of work for social maintenance of workers greatly increased. Social maintenance authorities place war invalids in jobs, pay them pensions, supply them with artificial limbs and provide other services. Great attention also has been paid to material and living conditions of invalids.

Between 1941 and 1946 state allocations for social maintenance amounted to the sum of 14,500,000,000 rubles. The annual expenditure on payment of pensions increased 2.5 times. The average rate of pensions for war invalids by 1946 had been increased by 25 per cent.

During the war nearly two million invalids, including 87 per cent of all war invalids, were provided with work in various branches of the national economy. This means that in the USSR even a person who lost part of his working capacity can always find some employment in accordance with his abilities. Together with his pension, total earnings of an employed invalid exceed those before his disability by 25 to 40 per cent.

A big role in placing invalids in employment was played by industrial training. During the war years nearly 180 thousand invalids in the Russian SFSR alone acquired new trades.

It is important to note that invalids on returning to factories and farms are setting examples of high labor productivity.

In regard to rationing, the government granted war invalids a number of advantages in food supplies, as well as providing them with other consumer goods. Special dining halls and stores were opened for them. Last year social maintenance departments of local Soviets distributed among needy war invalids three hundred carloads of wearing apparel, boots and shoes and foodstuffs. These were provided by the government, but in addition many things and a great deal of produce were supplied to war invalids from local resources. According to far from complete data, in but 30 regions of the RSFSR 28 thousand head of cattle were distributed among invalids; they were provided with 10 thousand cottages and apartments; and 40 thousand apartments were repaired for them.

VETERANS—These invalid soldiers are learning skills which will permit them to hold better jobs than they had before the war. This is a bookkeeping course.

More than 100 million rubles was spent in lump sum money grants to invalids.

A number of exemptions in regard to taxes were allowed by the Soviet government to invalids. In 1945 these exemptions amounted to 400 million rubles.

During the last two years 40 thousand war invalids received rest and cures free of charge in rest homes and sanatoriums.

In the new five-year period, 1946 to 1950, the volume of state expenditures of the Russian Federation on social insurance and social maintenance, including payment of pensions and assistance to invalids, will amount to the enormous sum of almost 35 million rubles.

Large tasks for the further provision of work for invalids now confront social maintenance authorities. We are increasing the number of schools for teaching invalids skilled trades. Our plan for 1946-1947 provides for training 120 thousand invalids in various trades and professions. During the period of their training the invalids will be rendered every assistance.

In regard to the countryside, our aim is to provide every invalid collective farmer during 1946-1947 with a cow, if he has none already, and each invalid without a house is to be provided with a loan and with building materials for erecting his own home. Mutual aid funds are to be organized in all large collective farms.

Steps are being taken to organize mass production of perfected artificial limbs. The designing of improved types of artificial limbs has been entrusted to our scientific and research institutes. In this, institutes will profit by experience accumulated during the war.

The number of boarding-houses for invalids will increase considerably. The network of invalids' cooperatives in the Russian SFSR will increase its production to 375 million rubles in the next five years, 60.5 per cent more than the value of commodities produced in 1940.

Prefabricated Housing is Developed

By L. Stesin

PRODUCTION of prefabricated dwelling houses is developing in the Soviet Union at an accelerated pace as is provided for in the new Five-Year Plan. The manufacture of standard dwelling houses has already been organized in the enterprises of the ministries of the building materials, building, coal, light and other industries. Eighteen new large prefabrication factories are now being erected in the Soviet Union. Special organizations for assembling standard houses are already working in many regions.

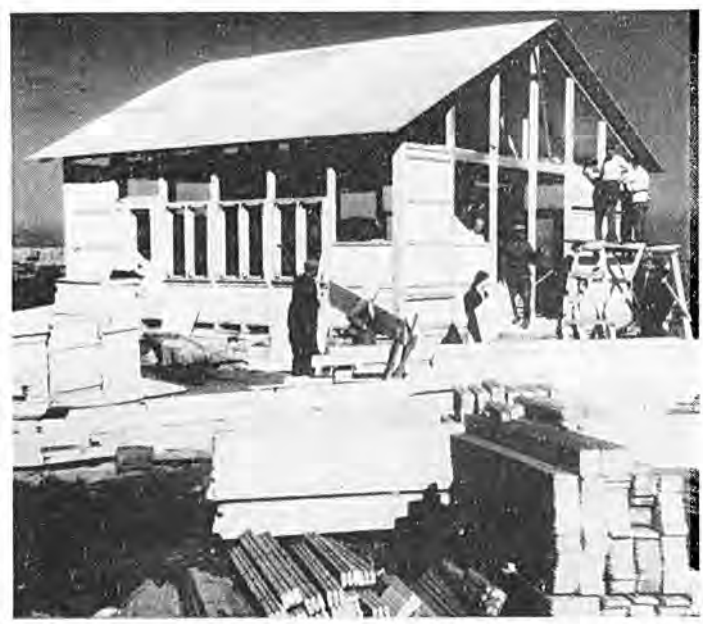
Grigori Kolomnin, chief engineer of the Central Administration of the prefabricated houses department of the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry, told me of his department's plans. "Suffice it to say," he stated, "that in our ministry alone we have 40 enterprises which are engaged in the processing of wood for housing. And it must be remembered that a large number of other enterprises are processing other building materials. Factories have been and are being established for the production of apparatus for local and central heating and for sanitary purposes, such as radiators and baths. Production of heat insulation material—wood fiber slabs, mineral wadding and other materials—for prefabricated frame houses is expanding. Asbo-slate production is developing, which will provide the housing program with facing tiles for finishing walls and for roofing. New factories for the production of building porcelain are operating and being erected.

"We are manufacturing chiefly frame houses of the assembled type," he continued. "Wood serves as the main material for them. All the wooden parts are manufactured in the factory and all that is required on the building site is to assemble them.

"All over the Soviet Union we are establishing building sets warehouses. A person desiring to build himself a house decides upon the type, and the building sets warehouse will deliver absolutely all the materials for erecting the house including roofing, glass, nails, finishing materials, electric bulbs and switches, kitchen furniture, et cetera.

"Our ministry has established a special trust for assembling standard houses or providing technical aid in such assembling," he explained further. "This trust is already working in the regions which had been occupied by the Germans. It has at its disposal workers, transport and necessary building tools. Our aim is to organize production so that all a worker would need for assembling a standard house would be a saw, a hammer, a screwdriver and a tape measure.

"We are now in a position to offer the consumer his choice of various types of standard houses," he added. "Various houses for individual families have been designed for rural areas and small towns. For large cities and densely populated areas we have projects of buildings with many apartments. Each planned area must have its own architectural variant. This is attained by different forms of windows, doorcases and windowframes, and different shapes of roofs. Besides this, considerable variety in architecture is attained by means of different finishing materials such as asbo-slate tiles of various colors and shades. In this way each hamlet will have an architectural form of its own."



HOUSING—The cottage-type two-apartment house at the left is prefabricated and designed by architect A. F. Khryakov. At the right, assembling a prefabricated house at Dniepropetrovsk, in the Ukrainian Republic.

Trade Union Notes

By K. Isayev

THERE is considerable difference in the relations prevailing in the Soviet Union between trade unions and government ministries, as compared with labor-government relations in other countries.

We often hear, through the press, of cases in which heads of government in other countries refuse to enter into conversations with unions, even where their intervention might aid in settling difficult situations. This occurred, for instance, recently in Quebec, Canada, where the head of the Provincial Government, according to the press, could have intervened but refused to enter into any conversations with the union of 60 thousand striking textile workers.

Entirely different relations prevail between members of government and trade unions in the Soviet Union, where trade unions carry great weight. A Soviet citizen would think it most unusual for a trade union representative to be refused admittance to a Ministry.

At a recent plenum of the Central Committee of the Textile Workers' Union, I heard a lengthy report by Ivan Sedin, Minister of the Textile Industry of the USSR. Chairmen of factory committees and other leading trade unionists criticized shortcomings in the work of the Ministry and introduced corrections into a plan for distribution of financial appropriations for housing construction among various enterprises. These corrections were later approved by the Minister.

A recent decision published by the secretariat of the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) demanded of the Textile Ministry the immediate removal of Yakovlevsky, assistant director of a textile mill, and censure of the mill's director.

It stands to reason, that neither the AUCCTU nor trade union locals have the right to take any administrative measures. Trade unions express the opinions of their membership and fight for its interests. In this case management was guilty of a callous attitude to two former workers of the mill who are now war invalids. The Ministry considered the matter and concurred in the demand of the trade union.

At the last meeting of the secretariat of the AUCCTU I saw Ivan Tevosyan, Minister of the Iron and Steel Industry of the USSR. The meeting discussed labor safety and protection at iron and steel mills. Although planned expenditures for this purpose were topped last year by 50 per cent, the Ministry was severely criticized for some shortcomings in this field. The Ministry merely objected to some of the remarks and agreed to most of the demands advanced by the trade union leaders.

Soviet Ministers readily accept invitations to trade union meetings; they frequently deliver reports to trade union audiences and receive workers' delegations. Criticism, remarks and demands of trade unions help ministries to eliminate shortcomings and to satisy the needs of the workers.

★

The Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) recently concluded its meeting at the Hall of Columns of the House of Trade Unions in Moscow.

Vassily Kuznetsov, Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU), opened the final session. He said that the committee had taken up questions of vital significance for the working people of all countries, and expressed hope that participants in the session, on returning to their own countries, would bend every effort to carry out the decisions of the Executive Committee.

Walter Citrine, WFTU Chairman, spoke of the remarkable changes that had taken place in the USSR since 1925, when he visited it last. Briefly summarizing the results of the session's work, Citrine emphasized the significance of the Federation and the stability of its principles.

Louis Saillant, General Secretary of the Federation, stated that the trade unions of Lebanon, the General Confederation of Labor of Greece, and the trade union organizations of Burma, Korea, Indo-China and other countries are joining ranks with the World Federation of Trade Unions. By a decision of the session, demonstrations against the Franco regime will be held in all countries between July 18 and August 15.

The session was greeted by Lombardo Toledano, Vice President of the WFTU and Chairman of the Confederation of Labor of Latin America, and by the representative of the Chinese trade unions. The welcoming speech was made by Hero of Socialist Labor Ivan Panin, locomotive driver.

★

The Trade Union Committee of the Magnitogorsk iron and steel works has organized a public review of conditions of labor protection and safety engineering in the various departments of the plant. Nearly one thousand leading and active trade unionists, including highly-qualified engineers and technicians, were invited by the labor protection commissions and shop committees to assist in this review. Every sector and corner of the huge metallurgy plant was checked from the point of view of safety and sanitary conditions of labor.

In the course of the review various labor protection commissions collected statements of requests and proposals of workers for improving conditions of labor. The number of these proposals reached 13,500. Almost half of them were put into effect while the review was in progress. The rest will be realized later.

Everything brought to light in the course of the review was widely reported to the iron and steel workers by their wall newspapers.

The results of the review were discussed by a special conference convened by the Magnitogorsk Trade Union Committee. At the demand of the trade union all proposals adopted were included by the director of the Magnitogorsk works in this year's plan for improvement of labor conditions.

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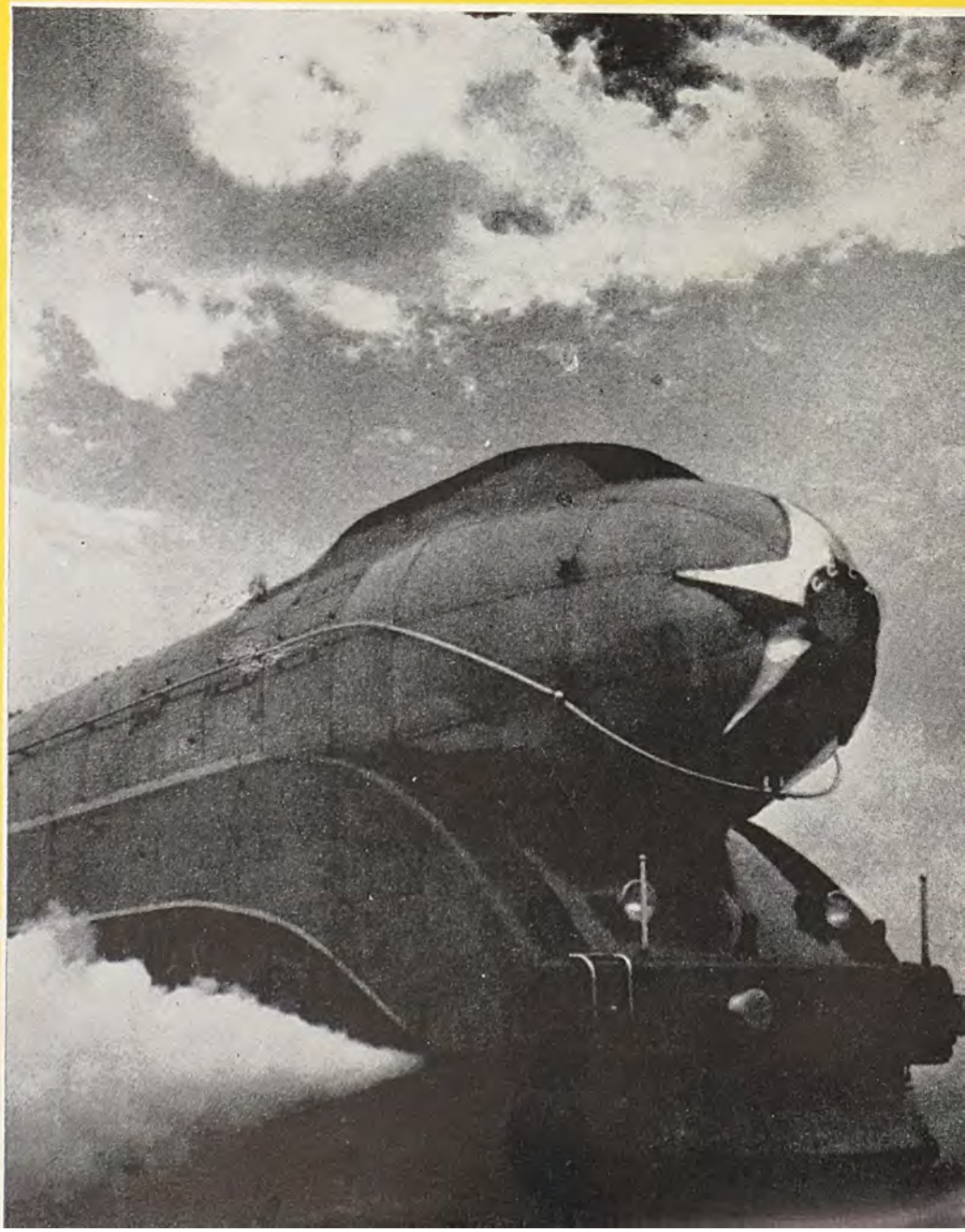

A Soviet streamliner. The USSR celebrated Railway Day August 4.

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Railway Day

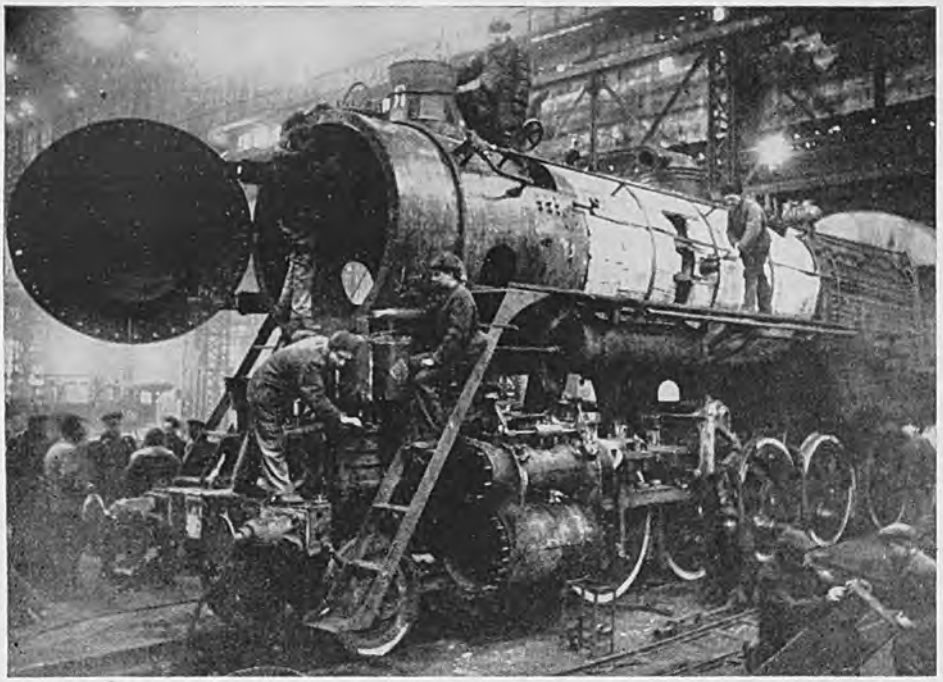
SOVIET railway men, who played a basic part in the winning of the war and whose work is equally fundamental in the task of reconstructing the national economy and advancing it beyond its prewar levels under the new Five-Year Plan, were honored with the celebration of Railway Day throughout the Soviet Union on August 4.

When Hitler's army launched its attack on the USSR, the Nazis believed that Soviet railways would be unable to meet the tasks of war. They failed, however, to understand that they faced, not backward tsarist Russia, but the great Soviet power with its strong industry and well-organized railway system. The Soviet railway system met heroically the new wartime demands upon it.

Naturally, all destruction was not made good by the end of the war. Immediately after victory the Soviet Government, which has always considered railroads a basic factor in the national economy, instructed transport authorities to prepare a five-year plan of measures for the rehabilitation of the whole system and for its further development.

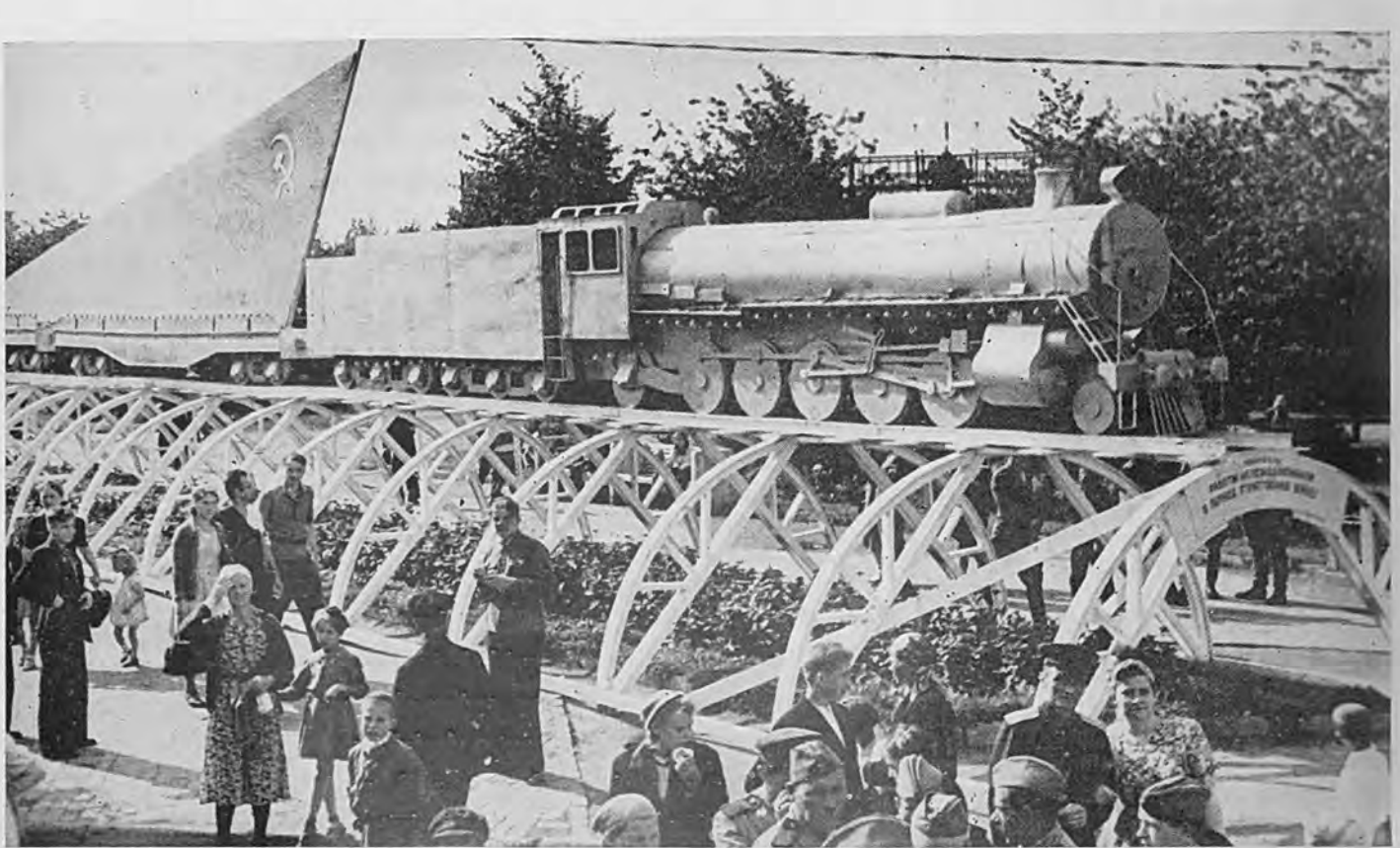
The law on the Five-Year Plan for the Restoration and Development of the National Economy of the USSR for 1946-1950 allots 40,100,000,000 rubles for railway development and repair. This is the share of the railroads in the entire national allotment of 250,300,000,000 rubles for capital investment. This huge allotment is the largest ever made for railways in the Soviet Union, and its utilization will require tremendous effort by the railway workers.

The main points provided in the Plan are: complete restoration of all railways, using all new technical developments; carrying of the extra freight provided by the projected increase in industry and agriculture; increased mechanization and labor productivity; and the building of new railway lines throughout the Soviet Union.



VICTORY LOCOMOTIVE—This is a locomotive of the "Pobeda" (Victory) type being assembled at the Kolomna works near Moscow.

ENGINEER — Kuznetsova, a woman driver of the Oktyabrskaya Railway.



RAILWAY DAY—This model of a locomotive was on display at the Gorky Park of Culture and Rest in Moscow as part of a special Railway Day exhibit.

Railways of the USSR

By D. Svetov and B. Belogorsky

On August 4, the people of the Soviet Union celebrated Railway Day, marking the great contribution of railroad transport to victory in the Great Patriotic War, and turning their attention to the task of expanding railroad transport under the new Five-Year Plan.

The Soviet railwaymen's newspaper, *Gudok* (Whistle), in a recent issue, reviewed the work of the railways in the task of fulfilling the new Five-Year Plan by describing a typical day of work on the country's railroads.

An ordinary work day, it differed in many respects from its predecessors. Every new day marks another step in restoration and construction of the railways. On this day, a year after the war ended, railwaymen exceeded their transportation quota by loading 8,533 extra carloads of metal, ore, oil, coal, timber, grain, wool and trucks.

The national economy of the USSR is on the upgrade. Soviet industry is producing ever greater quantities of goods. Since the work of transport reflects the condition of a country's economy, 8,533 extra carloads above the Plan's quota are very significant.

Soviet railways have kept pace with industrial growth. For instance, Magnitogorsk's railway junction has grown together with the great Magnitogorsk metallurgical plant, and when the latter augmented its output, the railway in one day loaded 1,150 extra tons of pig iron, steel and rolled metal.

At the other end of the great railway line, amid the sand dunes of the Kara-Kum desert, stands the Bairam Ali station of the Ashkhabad railway. Caravans of camels laden with cotton move slowly toward the junction, and though the weather is distressingly warm in the Central Asian desert, the loaders quickly transfer the cotton to the railway cars. On this typical day, the railwaymen of Bairam Ali exceeded their quota fivefold.

A tiny station in the tundra is located near the shores of the White Sea. Though remote from industrial and cultural centers, the small crew here shares the life of the Soviet people at large. On this day they exceeded their loading plan and did a good deal of work to improve the facilities of their station.

The railwaymen of the Vorkuta station at the 67th latitude of the Far North exceeded their plan for loading Pechora coal by 20 per cent.

Soviet railway transport has been gathering force in the quantity of its rolling stock and the power of its engines day by day. Thousands of miles of new railway lines to be laid in the next few years will link the industrial centers with new rich sources of raw materials. Railway construction workers that day extended the railway network of the USSR by several miles.

One of the longest trunk lines in the world—the 22 hundred mile long Stalinsk-Magnitogorsk railway—will be built in the next five years. The embankments have already been built. A construction brigade reached the 29th mile of the section that day and the 31st mile the next day.

The postwar Five-Year Plan will be accompanied by great technical progress

OBSERVANCE—Lieutenant-General of the Transport Service, Ivan Kovalev, Minister of Railways of the USSR, addresses a Railway Day meeting at the Gorky Park of Culture and Rest at Moscow.

in Soviet transportation. The appearance of the railways will undergo great change. Railway transport is being electrified at a rapid rate. Mighty electric engines will soon replace steam locomotives on many lines of the Urals. Construction workers that day finished the job of erecting props for the power line on the Zlatoust-Berdyansk railway section. Power houses now being built along this line will furnish current for electric engines now under construction.

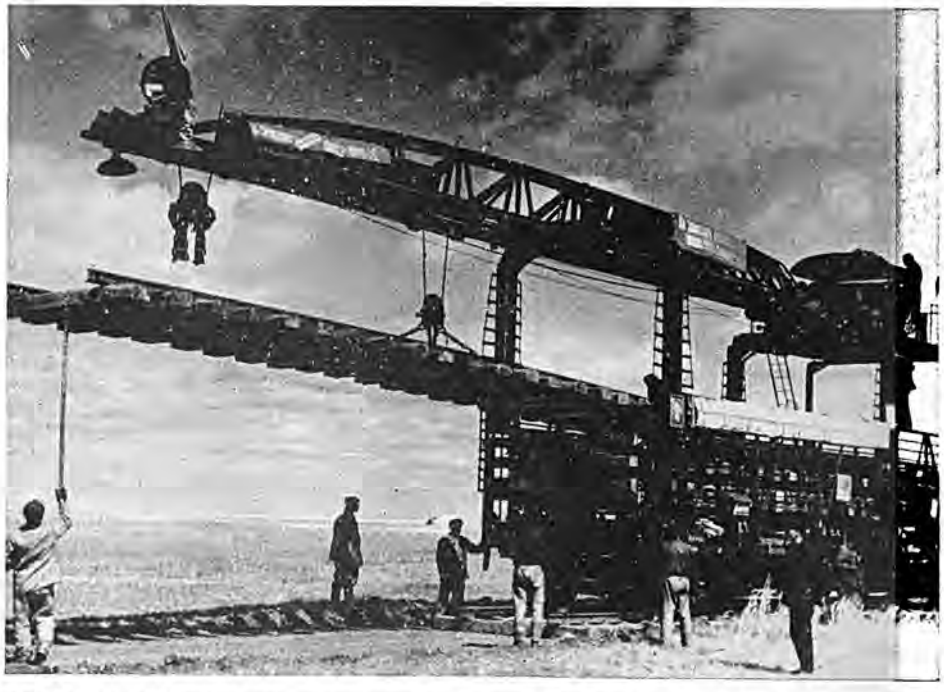
The railways of the USSR are already acquiring new, mightier engines, oversized freight cars, and heavy duty rails. Converted to peacetime production, plants and factories are producing growing quantities of railway equipment. The Voroshilovgrad locomotive works, now being restored, turned out dozens of "SO" locomotives on that day.

The conveyors of the Stalin plant in the Urals released their thousandth postwar flatcar that day. The Kuznetsk metallurgical plant that day furnished railways with 22 thousand tons of heavy rails for the reconstruction of demolished lines.

Engineers, inventors and efficiency experts did not lag that day. Designers did excellent work in the laboratories of scientific research institutes. Professor Vinokurov and Candidate (Master) of Technical Science Skiba completed the design of a new metal freight car of great durability. The final diagrams of a new automatic brake designed by engineer Gekker were completed. Docent Vitkevich at a session of the Rostov Railway Engineering Institute demonstrated the feasibility of utilizing graduated steam formation in locomotive boilers.

The Germans destroyed many railwaymen's homes during the war, but new apartment houses are rising from the ruins. Many families of railwaymen moved into new comfortable apartments near the station of Bryansk that day. The railwaymen of the Kalinin line acquired more than five thousand square feet of new housing space.

Thus passed another day of creative endeavor, another step on the path of postwar restoration and development of the railway network of the Soviet Union.



RESTORATION—A track-laying machine speeds the work of restoring rails wrecked by the Nazi invasion.

THE first postwar locomotive of the 1-5-0 class to be produced by the Kolomna locomotive building works—the largest transport engineering works in the Soviet Union—has just appeared on the Soviet railway lines. It has been called the *Pobeda* (Victory), in honor of the victorious end of the war. Mass production of this locomotive will be started after the completion of tests.

It was only with the advent of the Soviet Government that powerful locomotives made their appearance on the Russian railways. The traction-power of locomotives employed on Soviet railways has, during the years of the Stalin Five-Year Plans, increased 80 per cent.

In recent years, the new SO locomotive, employing condensed steam, has become a common sight on Soviet railroads. Capable of making long journeys of more than 500 miles without picking up water, these locomotives have proved invaluable in the arid regions of the Soviet Union.

The powerful Soviet locomotives successfully withstood all the trials of the recent war. There was at no time during the war any lack of locomotives for the stupendous task of military transport. The Soviet locomotives demonstrated their high economic qualities and efficiency under the most difficult wartime conditions.

The Nazi German invaders wrought great havoc to the Voroshilovgrad and Kharkov locomotive engineering plants. After the liberation of the Ukraine, work on the rehabilitation of the giant Voroshilovgrad works developed on a great scale, and this plant is now producing postwar locomotives of the SO series.

During the war the economy of the Soviet Union found sufficient strength to organize a new center of locomotive engineering in Siberia—the Krasnoyarsk locomotive engineering works.

During the Fourth Stalin Five-Year Plan, Soviet railway transport will be augmented by large numbers of new locomotives. At the present time, engineers are discussing the problem of the best type of locomotive to be built during the postwar period.

The great damage caused by the German invaders to the permanent rail lines and station installations of the Soviet railways necessitated the construction of a lighter type of locomotive, capable of traveling over all tracks, for use during the reconstruction period.

Children's Railways

The children's railways of the USSR are wonderful educational facilities unique in the world.

They are true miniature railways, running usually for several miles, which the children helped build, run by children, and usually carrying juvenile passengers, though adults are not barred.

Soviet children compete eagerly for the privilege of participating in the operation of the small trains, and only those who have good marks in school are allowed to do so.

Under the supervision of experienced railway workers, they learn to drive engines, to operate switches, even to lay the miniature track. Ability is recognized, and the children have uniforms similar to those of adult railway workers and officials.

The little trains serve real transport needs in short-distance operation. Many of the youthful operators grow up to become adult railway workers.

RESPONSIBILITY—An engineer's assistant on the five-mile long Gorky Children's Railway.

SWITCHMAN — This third-grader is proud of her office at the Zhavten miniature station in the Caucasus.

WORKING ON THE RAILROAD—Little railwaymen have fun and at the same time learn railway technique working under adult supervision. These children examine the engine preparatory to its mile and a half run on the "Odykh" (Rest) line just outside Moscow.

The Welfare of Railway Workers

By A. Tretyakov

THE welfare of the working people is a constant concern of the Soviet Government. Accordingly, the law on the Five-Year Plan for Restoration and Development of the National Economy of the USSR for 1946-1950 attaches utmost importance to the raising of the material and cultural standard of living of the Soviet people.

This plan provides for a considerable increase in the wages of industrial and office workers, a decrease of the prices of goods, larger state disbursements for social insurance, education, health, training of workers, aid to large families and unmarried mothers, to families of servicemen and invalids of the Patriotic War. Huge sums have also been allocated for housing and municipal enterprises.

Men in railway transport are a good example of the Soviet Union's solicitude for working people.

During the war the Nazi German invaders destroyed more than 32 million square feet of living space and a large number of hospitals, sanatoriums, rest homes, schools and sports stadiums built for Soviet railwaymen, as well as railway lines and installations.

The law on the Five-Year Plan provides for the restoration and new construction of 59,202,000 square feet of living space for railwaymen.

Besides this, the Government will provide large funds for individual home construction. Railwaymen will receive sums on long-term loans for building their own homes. For 1946 alone funds were granted to railway workers for the construction of 29,592,000 square feet of housing. In addition, nearly 100 million rubles will be used for well laid out settlements for railwaymen, canalization, greenery, and other improvements.

The Five-Year Plan concentrates special attention on improving the health of railwaymen and their families. Considerable funds have been allocated for the rehabilitation and construction of sanatoriums and health resorts where railway workers and their families will receive medical treatment without charge. More than 150 large hospitals for railwaymen will be restored and newly built. The plans for these hospitals provide for the construction of large buildings with spacious rooms. Each hospital will cost from five to ten million rubles.

RAILWAYMEN'S APARTMENTS—An apartment building for railway shock-brigadiers in Moscow, which is a great railway junction.

In 1946-1950 a number of sanatoriums for railwaymen will be built in the finest resort country of the Soviet Union: the Crimea, Zheleznovodsk, Kislovodsk, Pyatigorsk, Sestroretsk, on the shores of the Gulf of Riga, near Kiev, in the Transbaikal, on the Karaganda and Kuibyshev railway lines. Thousands of railwaymen—locomotive drivers, switchmen, train marshallers, inspectors, mechanics, and others—will spend their vacations in these picturesque places. In addition, 11 overnight sanatoriums will be built in various sections of the country for railwaymen to rest after working hours.

The new Five-Year Plan also provides for the renovation and construction of a large number of rest homes for railwaymen. Some 500 thousand railway workers will be accommodated in these rest homes in 1946.

The health of railwaymen's children is another matter of deep concern. The Five-Year Plan has earmarked more than 25 million rubles for the restoration and construction of children's sanatoriums. This will make it possible to restore and build children's sanatoriums in various parts of the Soviet Union. As a result of these measures, some 300 thousand railwaymen's children of

school and pre-school ages will visit rest homes, sanatoriums and camps even this year.

The network of elementary and middle schools for children of railwaymen will be considerably augmented. The Five-Year Plan provides for the restoration and construction of more than six hundred schools for 154 thousand children of railwaymen. The network of schools will be greatly increased at intermediate stations approaching trackmen's booths, settlements, and so on. Hence, pupils will spend much less time getting to school.

Many other measures for recreation and education of railwaymen's children are outlined in the new plan. They include restoration and construction of kindergartens, state boarding schools, children's playgrounds, and other facilities.

The new plan also provides for an elaborate program of restoration and construction of cultural-educational institutions for railwaymen. By 1950 more than 70 large clubs and Palaces of Culture and a great number of recreation rooms will be functioning. Considerable sums will go for the construction of Railwaymen's Houses of Culture in Moscow. Clubs will also be built and restored in such large cities as Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Gorky, Yaroslavl, Gomel, Bryansk, Kursk, Orel, Vyazma, Smolensk, Kishinev, Dniepropetrovsk, Petrozavodsk, Stalingrad, and Voronezh.

Considerable funds will be allocated for the restoration and construction of sports institutions, sports stadiums, sports grounds, swimming and skiing stations, and hunting clubs, serving railway workers. Young workers in railway transport will have at their disposal in the course of the Five-Year Plan period about 100 large stadiums. Ten million rubles has been assigned for the construction of the Locomotive Society sports center in Moscow. An alpine camp in the Caucasus and a physical culture house in Kiev will also be built.

All these measures projected in the New Five-Year Plan will greatly raise the standard of the cultural and living conditions of Soviet railwaymen.

A Woman Official

By V. Orlov

ONE of the most distinguished of the many women who play a part in Soviet railroading is Zinaida Troitskaya, assistant head of the Moscow subways, who holds the rank of Major General of the Transport Service. She is a young woman with a fresh, open face and laughing eyes. She impresses one as most efficient in handling the complex affairs of the network entrusted to her.

Zinaida Troitskaya's father was a minor railway official, and it was on his advice that the girl enrolled in courses for assistant locomotive engineers when she was graduated from secondary school. From the outset the great locomotives she drove were of the greatest interest to her, and she gave them care that was almost loving throughout the three years she took them over long hauls from east to west and from north to south.

It was not long before her excellent work and her understanding of transport problems attracted attention in high quarters, and she was made assistant director of a large roundhouse near Moscow.

She proved herself to be as efficient in her new work as she had been in her capacity as engineer, and three years before the war she was appointed chief of Moscow's circular road that cuts across an involved network leading into the capital.

It was her road that handled troop trains moving up to the front from the east and munitions and supplies for these troops. On the trip back her trains were loaded with women, children and old men being evacuated from threatened areas to the rear.

She is one of the many women in all branches of national life who have proved themselves capable of handling large-scale undertakings.

TROITSKAYA—Zinaida Troitskaya (above) in her uniform, and (below) with her little daughter, Alla.

Three New Plants a Day

By K. Pavlov

SOVIET newspapers daily carry reports of restoration of Nazi-damaged factories, mills, mines and power stations and of the construction of new industrial enterprises. The new Five-Year Plan calls for nearly 59 hundred industrial installations to be restored or built anew and put into operation. That is a rate of not less than three large industrial enterprises a day. Small enterprises are not included in this total.

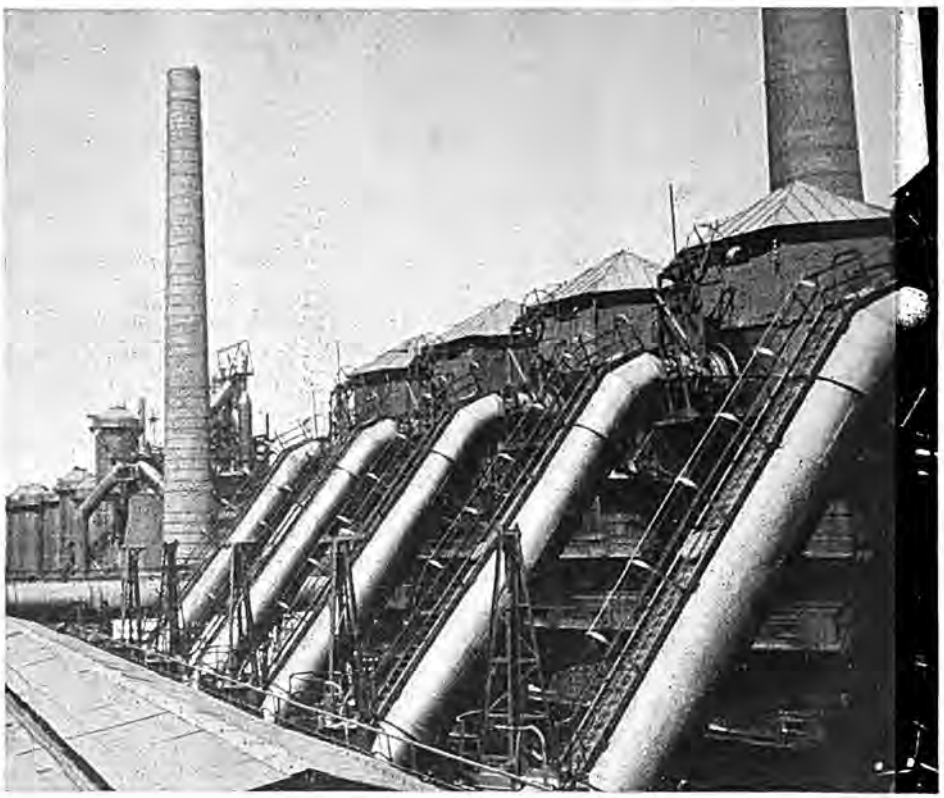
In war-stricken areas of the country construction of new, first-class industrial enterprises will proceed simultaneously with rehabilitation of those wrecked by the German invaders.

Priority is given to heavy industry. Turning to the iron and steel industry, for instance, we find swift progress being made in the rehabilitation of Nazi-wrecked metallurgical plants in the southern and central regions of European Russia.

Construction work is proceeding at a rapid pace on new iron and steel mills in Nizhni-Tagil and Chelyabinsk in the Urals. Four metallurgical plants are under construction in the Urals and Siberia. A new iron and steel plant is going up near Tbilisi, capital of the Georgian Republic.

The iron and steel industry continues to expand in the Far East. New plants will spring up in the Kazakh Republic and in the vicinity of Leningrad. The plan also calls for the construction of a new plant for manufacture of electric steel. New iron ore mines are to be opened in the Ukraine, the Transcaucasus and in the region of Kursk, and magnetic anomalies will be developed in the Urals and Siberia. Within the next five years 45 blast furnaces, 165 open hearth furnaces and 104 rolling mills will be built and put into operation.

A huge construction program faces the machine building industry. Here, too, good progress is reported in restoring plants wrecked by the German invaders. By the end of the current Five-Year Plan this industry will have doubled the prewar level of output.



RESTORED PLANT—View of the rehabilitated Petrovsky iron and steel mills in the Ukraine, which was wrecked by the Nazis.

Turning to the coal industry, we find that 182 large pits will be restored and 60 new pits built in the Donets coal region in the coming five years. In the Moscow coal region 66 new pits will go into operation; 30 in the Kuznetsk coal region of Western Siberia; 17 in the Karaganda coal fields of the Kazakh Republic; 49 in the Urals; and nine in Central Asia, 10 in the Caucasus and eight in the Far East. New pits will be built in the western regions of the Ukraine and in the Pechora coal fields beyond the Arctic Circle.

Vast sums have been allocated for restoring and constructing power stations with a total capacity of nearly 12 million kilowatts, for the construction of new chemical plants for the manufacture of nitrates, aniline dyes, phosphates and other products, and many other enterprises of Soviet heavy industry.

The new Five-Year Plan likewise provides for the construction of new enterprises of the light and textile industries. Six artificial silk mills will be rehabilitated completely, three new artificial silk hosiery mills and other factories built and construction of four artificial fiber plants completed. Many new canneries, creameries, sugar refinery plants, cheese factories, meat packing plants, flour and cereal mills and other enterprises of the food industry are to be erected in the 1946-1950 period.

New enterprises will go up as close as possible to the raw material sources and the areas of consumption of finished products, to cut transportation to a minimum. Shortcomings in the prewar distribution of industry in the war-stricken areas of the country will be eliminated in the process of economic rehabilitation.

Soviet Autos and Factories

By Alexander Anatolyev and Yakov Makarenko

FIERCE fighting was still going on amidst the ruins of Stalingrad in the autumn of 1942 when Likhachev, director of the Stalin auto plant, received instructions from Stalin to launch preparations for the production of the ZIS-110, a new de luxe seven-passenger car. The first limousine of this type rolled off the conveyor last summer.

What Tsarist Russia with her primitive industry and dilapidated equipment could not possibly have accomplished has been accomplished by the rapidly-growing Soviet industry. Large-scale automobile production got under way during the period of the First Stalin Five-Year Plan. Huge automobile plants were built and put into operation in Moscow and Gorky in 1931-1932.

Automobile output increased steadily from year to year and by 1937 the USSR occupied first place in Europe and second place in the world in production of trucks. Two hundred thousand automobiles were turned out in 1937 and the manufacture of 400 thousand machines annually was planned for the end of the Third Five-Year Plan.

Hundreds of thousands of vehicles for the armed forces rolled off the conveyors of Soviet automobile plants during the war. These enterprises fulfilled other important orders for the front.

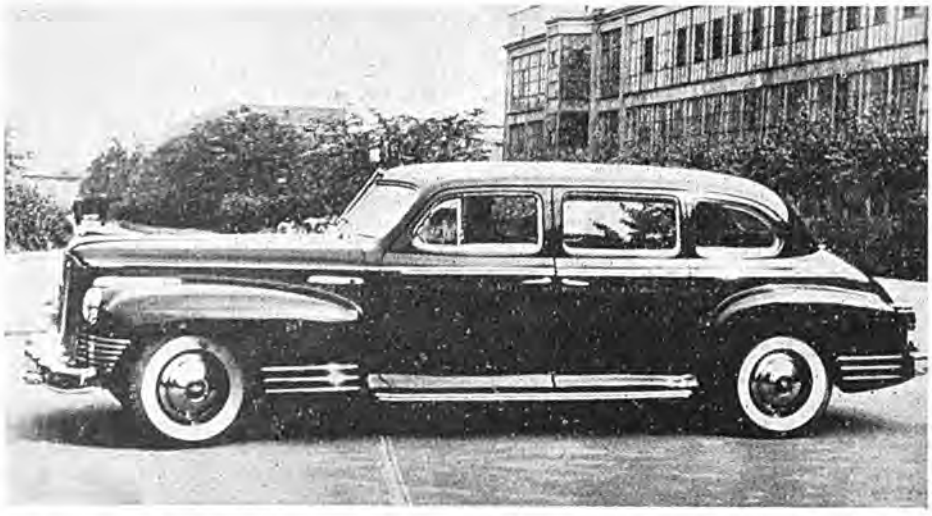
The postwar Five-Year Plan calls for the further growth of automobile production. As many as 500 thousand automobiles will be manufactured in the USSR in 1950. Existing automobile plants will be expanded and new ones built to cope with this big program. The capacity of these enterprises will be increased 3.4 times by 1950.

New equipment is being installed at the Stalin Auto Plant in Moscow, annual output of which will reach 100 thousand trucks and passenger cars by 1950. Another factory in Moscow which manufactures low-powered cars is practically being rebuilt. The main and auxiliary sections of the enterprise are to be completed this year while construction of its foundry will be begun. Machines of the *Moskvich* model to be manufactured here will have a top speed of 60 miles per hour, using up two gallons of gasoline for every 60 miles.

Mass production of the M-20 *Pobeda* (Victory) light five-passenger sedan began at the Molotov plant in Gorky in June. By the end of 1950 this plant will have doubled its production.

After reconstruction the Yaroslavl plant will launch production of seven-ton trucks. The Urals factory, the first section of which was completed during the war, is being expanded. Two hundred and fifty trucks will be coming off the assembly lines here daily.

A number of automobile factories are being built in different parts of the country—Ulyanovsk, Novosibirsk, Minsk, Dniepropetrovsk and Kutaisi. The latest assembly line production methods will be introduced at these enterprises.



NEW MODELS—The light Pobeda (Victory) car is shown above. Below, the heavier ZIS-110 seven-passenger automobile.

The Byelorussian Republic In the Five-Year Plan

By Vladimir Barykin and Leo Lempert

THE people of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic have undertaken a monumental task in the reconstruction and expansion of their war-ravaged economy under the new Five-Year Plan.

This Republic, on the western border of the USSR, covers an area of 89 thousand square miles and had a prewar population of more than ten million. The majority of its inhabitants are Byelorussians, a Slav people closely related to the Russians and Ukrainians. It was not until 1939, when the western part of Byelorussia (which had been seized by Poland after the Soviet Revolution) affiliated with Soviet Byelorussia, that the Byelorussian people were finally united in one national state.

One of the first to be overrun by the German invaders, Byelorussia was one of the hardest hit of the republics. Entire districts of Byelorussia were turned into desert zones.

During the occupation, 60 per cent of the Republic's fertile land was untilled and became overgrown with weeds. Two thirds of the collective farm population were deprived of their livestock, and 75 per cent of the horses in the republic were destroyed. Byelorussian agriculture was stripped of thousands of tractors and other farm machinery.

The Germans destroyed 412 thousand peasant homes and 500 thousand collective farm and public buildings in rural areas of Byelorussia. In one area—the Surazh district of the Vitebsk region—331 villages of a total of 346 were razed to the ground. In the Lelchitsy district, only 32 houses were left standing of a total of 75 hundred. Byelorussia's industry was almost entirely wiped out; its towns were demolished. One half of the Republic's national wealth was destroyed.

Full restoration of agriculture to prewar levels, restoration and expansion of industry and rehabilitation of the republic's wrecked housing and cultural facilities are the goals set for the Byelorussian Republic under the new Five-Year Plan. The capital investment in this five-year program will amount to nearly seven billion rubles.

By 1950 more than 13 million acres of farmland will be under cultivation in the Byelorussian Republic. Measures are being taken to drain 667 thousand acres of land, and to rehabilitate the drainage systems and water diverting installations.

Much has already been accomplished toward the attainment of this goal of complete restoration of the Republic's agriculture to prewar level. Last year the sown area amounted to approximately two thirds that of the prewar level. And this year the cultivated area was increased by more than a million acres over that of last year.

About 21 thousand livestock and poultry sections have been set up on collective farms. Machine and tractor stations have been reestablished. Some 200 thousand rural homes have been repaired or rebuilt, and more than 900 thousand people have moved out of dugouts into new homes.

In reporting on the progress of agricultural rehabilitation, P. Ponomarenko, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Byelorussian SSR, recalled that no less than 10 years were required after the First World War to bring Byelorussia's agriculture up to the rather low level of 1913. Although the damage sustained as a result of the Second World War is immeasurably greater, he pointed out, the advantages of the collective farm system make it possible to effect complete restoration within five years and even to exceed the prewar level in major branches of farming.

While the Five-Year Plan calls for bringing the total acreage to the prewar level, important changes in farming techniques will bring crop yields above prewar levels. Greater emphasis is being

INDUSTRY—The turbine, in a factory near Minsk, is being repaired. The factory was among those wrecked by the Germans.

AGRICULTURE—A mowing machine mows grass for hay at the Vedritsh state farm in the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

placed on the growing of perennial grasses, rubber bearing plants, flax and fodder crops. Proper crop rotation is to be introduced; special attention is to be paid to seed selection, the growing of selected seeds and the evolving of new, improved varieties.

Thus, by 1950, the total grain crop will be at least 10 per cent greater than it was in 1940. The flax crop is to increase nearly one third.

Byelorussian industry under the Five-Year Plan is to be restored and expanded beyond its prewar level. Electric power stations with an aggregate capacity of 306 thousand kilowatts will be restored and newly built, and the municipal power stations of Gomel, Mozyr, Grodno and other war damaged towns will be restored. The first section of the Mozyr power station has been put into operation, and reconstruction crews are working on the second section.

New industrial enterprises to be launched under the Five-Year Plan include: an automobile works; a tractor plant; a bicycle plant; steel rolling mills with a capacity of 10 thousand tons; a pipe foundry with a capacity of 10 thousand tons; a cement works with a capacity of 165 thousand tons; brick kilns with an aggregate capacity of 1,250,000,000 bricks; four machine tool works turning out a total of 1,150 machine tools annually; a radio factory; a tool factory; a hydro-turbine plant; two plants for the production of equipment for the peat industry; an electrical motor works; and four shoe factories. Three plants manufacturing prefabricated houses, with a total capacity of six and a half million square feet of housing space, will be put into operation.

To be restored under the Plan are: an agricultural machinery works; machine tool factories with an aggregate capacity of 45 hundred machine tools; cement works with a capacity of 180 thousand tons; the Gomel glass works; woodworking plants; seventeen meat-packing plants; 10 poultry farms; 11 milk processing plants; two milk canneries; and 150 dairies.

Peat workings with an aggregate annual capacity of 1,600,000 tons will be put into operation; and peat briquette plants with an annual capacity of 130 fourfold, and tile ninefold.

More than 29 million square feet of housing space will be constructed in Byelorussia in the five-year period; the total number of schools will be brought up to 11,375, with an attendance of one and one half million; and the number of hospital beds will be brought to 30 thousand. Cultural and municipal facilities will also be reconstructed in the towns wrecked by the Nazi German invaders.

For this tremendous program of construction, great quantities of building materials will be needed. Thus production of cement will be increased 1.5 times, glass more than 2.5 times, bricks fourfold, and tile ninefold.

The volume of the gross output of Byelorussian light industry in 1946 will be more than double last year's.

Two large creameries have been restored and are again in operation, and two cheese factories and another creamery will be completed by the end of the year. The first section of a confectionery factory in Brest is in operation.

One hundred and seventy-five brick yards will be completed this year, and the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry will supply the construction program with 100 million bricks, 40 thousand tons of lime and 110 thousand tons of cement this year alone.

Restoration of the first section of the Kaganovich shoe factory, with an annual capacity of 700 thousand pairs of shoes, will be completed this year, as well as the Grodno shoe factory, with a capacity of 240 thousand pairs. Also undergoing restoration are garment factories in Bobruisk, Gomel and Mogilev.

Thus, once again, the people of Byelorussia are embarked on an epic feat of economic development of their nation.

State Aid to Peasant Farms

By A. Rozovsky

THE German fascist barbarians robbed the peasants of their machines, slaughtered or drove away their cattle, destroyed their crops and deprived millions of persons of their homes and farm buildings. As a result of the German occupation peasant fields were overrun with weeds and were exhausted. Irrigation systems were destroyed.

All this must be rehabilitated. But it cannot be done by the peasants without State aid. That is why agriculture takes a big place in the prodigious program of restoration and development of the national economy in the next five years. The program provides for the strengthening and the planned development of all forms of agricultural and livestock husbandry—of State, collective and individual peasant farms.

The new Stalin Five-Year Plan provides for assistance in production by the development of cooperation, granting credits and supplying agricultural implements, especially to the peasant farms of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Moldavia and the western regions, as the youngest Soviet Republics are among those that suffered most in the war.

In the Baltic Soviet Republics, in Moldavia, the Ukraine and Byelorussia, thousands of farm hands and peasants with little or no land have been allotted plots. With the aid of the State many peasants have acquired horses, cattle, agricultural implements, dwelling houses and farm buildings. The State Agricultural Bank has opened long term credits to the peasants for housing construction and equipment.

Considerable aid has been rendered to the individual peasant farms in cultivating the land allotted to them. By a decision of the Government of the USSR many machine and tractor stations and machine and horse hiring establishments have been set up in these regions and republics. In 1945, 119 machine and tractor stations and 1,030 machine and horse hiring establishments were functioning in the Baltic Republics. They rendered service to 86 thousand farms—plowing and sowing, summer and winter, fallow plowing and threshing. In the winter the machines were used mainly for carrying building materials for the peasants.

In the current year 20 new machine and tractor stations will be organized in the Baltic Republics. The number of tractors, motor vehicles, threshers and other agricultural implements is steadily increasing.

In the spring of this year 50 machine and horse hiring establishments were organized in the western districts of the Moldavian SSR. Nine machine and tractor stations are already working in the Carpathian Ukraine. The peasants of the western regions of Byelorussia are served by 78 machine and tractor stations and a like number of horse hiring establishments.

The machine and tractor stations and horse hiring establishments work the peasants' fields under a contract. After the work is completed the peasants settle with the machine and tractor station or horse hiring establishment at fixed rates. The hiring of State agricultural machines and implements has become widespread among the peasants. Last year 20 thousand peasant farms hired machines on easy terms.

Substantial assistance is rendered to the peasants by agricultural specialists who advise them how to apply the latest achievements in agronomic and livestock husbandry, techniques of restoring and introducing proper crop rotation, and to utilize the discoveries of science and the experience of the foremost agriculturists.

Last year the State granted large loans to the peasants. For this year's spring sowing the peasant farms in the western regions of the Ukraine and Byelorussia received loans of seed, grain, flax, hemp, sunflowers and vetch. The peasants being repatriated to the Soviet Union from Poland are compensated for the sowings of spring grain crops, potatoes and grasses they left behind them.

Above the orchards and vineyards of Moldavia fly planes strewing chemicals over the crops for the extermination of pests and combating plant diseases.

Great work has been launched in Byelorussia and the Ukraine for agricultural melioration and electrification.

MACHINES—Agricultural machinery arriving at a newly organized machine and tractor station in the Lithuanian SSR.

Minsk, Capital of Byelorussia

By Ivan Paromchik

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Minsk City Soviet

MINSK, the ancient and beautiful capital of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, is rising again from the ruins left by the German fascist invaders.

Minsk lies picturesquely on the hills along both banks of the little Svislocha River, near the western borders of the Soviet Union. It is an old city first heard of in the eleventh century. Before the war, it had a population of 239 thousand persons.

The general plan for the reconstruction of the city was drawn up by 100 noted architects, engineers and economists from Minsk, Moscow and Leningrad.

The plan is for a more beautiful city than that which the fascist armies reduced to rubble. New squares, boulevards and parks will be built. Districts have been designated for tall apartment houses and for individual houses. On the outskirts of the city, land has been provided for industrial establishments, the construction of which is being carried on this year.

Three new "ring" highways cutting through the city will relieve traffic congestion and will considerably facilitate surface transportation.

New theaters, motion picture houses, museums, and educational institutions play a large part in the plans. A new Park of Culture and Rest is being laid out.

Minsk has long been the political and cultural center of Byelorussia, as well as its capital. Before the war, it had much of the character of a college town as the seat of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences, several scientific institutes, and a university. There were also several museums whose displays showed the natural resources and history of the Republic.

There were good theaters, including a theater of the Jewish language and several small theaters operated by the clubs of the various trade unions. A local cinema studio produced films illustrating Byelorussian life.

MINSK—A view of the government buildings at the Byelorussian capital as they were before the invasion.

The city had a number of factories, including smelting and machinery works, and was the center of a flourishing agricultural district. There were a number of State and collective farms nearby with model dairies, orchards, and stock barns.

Liberty Square, the center of the town, contained many buildings of historic interest. The Council of People's Commissars of the Republic was housed in an interesting eighteenth century baroque building; and two cathedrals, one Roman Catholic and one Greek Orthodox, faced the square.

Minsk, which before the Great October Revolution was a dirty, neglected provincial town, made great progress in Soviet times. Until it was overrun by the fascist hordes, it was a paved city with a good drainage system, a water works, and a street car system. It had delightful suburbs in the wooded hills and groves about the city, and here the workers lived.

The entire population of the city is working at the rebuilding of the homes and the economy of their community.

This was not the first time Minsk had served as a battleground. Its location has made it for centuries an objective in the path of invading armies. In 1918 the city was occupied by German armies, shortly before the signing of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

The last invasion was the most terrible of all, but the war wounds are being rapidly healed. New factories to manufacture building materials are going up, in addition to the other projects for restoration. Two new bus lines have begun operation, and the city automatic telephone exchange is being rehabilitated. Trainloads of timber and other building materials arrive daily.

Four schools, the Byelrushotel Palace, the Young Pioneers Polytechnical Institute and the Institute of Physiotherapy, the House of the Soviets, the Art Workers Club, and many dwellings will be completely rehabilitated this year.

The restoration of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences is proceeding at a vigorous pace, and the largest department store in Minsk will soon be opened.

The destruction of Minsk was particularly shocking to its population because of the great progress that had been made in advancing the economy and culture of the city under the previous Five-Year Plans. The people have bravely set about the work, however, of duplicating this progress and carrying it further during the coming five years.

In 1911, the industries of Minsk were only small handicraft workshops, employing 1,770 workers.

In 1940, the manufacturing and building industries of the Byelorussian capital employed more than 50 thousand workers, and new industrial plants were constantly being put into operation.

In 1917, the year of the Great October Revolution, pupils at Minsk schools numbered 6,032, or 5.7 per cent of the population.

By 1939, the number had grown to 45 thousand, or 18.4 per cent of the population. During this period ten higher educational establishments were opened, including the Byelorussian University, a medical school, a polytechnical institute, and a musical academy. The Byelorussian Academy of Sciences, with its subsidiary research institutes, was founded.

Improvements included a modern drainage system serving practically the whole city, three new clinical hospitals, 46 new nurseries accommodating 2,800 infants, and a number of kindergartens for older children.

During the three-year occupation, the Germans wrecked or rendered unfit for habitation 80 per cent of the houses of the city.

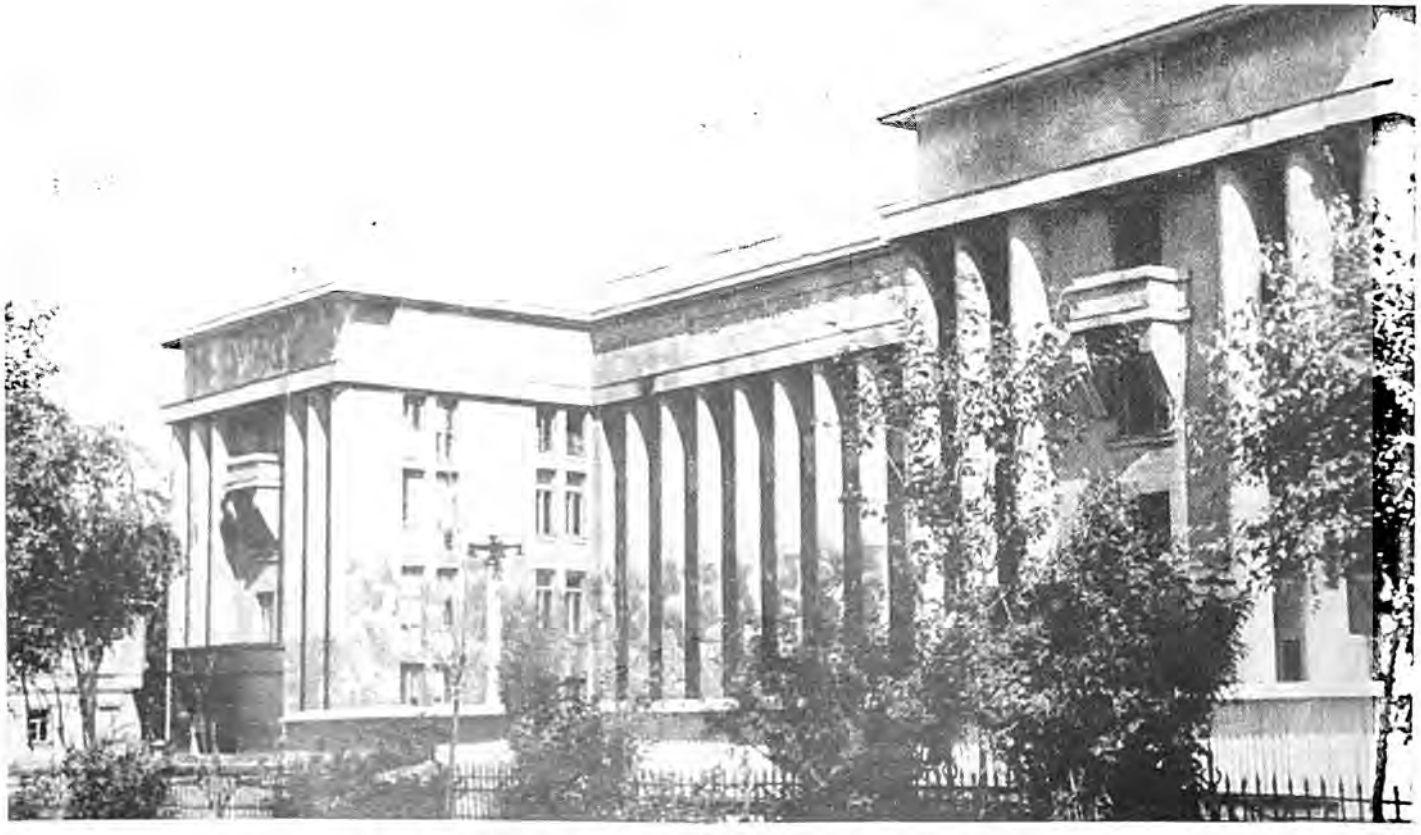
The invaders destroyed 47 schools, 24 kindergartens and three children's hospitals. Of Minsk's 146 medical institutions and health centers, only 25 survived destruction, and those which still stood needed capital repairs. The water supply and drainage systems were wrecked.

The power stations, which before the war had a capacity of 20 thousand kilowatts, were put out of commission. The Germans burned or bombed 23 large industrial plants, the Opera House, the Jewish and other theaters, a number of clubhouses, and the House of the Young Pioneers.

Of the two million books in the Minsk Lenin Library, the Germans removed one and one half million.

Most horrible of all the atrocities were those committed against the people themselves. When the city was liberated, only 103 thousand persons remained in Minsk. The rest had been brutally murdered or carried off to slavery in Germany.

Despite this reign of terror and horror, however, the population had never ceased to support the partisan fight against the Germans. With the same indomitable spirit, they are now rebuilding. The citizens of Minsk have volunteered to contribute 30 hours per month apiece on construction work.



FOR RED ARMY MEN—The Voroshilov Red Army Club in Minsk.

Ballet in the USSR

By L. Mikhailov and N. Volkov

The artistic life of the Soviet ballet, growing out of the magnificent traditions of Russian ballet, is constantly renewing itself. Growing and going forward with it are the old and the new—artists from the pre-Revolutionary ballet, and young fledglings from the ballet schools. In this aritcle, Soviet correspondents tell the story of a veteran of 40 years of conducting for the ballet, and of the 1946 class of graduates of the Choreographic School of the Bolshoi Theater.

* * *

"CHOREOGRAPHIC School of the Bolshoi Theater of the USSR," we read on the plaque on the door of the four-story building in one of Moscow's central streets. Every morning one sees a stream of graceful girls and boys, gifted children of Soviet working people, hurrying to the spacious, bright classrooms of this ballet school where regular school subjects are combined with rigid training in classical dance.

In the life of the ballet school comes the day, one of its greatest days, when the exertion of ballet training gives way to the flowing lightness and beauty of a consummate performance, when the eye no longer sees the effort the intricate movement costs the dancer but only delights in the beauty of that movement. Such is graduation day. In a truly festive occasion at the school, today's flustered graduate is tomorrow's confident artist.

On graduation day last month, the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow, the Soviet Union's leading opera and ballet theater, was filled to overflowing with professional artists and ballet lovers who came to see the performance of the Moscow Choreographic School. A dance suite in two scenes, adapted from the music of Tchaikovsky's *Snow Maiden,* was presented.

The graduation performance was in every way a full-fledged ballet presentation. It was staged by the well-known choreographer Vladimir Vakovitsky; the scenery was designed by Peter Williams, who has done some of the finest sets of

YURI FAIER—Chief Ballet Conductor of the Moscow Bolshoi Theater.

the Bolshoi Theater's elaborate productions; and the orchestra was under the baton of Semyon Sakharov.

The *Snow Maiden* is a hymn to the triumph of spring over winter. Its spirit was caught splendidly by graduate Tatyana Tuchnina, who seemed to be made for the part of Snegoorochka, daughter of the sylvan king. Tuchnina is not a newcomer to the stage. She made her debut eight years ago when still in the third grade at ballet school. She appeared as Cupid in the Bolshoi Theater's production of *Don Quixote,* and the fleet-footed, graceful little ballerina quite captivated the Moscow public.

Tatyana Tuchnina dances Snegoorochka with a flowing grace and appealing softness. With remarkable expressiveness she unfolds the inner world of her heroine—the birth of love in her heart and the joys and sorrows that come with love. Her dance, now elegiac and pensive, now gracefully playful, is at all times full of the radiance of youth.

As a youth who falls in love with Snegoorochka, Yuri Vyrenkov dances with pleasing, impulsive zest and virile beauty. High, supple jumps and confident partnering mark his accomplished technique.

Sofia Ivanova exhibited true artistry and splendid technique in the tartly grotesque part of the witch. Somersault leaps are her forte. Nikolai Simachev, dancing the part of a shepherd boy, displayed nobility and purity of line.

During the performance the first row of the orchestra was graced by veteran ballerinas whose names are magic words in Russian ballet: Ekaterina Geltser, People's Artist and winner of a Stalin Prize; and ballerina Natalia Trukhanova, extremely popular in her time. Ekaterina Geltser, who had won the hearts of audiences in Europe and America, is 70 years old now. She is a graduate of the Moscow Choreographic School. During intermission we heard her tell Trukhanova something of the Moscow School's history.

"The School has been in existence since 1773," she said. "Russian, French, arithmetic, music, drawing and fencing were some of the subjects taught here. However, the main emphasis was on dancing. General education was very much neglected."

Victorina Kriger, noted Moscow ballet star and Stalin Prize winner, recalled the day in her childhood when she enrolled in ballet school. She then found herself one of two hundred little girls who wished to be admitted. There were, however, only nine vacancies. At a table in the dance class sat the examiners, noted Moscow artists and choreographers.

"They looked kindly at each of us and said: 'Little girl, take off your shoes and show us your instep.' And, if at first glance the foot seemed appropriate, the girl was asked to step aside.

"Ballet in pre-Revolutionary Russia was not regarded as high art but merely as entertainment that was delightful to the eye. At that time the history of the theater was not taught to the pupils, nor were they familiarized with the work of

choreographers. And they were extremely remote from all social problems."

As we listened to these words we thought of the great change wrought in the system of ballet teaching in recent years. Today its graduates, apart from being good dancers, are well-educated young people. The Soviet Government shows a great solicitude for the School. In summer all the pupils and the staff go to their own special rest home. The pupils are provided with meals at school. They receive allowances from the State and get special medical care.

Of the School's four hundred pupils, 30 boys and girls were graduated this year. Twenty-two of the graduates already have been accepted into the company of the Bolshoi Theater. The rest will begin their stage careers in opera and ballet theaters in other Soviet cities.

We left the theater with a confident feeling that the young dancers we saw would soon join the galaxy of Moscow's famous ballet dancers. And we recalled that only a short while ago Olga Lepeshinskaya, who today is one of the Soviet Union's leading ballet stars and was recently awarded the Stalin Prize for the second time, had made her debut in a graduation performance of the Bolshoi Theater's Choreographic School.

It was in 1910 at one of the summer resorts on the Riga shore, during a rehearsal of a symphony concert, that the score of Liszt's Rhapsody was lost. The situation was a ticklish one, but the conductor found a way out. He asked concertmaster Yuri Faier to conduct the Rhapsody from the music for the first violin. The twenty-year-old arose and conducted the Rhapsody faultlessly from memory. In the evening he made his debut as conductor of the concert. His orchestra players tendered him a real ovation. His fine musicianship and remarkable musical memory revealed a new master of conducting in the Russian world of music.

Yuri Faier's career was determined in March 1916, 30 years ago, when, as the result of a contest, the Moscow Bolshoi Theater engaged him as an orchestra violinist. And again an occasion arose which brought the talented violinist to the conductor's podium. In October, 1919, the Bolshoi Theater was to produce Delibes' ballet *Coppelia*. It was learned that chief ballet conductor Arends had fallen ill. Again the situation was saved by Faier, who conducted this ballet impromptu without an orchestra rehearsal. His phenomenal musical memory again had come to his aid.

Soon after this Faier was appointed assistant chief ballet conductor; following Arends' death he became chief conductor.

In 27 years of work at the Bolshoi Theater Yuri Faier has conducted 46 ballets.

People's Artist of the Republic, Stalin Prize Winner, awarded the Order of Lenin, Yuri Faier does not think so much of what he has accomplished in 40 years of his musical career (Faier completed his musical education in 1906), but speaks with an amazing enthusiasm and youthful ardor of new premieres. He is making plans now for the forthcoming season.

YOUNG DANCERS—These little girls are members of a junior group studying ballet at Moscow. Such youthful training produces the great Soviet ballerinas, as well as other dancers.

Soviet Ballet Productions

The Soviet ballet, while preserving the best traditions of Russian classical ballet, vigorously strikes out to create new forms and ideas. Side by side with such perennial favorites as Tchaikovsky's *Swan Lake* appear new productions to the music of such contemporaries as Serge Prokofieff and Rhinehold Gliere, which subsequently find their way into the repertoires of ballet companies all over the world.

Modern Soviet ballet covers a great variety of subjects, ranging from recreations of age-old fairy tales to themes of contemporary Soviet life. Thus we have on the list of recent productions such titles as *Cinderella,* based on the old fairy tale, with music by Prokofieff; *Scarlet Sails,* set in an imaginary country, depicting the struggle between good and evil and the triumph of justice; and *Svetlana,* the story of a young girl's part in the defense of her motherland.

Below are scenes of recent productions.

"CINDERELLA"—The Prince visits Africa in search of Cinderella in this ballet version.

"CARNIVAL"—The Dreamer meets Columbine.

"SWAN LAKE"—This classic scene from the great Tchaikovsky ballet is typical of the beautiful conventional type of ballet figure. This ballet is extremely popular in the Soviet Union.

The Problem of the Caspian Sea

By Professor A. Chaplygin
Vice Chairman, Caspian Commission, Academy of Sciences of the USSR

THE Caspian Sea is more than the greatest land-enclosed body of salt water in the world. It is a problem of first rate importance.

And the measures outlined to solve the problem are more than an ambitious program of scientific and engineering effort. They are the constituents of the fascinating story of man's offensive to curb the caprices of nature and subordinate her to his will.

The problem of the Caspian is: its level is now lower than it has ever been since 1830, when its behavior was first recorded. A change like this in the regimen of the sea—whose area approximating that of France and level 90 feet below that of the ocean make it the greatest depression on the globe—cannot but be important, for its waters and coasts have a vital bearing on many industries, from shipping and fishing to chemical and oil.

In tangible terms, the drop in the level of the Caspian Sea means that its area has been curtailed by some eight thousand square miles in the northern part of the sea, where it is shallowest and hence most important from the viewpoint of industrial utilization.

Because of this, the annual catch of fish has been cut. Even the normal reproduction of the Volga and Caspian fish reserves has been threatened, for the Volga delta with its innumerable backwaters and webworks of channels has been left higher than the sea level and the fish have great difficulty making their way upstream in the spawning season. Fishery structures and fish curing plants have likewise been left literally high and dry, and hence have become useless.

The drop also has hit the sulphate industry located on Karabugaz Gulf, which is linked with the sea by a narrow strait, and which is a great natural depository of such chemical raw materials as sulphates and chlorides of sodium, magnesium and bromium. With the level of the gulf down, the industrial installations have been left far from the shoreline.

As for shipping, the expanded scale of dredging has not been able to keep the navigation channels deep enough for the passage of ships at full draft. As a result, ships cannot take on full loads.

In the northern section of the sea considerable areas of the formerly submerged shallows have now risen above the water, and the subterranean water level has dropped in the coastal areas, making water a still greater problem on the eastern shore, which was arid enough as it was.

The reason for these changes is the reduction in the flow of water into the Caspian. Researchers have established that during the last century the influx amounted to an annual average of 15 and a half million cubic feet, which compensated for the loss through evaporation and maintained the level more or less steadily. Since 1933, however, the sea level has been dropping, mainly because

CASPIAN OIL—These are the great wells at Baku on the shore of the Caspian Sea. This industry, like others, may be affected by the fall of the sea's water.

of a reduction in the volume of water emptied by the Volga. Estimates indicate that betweeen 1933 and 1941 the great river showed an annual deficit of more than two million cubic feet as compared with the previous normal figure.

At the root of the trouble lie climatic changes in the Volga and Kama basins, which collect the water carried down by the Volga. During late years the rainfall here has decreased and the mean temperature risen. The 1934-1936 mean temperature, for instance, was the highest in two hundred years. The same trend held good in the decade between 1930 and 1940.

A contributing factor is the increase in the population of the Caspian basin and the consequent expansion of irrigation and industrial consumption of water. And while this factor may not be overly great at the moment, we may look forward to a bigger drain on the river waters feeding the Caspian in years to come as a result of the general development of the national economy: extended irrigation in the Volga valley, the semi-desert Caspian lowlands between the Volga and the Urals and the steppe country west of the Volga, the utilization of the waters of the Kura and the Araxes to vivify lands earmarked for Egyptian cotton, and power developments. Because of this, something must be done about the Caspian problem right now.

Work was speeded up at the end of last year when the Government instructed the Academy of Sciences of the USSR to launch research on the reasons for the drop in the level of the Caspian, on the future prospects of its regimen and on measures to prevent the phenomenon from doing further damage to the national economy.

At present the Caspian Commission, which is sponsored by the Academy, is summing up the research conducted during the last 10 years by diverse Government departments and scientific institutions. And, at the same time, it is organizing major expeditions, with the cooperation of various scientific institutions and ministries, to inaugurate the drive to solve the most pressing hydrochemical, hydrological and hydrotechnical problems presented by the Sea.

How is the national economy to be insured against possible damage in the future and how is the Caspian problem to be solved? The answers will be supplied by the research to be done. So far the key issues involved have been insufficiently studied, mainly because of the lack of sufficient coordination of the research to date. This shortcoming has been eliminated now with the establishment of the Caspian Commission, which is headed by Academician Peter Shirshov, one of the four members of the Papanin North Pole group and now Minister of the Merchant Marine.

SULPHATE FIELDS—Kara-Bugaz-Gol Bay of the Caspian is rich in sulphates. This industry, too, is affected.

In spite of the complexity and scale of the undertaking, it is certain to be successfully carried through in the near future—and when it is done it will be the first time man has employed his engineering skill to alter the regimen of a sea.

There are two ways of raising the level of the Caspian and maintaining it in keeping with the needs of the national economy: one is to curtail the area of the sea by cutting off some of its gulfs and thereby reducing losses through evaporation; the other is to divert water into the Caspian Basin from the adjoining Northern Baltic, Black and Azov Seas and Amu-Darya watersheds.

Simplest and quickest of all is to separate the Kara-Bugaz-Gol Bay; that can be done by raising comparatively simple and cheap dikes in the strait connecting it with the sea. This solution, however, is complicated by the sulphate industry situated there. Damming would turn the gulf into a shallow salt-water lake containing enormous reserves of magnesium chloride and bromium, but would rob it of its significance as a source of mirabilites.

The Kara-Bugaz-Gol sulphate plants could, of course, be shifted to some other section of the Caspian coast, or elsewhere in the Soviet Union, after the present site is exhausted. On the other hand, if the Kara-Bugaz-Gol sulphate industry is to be kept going where it is now, hydrotechnical development will have to be devised to make the industry independent of the level of the sea. Technically, that too is possible and is being studied.

Plays for Young Audiences

By Mark Levin

STAGE director V. Kolosov's production of T. Gabbe's *The City of Craftsmen* at Moscow's Central Children's Theater recently was awarded a Stalin Prize, the highest award in the Soviet Union for outstanding works of art.

Between this truly fine production, which glorifies all that is noble in man and the triumph of good over evil, and the production of *Mowgli* with which the theater made its debut, lies a 25-year path traversed by one of the most unusual playhouses in the world, a playhouse whose chief purpose is to aid the moral and esthetic education of youth. A mere novice among theaters, it was destined to become the founder of a new form of the ancient theatrical art, and this fact alone made its birth and growth a notable event in theatrical history.

Its object, roughly speaking, was to form a working alliance between the theater and the school, to supplement the logical methods of the schoolroom with the use of artistic media, to mold the consciousness of the young. The teacher did his part with readings and discussions in the classroom of plays in production, talks on plays viewed, and discussion meetings between teachers and parents.

The children's theater was obliged to select a special repertory, or rather, to create it, inasmuch as plays for children (especially for younger children) were extremely few. It had to evolve its own style and its own manner of presentation, for it was playing to the most unspoiled, yet the most demanding, of audiences. The healthy, uninhibited reactions of the juvenile spectator to theatrical performances make him a direct participant in what occurs on the stage.

The influence of the children's theater on its audience is difficult to overestimate. It may be assumed that the juvenile Muscovites who have attended the seven thousand performances given by the Central Children's Theater have not only derived enjoyment from the plays they have seen but have gained something that will help shape their life.

Konstantin Stanislavsky, the great actor and stage director, once remarked that plays for children should be acted exactly as plays for adults, only better. All of the 60-odd theaters for children in the Soviet Union follow this golden rule, which is observed primarily in the careful selection of actors. It is not by chance that such masters of stagecraft as Nikolai Cherkasov, Igor Ilyinski, Maria Babanova and Boris Chirkov stepped into prominence straight from the stage of the children's theater.

The actor for children is both a realist and a romanticist. He creates lifelike characters, but there is about them a dreamlike quality, a reaching out for the beautiful, for the radiant.

It is fantasy based on a solid foundation of reality, the shadow and substance in one. Its most candid form is the fairy tale, which occupies a substantial place in the repertory of children's theaters.

E. Schwarts' *Snow Queen,* one of the most charming plays in the repertory of the Central Children's Theater, with

CRITICS—Children of an audience at the Central Children's Theater talk to the actors in a performance they have viewed. The children are encouraged to give the actors their opinion.

its symbolic conflict between the warm human heart and the icebound realm of evil, teaches the child to reach out for enlightenment. Together with the sister of the little boy whose heart has been turned to ice by the wicked snow queen, the children long to melt it by displaying kindness and compassion for others. Similarly lucid is the moral in S. Mikhalkov's story *Laughter and Tears* (after K. Gozzi's *Love of Three Oranges*).

The moral in both these performances, however, is not unduly stressed, and there is no crude didactic touch to mar the story. In this respect the theater heartily agrees with the poet Samuel Marshak that "crude moralizing is like skimmed milk; the milk becomes tasteless and the cream seems too rich."

The theater adheres to this principle in its performances for older children as well, choosing plays distinguished both for their artistic qualities and for their lucidity. For example, *Poverty Is No Crime,* a well-known classical play by the great Russian nineteenth century playwright A. Ostrovsky about the Russian merchant class, and E. Rostan's famous comedy *The Romanticists,* which ridicules false, "bookish" romance.

Heroism and patriotic devotion are the themes of a number of plays in the theater's repertory. The boy Gavrik in Valentin Katayev's *A Lone Sail Looms,* who helped revolutionary sailors to fight the tsarist regime, and the character Vanya Solntsev in the same author's *Son of the Regiment,* whose parents perished at the hands of the fascists, and who yearns to go to the front and avenge them, are extremely popular characters. Incidentally, the superb acting of V. Sperantova in both these roles is an important factor contributing to their success.

Sperantova's acting brings me back to the question of the Central Children's Theater style, which is perhaps most vividly represented by this actress.

The theater helps school children of all ages to understand the world in which they live. The child's mind, however, is most receptive to clearly molded images, to colorful but authentic detail, to warm feeling but not sentimentality. Even a child of eight resents being talked down to by an adult, and the older the child the more he likes to be treated as an equal. Juvenile spectators, especially those in their teens, appreciate the serious approach, and they expect the characters on the stage to be serious.

PRIZE PLAY—A scene from "The City of Craftsmen," a Stalin Prize winning play for children.

Sperantova and the other members of the theater's company appeal to their audiences by adopting this approach. Their acting, especially for the younger children, is more expressive and slightly more direct than for adults. Their gestures are more obvious; they put more feeling into their voices, and sometimes they address their audiences directly. Without indulging in minor and subtle psychological nuances which might be lost on the audience, the psychological undercurrents are preserved.

Vanya Solntsev is obsessed with the desire to go to the front to avenge the death of his parents and the suffering of his country. All the spiritual forces of the lad, all his thoughts and emotions are focused on this single purpose. Sperantova conveys this obsession by her entire behavior; she seems to brush aside everything that might divert Vanya from his purpose.

In quest of the commander, Vanya often looks right through people who cross his path. He does not hear when these people address him, and by the same token he is deaf to false promises tendered him by the fascists who take him prisoner. The heroism and staunchness of the boy are shown as the logical development of his character, which is formed before the spectator's eyes.

This combination of the psychological with vivid theatrical form is the characteristic trait of *The City of Craftsmen,* the prize-winning production. The action takes place in the Middle Ages and shows the struggle of the craftsmen for their liberation from foreign invaders. The forces of the people, embodied in the clever, jolly sweep, Karakol, overcome the usurpers. This play is excellently staged and acted, and it has become a great favorite with juvenile theatergoers.

The Central Children's Theater enjoys great popularity. It is appreciated both by its audience and by other children's theaters, who turn to it constantly for help and advice. It receives requests from abroad asking for help in organizing theaters for children. The Central Children's Theater is doing a fine job.

The Pavlov Institute

By Y. Satunovsky

SITUATED on Vasilev Island, in Leningrad's most picturesque spot, is one of the largest research centers of the Soviet Union—the Pavlov Institute.

Here over a period of many years the great Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov conducted his work. In pre-Revolutionary years, the laboratory where Ivan Pavlov worked was small, and staffed with only one or two assistants.

In 1922 the scientist acquired a new laboratory—a whole floor in that impressive building which now entirely belongs to the Pavlov Institute.

Everything here is alive with the memory of Academician Pavlov, a great leader of Russian and world science.

Here he studied the process of blood circulation, investigated the action of the digestive organs. In 1904 Pavlov was awarded the Nobel Prize for his explanation of these problems. Here in this Institute the scientist reached a final explanation of the nature of conditioned reflexes—the basic element of the higher nervous system.

Ten years ago in the spring of 1936, when the 87 year old scientist was at the height of his creative work, he contracted pneumonia and died. This was a colossal loss to science. But after his death the Institute continued to develop Pavlov's work.

The results of researches conducted by the Institute in recent years are of tremendous theoretical and practical interest.

After Pavlov's death the Institute was headed by his pupil, Leon Orbeli, Hero of Socialist Labor. Orbeli is an outstanding scientist and a Vice President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

Leon Orbeli and his school made a detailed study of the role of various parts of the brain in the process of adapting the organism to various conditions of life. A successful study of the nervous trophical function explained how the organism behaves in the change from normal conditions of existence to the unusual, from tranquility to extreme tension, from sleep to prolonged wakefulness. The problems of sleep have received extensive study. Orbeli and his co-workers have shown the role of the nervous system and of internal secretions in the mechanism of sleep.

EXPERIMENT—E. Vatsuro, Director of the Laboratory of Higher Nervous Activity, observes a subject in an experiment.

During the war and the blockade of Leningrad, the Pavlov Institute was evacuated to Kazan. Here the work immediately assumed a military character and was mainly concentrated on army hospitals.

Gershuni, a pupil of Pavlov, and his associates, who specialize in the sphere of the electrophysiology of the brain, studied the phenomena resulting from injuries of the brain and discovered extremely important facts relating to wounds and concussion of the brain. The results of this work are of practical value in diagnosing these injuries.

The disturbance of speech and writing which occurs as a result of wounds and concussion was studied by a group of specialists working on methods for successfully rehabilitating this important function of the nervous system.

The most serious complication of a wound is blood poisoning. The problem of combating blood poisoning is aggravated by the fact that in its early stages, when successful treatment is possible, it is difficult to detect. Kreps and Chenykaev, biochemists of the Institute, have established that one of the ferments of the blood—coal anhydrases—gives clear symptoms in the early stages. His method of measuring the ferment in the blood has found extensive application in the practice of hospitals as a diagnostic means.

In the autumn of 1944 the Pavlov Institute returned to Leningrad. The building, which had been seriously damaged, has already been rehabilitated and the scientists are continuing their work.

This year, a session dedicated to the tenth anniversary of the death of Ivan Pavlov was held in Leningrad. Among institutions participating in the work of the session was the Pavlov Institute.

For the first time since the war, numerous pupils of the late scientist saw each other again. More than 400 physiologists took part in the conference and more than 50 papers on various physiological problems were read.

Recently a session dedicated to the memory of Pavlov opened in Moscow. Pavlov's pupils, the Russian physiologists, are doing everything to be worthy of the memory of their great teacher.

Arts and Crafts Shown

By Tatyana Lebedeva

An All-Union Exhibition of Decorative and Applied Arts recently opened in Moscow displays objects representing all forms of arts and crafts produced in the sixteen republics of the Soviet Union. The numerous and varied exhibits attest to the inexhaustible wealth of talent and the high skill of the craftsmen.

Folk art in the USSR is undoubtedly entering a new period of its development. Basing themselves on old traditions, modern craftsmen are producing remarkable objects, enriching them with subjects taken from life. Shown at the exhibition are articles produced by craftsmen, by professional artists and by students of applied arts institutes.

DECORATED BEAKER

The exhibits from the Russian SFSR and the central regions of the USSR are the most distinctive for variety of assortment. One of the largest halls is devoted to hand painted lacquered articles of papier mache. The villages of Palekh, Msteri, Fedoskina and Kholuya enjoy universal renown for their lacquered objects. Formerly icon-painters, the craftsmen of Palekh and Msteri have turned to painting on papier mache, skilfully applying their decorative treatment to new subjects.

Wood carving, like painting on wooden objects, is one of the oldest forms of Russian decorative art. In fact, it is the most widespread form of folk art in the central regions of the country.

The exhibits representing the north of Russia are mainly bone carvings. The different places where this old art is practiced have their specific traits. The Kholmogory style is recognized by its flat open work designs on little chests, miniature caskets and brooches. Quite different are the things carved in bone by the Chukotka craftsmen, for they specialize primarily in figures of animals and people. A special feature of their craft is engraving in color on bone, depicting genre and hunting scenes.

An attraction at the exhibition is the wealth of gorgeous lace submitted by the Vologda lace-makers.

The stands of the Ukrainian Republic attract attention for their artistic embroideries, crash rugs and ceramics, exceptionally original in form and color.

Most fascinating among the exhibits from Central Asia and Transcaucasia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan are the magnificent rugs from Turkmenia. Extraordinary from the point of view of technique and skill is the rug entitled "Attack." Singularly interesting are the gobelins depicting excerpts from Nizami's poem, *Leili and Mejnun,* made by Azerbaijanian rug weavers, and a Georgian rug with the portrait of the famous poet, Shota Rustaveli, and embroidered wall hangings.

LATVIAN FIGURINE

Objects made in metal and silver, the specialty of a number of Daghestan villages, are splendidly represented.

Fine artistic skill distinguishes the ceramics from Georgia, the wood carvings from Tajikistan and decorative ceramics from Uzbekistan.

On view at the exhibition are objects made by individual craftsmen and pupils of applied arts schools in the Soviet Baltic Republics.

Some Moscow artists in ceramics, such as Dmitri Gorlov and Isidor Frikh-Khar, also submitted their work to the exhibition. Particularly interesting are the objects made by Frikh-Khar, whose style emanates from primitive folk toys. In his animal figures Dmitri Gorlov has adapted the technique of glazed pottery.

WOODEN TOY

METAL TRAY

Notes on Soviet Sports

By V. Magram

ONE of the major events of the 1946 Soviet sports calendar is the *Spartakiade* (conducted along Olympic lines) for athletes of one hundred industrial enterprises of the USSR. This giant sports festival, to be held in Leningrad this month, is sponsored by the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions (AUCCTU).

Some three thousand men and women athletes, representing factories and mills of the Urals, Donbas, Caucausus, Siberia, Central Asia, Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Gorky and other parts of the country, will compete in the *Spartakiade* program, which includes track and field events, football, swimming and volleyball.

Sports groups may be found at practically all factories, mills, mines and construction jobs throughout the Soviet Union. Workers engage in sports activities in their leisure time in their own stadiums and athletic fields. At their service are qualified instructors and excellent athletic equipment.

Expenditures for the promotion of sports and physical culture amount to 15 per cent of the Soviet trade union budget. More than 115 million rubles have been allocated for this purpose in the current year. Part of this fund will be used for the development of mass sports, another part for the construction of new stadiums and athletic fields at industrial enterprises and in workers settlements, for the purchase of athletic equipment, the promotion of cross-country racing events and other activities.

The forthcoming *Spartakiade* will serve as a review of the activities of the sports groups in the last year.

Among the contestants will be athletes of the Lysva iron and steel plant, which has won the AUCCTU's Challenge Red Banner on more than one occasion for outstanding results in production. This enterprise has more than one thousand sportsmen, and possesses its own large stadium, gymnasium, ski runs, and a special sports training school.

The Urals machine building plant likewise will be represented in the *Spartakiade*. Membership in the sports club there is almost two thousand. The plant has more than 20 football teams. Still employed there is Tatyana Karelina, one of the best women speed skaters of the Soviet Union, who established two world records in Norway last winter.

The shipbuilding yard in Nikolayev is noted for the achievements of its athletes in sailboat racing. The Gorky auto plant has some of the finest skiers and cyclists in the country. The Moscow auto plant has produced a crop of first class football players and swimmers. The miners of the Moscow coal region are well known for their skill in the Russian national game of *Gorodki*. All these enterprises will send their teams to the *Spartakiade* in Leningrad.

Competitions are now in progress at one hundred factories and mills to select teams for the big event in the Northern metropolis. Nearly four hundred athletes representing 18 shops are taking part at present in a sports meet at the Gorky auto plant. Eight football teams are competing in championships staged at the Azov iron and steel works in Mariupol. The stadium, swimming pool and gymnasium have been restored at this enterprise, which was seriously damaged by the Nazi invaders.

The athletes of the Kirov works in Chelyabinsk are regarded as the strongest group in that Urals city. They have won the basketball championship this year, as well as major cycling races and four events in the city track and field meet. In a pre-*Spartakiade* meet now being held there 32 shop football teams, 150 track and field athletes and 48 volleyball teams are taking part. Similar meets are drawing to a close at factories in Dniepropetrovsk, Odessa and Tbilisi.

The teams in the *Spartakiade* will be divided into two groups: those in the first group, consisting of 32 athletes each, and in the second, consisting of 24. Each competitor has the right to enter no more than four events on the program.

This *Spartakiade* undoubtedly will draw more young factory workers into sports.

★

Rowing as a sport was introduced in Russia in 1864. If one should watch crews and individuals practicing on the Moscow River today, he would see an oarsman with a flowing white beard. Mitrofan Sveshnikov, who is just as old as the first rowing club in Moscow, was a champion in the 90's of the past century, beating all opponents, including a number of foreign oarsmen, in single scull races held in Moscow.

The sport of rowing, however, was a pastime for the privileged classes only in pre-Revolutionary Russia. The all-Russian Association of Oarsmen still preserves a document which suggested that "workers and craftsmen should not be allowed to enter rowing competitions."

The sport assumed a mass character only after the October Revolution when all sports became accessible to everybody. Among the leading oarsmen in the Soviet Union today are Alexander Dolgushin, a ferryman; Alexei Smirnov, a carpenter; Maria Shchukina, a designer; Sergei Panin, a former factory worker now serving as a lieutenant in the Red Army; Elena Lukatina, a former cook; Boris Skhirtladze, a cartographer; and others.

Most of the rowing clubs destroyed and rowing craft scuttled by the Germans in Leningrad, Kiev, Dniepropetrovsk, Odessa and Nikolayev have been restored by Soviet oarsmen since the end of the war.

★

Correction

In the article, "Kiev, Capital of the Ukrainian SSR," on page 11 of the July 31 issue of the USSR Information Bulletin, an incorrect figure is given for the density of population projected for the reconstructed city. The correct figure is: 150-200 persons per acre.

USSR

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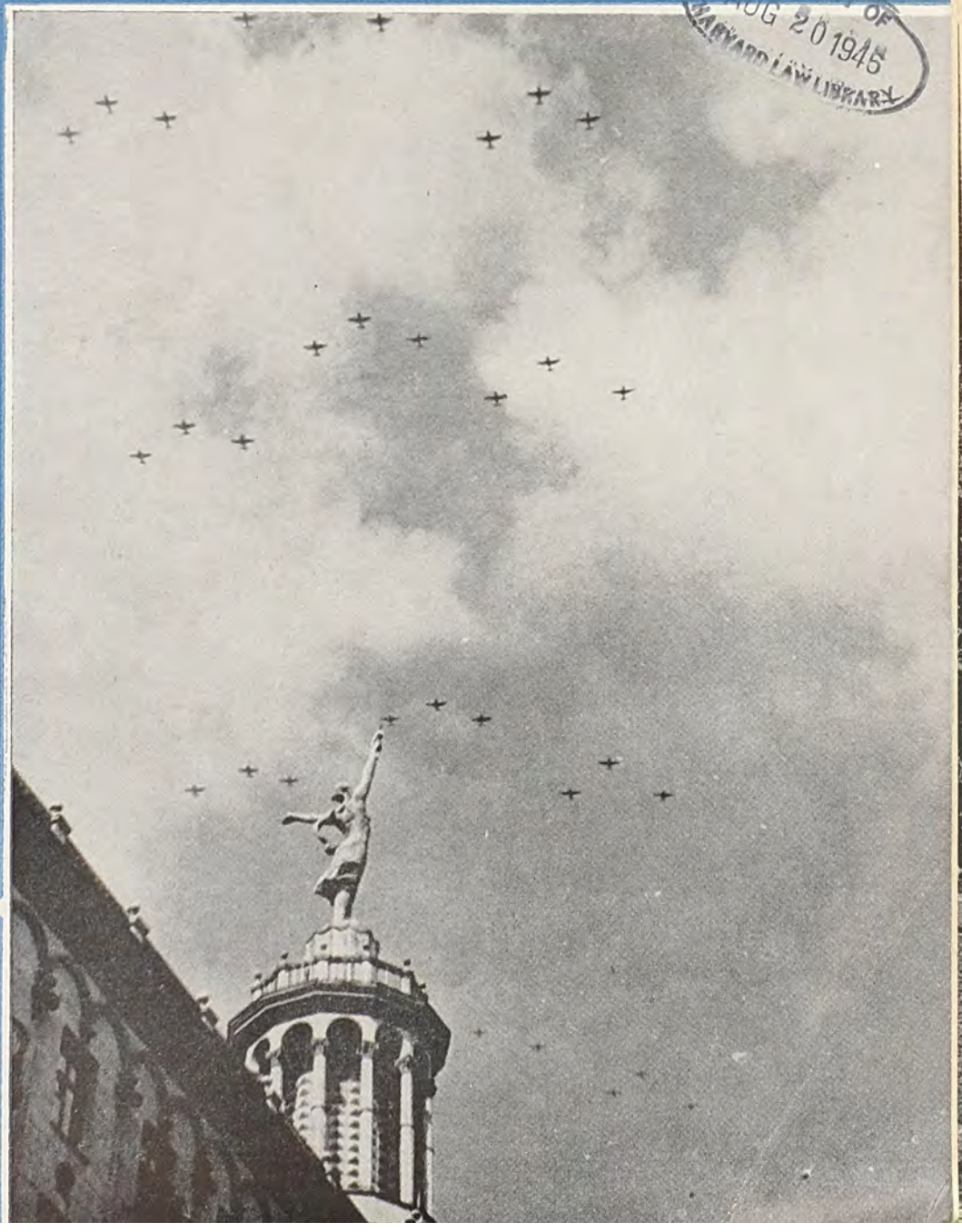

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VOLUME VI NUMBER 56

A formation of planes over Moscow on a day of celebration. The Soviet Union will mark Aviation Day August 18.

USSR INFORMATION BULLETIN

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Aviation Day

THE observance on August 18 of Aviation Day throughout the Soviet Union symbolizes the determination of the Soviet people that the air power of the USSR shall be built into a mighty arm of the nation's defense and economic development.

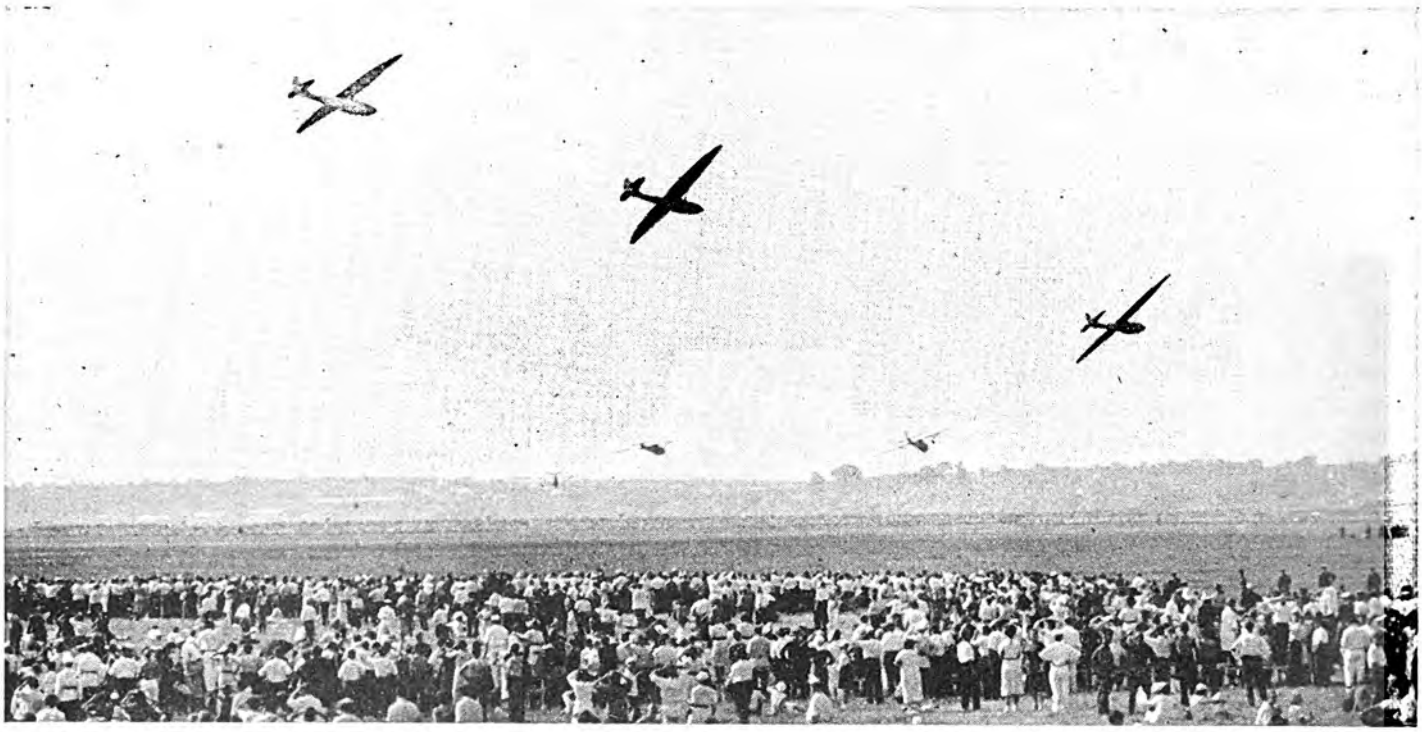
The day will be actively celebrated. The traditional air pageant, watched by thousands, will be held at Tushino Airdrome near Moscow, and mass festivities will be held at parks and gardens of all cities of the Soviet Union.

Three thousand multi-colored pilot balloons will ascend at the Tushino Airdrome ceremonies, a group of aircraft will pass over the airdrome in a five-pointed star formation, and civilian fliers of the Ossaviakhim defense society will demonstrate stunt flying. An air combat mock battle, a display of piloting by radio command, and a mass parachute descent are planned as features of the program.

Soviet aviation increased by five hundred per cent during the war, and the industry must develop further to meet the new demands of peace. The new Five-Year Plan provides for further technical developments to effect this increase, such as the mastery by large numbers of specialists and plants of complete plane production, including the production of the most modern motors, equipment and apparatus.

Development of the industry is proceeding in accordance with the aim that Soviet aircraft must fly higher, faster, and further than any others, and that the Soviet plane industry must lead that of the world.

Aircraft form both an essential part of the Soviet defense system and a necessary civilian transport facility. The air lines, both passenger and freight, serve to unite the far-flung areas of the country in a swift and efficient transport network.



CELEBRATION—Thousands of spectators watch as gliders circle over Moscow's Tushino Airdrome in an Aviation Day festival in a previous year.

PASSENGER PLANE—Travelers board an airline transport at Ashkhabad, Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic. The plane flies to Moscow.

Soviet Aviation Today

By Guards Lieutenant General Pavel Timashev
Deputy Chief of Civil Aviation of the USSR

On this Aviation Day, August 18, 1946, the people of the Soviet Union turn from consideration of military aviation to the role of the nation's civil air forces.

There is perhaps no other country in the world where the airplane is used so extensively as in the Soviet Union. Aircraft perform as many as 60 different functions in a great diversity of fields.

Aircraft of the Ministry of Agriculture fight locusts and other agricultural pests in fields, forests, vineyards and orchards; kill the larvae of malaria mosquitoes; patrol and survey vast forest tracts of the Soviet Union; scout for schools of fish over many seas; keep watch over high-voltage transmission lines; carry doctors in emergency cases to outlying districts; fight fires in forests, peat bogs and steppe lands; in addition to carrying freight and passengers.

Recently geologists and topographers have been using planes to chart and survey unexplored regions from the air. The scope of this auxiliary work has been so great that in 1940 the number of hours flown in performing these various services comprised half of the total flying hours of the entire Soviet civil air fleet. By 1950, the volume of services performed by agricultural aircraft will have increased fourfold, in terms of flying hours, over that of 1940.

Aerial topographical surveying, an annual program launched in Central Asia and in the south of the USSR, is to be launched in other regions shortly. The new Five-Year Plan provides for extensive aerial surveying in the Soviet Union, involving a vast area of some 350 thousand square miles to be remapped in the next five years.

It was largely due to extensive employment of aircraft that age-old seats of locusts were wiped out in Kazakhstan, Central Asia and the Transcaucasus. Soviet aircraft have also been fighting locusts in Iran and other countries in Asia.

Even greater use is found for aircraft in Soviet agriculture. One novel service that may prove of great importance is the spreading of mineral fertilizers to feed growing plants. Planes perform this work much faster and distribute plant food more evenly than any other known agency. Experiments have shown that spreading fertilizer from the air adds from 10 to 25 per cent to the yield of flax, rice and wheat.

According to Dmitri Kushchak, in charge of Special Service Aviation at the Civil Airfleet Scientific Institute, within five years hundreds of thousands of acres of rice, flax, wheat and other crops will have their plant food sprayed from the air.

The Civil Airfleet Scientific Institute, jointly with the All-Union Plant Cultivation Institute, conducted interesting experiments before the war on the utilization of planes to combat shifting sands in Central Asia, which are a menace to oases and inhabited places on the fringes of the desert. These experiments showed that planes provide the best and cheapest means for broadcasting seeds of *saksaul,* a shrub that thrives under desert conditions and curbs shifting sands. *Saksaul,* incidentally, is the chief source of firewood fuel in Central Asia. Sowing of *saksaul* by air will be introduced on a large scale this year.

Soviet aviation also is rendering great service in patrolling and fighting forest fires. Timber tracts in the Soviet Union cover huge areas, and planes are proving indispensable for patrol work. It is estimated that one light aircraft can in one month perform the equivalent of 40 thousand man-days of work. Millions of cubic feet of timber are saved annually by timely warnings given by air patrols. Once a fire is located, fire fighters are flown to the spot. Methods of putting out forest fires with chemicals sprayed from airplanes are being developed. The scope of forest patrol work is to be doubled in the next five years.

Aviation also plays a large part in

(Continued on page 6)

CONSTRUCTION—A crew mounts the propeller of a plane at a plant in the Urals. Plane construction is being expanded.

KONSTANTIN VERSHININ—Marshal of Aviation, Deputy Minister of the Armed Forces and Commander in Chief of Military Air Forces, USSR.

INDUSTRY HEAD—General Mikhail Khrunichev, Hero of the Soviet Union, is Minister of the Aviation Industry of the USSR.

HEROES—The great military air heroes, Alexander Pokryshkin, thrice Hero, and Dmitri Glinka, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, chat at a Victory Day celebration at Moscow.

SOVIET ACE—Guards Major Ivan Kozhedub is thrice Hero of the Soviet Union.

Soviet Leaders In Aviation

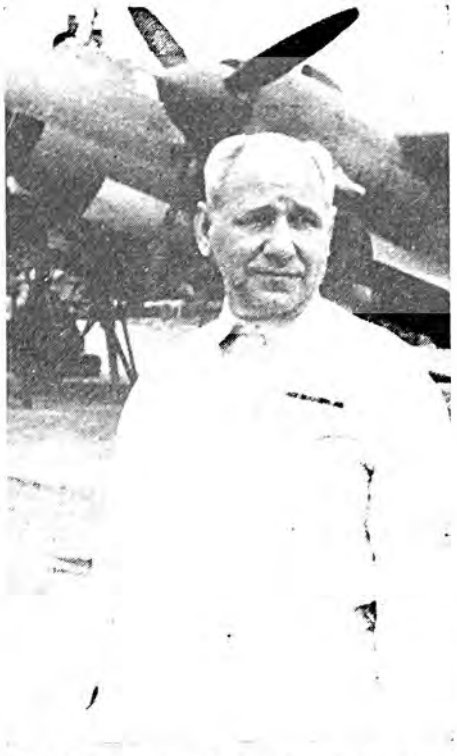
On this Aviation Day, the people of the USSR honor outstanding figures of Soviet aviation: heroes of aerial combat in the recent war; administrative directors of the national aviation program; and, behind them, the great names in aviation engineering. All have contributed to the development of Soviet aviation to its present level, and all will continue to devote their services to the expansion of Soviet aviation under the new Five-Year Plan.

Pictured on these pages are the leaders of Soviet aviation —Heroes of the Soviet Union and Heroes of Socialist Labor —men who will make new aviation history in the air, on the ground and in the laboratories of the Soviet Union.

YAKOVLEV—Lieutenant General Alexander Yakovlev, Hero of Socialist Labor, is one of the best-known Soviet aircraft designers.

LAVOCHKIN—A foremost plane designer, Semyon Lavochkin is a Hero of Socialist Labor and a Stalin Prize winner.

ILYUSHIN—Lieutenant General of Aviation Engineering Service Sergei Ilyushin is a Hero of Socialist Labor.



TUPOLEV—Andrei Tupolev, Stalin Laureate, designed heavy bombers for the Soviet Air Force.

SHVETSOV—Hero of Socialist Labor A. D. Shvetsov is also a leading designer of Soviet planes.

(Continued from page 3)

combating malaria. It is estimated that employment of aircraft to destroy malaria mosquitoes resulted in a 50 per cent drop in the incidence of this disease in Georgia and 36 per cent in the Ukraine. Before the war, aircraft sprayed more than seven million acres infested with larvae of malaria mosquitoes. In the next five years the area to be treated is to increase by 50 per cent.

According to Kushchak, the number of planes used for special purposes, which dropped sharply during the war, has been increasing steadily since termination of hostilities. More planes are to be added this year to bring the scope of the work in fighting agricultural pests up to the prewar figure. In the current season 24 thousand acres of vineyards and orchards are being serviced by airplanes in Central Asia, the Crimea and Moldavia. The area covered by aviation is to be increased two and one half times in the coming five years. By 1950 airplanes are expected to combat agricultural pests in large vineyards and orchards all over the country.

By 1950 the total volume of air traffic in the Soviet Union will be 28 times greater than it was before the war. Passenger transport will increase seventeenfold in the five-year period. Compared with 300 thousand in 1940, the number of air passengers carried in 1946 will be one and one half million—a threefold increase over last year's level.

Air transportation of mail will increase sevenfold and of various freight cargoes thirteenfold in the five-year period.

The network of air lines in the country will exceed 108 thousand miles by 1950. Sixteen airports destroyed during the war against fascist Germany are to be restored in the major cities of the Soviet Union in the course of the next five years.

Direct air lines from Moscow to Arkhangelsk and from Moscow to Syktyvkar are opening this year. Leningrad will be linked by air with Murmansk, Sverdlovsk, Simferopol, Sochi, Sukhumi and Mineralnye Vody. Southern health resorts will be connected with Sverdlovsk, Baku, Kiev and many other large industrial centers.

The air lines connecting Moscow with Tashkent, Alma Ata, Baku and Tbilisi will be reconstructed. The Moscow-Kiev-Odessa and Moscow-Minsk lines will be reopened.

The Five-Year Plan devotes great attention to the expansion of air communications in the interior of the country. Transport planes will fly regularly, along numerous routes in northern Siberia, the Far East and Central Asia, linking the center of the Soviet Union with remote industrial districts.

Transport aviation will find extremely wide application in all branches of the country's economy.

Detachments and stations of medical aviation have been set up in various parts of the country. In 1945 flying ambulances covered almost five million miles and carried more than 33 thousand persons and 377 tons of medical supplies.

This year 140 medical aviation stations are functioning in the Soviet Union. Their activities are increasing, especially in remote districts of the extreme north and Central Asia. The volume of their work in 1950 will be four hundred per cent greater than it was prior to the war.

In connection with this steadfast increase in air traffic in the next few years, the Soviet civil air fleet will receive new passenger and transport planes.

Four-engine planes seating 60 passengers will fly the Moscow-Khabarovsk route. On shorter lines planes for 30, 16 and eight passengers will be used.

Special low-speed and high-ceiling planes will be used on air lines crossing mountains in the Caucasus and Central Asia. Far eastern air lines will be equipped with planes for 40 passengers.

Tupolev, Ilyushin and many other prominent aircraft designers are working on new types of transport airplanes.

Great stress is being placed on the equipment of planes. For instance, devices to maintain normal pressure in passenger cabins at high altitudes will be installed in planes flying on certain mountain lines in Central Asia.

Helicopters designed by engineer Ivan Bratukhin will be widely applied, especially in highland, wooded and marshy districts lacking airdromes and landing fields. This plane is also convenient for fish and sea-animal scouting and for combating field pests.

Much attention is being devoted to questions of safety. All routes are studded with radio beacons and radio control stations. The planes are equipped with automatic pilots and other up-to-date instruments. Should one set of instruments go out of order, another may be substituted instantaneously. All the machines too are fitted with devices to prevent ice formation.

Twenty passenger air stations are to be restored or newly built and all the others completely overhauled by 1950.

AIR TRAVEL—Tajik travelers relax in the cabin of a Soviet passenger plane flying between the autonomous region of Gorno-Badakshan and Stalinabad, capital of the Tajik SSR.

"Thus They Go to the Stars"

By I. Merkulov

WHEN Hitler's armies were making their frenzied attack on Moscow they were met by a hurricane of fire of unprecedented power which spread death and panic among them. Light mobile installations were moved swiftly from one threatened part of the front to another, sweeping the enemy's men and machines from the face of the earth.

Who designed this mighty weapon, who computed and released this flood of shells against the enemy?

This new weapon was designed by a Soviet engineer on the basis of a theory developed by the great Russian scientist, Konstantin Tsiolkovsky. Tsiolkovsky died 10 years ago.

"Wisest of leaders and friend of all working people," he wrote to Stalin shortly before his death, "I leave all my work on aeronautics, rocket propulsion and interplanetary communication to the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet power—the real leaders of human progress. I am confident that they will bring this work to a successful conclusion." Tsiolkovsky's last will and testament has been faithfully executed by the Soviet people.

Konstantin Tsiolkovsky's varied activities made a great contribution to science and technology. He invented an all-metal dirigible, produced the first design for an airplane, and built the first rocket-propelled engine. Independently he developed the kinetic theory of gases and published researches in the field of astronomy, natural history and physics.

Two subjects formed the main body of his research. The first was the all-metal dirigible. He had a design for a dirigible of this type long before the first steerable airship appeared.

His second main theme for research, and one on which he worked for 40 years, was the theory of rocket propulsion. At the very dawn of aeronautics, in the year that the Wright brothers' airplane first rose from the ground, Tsiolkovsky was working on problems connected with flight into interstellar space. In 1903 he published

TSIOLKOVSKY—The great pioneer in aerodynamics with his grandsons.

an article in *Nauchnoye Obozreniye* (*Scientific Review*) entitled *The Investigation of Space by Rocket Instruments.* Until that time this idea had not moved beyond the realm of dreams and the fantasies of novelists. The idea of flying into space where there is no life, where the temperature is constantly at absolute zero (273.15° below zero Centigrade), where distances are not counted in hundreds and thousands of miles but in the millions that separate one heavenly body from another—this idea was unusual and most unmarketable.

The chief difficulty of flying into interstellar space is that of overcoming the earth's gravitational force. The force of gravity holds all bodies to the surface of the earth like an invisible chain The higher a body is to fly away from the surface of the earth the greater the velocity that must be imparted to it. A shell fired from an anti-aircraft gun with a muzzle velocity of 2,200 feet a second will reach a height of between four and five miles. In order to project a body into interstellar space it must be given an initial velocity of more than 36 thousand feet a second. Obviously catapults and guns are out of the question. What method is there, then, of imparting such tremendous velocity to an object?

Cosmic aircraft must be fitted with some motive power that will enable them to make the whole flight at a speed endurable by man. It must also be a motive force that can work in space, where there is no air. None of the engines or motors formerly in use were of any value in airless space. All of them required some outside element to give them support, either air or water. Tsiolkovsky proved theoretically that the necessary motive power could be provided by the rocket. In the future the rocket may carry people to the moon, to Mars or to the countless stars of our universe.

Konstantin Tsiolkovsky fully developed his theory of the rocket. He showed how the rocket could achieve the flying speed required, what fuel supplies would have to be carried for that purpose and what the shape of the interstellar ship would have to be. All these discoveries made by Tsiolkovsky 40-odd

years ago are being used today in the design of the modern rocket.

For the purpose of making interplanetary flights the Russian scientist developed the idea of building extra-terrestrial islands—ether islands—as stations for his cosmic ships. Tsiolkovsky's idea was to build an artificial island at a distance of several thousand miles from the earth, which would circle the earth as a satellite. When a ship made a flight into space it would first fly to the island, take on fuel and then move on to the next planet.

A hundred years before Tsiolkovsky's works appeared the French Academy struck a medal in honor of the Montgolfier brothers, who built the first balloon and opened a new era, the era of aeronautics; on the medal were the words, "Thus they go to the stars."

Many scientists and engineers have made fine contributions to the development of aeronautics but none of them had as much right to the device, "Thus they go to the stars," as Tsiolkovsky. The humble teacher of physics, working on the veranda of his cottage on the outskirts of Kaluga, showed mankind the real way to reach the stars.

KONSTANTIN Tsiolkovsky was born on September 17, 1857 in the village of Izhevskoye, Ryazan Gubernia. His father was a forester, and the family lived in constant poverty. Their small income did not permit the father to send his children to school; Konstantin and his brothers got their elementary education from their mother.

At the age of ten a severe illness left Konstantin deaf, a physical defect from which he suffered for the rest of his life. Shortly after this illness, his mother died. Konstantin was left to his own devices, and he found amusement in making all sorts of mechanical models. When he was 16 his father sent him to Moscow to study. He spent three years in the city studying without help. This was the period of his life when he suffered the greatest hardships.

"I received from 10 to 15 rubles a month from home," he wrote, "and lived on black bread alone; I had no money even for potatoes or tea, but I bought books, tubes, retorts, mercury and sulphuric acid." This was Tsiolkovsky's "university." Nevertheless, during those three unbelievably difficult years he learned a great deal. In the second year at Moscow, he was already studying higher mathematics and spherical trigonometry. He thought a great deal about the most varied physical phenomena.

"The theory of centrifugal force interested me because I thought of using it to rise into interstellar space. There was a time when I thought I had solved that problem (at the age of 16), and I was so excited that I did not sleep the whole night," he wrote.

Then Konstantin Tsiolkovsky was compelled to cease his studies and return home. In 1879 he passed the examination for the post of teacher and was sent to the Borovskoye District School.

In 1885 the 28-year-old Tsiolkovsky decided to devote his life to aeronautics. He began work on the computations for an entirely new type of aircraft—the all-metal dirigible. The envelope was not made of proofed material, as was the custom of those days, but of thin sheets of corrugated metal. An envelope of this type could change its volume so that the airship's lifting power could be regulated by the pilot.

Tsiolkovsky's idea attracted the attention of the Russian physicist, Stoletov. In 1887 young Tsiolkovsky lectured to the Moscow Nature Lovers' Society at the Polytechnical Museum. It is easy to believe that the young inventor was excited; he had come from the provincial backwoods to explain his ideas to the country's leading scientists.

His bold project aroused lively interest and met with the high approval of N. E. Zhukovsky, the father of Russian aviation. The support of the Moscow scientists inspired Tsiolkovsky. His new friends tried to get the inventor transferred to Moscow; but tsarist officials at a meeting of the aeronautical section of the Russian Technical Society doubted the possibility of Tsiolkovsky's invention and maintained that the airship would not be able to move against the wind. Ten years later Zeppelin's airship proved conclusively the correctness of Tsiolkovsky's ideas.

It was always difficult for the lonely scientist to struggle against the "official aeronauts," but his failure did not shake his faith in his project. In 1895 he calculated the weight, speed and horsepower of the motor of an airplane and was thus ahead of scientists abroad.

Official science maintained a dead silence on the subject of Tsiolkovsky's bold ideas. Even in 1909-1910, when the building of airplanes and airships was highly developed, when successful flights were being made in all countries of the world, even when those ideas triumphed for which Tsiolkovsky had been fighting all his life, the inventor remained unrecognized. It seemed as if there would be no end to this situation.

The end came, however, when the October Revolution opened the way to Tsiolkovsky. He soon felt that he had the support of the whole people. He had written 130 scientific papers in the course of his first 40 years of work. In his 17 years of life after the Revolution he wrote 150. Among the latter were two extremely interesting monographs—*The Rocket-driven Airplane* and the *Semi-rocket-driven Stratoplane.*

The whole country celebrated the scientist's 75th birthday in 1932. He was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor and on that occasion PRAVDA commented: "Who knows but what the elderly scientists and all of us will live to see the day when Tsiolkovsky's marvelous rocket begins its majestic journey toward the distant planets."

Little more than 10 years have passed since the occasion of this festival, and we see that Tsiolkovsky's theory of the motion of rockets has been used for the defense of the country. Airplanes now fly with the aid of rocket installations. It is true that we have not yet witnessed even the first steps of true rocket flight; rocket-driven aircraft have not yet left the earth's atmosphere, but they have achieved a speed of more than six hundred miles an hour.

Tsiolkovsky's work will find its response in future generations. We know that the time has not yet come for the final conquest of interplanetary flight. We believe, however, that the time will come when we shall see those journeys effected which Tsiolkovsky describes in his *Dreams of Heaven and Earth*—trips to other planets of the universe.

Thoughts of Friendship

By Captain Yefim Gekhman

As I remember the paths of war, I should like to speak of things that really matter, of values that are unchanging—friendship, for instance.

Northwest of Berlin two divisions were hurrying towards one another on the banks of the Elbe. Final operations of both divisions were hard fought, but soon the vanguards of scouting parties of American and Soviet troops met on their pontoon boats in midstream. Comrades in arms had joined at last, and the resistance of the Germans was broken. A series of visits and return visits then began. The allies in the struggle against fascism tried to know each other better.

The staff of the Soviet division was visited by many American officers and soldiers. They viewed the Red Army barracks and had kind things to say about Russian hospitality. We talked mainly about the fate of the world and our peoples, about our respective futures and life after the war.

We were glad to hear Americans say that during the war they had come to like our country and meant to learn the Russian language. Many officers told us that they believed that the first laurels of victory over fascist Germany rightfully belong to the Soviet Union and its Red Army. We heard this, too, from officers and soldiers of the American 15th Army Corps, which fought at Hanover, the hardest sector tackled by our allies.

I heard many potent expressions in English directed against fascists. We were told about concentration camp captives who were set free by the 15th Army Corps. Before the Germans retreated from that place they slaughtered 15 hundred people. Naturally, the American soldiers were enraged by this. We, for our part, told them of the horrors of Maidanek, Tremblinka, and Baby-Yar. We spoke about fascists and agreed that they had to be ferreted out and exterminated.

Our long talks in fields along the Elbe occur to me with special force now. I was demobilized only a few months ago and have returned to civilian life.

ALLIES—An American soldier and a Red Army man greet each other as the armies met at the Elbe in 1945.

But sometimes I am troubled: Is it possible that the nations of the world will be inveigled into a new war? Why can we not put an end to fascism once and for all? During the days of mourning following President Roosevelt's death I remember that an American major sadly admitted, "In our country there are some people who do not like the idea of you and me talking to one another like friends. During the war we compelled them to keep quiet, but I am afraid they may now raise their ugly heads again."

Judging by American newspaper reports, the worst expectations of my friend the major are justified. Fascist bacilli have come alive and are once more polluting the American air. Some of them are making a great to-do over the secret atom bomb and would like to use it as a weapon in international politics. Others are shouting that the Soviet Union is not to be trusted at all. This does not at all resemble the attitude toward the Soviet Union of the American officers and soldiers who fought at the front. They were able to evaluate the exploits of the Soviet people, who, for their part, greatly value the war effort of the American people and the skill of the United States Army.

Our peoples were linked by this genuine friendship and sympathy, but those who are fond of having others snatch their chestnuts from the fire are trying to sow seeds of discord to disrupt our friendship, which was sealed with blood in the hard fight against the enemy.

We men who fought at the front have learned a lot. We have felt the full effects of permitting fascism to mature as it pleases. I am certain we will not permit this debauchery again. I shall remember always the farewell words of one of the American generals:

"We didn't cross the ocean to pause half way in politics. Fascism must be stamped out for all time!"

The Georgian Soviet Republic In the Five-Year Plan

By A. Grebnev and Zakhari Ketskhoveli

THE Five-Year Plan opens a new, brilliant era in the development of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic. Adoption of the new Plan marks another milestone in the development of this young Republic which this year celebrated its 25th anniversary.

The Republic of Georgia, situated in the western part of Transcaucasia bordering Turkey, covers an area of 27 thousand square miles and has a population of three and one half million.

In its brief quarter century of socialist statehood, Georgia has made phenomenal economic and cultural progress. The Republic's rich natural resources—timber, manganese, nonferrous metals, iron, coal, oil and vast deposits of other nonmetallic minerals—languished under tsarism.

Today Georgia is rightly considered one of the advanced industrial and agrarian republics of the Soviet Union. More than eight hundred large-scale industrial enterprises were launched in Georgia under the first three Five-Year Plans. Over-all industrial output has increased twenty-sixfold since 1913.

As has been the case throughout the Soviet Union, cultural advancement went hand in hand with economic progress in Georgia. Georgia today boasts almost one hundred per cent literacy.

During the Great Patriotic War fierce fighting raged at the foothills of the Caucasus as the Nazis sought to penetrate to the great Chiatura manganese fields. The Nazis were driven back, however, and by the middle of 1943, the mines, which had been shut down during the fighting, began to resume operation.

Under the new Fourth Five-Year Plan the economic and cultural life of the Georgian Republic will continue to progress at an even more rapid pace. More than four billion rubles is to be invested in the five-year program for the Republic's economic development.

The single most important new project of the five-year program is the Transcaucasian iron and steel works near Tbilisi, capital of the Republic. Its construction was resumed in 1944 and will be completed within the next few years. The plant will have an annual capacity of 430 thousand tons of cast iron, 500 thousand tons of steel and 384 thousand tons of rolled metal. It will get iron ore from Dashkesan, in Soviet Azerbaijan.

Not far from the plant a new city for its future workers is rising. Planned for a population of 50 thousand, it will have modern apartment houses and recreational and cultural facilities.

While this construction is under way, training of skilled personnel for the works is in progress. Five thousand young Georgians have been sent to the best metallurgical plants of the USSR, where they are being given thorough training under the guidance of the best specialists of the iron and steel industry.

Establishment of its own metallurgy base is the key to Georgia's future industrial growth.

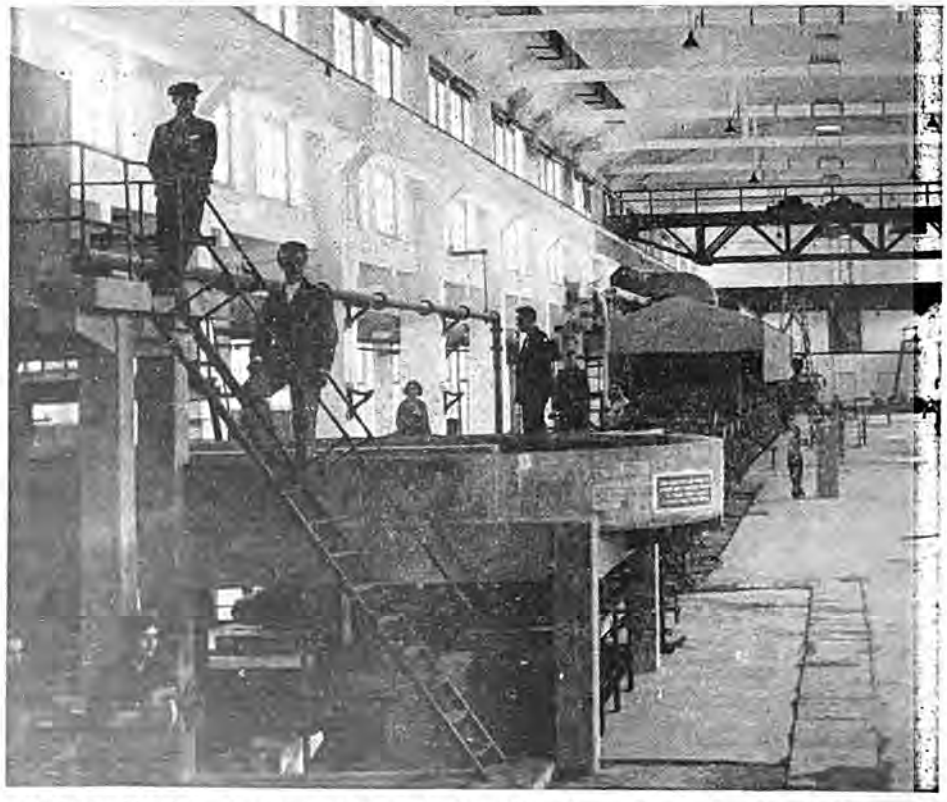
Another major addition to Georgian industry is an automobile works now under construction in Kutaisi. It will turn out 30 thousand three-and-one-half ton trucks annually.

These two enterprises alone, when completed, will double the present value of the Republic's means of production.

A powerful locomotive repair works will also be built in Georgia, which will be of great significance for the Republic's transport and for its entire economy.

The development of metallurgy and heavy industry will make great demands on the Republic's coal and power resources.

Under the Five-Year Plan coal output is scheduled to increase almost fourfold,



PAPER FACTORY—A corner of the interior of the Ingur Paper Combinat, Georgian SSR. Paper is made here of Caucasian fir.

TEA PLANTATION—Georgian tea is famous, and forms an important part of the Republic's agriculture. This is the Ordzhonikidze collective farm.

reaching an annual capacity of 2,400,000 tons by 1950. New collieries with a total potential capacity of 3,200,000 tons will be opened in the rich coal fields of Tkvibuli, Tkvarchali and Akhaltsikhe. Preliminary preparations for the sinking of 22 more new coal mines with a capacity of 6,800,000 tons will also be undertaken in this period.

The extraction of manganese ore from the Chiatura field, which is estimated to contain one third of the world's total manganese deposits, will be expanded, with 1950 output reaching 2,040,000 tons.

Considerable extension of the Republic's power base is also mapped. Four hydroelectric stations with a total capacity of 169 thousand kilowatts are to be constructed, as well as small stations with a combined capacity of 21,500 kilowatts, bringing the Republic's total power capacity to 1,300,000,000 kilowatt-hours by 1950—an increase of 480 million kilowatt-hours in five years. Soon to be completed and put into operation is a large hydroelectric station on the Khram River.

All branches of Georgian agriculture are slated for substantial expansion under the Five-Year Plan. The total acreage under cultivation will be raised to 2,300,000 by 1950. Tea plantations will be expanded to cover 142 thousand acres, an increase of more than 18 thousand acres over the 1940 area. Annual tea production will reach 17,900 tons, an increase of almost seven thousand tons over 1941 production.

Twenty-seven thousand acres of new citrus fruit plantations will be placed under cultivation in the five-year period, making for a substantial increase in the Republic's citrus crop yield, which before the war amounted to 500 million tangerines, lemons and oranges. Scientists are concentrating on developing frost-resisting citrus fruit varieties with high yields.

The output of Georgian wines and wine products will increase two and one half times. The canning and tobacco industries are also slated for expansion.

For the fulfillment of these goals of expansion of Georgia's subtropical agricultural economy, huge drainage and irrigation programs are planned for the reclamation of large areas of swampland and arid regions.

Draining of the Colchis lowlands is to be resumed, with another 50 thousand acres of this rich, fertile swampland to be reclaimed for cultivation during the five-year period.

Georgia's wealth of rivers will make it possible to irrigate all the eastern plains. For this purpose large reservoirs are being created in the upper reaches of the rivers.

The most important irrigation project planned for the five-year program is the Verkhne Samgor system, designed to convert some 100 thousand acres of barren land into flowering orchards and vineyards, cotton plantations and vegetable gardens. A hydroelectric power station with a capacity of 36 thousand kilowatts is to be built on the Samgor Canal.

Livestock husbandry will expand to number more than five and one half million head of cattle, horses, pigs, sheep and goats by 1950.

Georgian light industry will turn out an ever-increasing volume of consumer goods under the Five-Year Plan. The woolen industry will increase its output of fabrics two and one half times; silk output will rise more than 50 per cent; and production of footwear will show a fourfold increase.

Under the five-year housing program, nearly eight million square feet of new dwelling space will be constructed. The number of schools in the Republic will reach 4,333 by 1950, with an enrollment of 642 thousand. The number of hospital beds will reach 17,900. Georgia's health resorts, which attract visitors from all parts of the USSR, will be expanded and improved.

All branches of the Republic's national life will play a part in fulfilling the five-year program, and all will have a share of the greater prosperity and well being which will result from their effort.

New Applications of Science To Industry and Transport

By Dr. Mikhail Lozinsky and B. Kholmsky

THE latest heat treating method, underwater tempering of steel surfaces by high-frequency current, is now being introduced in industry on a wide scale after successful factory tests, and is undoubtedly a noteworthy step forward in modern industrial engineering. The method consists of immersing in water both the article to be treated and the inductor which will heat it. The water cools the inductor. This method produces a surface 50 to 100 per cent more durable than previous methods.

This is a development of the method invented several years ago by Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, V. Vologdin, Dr. G. Babat and myself [Dr. Lozinsky], employing high-frequency eddy current to temper steel surfaces. The principle underlying this invention was the decrease in depth of the electrical field passing through the metal while the frequency of the current was increased. For instance, if an ordinary 50-cycle light current were to be used to heat steel, the heat would pass to a depth of 90 millimeters. On the other hand, if the frequency is raised to 100 thousand cycles, nearly all the heat is concentrated in a thin surface layer no more than two millimeters thick, which is sufficient for surface tempering as practiced by the cutting tool industry, for instance.

The introduction of the high-frequency method made it possible to automatize the entire heat treating process and greatly to increase productivity. Pinion gears, for instance, could now be treated in one 900th of the time formerly required, there was a saving of materials, and quality is improved. The Moscow machine and tool works cut spoilage in heat treating by almost 90 per cent and saved one thousand tons of fuel oil monthly. The effect of better quality output had a favorable influence on labor productivity, particularly at machine building plants.

High-frequency tempering was soon widely used throughout Soviet industry, but until recently it suffered one substantial shortcoming: the method could not be used to treat inner surfaces, tiny holes in gears, bushings, or narrow slits and intricate grooves. The setup then used simply did not fit into them.

The question of cooling the induction coil or inductor inside which the part to be treated is placed, was a problem.

Just at that time I happened to run across a magazine which described underwater repairs to ships' hulls by oxyacetylene welding. This gave me the idea of heat treating under water. Water is a poor conductor of electricity and hence the loss of current through it could not be great, and since steam, which was bound to form at the surface being heated, is a poor conductor, the heat loss would likewise be small. The inductor, on the other hand, would have a perfect cooling system.

The very first experiment proved that this reasoning was right. Not only did we heat the inside surface of the steel bushings under water, but actually melted it without any damage to the inductor.

This method has been used in heat treating the most complicated dies and parts with holes 15 millimeters in diameter. The thickness of the tempered surface layer may be adjusted to a fraction of a millimeter.

TROLLEYLESS electric buses and street cars, as well as private cars similarly powered from underground electric mains, may be put into operation in Kiev, capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

This type of transport, called contactless electric high-frequency transport (HFT), was worked out for the first time in the USSR by Doctor of Technical Sciences Georgi Babat.

The Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian Republic has set up a special HFT Bureau of the Ukrainian Ministry for Public Economy to study the idea.

Kiev, devastated by the German invasion, is in process of reconstruction, and this new type of transport may be incorporated in the rebuilding if the research indicates that this is desirable.

In HFT, power from an electric network in pipes underground is transmitted to moving vehicles by electromagnetic induction without direct contact.

The current-receiving arrangement in the vehicle is connected with a rectifier which transforms high-frequency current into direct current and feeds it to the motor of the vehicle.

One great advantage of HFT is the fact that not only heavy public transport vehicles may be electrified, but also light individual cars for city driving.

The HFT principle has already been tested in use. Under Dr. Babat's supervision, two small vehicles were built in 1943 at the Moscow Ordzhonikidze machine tool building plant. These vehicles were used in the plant to deliver parts to departments, and got their power from an underground electric network beneath the floor of the building.

Through these experiments, Dr. Babat and engineer Pistolkors proved the feasibility of HFT installations.

In the studies at Kiev, the scientists have solved a number of remaining problems.

New types of current receivers have been developed which made it possible to prove theoretically and experimentally that vehicles using HFT can maneuver freely. Experiments have shown that the loss of power in the ground during operation of the high-frequency traction net may be reduced to a minimum by rational construction of the underground network and a proper choice of working frequency of the current.

The Soviet Timber Industry

By N. Tutenkov

Deputy Minister of the Timber Industry of the USSR

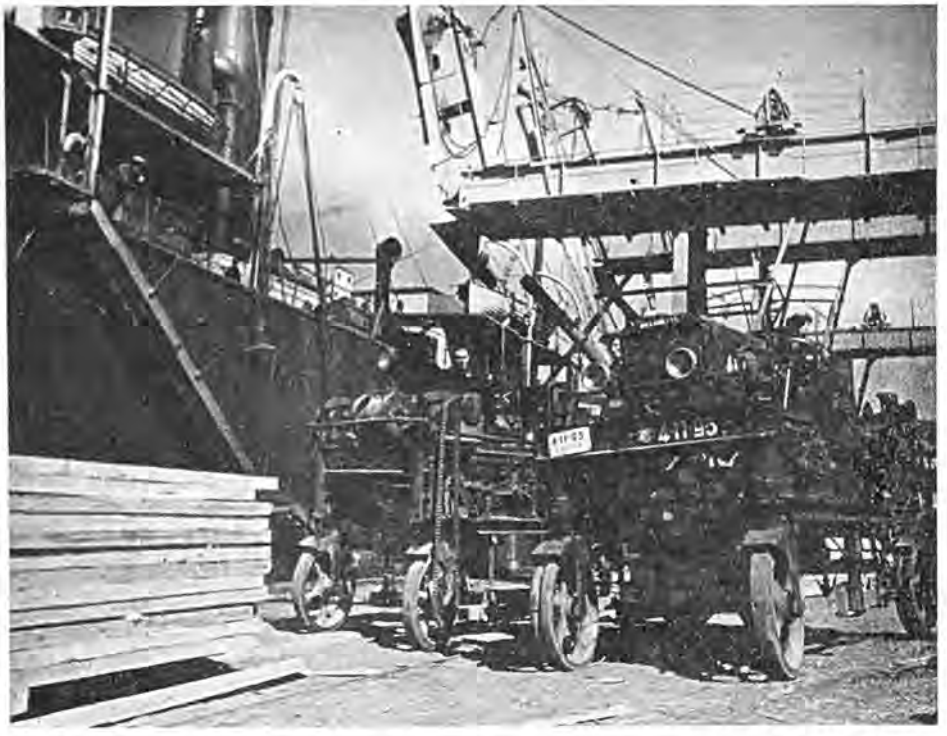
THE Soviet Union owns more than one fourth of the world's forests. There is 6.5 times as much timber per capita in the USSR as there is in Europe, and 2.5 times as much as there is in the world.

The new Five-Year Plan provides for a radical reorganization of the timber industry. Full mechanization of the lumber industry and woodworking factories will serve as a basis for the reorganization. An average of nearly 75 per cent of lumbering (felling and hauling timber) in the Soviet Union as a whole and nearly 84 per cent of lumbering in the principal timber districts will be done by machinery at the end of the five-year period.

Perfected electric saws designed by Soviet designers will become common tools in the vast forests of Siberia, the Urals and the Far East during the five-year period. Since power is required to run electric saws, the lumber camps will be served by movable electric power plants designed by workers of our scientific research institutes.

The transportation of timber will be extensively mechanized in the course of the five years. The construction of 660 new roads for transporting timber by rail, automobile and tractor is planned, totaling more than six thousand miles.

Bulldozers, each of which with a crew of three replaces nearly one hundred workers, will be extensively used. In addition to the bulldozers and stubbers with mechanical and hydraulic drives, the Central Designers' Bureau of the Ministry of the Timber Industry has also designed trailer tractors—special devices for mechanized transportation of logs from the forests directly to the timber roads. More than half of the total amount of timber felled will be transported from the forests by machinery in the last year of the Five-Year Plan. Thousands of new automobiles, motor vehicles and trailers will make their appearance on the forest roads. At the end of the Five-Year Plan 70 per cent of all the timber felled will be loaded on flatcars, tractors and trailers by cranes.



TIMBER—Wood being loaded with machines at Odessa harbor. Much of the processing and handling of lumber is mechanized.

Big technical changes are also planned in timber floating. Building of rafts, stacking of logs and loading of timber on ships will be largely mechanized.

The number of floating craft will be more than doubled. The extent of floating waterways will also be considerably increased.

The USSR Ministry of the Timber Industry has its own machine building base. Its production will be increased by 267 per cent in the coming five years as compared with the prewar level.

The number of planes of the Ministry of the Timber Industry will be doubled. Aircraft are used for fire prevention and the control of forest pests.

The mechanization and expansion of lumbering is planned so as not to affect afforestation. The greater part of lumbering will be concentrated in the northern and the far eastern districts where it will greatly exceed the prewar level, while it will be reduced in the central districts.

By the end of the five-year period the production of the timber industry will be increased by 59 per cent above the prewar level as a result of mechanization. The number of workers in the industry will increase by 14 per cent.

Mechanization will also alter all the woodworking processes. More than five hundred plants and factories of the timber industry will be restored or newly built in the course of the five years.

The match manufacturing industry this year will increase its production by more than five hundred per cent as compared with last year.

Reorganization of the furniture industry has already begun. Production of furniture will be increased by 25 per cent in 1950 as compared with the prewar figures. New factories will be built in the north and the east of the country.

Tbilisi, Capital of Georgia

By Mikhail Shavishvili
President of the Georgian Architects' Union

In the picturesque Kura Valley is the ancient city of Tbilisi, capital of Georgia since the fifth century. Set on both banks of the Kura River and framed on two sides by mountains, Tbilisi, like so many cities in the Soviet Union, is a fascinating combination of the old and the new.

Alongside cathedrals and churches which date back to the fifth, sixth, seventh, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries have risen modern apartment houses, public buildings, universities and cultural institutions and factories. In sharp contrast to the quaint old quarter with its crooked streets and flat-roofed little houses with jutting balconies are the new, spacious avenues, large squares, parks and modern structures.

Most of the old city was transformed in recent years, just as life itself was transformed in the Soviet republics which had been backward, undeveloped regions under tsarism.

Tbilisi's streets have been widened, covered with asphalt and lined with trees. Hundreds of public buildings, thousands of apartment houses and dozens of large factories have gone up in the years of socialist development. The local building stone is used for the facades, which are ornamented with Georgian carving.

Until 1921, when it was made the capital of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, Tbilisi was a typical eastern trading and provincial administrative center with almost no large-scale industry. Today it is the industrial and cultural center of Georgia, a beautiful, lively city with a population of 519 thousand.

Whereas in tsarist days Tbilisi had only one higher educational institution, now it has 16, and hundreds of elementary and secondary schools.

Tbilisi is the seat of the Georgian Academy of Sciences and 40 subsidiary scientific institutions, as well as of the Georgian State University, the Polytechnic Institute, the Academy of Arts, the Conservatory, the Central Pedagogical Institute, the Institute of Physical Culture, the Railway Engineering Institute, the Theatrical Institute, and agricultural, medical, pharmaceutical, stomatology and veterinary institutes.

Tbilisi also has many special schools, museums and libraries. There are new kindergartens and nurseries, new hospitals, maternity homes, clinics, and houses of culture, theaters and stadiums. Numerous newspapers and magazines are published, as well as books in large editions, in the Georgian, Russian, Abkhazian, Ossetian, Armenian, Azerbaijanian and other languages of the Transcaucasus.

Tbilisi's industry turns out a wide range of products. From the production lines of its new and radically reconstructed factories and plants stream rolling stock, airplanes and airplane parts,

TBILISI—A view of Rustaveli Prospect, a main street of the city, from the balcony of the Hotel Tbilisi.

oil well drilling equipment, lathes, cranes and excavating machinery, and installations for the tea, wine and textile industries, knitted goods, footwear, silks and woolens, tea, champagne, tobacco, musical instruments, chemical products, flour and other food products.

Tbilisi is a large communications hub through which passes the Transcaucasus main railway line connecting the Black Sea with the Caspian. From here also lines branch out to Soviet Armenia and to the grape-growing districts in Kakhetia in the eastern part of Georgia. The famous Georgian Military Highway, which cuts through the mountains, connects Tbilisi with the North Caucasus by a short route.

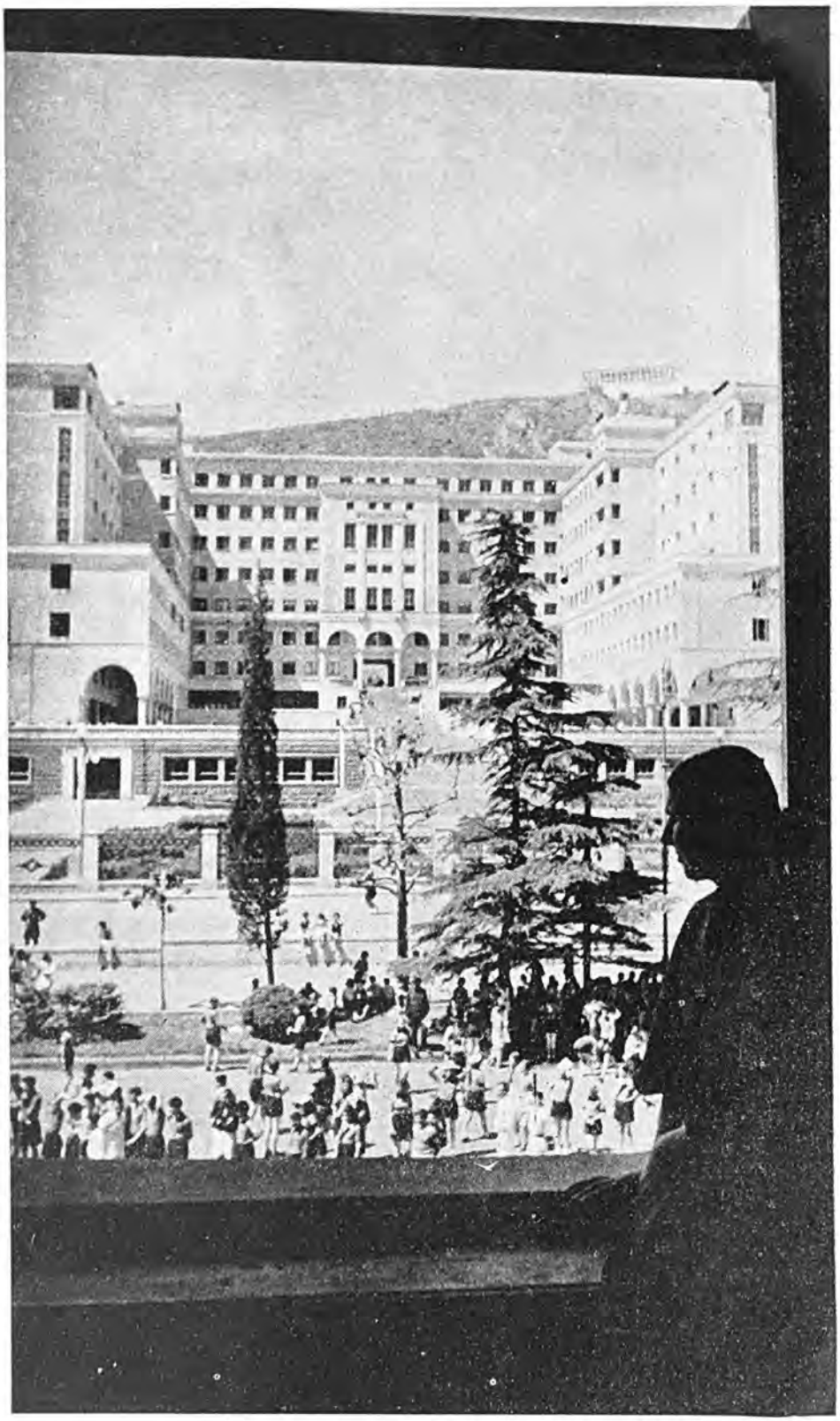
Some 15 miles from the city, at the confluence of the Kura and the Aragva, stands the first big hydroelectric station of the Transcaucasus, the Lenin Zemo-Avchaly.

Among the most striking features of Tbilisi (which in the Georgian language means "Warm Springs") are its abundant warm sulphur springs with their fine bath houses. In chemical content these springs are similar to those at Cottero and Barsus in the Pyrenees, Battaglia in Italy, and Baden and Ems in Germany.

Directly above the city on the west rises Mt. David, 24 hundred feet high. A funicular railway runs to the summit, from which there is a magnificent view of the city and the surrounding valley.

In a narrow valley at the base of the city's old fortifications is Tbilisi's famous Botanical Garden, dating back to the days of the Georgian kings. It is now used as an experimental laboratory for the scientific study of Caucasian flora.

Architectural landmarks include Metekh Castle, a medieval fortress crowning a steep cliff above the river; the fifth century Sioni Cathedral; the small sixth century Church of David, on the slope of Mt. David, where the national poets Griboyedov, Chavchavadze and Tseretseli are buried; the seventh century Zion Cathedral and Anchiskhat Church; and cathedrals and churches dating from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Of more recent origin is the memorial monument to the Revolutionary hero Kamo in Pushkin Square.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE—These buildings house government offices at the Georgian capital. This is typical of Tbilisi's modern architecture, built in Soviet times, which forms a sharp contrast to its ancient, quaint little houses.

A Soviet Food Plant

SMALL, ill-equipped establishments prepared smoked, pickled and canned fish for Moscow consumers in inadequate quantities until 1938 when a huge fish smoking, pickling and canning plant was built in the village of Kolomenskoye, near the Soviet capital.

Kolomenskoye is known as the former residence of Russian tsars. Ivan the Terrible was here for a considerable time in the middle of the sixteenth century. In the second half of the seventeenth century tsar Alexei Mikhailovich received the Dutch, French and Polish ambassadors in the Kolomenskoye Palace. It was here that Peter the Great spent his boyhood and held the first maneuvers of his mock regiments.

A highway, railroad and the Moscow River link Kolomenskoye with Moscow. The fish smoking, pickling and canning plant spreads over an area of 37.5 acres. The main technological processes here are fully mechanized. The plant handles 26 thousand tons of fish annually.

During the war the plant prepared products which could be preserved in Red Army units and hospitals for a considerable period of time. Production of vitaminized fish oil and biochemical vinegar for pickling was launched during the war years. These products continue to appear in Moscow stores.

The new Five-Year Plan calls for the fishing industry to achieve the prewar level in the catching and processing of fish by 1947 and for an increase of 50 per cent in the fish catch by 1950.

The Moscow plant topped its prewar level of production in 1944 by 24 per cent. Output of products here will be 35 per cent higher by the end of the Five-Year Plan as compared with 1946. The plant is at present turning out daily 400 thousand doses of Vitamin A prepared from the livers of sea animals and fish. The assortment of fish products manufactured here is steadily increasing.

STURGEON—These fish are a popular food.

STUFFED FISH—Checking the temperature of the cooking machine at the end of the conveyor belt.

CANNED FISH—This canned fish is in tomato sauce.

Mechanization to Lighten Labor

By A. Litvak

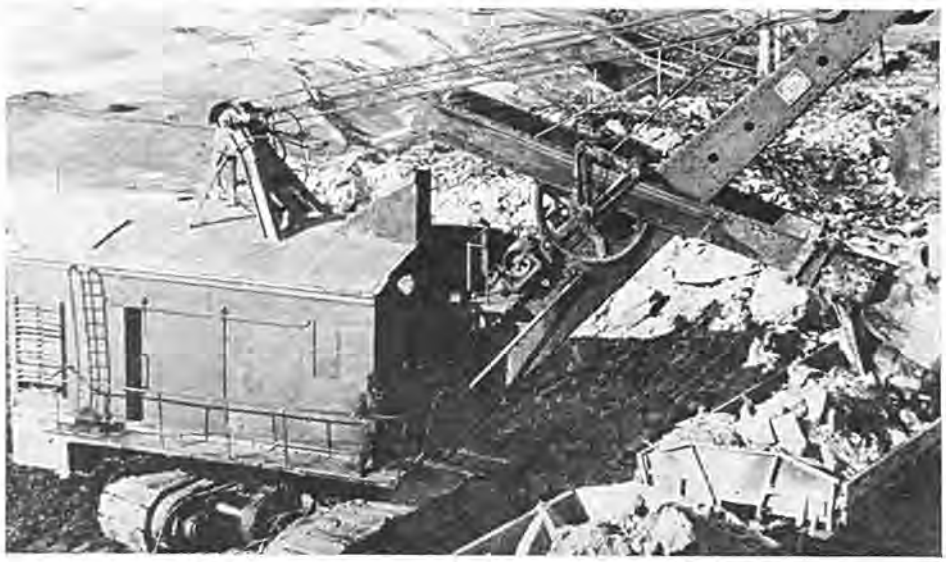
If one reads carefully the law on the new Five-Year Plan for the Restoration and Development of the National Economy of the USSR for 1946-1950 he notices the great attention given to problems of mechanizing laborious processes in industry.

Considerable attention was paid to this problem before the war and particularly during the period of the previous Five-Year Plans. In the period of the first two Five-Year Plans, for instance, the proportion of mechanized production in the coal industry of the USSR increased nearly fourfold.

As a result of large-scale mechanization of the processes involving the greatest expenditure of labor in the iron and steel industry, the output of pig iron and steel per worker nearly tripled during the Second Five-Year Plan. Most of the pig iron is now being produced in mechanized blast furnaces, and open-hearth furnaces are being charged by modern machines. During the first two Five-Year Plans mechanization was widely introduced in the fishing, lumber and glass industries. In tsarist Russia all labor processes in these industries were carried on by hand. The quantity of power employed in industry per worker increased from 2,460 kilowatt-hours in 1928 to 5,700 kilowatt-hours in 1937.

Large numbers of new and improved highly productive machines will be manufactured in the coming five years. The coal, iron and copper ore industries will receive powerful excavators, cranes and other hoisting equipment. The amount of machinery in the coal industry alone will be increased three to four times as compared with the prewar level. The coming five years will see an ever-increasing output of new types of coal-cutting machines, electric trains, ore loading and dumping machines and other equipment.

The task of the miners of the Donbas and of the central regions of the USSR is to attain 99 per cent mechanization of all coal hewing processes. Hewing will be done by more powerful coal-cutting machines than those which have been heretofore used, as well as by machines with special cutting devices adapted for use in specific conditions in particular pits and areas. The hauling of coal will be fully mechanized. By 1950 all hauling will be done by electric trains.



COAL LOADING—Laborious processes, such as this, are now mechanized. This is the Bogoslov mines in the Urals.

The next five years will see the further advance of mechanization in the timber industry. This industry will receive 40 thousand electric saws, 14 thousand trucks with trailers, 12 thousand tractors for skidding logs to the roads and hauling timber, and a large number of bulldozers. Measures will be taken to train timber workers and constantly to raise their qualifications.

The new Five-Year Plan likewise calls for the further mechanization to the extent of 60 to 95 per cent of excavation work, rock crushing, concrete and mortar mixing, and the pouring of concrete. Without mechanization it would be very difficult to carry out the building program in the 1946-1950 period, which calls for the restoration and construction of 5,900 state enterprises and more than 900 million square feet of living space.

The importance attached to the mechanization of building work in the USSR is underlined by the fact that a special ministry has been established which unites all enterprises engaged in the manufacture of building machinery. These enterprises are at present launching the large-scale production of excavators, cranes, concrete mixers, rock-crushing machines, and similar building machines.

Soviet enterprises are already starting to fulfill the Five-Year Plan for mechanization.

Recently the Krasny Metallist factory in Moscow turned out its thousandth light electric loader of a type needed for loading operations in any factory, large warehouse, port or railway station. The engineers of this enterprise have designed a new type of electric loader which will weigh two tons and have an enclosed motor. It is of interest to note that it took the Krasny Metallist works two and one half years to produce one thousand electric loaders whereas the plan for 1946 calls for production of the same number within the year. By 1950 the annual output of improved types of electric loaders at this plants will reach eight thousand.

Sverdlovsk, an Industrial Region

By Matvei Romanovsky

THE Sverdlovsk region, a vast area in the Urals covering 76 thousand square miles, is one of the largest centers of industry and culture in the Soviet Union. On its territory are situated 31 cities and 173 workers' settlements, many of which were built during the last 15 to 20 years.

The State allocates annually scores of millions of rubles for construction of apartment houses. Expenditure on housing between 1937 and 1940 amounted to 284 million rubles.

The war made it necessary to put aside temporarily the plans of peaceful construction. But notwithstanding the tremendous importance of war production, more than five million square feet of housing were built in the Sverdlovsk region in the last four years. In addition to government-financed housing, private building developed considerably. Any Soviet citizen who wished to build a house for himself could receive free of charge from the local city or village Soviet a lot 10 thousand to 16 thousand square feet. He could also obtain from the banks a long-term credit up to 20 thousand rubles, which would cover a large part of the cost of building his house. Enterprises provide building materials to their workers who wish to build their own homes. Many of the private home builders in the USSR are demobilized Red Army men and war invalids.

In 1940 factory and office workers of the Sverdlovsk region built 1,531 houses for themselves. In the first half of 1941, 1,077 private homes were built. During the war individual dwelling construction declined, but did not cease.

Entire streets of comfortable private homes may be seen in Sverdlovsk, Nizhni Tagil, Kamensk-Uralsk and other industrial cities of the Urals. Not far from the Urals heavy machine building plant, one of the largest engineering works in the Soviet Union, is a workers' settlement. It is really a town: it has broad streets, spacious squares, stores, municipal enterprises and a large mechanized bakery. Alongside this town is now arising a new settlement of private houses. There are already eight hundred cottages in this hamlet, each one with a vegetable garden. Many of the home owners in this community have planted orchards and are also growing berries. Most of these cottages are the one-floor type with three or four rooms. Architects are assisting the builders in the choice of sites and are helping them to prepare the building plans.

The people of the Soviet Union, who had made great efforts for the attainment of victory, have now turned again to peaceful work. They are building dwelling homes and clubs, as well as factories and mills.

URALS CITY—A winter scene showing new apartment houses on Lenin Street, Sverdlovsk. Workers at the plants live in houses like these in this modern city.

Moslems in the USSR

By Kamil Bayastan

THERE are about 30 million Moslems in the USSR. The oldest centers of Islam, where the religion has existed for 12 centuries, are Central Asia and the Caucasus. Before the Revolution, these regions were not allowed any form of religious autonomy, and the Moslems were allowed their religious leaders only within the confines of local religious communities. Even these local leaders were nominated and removed by the military governors.

In the distant part of Central Asia and in the Caucasus there were bloody feuds and communal warfare between imams and muftis who thought less of what is written in the Holy Koran than of seizing power. There was no question of uniting the faithful under one religious leader; the tsar's government did not regard the Moslems as complete or reliable citizens, and persecuted them and their religion.

After the establishment of Soviet power, the Moslems were freed from the oppression of the civil authorities and were granted full freedom of religion.

In the Soviet Union today there are four Moslem spiritual centers — the Moslem Boards of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, of the Tatar and Bashkir Republics, of the North Caucasus and of the Transcaucasus. The members of these boards were elected at congresses of Moslems. Each board is headed by a religious leader elected by the congress. The Moslem Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan is headed by Mufti Isham Baba Khan, a Moslem scholar well known for his journeyings through the lands of Islam; the leader of the Moslems of the Transcaucasus is Sheikh ul-Islam Ali-Zade, a well-known proponent of Islam; Mufti Rasul, a pupil of Abdo, famous authority on the Koran, whose student years were spent in Cairo, is the leader of the Moslems of the Tatar and Bashkir Republics.

The Moslem Boards nominate regional imams who govern the communities of the faithful in their own regions.

MOSLEMS—The people are called to prayer at a mosque on a Moslem holiday.

The Moslem Boards publish their magazines, lunar calendars, and books and pamphlets of a religious nature. They are responsible for the building of new mosques and the repair of existing buildings, and for the maintenance of tombs, shrines and other religious edifices. They also maintain religious schools in which the servants of the mosque are trained. The funds for these and many other activities are provided by the voluntary contributions of the faithful.

The Moslem Boards maintain contact with the Soviet Government through the Council for Religious Affairs set up by the Council of Ministers of the USSR. For example, the Central Asian Moslem Board applied to the Government for permission to open higher madrasas (religious universities) in Bukhara and Samarkand, ancient centers of Islam. The Soviet Government afforded the necessary permission.

The Central Asian Moslem Board also applied to the Government to transfer to the control of the Board seven mausoleum shrines.

From the early days of the Revolution the Soviet Government began to preserve and restore these ancient monuments. All the mosques, mausoleums and other buildings of the Timurid epoch, all of them of great historical, cultural and artistic significance, are now maintained in perfect condition. Even during the war the work of restoration was not stopped. During the war the mausoleum of Timur was restored by some of the best artists and craftsmen of Central Asia, a work for which the Government allotted large sums of money.

Near the ancient city of Termez there is a magnificent tomb of white marble covered with beautiful carved designs and Arabic inscriptions; here are buried the remains of a Sheikh, Imam Abu Abdullah Muhammed, son of Ali ul Hakim of Termez, who died in 869.

The Soviet Government recently removed the seven mausoleums mentioned above from the list of those under the care of the Committee for the Preservation of National Monuments and

handed them over to the Central Asian Moslem Board. All these mausoleums are now being carefully repaired as shrines and places of pilgrimage.

The delegation of Iranian intellectuals who visited Central Asia in 1944 on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Uzbek Republic made special note of the tremendous organizational successes that have been achieved by Soviet Moslems. In Tashkent the Iranian delegation, consisting of Academician Nafizi, deputy to the Iranian Majlis Hunabadi; newspaper editor Feruemsh, Deputy Governor General Farukhi of the province of Khorossan, and others were received by Mufti Ishan Baba Khan, chairman of the Central Asia Moslem Board.

Shortly thereafter, the chairman of the Moslem Board of the Transcaucasus, Sheikh ul-Islam Ali-zade, and a group of leading Moslems from Azerbaijan visited Iran in response to an invitation from Sheikh ul-Islam Malayeri of Iran. Ali-zade visited Tavriz, Kazvin and Teheran, and in the latter city was granted an audience by the Shah.

A group of Soviet Moslems also left for Mecca last year. The group of 19 included representatives of all four Moslem Boards. The pilgrims were led by the head of the Central Asian Moslem Board, Mufti Ishan Baba Khan. The Government provided a passenger plane to carry the pilgrims to Jeddah whence they proceeded to Mecca on foot in accordance with established religious traditions.

The Great Patriotic War which ended in victory over fascism demanded tremendous effort and sacrifice from each of the republics of the Soviet Union. From the beginning of the war the Moslems heartily supported the efforts of the Red Army. They blessed their sons who went forth to fight in the just war against fascism. They contributed to the funds to strengthen the defense of the Soviet Union; Moslem contributions amounted to several hundred million rubles. The Moslems of the republics of Central Asia, the Caucasus, Tataria and Bashkiria received an expression of gratitude from Generalissimo Stalin, leader of the Soviet State.

Science and Synthetics

By Professor Vladimir Ivanov

PROGRESS in high molecular research was reviewed recently at a conference devoted to the chemistry and physics of cellulose and lignin, which was convened jointly by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the ministries of the pulp and paper, textile and chemical industries.

The conference embraced a wide field, since high molecular compounds now include such important substances as synthetic rubber, artificial fibers, plastics, motion picture film, diverse varnishes and many other products. It is now possible to build a one-piece plastic plane without a single rivet and to manufacture the finest fabrics from high molecular compounds.

The conference heard 22 papers dealing with researches on cellulose and lignin molecules and their properties.

Cellulose is the most widespread organic substance on earth. Hundreds of millions of tons of cellulose are synthesized from water and air every year by the plant world, providing an inexhaustible source of raw material for industry.

The structure of the cellulose molecule is so complex that science is not yet able to divine its full structure.

Ogolova, another Soviet scientist, and I demonstrated in a series of experiments that it weighs 800 thousand times more than a gram molecule of hydrogen. These investigations agree with important researches conducted by Svedberg, the noted Swedish scientist.

Apart from their purely theoretical value these researches are of major practical significance. What is important here is that the properties of articles made of high molecular compounds, such as tensile strength, softness, elasticity, sweating, resistance to chemical action, etc., improve with an increase in molecular weights. Until now the molecular weight of cellulose was believed to be considerably less, and hence engineers did not utilize fully all its latent natural properties.

The researches conducted by V. Kargin and N. Mikhailov open great prospects for artificial fibers. Kargin's original theory concerning the structure of cellulose opens up the possibility of improving such properties of artificial fibers as tensile strength and resistance to moisture by acting on the cellulose by physicochemical methods.

These investigations of Soviet scientists will help industry to cope with the large increase in the manufacture of artificial fibers slated under the new Five-Year Plan. By 1950 the output of artificial silk, for instance, is to be 4.6 times that of the prewar level.

The problem of the structure of the lignin molecule is of interest both to science and to industry. Lignin is the waste product in the manufacture of ethyl alcohol from wood. It accumulates in such proportions that removing it from factories increases the cost of producing alcohol by nearly 40 per cent. Thousands of methods for utilizing lignin have been proposed, but not one of them has found extensive application. Since the structure of the lignin molecule has not been established as yet it has been impossible scientifically to regulate its processing.

Investigations conducted by N. Shorygina, who employed the reaction proposed by Academician P. Shorygin, marked an important step in this field by proving that more than 90 per cent of the large lignin molecule consists of monomeric molecules linked together by oxygen. This piece of research attracted great attention at the conference.

An interesting sidelight on the cellulose molecule was supplied by the paper of S. Ushakov, a Corresponding Member of the Academy, who made a study of polyvinyl alcohol, a synthetic substance that finds extensive application in the production of various composition materials. After subjecting this alcohol to chemical transformation, Ushakov found a certain affinity between the molecules of the polyvinyl alcohol and of cellulose. He made an interesting parallel between these two compounds, synthetic and natural.

"Creation of the World"

By Mark Briansky

NIKOLAI Pogodin's latest play, *Creation of the World,* has been produced at the Moscow Maly Theater. One of the most distinguished Soviet playwrights, Pogodin is the author of *Tempo, Poem About the Axe, The Aristocrats, The Man With the Gun* and *Kremlin Chimes,* which have been featured with uniform success in almost every theater of the Soviet Union.

Creation of the World was written during the war. Pogodin's plays are usually rich in episodic scenes and colorful characters. These features of Pogodin's works are especially accentuated in his new play.

The play has as its principal hero Colonel Gregory Glagolin of the engineering troops, but the attention of the spectators is constantly attracted also to Mikola Gololob, commander of a guerrilla detachment, a cheerful and daring Ukrainian; to the young lieutenant Andrei Kolokolov; and to the Russian guerrilla girl Simochka and her friend, Nonna. The play shows also the heroic Sevastopol seamen, Soviet station masters, the patriotic cobbler Merzhalov and the simple Soviet woman who succors parentless children, the boys Kuzma and Kolya, Kuzma's mother, the kindhearted Semenovna, Nadezhda Glagolina who appears only in the last scene, but whose fate worries the spectator throughout the play, and many other typical Soviet citizens who begin the restoration of their city which was wrecked by the Germans, begin the creation of a world where the people of the victorious Soviet Union will live in peace and happiness.

The curtain goes up and we see the porch of a hospital in Siberia. Engineer Glagolin is being discharged from the hospital; he has been demobilized from the army because of his health; he has lost track of his family. His mother and son have been evacuated to some unknown destination; his wife, a doctor, has remained in a German-occupied city.

The next scene takes us to a train traveling from Siberia to the western districts. In the car Glagolin meets his former townspeople—Mikola Gololob, Andrei Kolokolov and the guerrilla girl Simochka. The radio announces the liberation of their native city, and they decide to go there to help in its restoration.

STAGE SET—This scene shows the ruined city and some of the characters who in the play create a new "world" to replace their demolished one. The actors, left to right, are T. Yeremeyeva, N. Solovyev, and K. Royek.

The ruins of the city form the background of the third scene. Subsequent action takes place in this city. Elected chairman of the city council, Glagolin with his new friends and the local citizens restores the power station, water mains, bakeries and print shop. In this constructive labor Glagolin, Kolokolov, Gololob and Simochka find the happiness which in the Soviet Union always represents the harmony of personal and public interests.

Glagolin finds his family. It turns out that his wife fought beside Simochka in the ranks of the guerrillas and freed captive partisans from a German prison. Andrei and Simochka fall in love. Mikola Gololob, a tractor driver before the war, becomes Glagolin's assistant in the city council. This great contemporary theme is strikingly brought out in the Maly Theater's production. The producer, People's Artist of the RSFSR Konstantin Zubov, concentrated his main attention on the portrayal of the numerous characters brought out in bold relief in the play.

An enthusiastic reception was accorded by the public to People's Artist of the RSFSR Mikhail Zharov who plays the role of Mikola Gololob, Alexandria Salnikova who acts the part his wife, Marusya, and Ivan Lagutin, who plays the cobbler Zhigalov. Honored Artist of the RSFSR Nikolai Solovyev, cast in the difficult role of engineer Glagolin, has produced an appealing and convincing character.

Some of the leading roles are played by young actors. Tatyana Yeremeyeva has made a success of the role of Simochka; equally good is Boris Telegin in the role of Andrei Kolokolov and Konstancia Royek in the role of the ballet dancer Nonna. Royek is a recent graduate of a theatrical school and impressed us as a very talented and promising actress.

New Work of Soviet Painters

By Vladimir Kostin

THE end of the war brought new vigor to the works of Soviet artists. It has made possible a deeper comprehension of the stirring events of recent years and has produced a reflection of the great world of ideas wrested from catastrophe, the world of regenerated humanity.

Today sources of the greatest inspiration to the Soviet artist are the noble humanitarian ideals: spiritual beauty and courage, unselfish labor, happiness and peaceful prosperity—all those things for which the freedom-loving peoples suffered and fought in the years of the war. The artist's attention is drawn not only to events of war but to the scenes of the new peaceful life that has come to be.

These two interests are reflected in the present-day works of Moscow artists.

The drawings and paintings of the artist Konstantin Finogenov are dedicated to Stalingrad. Konstantin Finogenov, a young artist at the time of the First Five-Year Plan, devoted himself to painting workers against the background of the construction jobs of Stalingrad's giant plants. From the recollections of veteran workmen, the artist recreated the great Battle of Tsaritsyn (now Stalingrad) in the Civil War.

Stalingrad is the artist's native town. In 1942 when it was besieged by the Germans Finogenov went to the scene of battle and created a large series of drawings devoted to the principal events of the heroic defense of the city and the defeat of the enemy.

In 1944 Finogenov entered Berlin with the Stalingrad divisions, and there in forty drawings depicted the destruction of the last fascist citadel, the taking of the Reichstag.

His services as a war artist won recognition from the Soviet Command and he was decorated with several orders and medals which he wears with the Guards badge of a Stalingrad division.

At present this artist is working on a series of large pictures based on his Berlin impressions. Some of the incomplete pictures of this series which hang on the walls of his studio present a powerful portrayal of the war, its horrors, the extraordinary heroism of the fighting men, their hatred and indignation.

Two related pictures are being painted by Fedor Shurpin. The first shows a woman basking in the first rays of the rising sun. She is sowing grain and you feel how seriously she takes her job, knowing that she must do not only her own work but that of the men who are away fighting at the battlefront. In this energetic and duty-conscious woman is personified the Soviet woman patriot.

"MOTHERHOOD"—Painting by Fedor Shurpin, 1945.

"DEATH OF A HERO"—This oil was painted by Fedor Bogorodsky in 1945, one of a number on military themes.

The sequel to this picture shows a peasant woman seated on a mound in the field after a hard day's work. She is nursing her baby. The ploughed field stretches far into the distance. The woman is a widow, one of the thousands of peasant women who lost their husbands in the war. One can see that the woman is a strong character, but as she sits there with the suckling infant at her breast, she feels the full weight of her grief and loneliness.

A scene of greater tragedy is portrayed in a picture by the young artist Tegin.

In the scorched steppe, slowly and with heavy tread, plods a procession of Russian people driven into slavery. The exhausted women, girls and weeping children all express the great despair and grief brought upon the people by the Nazi invaders. However, the feeling of hopelessness conveyed by the procession vanishes as soon as we turn our gaze to the two leading figures—an old peasant, his gaze fixed far into the steppes, and a woman with tightly pressed lips. In these two figures are expressed the will to live of the people and their faith in a better future. The picture is a tribute to the depth of feeling and sincerity of this young artist, who was recently graduated from the Art Institute.

F. Bogorodsky's new picture *Death of a Hero* honors the memory of the fallen. Known for his earlier paintings extolling the gallantry of Soviet sailors in the Civil War, this artist understands the sailors and is attached to them. He lost a son in the war, which makes his theme all the more poignant. Beside the body of the sailor is his old mother, and kneeling at the side is his comrade.

A visit to Eugene Kibrik's studio takes one into quite a different world.

A noted illustrator, this artist has devoted himself during the war to illustrating *Taras Bulba,* Gogol's classic. Gogol has created in Taras Bulba a character of unfailing optimism and patriotism. These qualities were always dear to Eugene Kibrik, an artist with much joie de vivre. Proof of this are Eugene Kibrik's illustrations for *Colas Breugnon,* which received warm appreciation from Romain Rolland, and also his well-known drawings for *Till Eulenspiegel.*

"RECONSTRUCTION OF LENINGRAD"—Yuri Pimenov has symbolized in this painting the spirit of the people of the northern city.

Taras Bulba is a Ukrainian patriot in whom are seen all the distinctive features of his people and his epoch. In Kibrik's drawings Bulba is an impressive figure, good-humored, recklessly daring and heroic. He makes merry, suffers, delights in his free life and fights with all his heart for liberty.

Originality and vigor mark the new work of Alexander Deineka, known to American artists for his strongly defined modern style. It is a picture of athletic girls returning from a swim. The landscape with the typical Russian birch in the foreground is particularly impressive.

In his style of painting Yuri Pimenov is close to Deineka. He is also distinguished for his original style and a deep feeling for the modern. However, there is more of the lyric in his works. His latest picture shows Leningrad women restoring their Nazi-ravaged city.

Notes of Soviet Life

The one thousandth postwar tractor recently left the conveyor of the Kharkov tractor plant. Built during the Stalin Five-Year Plan periods, this plant was an up-to-date enterprise. The Germans left the plant in ruins. Extensive restoration was launched in Kharkov following the expulsion of the Germans. Although much remains to be done before the plant is completely restored it has already commenced production of its second thousand postwar tractors.

★

The children's railway is being restored in Rostov-on-Don. Stations are now being repaired. The 320 youngsters who will man this road are now receiving training in special courses.

★

Mass production of prefabricated cottages has been launched by the Jarvakandi plant of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic. Each cottage will consist of two rooms and a kitchen, hall and bathroom. On a prepared foundation, a cottage is assembled in a single day. The first lot of 150 cottages will be built for sale to workers in the settlement at Kokhtla. The plant will also produce three-room cottages.

★

About 11 thousand senior students of Soviet technical colleges are now working on their graduation projects, and some have already received their diplomas.

★

New deposits of potassium have been discovered by a prospecting party headed by Sherbin in the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic. This will make a substantial addition to the Kizyl Mazar deposits prospected by the Turkmenian Geological Administration during the war.

★

The radio equipment plant now under construction in Sverdlovsk, in the Urals, will be one of the largest of its kind in the USSR. Its shops will occupy 361 thousand square feet of floor space.

The Moscow Refrigeration Research Institute has designed an installation with the aid of which solar energy is used for the production of ice. A huge mirror with a surface exceeding 20 square meters has been set up in streets on the outskirts of Moscow. On a clear day it collects and reflects sun rays onto a small boiler.

★

Tourists are flocking to Moscow these days. Some four hundred tourists arrived in the Soviet capital the other day from Archangel, Vologda and Ivanovo. Many of them are in Moscow for the first time in their lives. The tourist department of the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions resumed its activities and is arranging long-distance excursions to the largest cities of the country, to the Caucasus, the Urals, and other regions.

★

Soviet radio stations carry programs in 70 languages of the peoples of the USSR and in 30 foreign languages. Apart from Moscow, radio broadcasting is conducted by 133 local radio committees, scores of regional relay stations and some three thousand district and factory broadcasting councils, who serve under the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

One thousand seven hundred and fifty hours daily——that is the average volume of Soviet radio programs. Central radio broadcasting alone is on the air for 90 hours every day. Prior to the war this amounted to only 64 hours.

★

After the completion of the Moscow-Volga Canal nine years ago Moscow became a large river port, and the city received excellent water from the Volga. In the current year vessels will carry nearly four million passengers on the canal, as well as large quantities of freight.

Equipment is being received for the blast furnace and open-hearth departments, coking batteries, rolling mills and heat and power plant of the Orsk Khalilov steel mills, one of the largest projects under the new Five-Year Plan, now under construction in the Urals. Local building materials are being extensively used in this construction. The mechanical repair shops will be completed in 1946. The mills will produce metal from local iron ore which contains chromium and nickel. It will thus turn out natural chromium and nickel steel alloys.

★

The Popular Science Film Studio will soon release the historical film Heart of the Motherland, *which will show Moscow's transformation from the small settlement of Borovitskoye into the principal city of Russia and subsequently into the glorious capital of the Soviet Union. V. Morgenstern is producer and Professor N. Genike, specialist on the history of Moscow, is consultant. The film is one of many measures in celebration of the capital's 800th birthday, which will be marked in 1947.*

★

Yalta, where the conference of the Big Three took place, is a major health resort of the USSR. The German fascist brigands caused tremendous damage to the city, its sanatoriums and rest homes. Twenty-one of the 39 sanatoriums wrecked by the Germans have been restored. Fifteen thousand people spent their vacations there last year. Ten more sanatoriums will open this spring and summer. Many industrial enterprises, cultural and utility services have been restored as well as the Yalta port.

★

During the first quarter of 1946 Soviet citizens received 838 million rubles in winnings on state loans and lottery tickets; the sums paid out in January, February and March were 212 million, 272 million and 354 million rubles respectively.

USSR

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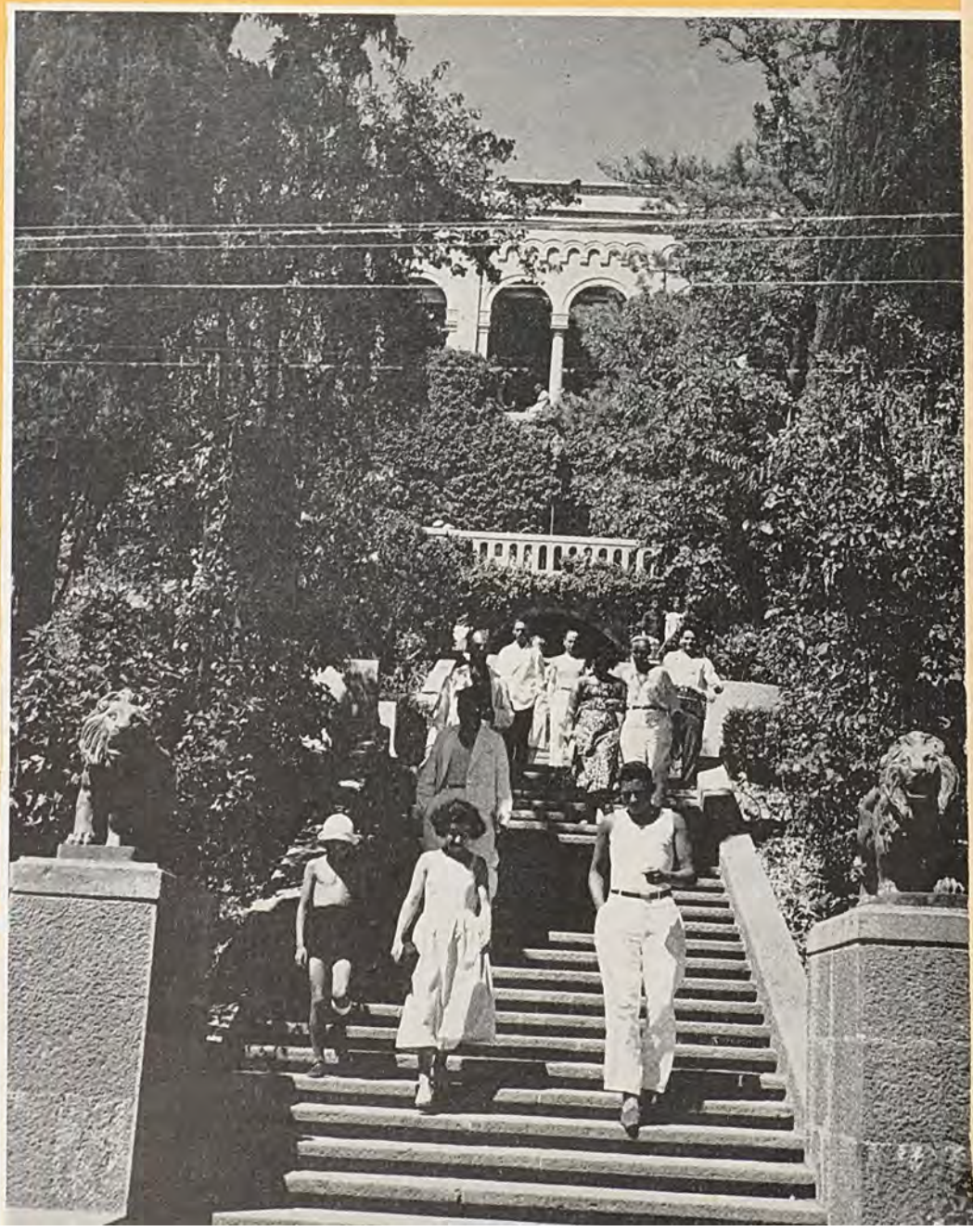

A rest home for Soviet workers in the Crimea. Before the Revolution, this building was the palace of Count Yusupov.

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The USSR-USA Chess Match

USSR CHESS CHAMPION BOTVINNIK

USA CHESS CHAMPION DENKER

THE forthcoming international chess match to be played in Moscow next month between teams representing the United States and the Soviet Union will be followed by chess enthusiasts all over the world. The American team, after sustaining a defeat at the hands of the Soviet team in last year's radio match, was invited to the Soviet Union for a return contest.

Friendly sports competition between the two nations which were so closely united in combat against the common fascist enemy is hailed in the Soviet Union as another means of further strengthening the ties of friendship between the two great peoples.

The American team will receive a warm welcome in the USSR. The latest in a growing series of exchange visits from representatives of various fields of culture and national life of the two countries, the sojourn of the American chess players will add to the growing understanding and good will between the American and Soviet people.

(Story on page 11)

Plans of Collective Farms

By Leo Lempert

ONE highly significant postwar development in Soviet agriculture is the drawing up of five-year plans by the country's collective farms.

The very nature of a collective farm presupposes planning, but these agricultural cooperatives which came into being in the early thirties limited their programs before the war to one season. In some phases of farming which required more than one year for development, plans were drawn up for longer periods. But the widespread introduction of five-year plans is something new for collective farming.

Its origin can be traced to two causes. First, the peasantry has gained experience in managing the large-scale collective farms, has learned how to plan the work ahead for a whole season in every branch; and second, it is now in a position to tackle plans for a longer period.

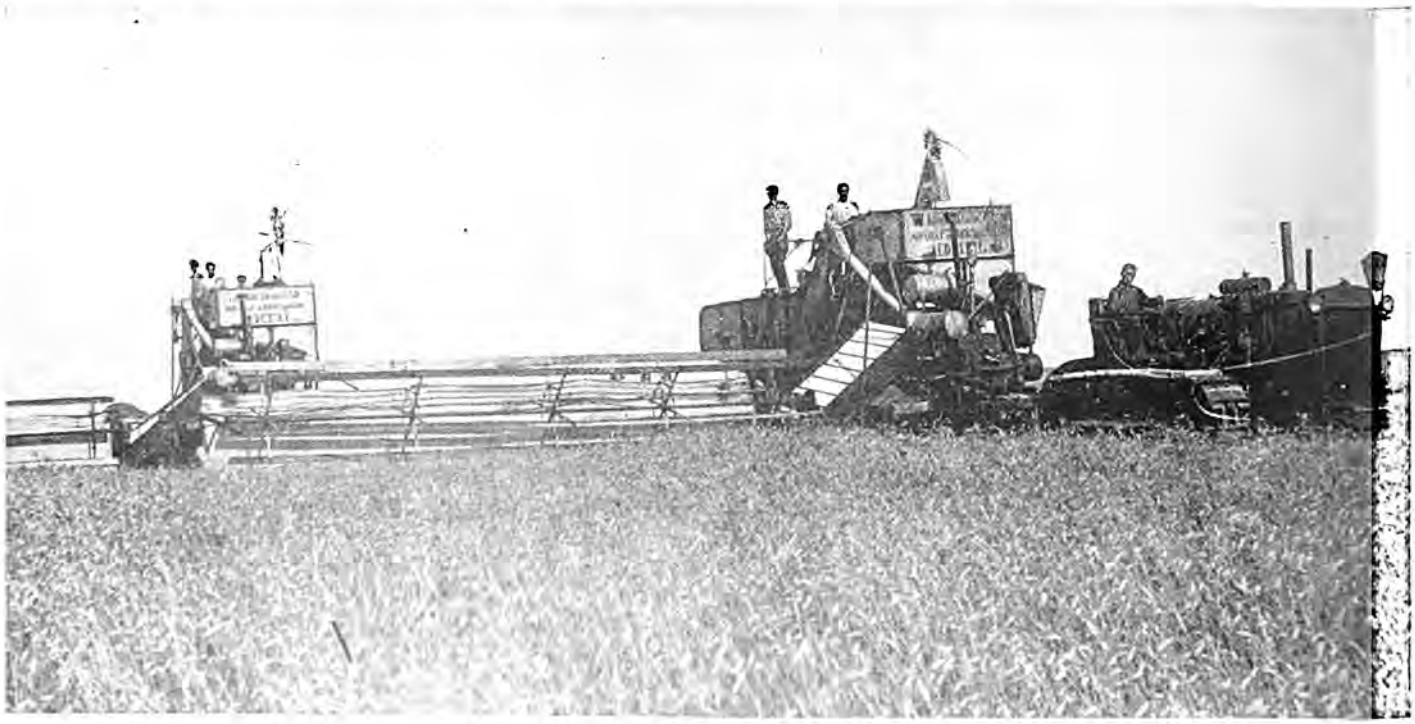
The need for such long-range programs of action is dictated by postwar requirements. In the areas that suffered from German occupation collective farms have ahead of them the big job of revival, of rebuilding homes and farm structures, of repairing the damage done to the fields and to livestock. Farmers in the interior of the country have also to overcome some of the consequences of the war, when shortage of labor, machinery and draft animals forced them to curtail the growing of crops requiring intensive cultivation and to concentrate on others. Also, there is the need for new construction of homes, clubs, electric stations, village improvements, and other facilities.

An examination of two representative five-year plans, one in a war-ravaged village and the other in the Volga area, will illustrate some of the salient features of these plans.

The October collective farm in the Crimea was a thriving settlement before the war. The Germans did a thorough job of ruining it. Only several dozen head of stock survived the invasion out of a total of more than four thousand. Most of the peasant homes and farm buildings were put to the torch.

Today, two years after liberation, the farm, thanks to the extensive aid of the Government and the efforts of the peasants, has made considerable headway in recovery. With the aid of the machine and tractor station the cultivated area has been brought almost to the prewar level. The farm now has several hundred head of stock.

The five-year plan, drawn up by the farm's board with the aid of the district agronomist and then discussed and approved by the entire membership, calls not only for complete restoration but also for further advancement. The crop rotation system abandoned during the years of occupation is to be restored, and improved methods of cultivation are expected to boost the yields considerably. There is to be greater diversity in farming, with new crops such as tobacco and



THRESHING—A threshing unit, formed by two combines drawn by a tractor, is operated by a youth brigade on the Red October state farm in the Stalingrad region.

essential oil plants being introduced.

Construction forms a big part of the plan. The farm is to rebuild all homes and farm structures, construct its own electric station and improve the village. So extensive is the scale of building that the farm intends to erect its own brick and tile kiln.

Still greater prospects unfold for the collective farms that are not faced with the job of healing the wounds of war. There is the Komsomolets farm in the Saratov region, located in the heart of an area which in the past suffered periodically from drought and famine. Though faced with adverse climatic conditions—the average annual precipitation is only eight inches—the farmers confidently drew up their plans for five years in advance because their experience for the past decade has shown that irrigation and proper farming methods can ensure a fair crop under any conditions.

REAPING—Flax is harvested on a farm in the western region of the Russian SFSR.

The Komsomolets farm expects to increase its acreage by more than 30 per cent in the coming five years, but the acreage under grains is to rise by less than 10 per cent, while the area under grasses is to be more than doubled. The farm is to introduce the cultivation of grapes and of fruits and berries. Grain, however, is to remain its chief crop and, though the increase in area is negligible, the total harvest is expected to rise by more than 40 per cent as a result of the beneficial influence of grasses on the fertility of the soil and of improved cultivation methods.

In general agricultural science is regarded as the cornerstone of the plan, which also provides for such measures as the planting of shelter belts to protect the crops from the dry, scorching winds in the summer. The collective farm intends to set up its own agricultural research center which will have experimental plots and a special library, and where field crop team leaders and other farmers will have a chance to become acquainted with the latest achievements of agricultural science.

The great expansion of grass cultivation will enable the farm to increase its herds. The water reservoir built for the irrigation system is to be utilized for the breeding of water fowl and fish. A fruit orchard is to be laid out on an area of 30 acres and berries on 20 acres. The farm will also go in for bee-keeping.

The ambitious construction program calls for the building of an electric station, stock barns, a hothouse, a village library, two children's nurseries, a cheese-making factory, a grist mill, carpentry shops and homes for the peasants.

The outstanding feature of both plans is the emphasis on the progress of agriculture. The farmers aim not only at extending the cultivated area but have set out simultaneously to obtain higher yields.

Particularly noteworthy in the five-year plan of many collective farms is the rise in the level of livestock husbandry. On the "Builder of Socialism" collective farm in Siberia, for example, the average annual milk yield per cow is to increase from 1,690 to 2,640 quarts; the wool yield per sheep from five to nearly eight pounds; the live weight of large cattle from 440-660 to 880-1,100 pounds, of sheep from 55-65 to 100 pounds, and of hogs from 140-175 to 220-265 pounds.

Greater diversity in farming is another important feature of the long-range plans. Every one of them usually calls for the cultivation of some new crops, the introduction of bee-keeping, breeding of fish in ponds, fruit growing, etc. In other words, the farmers plan to make the utmost use of all possibilities nature offers them in their locality.

This, however, does not mean that Soviet farming aims at diversification for diversification's sake. Every collective farm specializes in the production of one or several crops best suited for its soil and climate—Ukrainians grow sugar beet and wheat; Uzbeks, cotton; Byelorussians, flax and the rubber-bearing *koksagyz*. They can confidently plan greater harvests of their main crops for several years ahead, knowing that expanding industry and a growing population will present a ready market, and that they need not fear over-production or a slump in prices.

In addition to greater output and incomes for its members, collective farm plans also provide for more schools, clubs, electricity, libraries, new homes, and other facilities. In this way the five-year plan meets both the interests of the country at large which requires greater quantities of food and agricultural raw materials, and the individual interests of every collective farmer by assuring him a bigger income and more of the amenities of life.

The collective farms' five-year plans will undoubtedly prove of major importance in advancing the progress of Soviet agriculture and the prosperity of the Soviet peasantry in the next few years.

USSR to Use Only Selected Seed for Grain by 1950

By Peter Zabazny

Head of the Central Seed Selection Administration of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture

By 1950 the entire grain acreage in the USSR is to be sown with selected seed. That is one of the points of the new Five-Year Plan, and the country's collective farms already have begun work on this big job.

When the war began the Soviet Union had about 185 million acres sown with selected seed, or 84 per cent of the total grain area. No other country in the world had such a high percentage.

The introduction of selected seed brought with it a rise in harvest yields. During the last 15 years there has been an average increase of 70 per cent in the yields in the Ukraine, the North Caucasus and the central zone; an increase of 50 per cent was achieved in Siberia and in the Volga area. Of course, improved methods of cultivation and more extensive use of machines were factors in this increase. But the decisive role was played by selected seed.

From 84 per cent before the war, the acreage sown with selected seed dropped to 60 per cent at the war's end, as a result of the damage done to seed growing in the major grain areas occupied by the Germans. We tackled rehabilitation in this sphere immediately and intend to achieve the prewar level during the current year.

For all practical purposes there was no such thing as selected seed acreage in tsarist Russia. There were a few enthusiasts who ordered selected seed from abroad—but only a few. Organized seed growing as such began to develop only in Soviet times.

The start was made a quarter of a century ago, on June 13, 1921, when Vladimir Ilyich Lenin signed a decree on the development of seed growing. Then followed the organization of state seed selection stations, seed growing farms and a state selected seed fund.

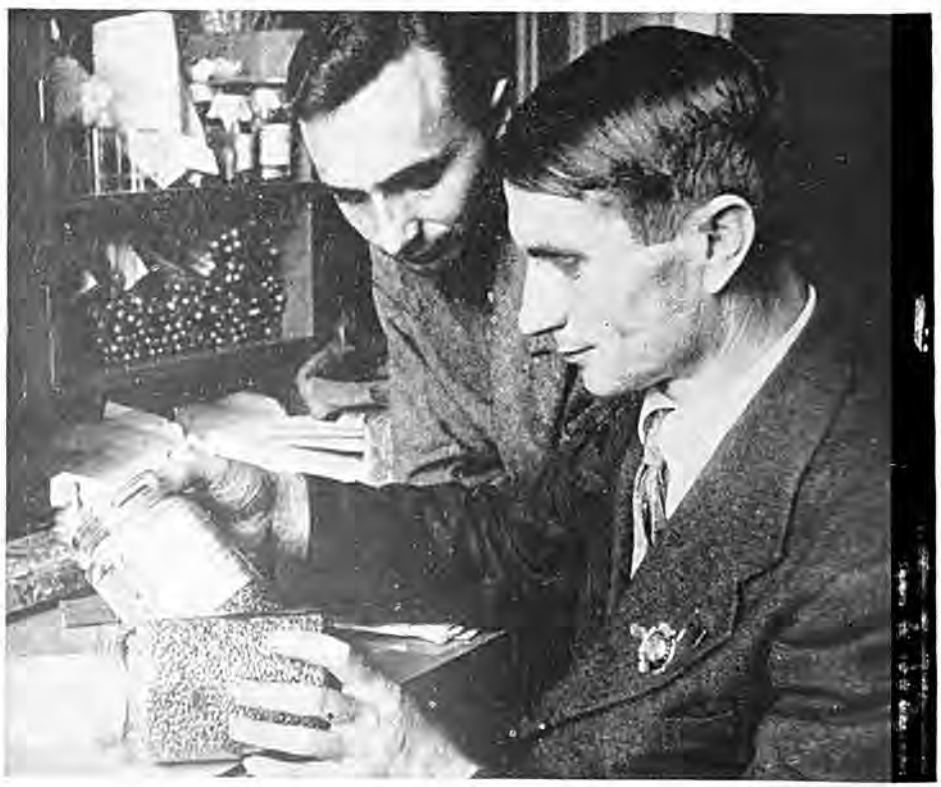
Since then the Soviet Government has devoted great attention to this question. The early years in the development of selected seed growing were difficult ones. They were years of searching, for never before had this been undertaken on such a sweeping scale. We had to build the whole system, with its methods, principles and forms of organization, from the bottom up.

Although much was accomplished during the first decade after publication of the decree in 1921, large-scale development began only later, when the small and scattered peasant farms were united into collective farms, when machine and tractor stations were established, and when the Soviet Union launched large-scale power farming.

The state seed selection stations have been of paramount importance. At present the USSR has about one hundred such stations and scientific research institutions engaged in evolving new varieties of plants and improving the known ones. These stations are located in various soil and climate belts throughout the country, for experience has shown that the same variety yields differently in different zones.

From the selection station new seed varieties are transferred to the district seed growing farm for propagation. Today there are more than three thousand farms of this type with a total area of some four million acres. They have evolved numerous high-yield varieties of grains that have won recognition both in the Soviet Union and abroad.

Millions of acres of farmland are sown to such peerless seed as Lisitsyn and



NEW SEEDS—Academician Trofim Lysenko examines new varieties while B. Sher, a scientific worker, looks on.

Vyatka ryes. Lyutestsens and 062 spring wheats, Moscow A-315 oats and others. During the last decade alone Soviet selectionists have developed more than six hundred new high-yield varieties, including 355 kinds of winter and spring wheat and 115 spring barley types.

An invaluable contribution to the development of Soviet seed growing has been made by scientists. An outstanding man in this field is Professor Dionysius Rudzinsky, Russia's pioneer selectionist, who observed his 80th birthday this year. Professor Rudzinsky's Moscow A-315 oat variety is known the world over and is grown on millions of acres in the Soviet Union. Another prominent scientist is Peter Lisitsyn, whose Lisitsyn wheat is grown on large areas in the central farm belt of the USSR.

Then there is the famous Academician Trofim Lysenko, whose work has enabled selectionists and seed growers to change the workings of nature to suit man's needs. Lysenko's method of intervarietal crossings is employed by all the selection stations in the country and has resulted in further increases in harvest yields.

An important stage in the system of seed growing is testing. Each new variety has to be tested and certified by the State before it can reach the fields. This work is in the hands of the State Seed Testing Commission, which is headed by Academician Nikolai Tsitsin, famous for his perennial hybrids of wheat and other agricultural research.

Throughout the country there are nearly one thousand state seed testing laboratories, which choose the varieties best suited for each particular district. On the average they test more than 25 hundred varieties of grain seed annually. After a seed passes through these laboratories, it is tested for several years by the Central Commission to determine the region where it will be most effective.

This permits planned distribution of high-grade seed to the collective and state farms in all parts of the country. Some idea of the scale of this work can be gained from the fact that every year the State Selected Seed Fund receives about 600 thousand tons of seed for distribution to all sections of the country.

Soviet Gramicidine

By Maria Brazhnikova

Master of Biological Science

The author of this article shares the Stalin Prize with Professors Peter Sergiev and George Gauze for the development and extensive introduction into practice of the new antibiotic known as gramicidine S.

* * *

THREE modern remedies obtained from microbes are known now in medical practice. They are thyrotricin, penicillin and Soviet gramicidine or gramicidine S.

Every one of the Allied countries has made its contribution to the development of research in the new field of antibiotics. Thyrotricin was originated in the United States, penicillin in Great Britain and gramicidine was discovered in the Soviet Union.

The history of this discovery dates back to 1942. During that difficult period members of the staff of the Malaria Institute directed by Professor Sergiev began the search for "miraculous" bacteria which would act against harmful bacteria. Success came at last, after many setbacks.

We established that gramicidine S, which we called the drug, belongs to the group of albuminous compounds known as polypeptides, and that it has a very simple structure consisting of five amino acids.

Theoretically, it was possible to effect a chemical synthesis of gramicidine. This, we believed, would prove to be extremely interesting, as it would enable us, by effecting gradual synthesis, to determine the stage at which anti-bacterial action originates.

In contrast to penicillin and thyrotricin, gramicidine S is unusually stable. It may be stored for long periods of time. It is not affected by acids and alkalis, high temperature, pressure, or fermentation—all of which easily destroy other albuminous substances.

Gramicidine S is a white crystallic powder that is slightly soluble in water but has a high degree of solubility in alcohol. Cultivated in a liter of nutritive media, the bacteria yield about two grams of dry gramicidine crystals.

Gramicidine S acts against an extremely large number of pathogenic bacteria. The action of gramicidine on streptococcus bacilli is one hundred times stronger than that of the sulfa compounds.

The field of gramicidine's effectiveness has been growing wider as it becomes more accessible to medical practice. In addition to its use for treatment of suppurative wounds and infections, it is firmly winning a place as a remedy against various forms of tonsillitis, nose and ear disorders, gynecological disorders (inflammations), skin disorders and as a general antiseptic.

Gramicidine S may be employed in a water solution for the treatment of suppurative wounds, and in the form of salves and creams or in an alcohol solution for the treatment of skin diseases. Both water solutions and 40 to 50 degree alcohol solutions, as well as creams, may be used for treatment of skin disease, while water solutions are recommended for gargling in cases of tonsillitis.

In 1945 a group of front-line physicians, headed by Academician N. Burdenko, showed that the percentage of suppurative wounds is reduced two to three times as compared with wounds treated by sulfa compounds.

Following publication of the works of Soviet scientists on gramicidine S, scientific institutions and commercial concerns in Great Britain and the United States (Parke-Davis and Company of the United States and the Lister Institute of Great Britain) asked the Soviet Government for specimens of gramicidine bacteria for scientific research and industrial production. This request was granted by consent of the Ministry of Health of the USSR.

Our experience has shown gramicidine S to be the most powerful drug for local use, which, while affecting the various pathogenic microbes, does not injure the tissues of the human body.

The Heritage of Michurin

By Helen James

THE Soviet Union recently marked the eleventh anniversary of the death of the famous horticulturist, Ivan Michurin, the "Soviet Luther Burbank." This great scientist left Russia more than 350 entirely new kinds of fruit trees which had not been in existence until he created them.

But Ivan Michurin left more than a rich variety of new trees. He left many followers who are carrying on his work.

The list of Stalin Prize winners for 1945 contains one of Michurin's best pupils, horticulturist Alexander Petrov. Petrov has devoted a dozen years to the continuation of Michurin's work. Since early childhood he dreamed of planting a giant orchard with thousands of trees so that everyone could come and eat their fruit. When yet a youth Petrov came across Harwood's works, and they impressed him immensely. But his fate as a horticulturist was finally sealed when he met Michurin in person and started working in his orchards.

Alexander Petrov planted his first experimental trees and berry bushes in the spring of 1923 in the village of Iyaggri in the Moscow region. His first result was a wonderful new kind of strawberry. He had taken a wild strawberry that could stand the Russian winter but spoiled while being transported to the market, and crossed and re-crossed it with plants that would yield berries that would not spoil. This work took five years.

Continuing in this vein, Petrov bred new kinds of frost-resisting fruit trees.

In the autumn of 1941, when the Germans were close to Moscow, Petrov lived through the most difficult period of his life. How was he to evacuate his orchards, his unique trees? He knew that he would need at least 20 years to grow them again, and would probably not live to complete the task.

He spent many a sleepless night wandering in his orchard, his eyes red and inflamed. He would sit under his favorite tree and brood about his experimental orchards in the Crimea which the Germans had already destroyed. His tortured mind visualized the felled fruit trees near Leningrad and the ruined orchards of Minsk. These thoughts tormented him, and he suffered to such an extent that his family no longer recognized the once cheerful, reserved horticulturist.

MICHURIN APPLES—Siberian fruit trees developed by Michurin hug the ground for warmth and do not freeze.

It was dangerous to remain at Zagorie. But, while he realized that it was impossible to stay, Petrov could not bring himself to abandon his orchard. But the Red Army threw the Germans back from Moscow and the wonderful garden remained intact.

There are seven thousand fruit trees in this orchard. It is a huge laboratory, where scientific selectionists work. Together with Petrov, they conduct important research that is destined to change nature.

Every year the collective farmers receive from Petrov's orchard a large number of grafts. This is by far not the only assistance given by Petrov to collective farmers. Every day he gets dozens of letters from every corner of the Soviet Union. He is an exacting correspondent and answers every letter, always giving practical advice.

Frost-resisting strawberries bred by Petrov are grown now not only in Central Russia but in the North and Northeast. Petrov carefully watches the growth of orchards planted according to his system and keeps track of them. He is always very happy to hear that apple trees planted according to his method yielded their first fruit, and this is his best compensation for the difficult work that requires so much patience.

When Alexander Petrov is thanked by visitors he invariably remembers his great teacher, and modestly reminds everyone that he is but Michurin's follower.

Alexander Petrov now has many of his own pupils, but they all consider themselves continuators of the great work started by Ivan Michurin.

The Azerbaijan Soviet Republic In the Five-Year Plan

By L. Stesin

THE Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic under the new Five-Year Plan will make a vital contribution to the national economy of the USSR while continuing its own phenomenal material and cultural progress. Covering an area of 33 thousand square miles and with a population of more than three million, this Republic is located in the eastern part of the Transcaucasus, bordered on the south by Iran and on the east by the Caspian Sea.

Foremost among Azerbaijan's resources is oil. The oil fields of Baku, capital of the Republic, are among the world's richest, and alone yield more petroleum than all the other oil fields in the Soviet Union taken together. This rich prize was the objective of the Nazi High Command's southern offensives, but was kept out of reach of the Germans by the Soviet defenders.

Under the tsarist regime before the Revolution development of the Baku oil deposits had come to a standstill and complete stagnation had set in. No geological chart of the area had been made, and wanton exploitation had killed important deposits when water was allowed to flood the lower oil-bearing strata.

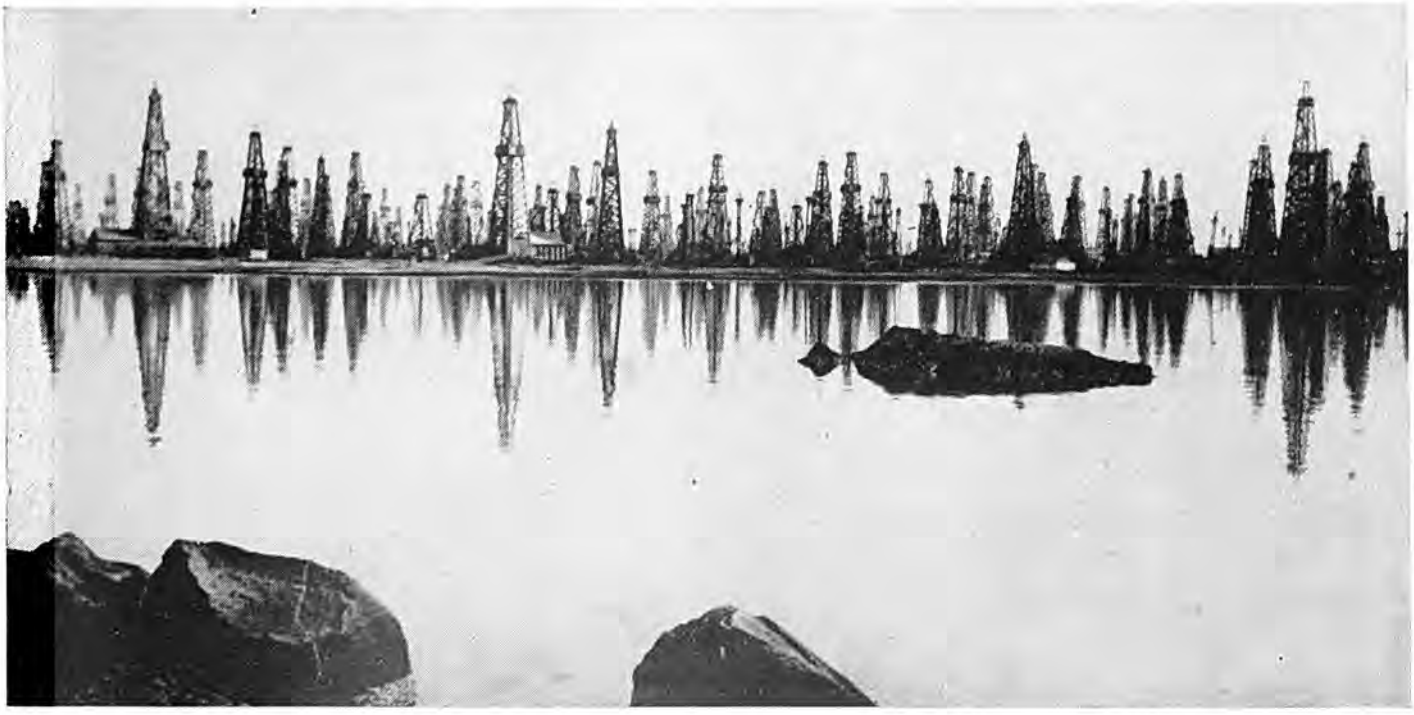
It was not until Soviet times, under the prewar Five-Year Plans in particular, that Baku's oil output rose sharply. The Apsheron Peninsula was thoroughly studied, new deep oil strata were tapped and new fields opened. Extraction of oil from the sea bottom was begun, and what was once Ilyich Bay was filled in and covered with derricks. Today more than 80 per cent of Baku oil comes from deposits discovered and developed since the Revolution.

In the course of the Fourth Five-Year Plan the Baku oil field is scheduled to increase its output by 50 per cent. By 1950 the Republic's oil output is slated to reach the figure of 17 million tons annually.

To attain this objective, an extensive program of drilling and exploration for new wells has been mapped. During the five-year period industrial petroleum resources will be located at 2,660 well sites, and prospecting for additional high-yield oil layers will be conducted in the Baku, Kirovobad and Kura areas.

To keep pace with the development of the Republic's petroleum resources, the oil refining industry is to be expanded accordingly during the five-year period. A pipe-rolling plant will be built, and the reconstruction of the Republic's petroleum machinery plants will be completed.

Other branches of Azerbaijan's industry are also scheduled for substantial expansion under the Five-Year Plan. Construction of new, powerful enterprises,



OIL—Azerbaijan includes some of the greatest oil-producing areas in the world. These are the fields at Baku.

highways and railways, and of new settlements in the vicinity of future industrial centers is in progress.

Large-scale construction is under way in the mountain district of Dashkesan, where newly discovered iron ore deposits will be extensively developed. Dashkesan ore will feed the great Transcaucasian metallurgy works now going up in neighboring Georgia.

Great quantities of iron ore deposits have been discovered in the mountains, lying at an altitude of from five thousand to 55 hundred feet above sea level. While geological exploration has not yet been completed, enough ore has been located to meet the needs of the Transcaucasian metallurgical plant for more than 30 years to come. Manganese deposits also have been located in the mountains. Twenty miles of electric railway are being built in Dashkesan to connect the ore deposits with the trunk lines of Azerbaijanian railways. The ore will be shipped to concentration plants, then to the great Transcaucasian plant.

Construction is proceeding under extremely difficult conditions. Eight viaducts, 25 to 125 feet high, will have to be built. Work continues day and night. The first trains will appear on the new road by the end of this year.

The mine field is divided into two sections by the Goshkarcha River. Open-cut mining will be conducted in one and subterranean drift mining in the other.

The mines will be fitted with up-to-date machinery. A 16 thousand kilowatt power station will furnish them with electricity. Some miners are already at work in the Dashkesan pits.

A community for six thousand persons is rising near the mines; it will have its own hospital, clubhouse, mechanized laundry, maternity home, nurseries and kindergartens.

Thus Dashkesan is to be transformed into an important industrial center of the Azerbaijan Republic. The appearance of the ore mining industry will stimulate construction of many other enterprises, which in turn will raise the standard of living in neighboring districts.

The capacity of the heat and power stations in the Baku area will be increased by 195 thousand kilowatts in the five-year period. In order to ensure an adequate supply of power to the Baku oil industry and to expand the irrigation of Transcaucasian farmland, the construction of the tremendous Mingechaur power and irrigation project will be gotten under way, with the first section to be completed and put into operation by 1950.

HERDS—Azerbaijanian agriculture includes much stock-raising. Herds of sheep graze in the mountain meadows.

The capacity of this power plant, when completed, will be second only to the Dnieper station, which is the largest in all Europe. A 230 foot dam is to be erected where the Kura River enters the plain through a narrow gorge at the village of Mingechaur. This will form a huge artificial lake 31 miles long with a volume of 600 billion cubic feet of water, which will be fed to the thirsty plain by means of irrigation canals.

In the course of the five-year period more than 275 thousand acres will be irrigated. As a result huge areas that are now barren and uncultivated will be sown to cotton and grain. In this irrigated area enough grain is to be raised to feed the entire population of the Transcaucasus.

Other results of the project will be the elimination of the threat of floods which has until now hung over more than one hundred communities of the area, and the eradication of marshes which are malaria breeding spots.

Several other power stations will also be built in Azerbaijan in the next five years, as well as other industrial enterprises. These include a factory for the production of farm implements, machine building plants, an automobile repair works, brick and tile works, and a plant producing gypsum, gypsum building parts and porcelain parts for buildings.

The five-year program of agricultural expansion in Azerbaijan will bring the Republic's cultivated area to more than three million acres by 1950. Irrigation preparatory to the agricultural utilization of land in the Mugan, Shirvan and Mil-Karabakh steppes will contribute more than 275 thousand acres to this total. Measures will be taken to increase the area of irrigated land in the zone of the Stalin Samur-Divichin Canal.

Azerbaijanian agriculture made enormous progress in the years of Soviet power in contrast to its pre-Revolutionary state. Before the Revolution primitive methods of farming prevailed, consisting mainly of sheep raising, vine growing, silk cultivation and cotton growing. The few irrigation canals were

owned by a handful of feudal chiefs. The peasant population possessed hardly any water sources at all.

By 1940 two and one half million acres had been brought under cultivation, with farming organized on a collective basis and employing mechanized methods on a large scale. Numerous irrigation canals were built, the largest of which is the Samur-Divichin Canal, built in 1940. It is 60 miles long and irrigates 150 thousand acres.

Azerbaijan today is the second largest cotton producing region in the USSR and the chief producer of long-fiber Egyptian cotton. The Republic's mountain slopes are covered with orchards, vineyards, tobacco plantations and mulberry groves for the cultivation of silkworms. In the humid lowlands of Lenkoran, subtropical crops such as tea and citrus fruits are now being cultivated for the first time. South of the mouth of the Kura, on what was once malaria-ridden swampland, the Republic's most important rice-growing area flourishes.

In winter, large droves of horses, herds of cattle and flocks of sheep graze in the unirrigated lowlands, and in spring they are driven to the rich mountain pastures. In the five-year period the Republic's livestock breeding program will expand to number almost six million head of cattle, horses, sheep, goats and pigs by 1950.

The material and cultural standards of the Azerbaijanian people will advance in step with economic development. More than six and one half million square feet of new housing floor space will be constructed in the five-year period, and the number of hospital beds will rise to 16,600.

The Azerbaijan Republic will have 3,359 schools in 1950, and the secondary and higher school program will likewise be expanded.

Under Soviet rule during the past 28 years the poverty-stricken and backward Azerbaijanian people have attained high levels of material and cultural development. Before the Revolution women were compelled to wear the veil and live in seclusion, and did not receive even the most elementary education. The national culture of Azerbaijan was suppressed under the tsarist regime, which deliberately fomented strife among the different nationalities inhabiting the country.

In the years following the Revolution, national strife gave way to peace and close friendship. In 1939, more than 73 per cent of the population could read and write, and in 1937 secondary school attendance was 35 times that of 1914. Where formerly even secondary schools were a rarity, there are now 15 higher educational establishments and about one hundred technical schools.

Before the Revolution there were only 12 engineers in the country. Today there are more than three thousand. Scores of scientific institutions are functioning under the Azerbaijanian Academy of Sciences.

The country has 15 theaters, and has created its own national opera and ballet. About one hundred newspapers are published in the Azerbaijanian language, where only two existed before the Revolution.

In a quarter century of socialist progress the people of Azerbaijan have erected an impressive monument of economic and cultural achievement. In the course of the coming five-year period they will redouble their efforts to fulfill the goals set in the Fourth Stalin Five-Year Plan—goals which will raise the economic and cultural standards of the Azerbaijanian people to new heights within the next few years.

SHIPPING—Oil tankers wait to be loaded in the harbor at Baku. Two thirds of Baku's oil is shipped elsewhere.

Power Plants in the Five-Year Plan

By I. Andronov

On the eve of 1946, Leningrad began receiving power from the first reconditioned turbogenerator of the Dubrovskaya power station—one of the biggest in the Soviet Union—built 35 miles from the city and destroyed by the Germans during the war.

Many towns, villages and industrial enterprises are receiving power from the rehabilitated as well as the new power stations built during 1946. The Finnish invaders ravaged and wrecked the big power stations on the rivers Vuoksi, Enso and Rauchialu. In February the second 25 thousand kilowatt hydroturbine was put into operation on the Enso and the assembly of a third was begun. The first hydroturbine of the Nizhne Svir station, destroyed by the German invaders and since restored, will soon supply Leningrad with additional power.

In the Dnieper area the third 24 thousand kilowatt turbogenerator of the Dnieprodzerzhinsk power station has been put into operation. The Krivoy Rog station is already running and supplying power to the mines. The Donbas coal basin now receives electrical energy from the powerful Zuevka station, completely destroyed by the Germans during the war. The station will attain its full capacity when the 100 thousand kilowatt turbine is assembled.

New stations have been built in the eastern regions of the Soviet Union—in Daghestan, Kirghizia and Uzbekistan. During 1945, 1,490 small power stations were built, and some one thousand village hydroelectric stations are now under construction. In the Sverdlovsk region electricity was supplied to 1,007 collective farms last year, and in 1946 all of them will be supplied.

The main efforts of the country are now being directed to restoration of the damaged and demolished stations. The Soviet Government as well as the governments of the republics have allocated billions of rubles for the construction of power stations. The working people are contributing their share of labor. Thousands of factory workers and peasants have volunteered to do the digging and other unskilled labor on the construction sites.

The majority of the projects under construction are hydroelectric stations. The water power resources in the Soviet Union, which is first in the world in this respect, have been estimated at about 280 million kilowatts annually, which is 35 per cent of the world's reserves. Only .3 per cent of these resources is being utilized, and the proportion of the hydroelectric stations in the nation's total output of electrical energy is only about 10 per cent.

Construction has been begun on huge hydroelectric systems in various parts of the country. The hydroelectric stations completed in Uzbekistan are but the first of 10 under construction in this Republic. Two hydroelectric stations built at Namangan (Uzbek SSR) will be ready for operation this year, as will the powerful Farkhad station on the Syr Darya (Kazakh SSR).

New, powerful stations are being built in the Caucasus. A dam 230 feet high is being built in Azerbaijan where the Kura River emerges from the mountains into the broad valley, which will form a gigantic reservoir of more than 600 billion cubic feet of water. This dam will be larger than the famous Dnieper station, although its power capacity will not be as great. Large stations are also being constructed in Georgia and Armenia.

New hydroelectric stations are being constructed in Siberia on the river Irtysh, in the Urals on the Kama (near the town of Molotov), and on the Kola peninsula on the river Niva. Scores of new power stations are also under construction in Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, in the Far East, Astrakhan and in many of the central regions of the USSR.

POWER STATION—The restored Rauchialu station on the Vuoksi River in the Karelian Isthmus.

USSR-USA Chess Match Scheduled

By a Moscow Correspondent

A four-day international championship chess match between American and Soviet teams will be played in Moscow on September 9, 10, 11, and 12, it has been announced by Maurice Wertheim, chairman of the USA-USSR Chess Committee, which organized the match.

The match follows last year's radio chess contest, won by the Soviet team with a score of 15½ to 4½.

The Soviet team has engaged in several international matches this year. Since the USA-USSR radio match, Soviet players have won the London-Moscow match with an 18-6 score, and the Moscow-Prague match with a score of 51½ points of a possible 72.

The coming contest is being held at the invitation of the Soviet team. American sponsoring groups are the United States Chess Federation, the Chess Review, and the American Society for Russian Relief, Inc.

Both USSR chess champion Grand Master Mikhail Botvinnik and United States champion Arnold Denker will lead their respective teams.

The complete lineups of players are:

SOVIET TEAM:

USSR champion Mikhail Botvinnik.

An electrical engineer, Botvinnik has been notable in Soviet chess circles for 20 years, although he is now only 35 years old. He is now champion of the USSR and is considered the leading contestant for the world title.

Grand Master Paul Keres.

This young chess master from the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic is champion of the Estonian and Georgian Republics, won second place in a tournament for the USSR championships on the eve of the war, and in 1938 at Amsterdam won a game from the great Capablanca.

Grand Master Vassili Smyslov.

This young player is regarded as the strongest contestant for Botvinnik's title of USSR champion. He is still a student, and will soon be graduated from the Moscow Aviation Institute as a designing engineer.

FORMER MATCH—Samuel Reshevsky (left), then United States champion, and Moscow champion V. Smyslov, photographed at a previous meeting.

Grand Master Isaac Boleslavsky.

A native of the Ukraine, Boleslavsky has participated in all USSR championship matches since 1940, and in the fourteenth USSR championship matches he was runner-up to Botvinnik. He is still a college student.

Grand Master Alexander Kotov.

One of the nine Soviet players who have achieved the rank of grand master, Kotov is a mechanical engineer who has received the Order of Lenin for his inventions.

Grand Master Salo Flohr.

Long recognized as a leading player in world chess circles, Flohr was born in Russia, emigrated with his parents in tsarist times, and is one-time chess champion of Czechoslovakia. He returned to his native land and is now a Soviet citizen.

Master Vyacheslav Ragozin.

This Leningrad champion has been prominent in Soviet chess circles for a number of years. He has participated in many All-Union and international matches, and has won many prizes.

Grand Master Igor Bondarevsky.

Still in his middle twenties, Bondarevsky is recognized as one of the four best Soviet chess players and a master of chess strategy.

Grand Master Andrei Lilienthal.

In his 10 years as a Soviet citizen, Lilienthal has emerged as one of the finest chess players of the Soviet Union.

Master David Bronstein.

He gained the rank of master when only 16 years old. He is champion of Moscow and until recently was the youngest chess master in the USSR. He is 22 years old, and attracted atten-

tion as a chess player when still a child.

AMERICAN TEAM:

United States champion Arnold Denker.

Denker retained his title in a match against Herman Steiner in May, 1946. He played his first international across-the-boards match at Hastings and London, England, early this year.

Grand Master Reuben Fine.

Generally considered one of the strongest players in the world, Fine is a veteran of international play. He has met Soviet players before, and tied matches with Keres twice in 1937.

Grand Master Samuel Reshevsky.

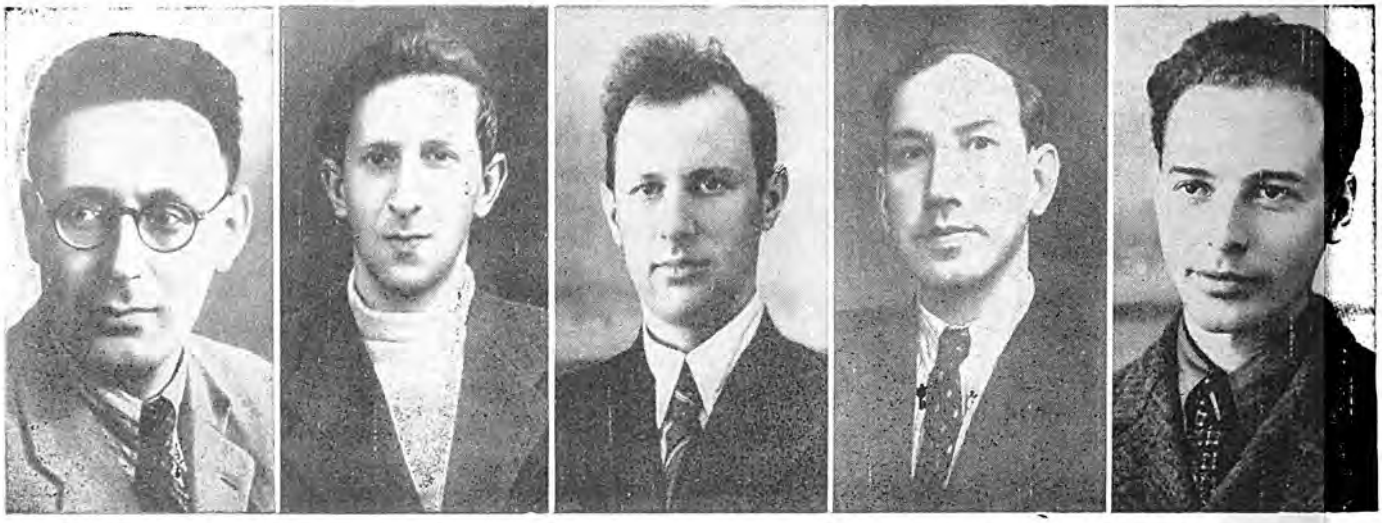
Reshevsky won much attention at the age of eight as a child chess prodigy, and achieved his first major tournament success in 1934, when he took first prize at Syracuse over Kashdan, Fine, and other masters. In international play, he won first place at Hastings in 1937-38, and second at the 1939 Leningrad-Moscow matches.

Master Israel A. Horowitz.

He was New York State champion in 1943 and 1944, was a high scorer in the Chess Olympics of 1931, 1935, and 1937, and won first prize in the United States Open Championship matches in 1935. He won a Soviet prize in the USA-USSR radio match for his brilliant win against Flohr which was judged "the game contributing most to the theory of chess."

Master Isaac Kashdan.

He has been several times Manhattan Chess Club champion, and tied with Reshevsky for first prize in the United States Championship matches in 1942, although he lost the playoff match. A veteran of international play, he played on the winning United States teams at Prague in 1931, Folk-



BOTVINNIK SMYSLOV BOLESLAVSKY RAGOZIN BRONSTEIN

KERES BONDAREVSKY KOTOV FLOHR LILIENTHAL

stone in 1933 and Stockholm in 1937.

Master Albert Pinkus.

In his early twenties this player won the Hallgarten Tournament and the Junior Masters Tournament. He was Manhattan Chess Club champion in 1941 and in 1945.

Master Herman Steiner.

This player won first place in the 1946 London International Tournament, after which he played Denker for the United States championship and lost by a score of 4-6. He has played on many United States teams in international matches and is regarded as one of the strongest American players.

Master Weaver W. Adams.

The champion of New England, Adams has played chess since he was 12 years old. Last year he defeated the USA amateur champion.

Master Arthur W. Dake.

He was a member of victorious United States teams at Prague in 1932, Folkstone in 1933 and Warsaw in 1935. He was recently discharged from the Army of the United States.

Master Alexander Kevitz.

Kevitz defeated Denker in this year's Manhattan Chess Club Tournament to become club champion. He is considered a master strategist.

Master Olaf I. Ulvertad (alternate).

This young player, recently discharged from military service, made an outstanding showing in the recent United States National Open Championship Tournament.

DENKER FINE RESHEVSKY HOROWITZ KASHDAN

PINKUS STEINER ADAMS DAKE KEVITZ

Baku, Capital of Azerbaijan

By Nikolai Mikhailov

SITUATED at the head of a deep bay on the Apsheron Peninsula, which juts out into the Caspian Sea, is Baku, capital of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic. That Baku is a city of oil is immediately evident by the odor of petroleum in the air and the rainbow-hued film that covers the green waters off shore.

Baku, which is today one of the world's great oil producers, first sprang into prominence as an oil center in the 1870's. Nowhere else in the world is so much oil to be found in so small an area. Powerful gushers are to this very day a frequent occurrence, sometimes coming up from depths of more than a mile and a half, although the oil strata have been tapped for some 70 years now.

But in the decades preceding the October Revolution, Baku did not live up to its economic importance. The technical equipment of its oil industry was most primitive, and the city itself was black and dirty with smoke and soot. Cut up by narrow, crooked little streets and lanes, with tiny clay huts and wretched hovels harking back to the living conditions of prehistoric man, the sprawling city had no electricity, no street car lines, no greenery, and no fresh drinking water. Transport was confined to the primitive horse-drawn tram; the city's unpaved streets presented a gray, depressing appearance. Fresh water had to be brought into the city by sea on barges.

Pre-Revolutionary Baku combined European civilization with many outdated but tenacious Moslem customs, the most backward of which was the status of women. Azerbaijanian women were compelled to wear the veil and were, to all intents and purposes, no better than slaves.

Yet at the same time Baku was a stronghold of the Revolution, a center of the Revolutionary struggle of the workers and the toiling peasants of the Transcaucasus for their liberation. The Baku working class, headed for a number of years by Stalin personally, mobilized for the victory of Soviet power, and finally broke the shackles of national and social oppression which fettered the people of Azerbaijan.

With the establishment of Soviet power, Baku became the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan. Together with the whole Republic, Baku experienced an upsurge in every phase of economic and cultural life.

By June, 1941, Baku was producing almost three fourths of all the oil extracted in the Soviet Union. The oil fields today are completely electrified and employ deep well pumps and rotary

BAKU—Nizami Square in the Azerbaijanian capital contains beautiful buildings and gardens.

drilling. In terms of electrification and mechanization of oil extraction, Baku is one of the world's most advanced centers; one can wander for some time among the operating oil wells without seeing any persons.

Keeping pace with the development of oil extraction, huge oil refineries have been erected and pipe lines have been laid. Baku produces every type of petroleum product—from gasoline to asphalt, and including the most complex chemicals.

To supply equipment for the oil fields a machine building industry was established in Baku in Soviet times. Under the new Five-Year Plan Azerbaijan's first pipe-rolling mill is being built near Baku. The city is also an important center of the textile and food industries.

An electric railway leads from Baku to the outlying oil fields, in addition to street car and trolley-bus lines. The longest water pipe line in the Soviet Union supplies Baku with water from the distant mountain springs of the great Caucasus range.

The port of Baku was re-equipped and adapted for the handling of oil, since two thirds of the oil extracted here is shipped elsewhere. The port is a very large one; the harbor covers 33 square miles and it has 14 miles of coast line.

At the time of the 1939 census the population of Baku had grown to 809 thousand—more than double the pre-Revolutionary figure.

In 20 years Baku was transformed from a maze of dirty blind alleys and lanes to a city of asphalted avenues and wide squares, graced by oleander, mimosa, olive, cypress, pine and pistachio trees. One of Baku's sights is the waterfront boulevard from which wide avenues lead into the modern downtown section of the city.

In the very heart of the city, however, are found relics of the Middle Ages, such as the gloomy Virgin's Tower, whose gray stone walls present a strange contrast to the modern blocks neighboring on it, and the remnants of an old fortress wall enclosing blocks of flat-roofed cubical houses flanking streets so narrow that a person standing squarely in the middle of one of them could touch the walls of houses on both sides.

CINEMA—This modern building houses a motion-picture theater in the Azerbaijanian capital.

A quarter century of socialism has also witnessed enormous cultural progress in the life of the Republic and its capital. The city, which prior to the Revolution knew little intellectual activity, is now the seat of the Republic's Academy of Sciences and has 15 higher schools and a large number of scientific institutes. Among these are a university, a higher art school, a conservatory, and many technical schools and research institutes. There is a large public library and an association for the regional study of Azerbaijan with 16 departments and three museums—agricultural, archeological and historical. There is also a State Museum with art, archeology and natural history departments.

In the city also are several workers' clubs and theaters. Founded in Soviet times, the Azerbaijan State Theater of Opera and Ballet has won general recognition for its excellent performances.

Newspapers, magazines and books are published in both the Azerbaijanian and Russian languages. And the women of the capital, as of the Republic, have taken their place as full-fledged citizens, enjoying unlimited educational and economic opportunity.

Architectural remnants of ancient Azerbaijan still dot the city, providing picturesque contrasts to its new, modern structures. Still standing in the city are the ruins of a ninth century Arabian fortress and the palace of the Shirvan Shahs. Also of interest is the Baku Khan-Sarai, a large group of buildings including courts of justice, the mausoleum of the dervish, two mosques and a tomb. The main buildings date back to the fifteenth century. Specimens of Arabic architecture, such as the Juma mosque, the Kaz-Kala tower and the court of Divan Khan, can be seen in the city.

Restoration of Health Resorts

By N. E. Khrisanphov

Head of the Medical Department of the Chief of Administration of Spas of the USSR Ministry of Health

FROM the point of view of wealth and variety of scenery, the Crimea is one of the most picturesque corners of the world.

The oldest and most effective health resorts in the Crimea are the mud-cure spa in Saki, where in 1829 the first Russian mud-cure establishment was opened, and the climatic resort in Yalta which Professor Botkin in 1850 began to recommend to tubercular patients for climatic treatment.

After that year, the southern shore of the Crimea west of Yalta was quickly developed. Construction of health resorts made particularly rapid headway after the October Revolution, when the Crimea became the greatest health resort for the Soviet working people.

One of the results of the fulfillment of the Stalin Five-Year Plans was the establishment of important spa organizations of the People's Commissariat (now the Ministry) of Health and the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions, as well as sanatoriums and rest homes of many public and departmental organizations.

Before the war, two hundred sanatoriums and rest homes with 35 thousand beds functioned in the various health resorts of the Crimea. In 1940 more than 250 thousand persons were taking treatments and resting in these establishments. Half of all these establishments, with 50 per cent of the total number of beds, are located in the health resorts on the Crimean coast. In Yevpatoriya the number of sanatoriums and rest homes reached 36 with some five thousand beds; in 1940 more than 32 thousand persons were accommodated here for cures and rest.

The most effective mud-cure spas of Saki Lake and its excellently equipped treatment establishments can handle as many as 10 thousand patients at one time.

This picturesque region, sung by Pushkin and Mayakovsky, described by Leo Tolstoy, Korolenko, Chekhov and Gorky, the inspiration for the creations of many artists and writers, a place studded with valuable, well equipped and beautifully appointed health resorts, sanatoriums and rest homes, was subjected to rapacious destruction by the German and Rumanian invaders in the two years and five months of their domination in the Crimea.

The fascist barbarians wrought untold damage to the health resorts of the Crimea.

The material damage caused by the occupationists to sanatoriums of the Ministry of Health of the USSR on the southern shores of the Crimea alone amounts to hundreds of millions of rubles. Of the 64 health establishments of the AUCCTU, 24 were completely demolished, and the rest require major repairs. Not a single sanatorium remained intact in Yevpatoriya. Yalta, Yevpatoriya, Saki, Feodosiya, and Old Crimea suffered fierce destruction.

To cite all the devastation caused by the Germans in the Crimea would mean mentioning the majority of sanatoriums and rest homes. Reduced to rubble were 17 of the best sanatoriums in Yalta, the majority of which were situated on the coast, and the clinics of the State Institute of Tuberculosis in Massandra. Destroyed were the sanatoriums in Miskhor and Alupka; in Yevpatoriya the fascists blasted the Galass Scientific Research Clinic, the Dulber Hotel and all other sanatoriums; in Saki they wrecked and burned huge mud-cure and water-cure establishments, and ruined all the sanitary installations. The finest medical equipment of the sanatoriums was completely battered. The magnificent pine forests which cover the southern coast of the Crimea and the state preserves were ruthlessly ravaged. Almost 2,500,000 cubic feet of splendid timber were felled and shipped to Germany. The Hitlerite

VACATIONERS—Girls at the Artek Young Pioneers camp in the Crimea vacation amid beautiful surroundings.

TYPICAL SANATORIUM—Rest homes like these are provided for Soviet workers in every field. This is the Ordzhonikidze sanatorium on the Black Sea coast, for workers in heavy industry.

beasts tortured the people of these health resorts.

Thanks to the brilliant advances of the Red Army, carrying out the strategic plans of the Supreme Commander in Chief Generalissimo Stalin, it was possible to save several sanatoriums. These, however, were thoroughly plundered of all medical supplies, Roentgen equipment, physiotherapeutic appliances and other valuable equipment.

The richest book repositories of the health resorts were likewise looted or destroyed by the invaders.

In accordance with a government decree the People's Commissariat of Health of the USSR, the AUCCTU and departmental organizations began restoration of sanatoriums immediately after the liberation of the Crimea.

Members of the medical personnel of the health resorts applied themselves wholeheartedly and selflessly to clearing buildings of debris and rubbish, repairing the sanatoriums and bringing order into the parks and hothouses.

On the very first day of the liberation of the Crimea, when fighting was still going on near Sevastopol, the more or less surviving sanatoriums were working intensively, treating and serving the wounded officers and soldiers of the Red Army. After the complete expulsion of the invaders from the Crimea and the further shifting of the front, restoration work took on great scope.

The plan for restoration work, approved by the Government in 1944, has been fulfilled. It called for the resumption of work in sanatoriums, immediate establishment of a general capacity of 10 thousand beds and an increase of this number to 14 thousand in 1945.

Activities have already started in the State Institute of Tuberculosis in Massandra. The Sechenov Physiotherapy State Institute, evacuated during the war, has returned, and a number of sanatoriums on the southern shore of the Crimea and at Yevpatoriya are functioning.

The sanatorium belonging to the All-Union Council of Soviet Trade Unions within the past four months accommodated 517 patients.

Children are again being treated, and are having lovely vacations in the restored All-Union "Artek" Pioneer Camp. Extensive provisions are being made for the treatment of ill and war-injured soldiers and officers of the Red Army. The children's sanatorium for the cure of tuberculosis of the bones and joints is returning to Yevpatoriya from Toberda with its little patients. The Professor Bobrov sanatorium is returning to Alupka, and property and equipment is arriving in the health resorts for the sanatoriums.

Intensive restoration work is in full swing to bring into complete order the power and sanitary installations of the health resorts. A number of departmental organizations are constructing new sanatoriums. The projected plans for health resorts on the southern coast of the Crimea are being examined under the direction of Professor Ginsburg, a noted architect.

The working people of the Soviet Union are sparing no effort in the rehabilitation of All-Union health centers. There is no doubt that in the future these centers will become even better than they were before the war.

Thousands of patriots, who strained every effort at the front and in the interior of the country for the defense of their motherland in the days of the Great Patriotic War, will again get treatment and rest in the health resorts of this beneficial southern region.

Plans for City Hospitals

By V. Yakovlev

Assistant Chief of the City Hospitals Administration of the USSR Ministry for Public Health

THE number of free hospital beds for our city population reached 491,543 at the outbreak of the Great Patriotic War. This figure is all the more amazing if we remember that there were only 93,223 hospital beds in all Russia in 1913. Thousands of hospitals with modern medical equipment have since been built, ensuring qualified medical service to the population in the most remote corners of the Soviet Union.

The prewar ratio of hospital beds to the population in the Soviet Union was 7.5 per thousand. It is characteristic that the Soviet national republics, the former borderlands of tsarist Russia, had above average indices (Azerbaijan, 7.7; and Uzbekistan, 8.1).

Thirty-five thousand physicians worked in the city hospitals of the USSR alone in 1941—that is twice the number of all the physicians in tsarist Russia.

The war interrupted the development of specialized medical aid to the urban populations and introduced radical changes into the existing network of city hospitals. In districts temporarily occupied by the Germans a large number of hospitals were destroyed or plundered by the fascists. The evacuation of many millions of the population and of industry to the East necessitated the establishment of a large number of hospital beds in the eastern districts of our country.

In the interests of the defense of the country it was necessary first to satisfy the needs of the front—the large-scale organization of base hospitals for the treatment of the wounded, and preservation of epidemiological welfare at the rear—which made it difficult to equip the hospitals set up in the eastern districts.

The victorious end of the war opened extensive new opportunities for the further development of the network of public health institutions. The new Five-Year Plan poses concrete problems of restoring the prewar network of hospitals and considerably expanding it.

For the fulfillment of these tasks the state budget provides for the allocation of one and one half billion rubles for building new and restoring old hospitals. In addition, the socialist economy of the Soviet Union makes it possible for industrial organizations to contribute large funds for the improvement of medical services. Thus, for example, a hospital with 15 hundred beds and all special medical facilities is being built this year at the expense of the Urals Industrial Enterprises in the city of Stalinsk.

The number of hospital beds in cities and workers' settlements will be increased by the end of the Five-Year Plan by 30 to 35 per cent as compared with 1941, which will be an average of 10 hospital beds per thousand urban population.

The multi-national composition of the population of the 16 republics and differences in local living conditions require a differentiated approach to the organization of the hospital network in the republics. This is reflected in the Five-Year Plan. For example, in the Turkmenian, Tajik, Moldavian, Karelo-Finnish and other republics we have planned a more intensive development of the hospital network. Here the ratio of hospital beds to the population will be brought up to 12 to 15 per thousand.

During the Five-Year Plan the USSR Ministry for Public Health must solve several concrete problems, which are essentially reduced to: liquidation of the effects of war injuries; increasing the population; liquidation and control of contagious diseases; and improvement of the quality of hospital treatment.

Particular attention, therefore, is devoted by the Five-Year Plan to establishing many special institutes and hospitals of restorative surgery for the treatment of war invalids and the civilian population.

The maternity program will be expanded to ensure one hundred per cent free maternity aid in all the cities of the Soviet Union. Twenty per cent of all hospital beds are being allotted to children. More than 20 thousand additional hospital beds are being set up for cancer patients.

HOSPITAL—The surgical room of a new hospital in Alma Ata in the Kazakh SSR.

River Transport to Be Developed

By Professor Berenstein-Kogan

Member of the Technical Council of the USSR Ministry of the River Fleet

THE current Five-Year Plan provides for the rapid restoration and further development of the Soviet Union's river transport services. During the next five years the waterways are not only slated for complete restoration but are to be lengthened to 72 thousand miles.

The importance of waterways in a country as vast as the USSR, where freights have to be transported over great distances, is obvious.

The chief river transport artery of the USSR is the Volga and its tributaries, which handle nearly half of the total cargo tonnage carried on inland waterways. Oil brought across the Caspian Sea from Baku to Astrakhan is reloaded onto river vessels and shipped up the Volga to Gorky, Rybinsk and even to Moscow through the Moscow-Volga Canal, which was opened in 1938. Oil is carried in metal barges, each with a capacity up to 12 thousand tons (as much as large, ocean-going tankers), towed by powerful tugs.

Timber from the forest areas flanking the Kama River, largest eastern tributary of the Volga, is floated down the river in rafts or carried by boats. Formerly timber was floated down, borne by the current; now most of the rafts are towed by tugs, which speeds the process considerably. Large sawmills have been built on the lower reaches of the Volga.

Other Volga cargoes include cement from cement mills situated on its banks, salt obtained at Lake Elton near its lower reaches, and fish from Astrakhan.

The Northern Dvina and its tributaries play an important part in floating timber to Archangel for export. The export of timber through Leningrad is dependent to a considerable extent on the timber floated to this city along the rivers, the basin of the Neva River and Ladoga and Onega lakes.

The Dnieper is used to transport Donets coal to Kiev and salt to a number of Byelorussian cities, and to float timber from Byelorussia to the Ukraine.

VOLGA—The landing stage at Astrakhan. Ships are shown berthed at this port.

In the years immediately preceding the war, the cargo tonnage carried on inland waterways in Russia reached 73 million tons. Timber comprised up to 53 per cent of this figure. The second highest was mineral building materials (15 per cent), followed by oil (12 per cent). Grain cargoes comprised about 6.5 per cent and coal only three per cent. That the bulk of the cargoes handled by the inland waterways was connected with construction and industry is a reflection of the industrialization process that has marked the development of the national economy of the USSR. Coal shipments were small because the chief coal deposits (in the Donets and Kuznetsk basins) are too far removed from waterways.

The fleet plying the large rivers of the USSR is of substantial proportions. The average cargo capacity of a river vessel is about 650 tons. Tugs account for the greater part of cargo tonnage. Tugs with up to 12 hundred horsepower are used on large rivers.

Passenger traffic is quite heavy on Soviet rivers. The large, comfortable pleasure steamers attract many vacationers. Some river steamers are outfitted as floating sanatoriums.

The new Five-Year Plan adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in March of this year provides not only for the restoration of all river transport equipment destroyed by the invaders or lost during the war, but also for substantial progress beyond the prewar level. By 1950 cargo carriage on inland waterways is to increase by 38 per cent above the 1940 figure.

To ensure this increase in shipping, the current Five-Year Plan for the development of inland water transportation provides for the construction of five large shipyards, where large-scale production of river vessels will be launched. The total power of the self-propelled fleet is to increase by 300 thousand horsepower, and the cargo capacity of the barges by three million tons in the course of the five-year period. Great attention will be paid to the improvement of river ports. By 1950, 75 per cent of the loading and unloading operations will be mechanized (as compared with the present figure of 50 per cent). Lighter equipment, such as transporters, will be replaced by powerful cranes.

Thus, in the five-year period, the inland water transport system of the USSR will become a still more advanced branch of the national economy.

Soviet Work in Meteorology

By E. Finn and M. Zinde

THE recent award of a Stalin Prize to the Soviet scholars Evgeni Fedorov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and Professor Boris Dzerdzeevsky for their book *North Pole Station* recalls incidents of the history of the conquest of the North Pole, long an objective of explorers from many countries.

The book outlines the scientific research conducted on the famous Soviet drifting North Pole station in 1937.

The American explorer Robert Peary devoted almost 23 years of his life attempting to reach the North Pole, which he finally achieved in 1909. He spent only 30 hours at the Pole, and he did not succeed in sounding the depth of the ocean. The legend that shallow spots existed somewhere in the vicinity of the Pole continued to be rife.

In 1926 Amundsen and the American aviator Byrd flew over the Pole. Two years later the American expedition led by Sir Hubert Wilkins passed near this spot.

It is well known that in May, 1937, a large Soviet air expedition landed on ice near the North Pole. Two weeks later this aerial armada took off from its temporary airdrome on the ice fields and returned to the mainland. Four polar explorers remained on an ice floe on which equipment for the drifting station had been installed. These were Ivan Papanin, now head of the Central-Northern Sea Route Administration; Peter Shirshov, now Minister of the Merchant Marine of the USSR; the famous radio operator Krenkel; and Evgeni Fedorov, now a Lieutenant General, head of the Soviet Meteorological Services and chairman of the Soviet Anti-Fascist Youth Committee.

On the very first day of work at the drifting station, May 22, 1936, meteorologists all over the world entered the first report of the weather in the center of the Arctic on their charts. The entire world heard the following radiogram: "Night. Fresh gale blowing from southwest. Temperature 11.9 degrees below zero. Snowstorm and fog through which sun is shining." Following this, radiograms were dispatched regularly for the duration of the expedition.

EVGENI FEDOROV

The very first results of the work of the station showed its value. For instance, under the ice and cold waters of the North Pole the explorers discovered a powerful warm current, undoubtedly of Atlantic origin, which meant that waters warmed by the sun in the vicinity of Florida reached the North Pole.

The program of scientific observations was a comprehensive one, and it did not concern only weather data. A study was made of the ocean and its life, of gravity near the Pole, the problem of the passage of radio waves, and the depth of the ocean. Such a program demanded hard work, and the heroic polar explorers coped well with their task. They succeeded in sounding the depth of the ocean several times every day and in making numerous biological, magnetic, astronomical and gravitational observations.

It is impossible here to cite all the results of the work of this heroic expedition, but it is sufficient to indicate that a series of soundings were taken which proved there are shallow spots in the vicinity of the North Pole and that the maximum depth of the ocean there exceeds two and one half miles. The laws governing the drift of the ice floes in the Central Polar Basin were established also.

The book, for which its authors have been awarded the Stalin Prize, contains a great deal of interesting data accumulated by the North Pole station. In the opinion of experts who have read this work, the material contained in it will be of extreme value to scientists in the future.

THE crew of a plane traversing distances of thousands of miles requires not only regular meteorological data but also data on the location and density of clouds and information on storm and ice formation zones. Commanders of seagoing vessels require regular information on the speed and direction of sea currents and the fluctuations of temperature at various sea depths. Continuous study of the atmosphere is required for the uninterrupted work of long-distance radio communication.

An extensive network of hydrometeorological stations covers the Soviet Union from the extreme north to its southern boundaries, from the Baltic to the Pacific. Numerous instruments continuously register, record and transmit information on all current hydrometeorological processes.

These instruments are designed by the small staff of the Central Designers Bureau of the Chief Administration of the USSR Hydrometeorological Service.

Three designers, Goreleichko, Surazhski and Maltsev, worked for six years designing an automatic meteorological radio station. Information on pressure, air temperature, and the speed and direction of wind is now received four times a day, from points on the Mur-

mansk coast, in the Kara Kum desert, from the islands of the Aral sea and from other districts difficult of access.

Some of these automatic stations have been in operation for the last nine months. Not a single person has been near these instruments since the special expedition installed and sealed all of them nine months ago. These stations have a 370 mile radius of operation. They are designed to operate for one year without any control. Specialists will visit these radio meteorological stations in three months. They will inspect the stations, make necessary corrections, recharge the batteries, and the stations will continue to broadcast the results of their observations four times a day.

The designers of this station were awarded the Stalin Prize last year.

Soviet designers have replaced obsolete hydrometeorological instruments with new models. A number of instruments have been designed, including a new apparatus for measuring and recording the speed and direction of wind, an instrument which records all data on rain, an instrument for measuring the direction and speed of clouds, and others.

Mass production of a newly designed sounding instrument for obtaining information on stratosphere weather conditions by radio was begun recently. The designers worked long and hard to reduce the weight of the instrument. The altitude to which an instrument may rise in the stratosphere depends on this. The designers achieved success; the weight of the new sounding instrument was reduced by 30 per cent. First tests of the new instruments showed that they rise twice as high as the old ones.

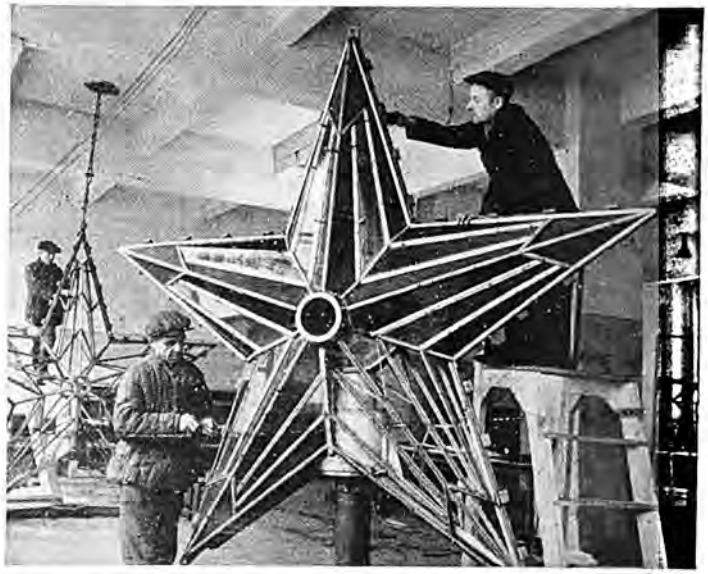
A special instrument for measuring sea currents and transmitting information by radio is now being designed. This instrument will be installed on buoys in the open sea, whence it will broadcast necessary information.

Soviet designers have developed a new instrument, the thermobatigraph, which measures temperature at various sea depths. As the instrument is immersed, it transmits to the ship data on the temperature at various depths.

NORTH POLE—Fedorov building his ice observatory during his stay at the Pole.

EQUIPMENT—The expedition members pull a windlass on a sledge to an ice-hole to make a sounding.

FINAL READING—Fedorov makes his last observation before closing the station.



STARS—At the left, a star shines atop its tower. Right, the great stars undergo repairs.

The Kremlin Stars

By N. Gorbachev

EACH of the red, five-pointed stars that shine day and night over Moscow on top of the five Kremlin towers is a little masterpiece of engineering, designing and manufacturing skill.

Strictly speaking, they are not so little either. The smallest, topping the Vodonapornaya Tower, has a span of about 10 feet between the tips farthest apart. The corresponding figure for the Borovitskaya Tower star is about 10 and one half feet. The Troitskaya star measures about 11 and one half feet, and the Nikolskaya and Spasskaya stars are more than 12 feet.

The difference in size as well as design is to allow for the difference in height and architecture of the towers on which they are mounted.

The Kremlin stars were first installed in 1937 for the 20th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and have since cast their rays over Moscow, with the exception of the wartime blackout period when they were encased in camouflage covers. After the war, however, they were given a thorough overhauling, and changes were introduced in their design to make them glow brighter and easier to maintain.

Stainless steel has been used in the framework of the stars, and they are mounted on ball bearings which enable them to turn with the wind. This eliminates all danger of damage by gales. The outer surfaces of the steel frames and the spires on which they are balanced are gilded. Though the thickness of the gold leaf is less than a hair's breadth, some 24 pounds of the precious metal went into each of the stars and spires.

The configuration of the surface of the points also differs in various stars, some having eight facets, others 12, of laminated glass consisting of three layers: an 8 to 10 millimeter layer of ruby glass outside, clear crystal in between, and a 2 to 3 millimeter layer of milk glass inside. The last of the three layers scatters the light well and, therefore, serves as an excellent lining for the ruby layer. Owing to this, the stars shine ruby red during the daytime as well as at night. The lights inside the framework are turned off only on sunny days.

When the stars were first mounted they were covered with two layers, one of milk glass and the other of ruby glass, 2 to 3 millimeters apart. The space, however, tended to gather rust and filth which could not be removed without taking the star apart, and the milk glass tended to crack under the effect of heat and vibration. To eliminate this shortcoming, the present laminated glass was put in instead when the stars were taken down for an overhauling. The inner surface of the stars can now be cleaned without removing the glass.

Each of the stars has one incandescent lamp inside. In order to ensure an even distribution of light against the glass surface, a prismatic refractor is used, consisting of a complex optical setup of 15 prisms. It is thanks to this that the outline of each star can be seen so clearly against the background of the sky.

Lamps, too, have been especially designed for the purpose, and are produced by the Moscow electric lamp factory. Two of the stars have 3.7 kilowatt bulbs and the remainder have five kilowatt. When the bulbs burn out, and that happens every two weeks or so, they are replaced by a mechanical device which lowers the light fixture down into the tower through the hollows of the spire.

Air conditioning of the stars is necessitated by the heat created by the powerful electric light. Powerful but compact ventilators, with a capacity of more than 21 thousand cubic feet an hour, force cold filtered air into the stars.

Postwar Restoration of Art

By Mikhail Khrapchenko
Chairman, Government Arts Committee

It is not so long since the war was raging, yet considerable work has been accomplished in repairing the damage done to Soviet art during the war years.

More than 120 theaters were restored and constructed in liberated districts in 1945. The network of restored theaters now consists of 722 state theaters. Thirty-nine new theaters will open shortly—nine in formerly occupied cities of the Russian SFSR, six in the Ukraine and others in Byelorussia, Moldavia, Lithuania and other republics.

Much has been accomplished in the restoration of musical institutions and organizations, and in the construction and renovation of art galleries and museums.

More than 1,300,000 items of fine arts were evacuated to the interior of the country during the war. Treasures of the Hermitage and the Russian Museum in Leningrad, the museums of Kiev, Odessa, Feodosiya, Sevastopol and Voronezh have been re-evacuated from Siberia and the Urals. Twenty-five museums were restored and reopened in 1945. These include the Hermitage, the State Tretyakov Gallery and the Museum of Eastern Culture in Moscow, museums in the cities of Zagorsk and Kuskovo, an art gallery in the Crimea, the Kiev Museum of the Ukrainian Republic, the Russian Western and Eastern Museum of Art, two museums in Odessa, one in Minsk and museums in Vilnius.

Fifty-three of the 84 prewar Soviet art museums severely damaged or destroyed have been reopened, and man more will open shortly.

The art collections of these museums were augmented considerably in 1945. The State Purchasing Commission acquired 1,229 valuable pieces of painting, sculpture and graphic art by Russian and Western European masters. Among them are some fine works by the Russian painters Repin, Surikov, Savrasov, Levitan, Korovin, Serov, Nesterov and works by contemporary Soviet artists.

Very important and interesting work is being done by the recently established State Central Art Restoration Studio. To date it has restored some 80 priceless works of art, including ancient Russian painting and ikons.

The population is showing the keenest interest in newly-opened museums and art galleries. In the seven months since the opening of the Tretyakov Gallery, it was visited by some 450 thousand people; 25 thousand visitors flocked to the opening of the Hermitage in Leningrad.

The great spiritual upsurge of the people, who have won the right to live and work at the price of incalculable suffering and struggle, is reflected in all spheres of art.

Soviet theaters are rehearsing dozens of new productions. As usual, the repertories include works of Shakespeare, Sheridan, Sophocles, Schiller, Hugo, Wilde, Dickens, Gogol and Gorky. Shakespeare's plays, for example, will be staged in nearly all the national languages of the Soviet Union.

A prominent place in the repertory of Soviet theaters is occupied by J. B. Priestley and Lillian Hellman. Theaters in Moscow, Kaunas, Baranovichi, Vitebsk, Minsk, Chernovitsy, Kharkov, Erevan, Leninakan and Tbilisi are showing Priestley's *Inspector Calls;* Moscow, Leningrad and Kharkov theaters are showing *The Little Foxes* and *The Farrellys Lose Their Peace of Mind* (*Watch on the Rhine*)—two Hellman plays which are scoring a great success with Soviet audiences.

Many Soviet playwrights are devoting their efforts to themes of the Soviet people—their valiant deeds in the recent past, and their present heroic labors.

The short period since the end of the war has been a most fruitful one in the sphere of music. Highlights were Shostakovich's *Ninth Symphony,* Prokofieff's *Ode on the End of the War,* Nikolai Myaskovsky's String Quartet, Gavril Popov's *Victory Cantata,* Dmitri Kabalevsky's *Piano Preludes* and many others.

Wherever life is reviving, wherever new towns and villages are rising from the ruins, art is flourishing. Soviet art is on the threshold of a new, bright era.

REBUILDING—Repairing the ceiling of one of the halls of the famous Hermitage Museum at Leningrad.

Trade Union Notes

By K. Isayev

In All-Union competition aiming at the fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan notable results are being achieved by some men and women workers.

The Central Committee of the Rubber Workers' Union recently reviewed the outstanding performance of Klavdia Zenova, rubber shoemaker of the Krasny Bogatyr factory in Moscow. She is one of the brigade of women working on a rubber shoe conveyor. This young woman has not only increased her output, but, what is especially important, has also greatly improved its quality.

Articles about her work are constantly appearing not only in the factory newspapers but in the national press. The question of passing her experience on to other workers was discussed twice by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the union and was mentioned also in a recent speech by the Minister of the Rubber Industry.

The labor methods of Klavdia Zenova and her brigade are being adopted by other rubber shoemakers of her factory and of the Krasny Treugolnik works in Leningrad. Zenova has become a leader in the competition of workers in this trade.

★

The Presidium of the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) recently discussed several cases of violations of trade union democracy in primary organizations at factories and institutions. These violations consisted in the failure of the trade union committees of factories and offices to report on their activities to their constituents, and failure to observe the time fixed for the election of new committees.

These violations occurred in trade union organizations of workers in automobile transport of flour mills and elevators in the central districts and of nonferrous metalworkers. The central committees of these unions were criticized severely for these infractions of trade union democracy.

In its resolution on the subject, the Presidium of the AUCCTU reminded trade union committees in factories and institutions that they must report on their activities not less than twice yearly to meetings of the factory and office workers who elected them, and that the election of these committees must take place annually by secret ballot.

Leading trade union bodies are called upon to watch strictly the observance of these rules, which safeguard the wide democratic rights of trade union members, including the right of turning down candidates for elections and the unlimited right of criticizing all officials.

★

Hero of the Soviet Union Dmitri Gusev, a war veteran, received an overwhelming majority of the votes cast in the election of 14 members of the trade union committee at a union membership meeting of the workers of the Stalingrad transport machinery factory. The election was held by secret ballot in accordance with trade union rules.

Gusev just recently celebrated his thirtieth birthday. It was in this factory that Gusev learned his trade of electrical mechanic.

Mobilized in 1942, he fought in the army commanded by Marshal Zhukov, and in 1945 he was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union for his outstanding exploits.

After demobilization, Gusev returned to his old factory in Stalingrad, where he was offered a choice of several posts. But he preferred to go back to his previous work. Before long his fellow-workers elected him chairman of the Social Insurance Commission of the Shop Committee.

★

Trade union bodies are preparing for a musical and amateur art review which is to take place under the auspices of the AUCCTU at the end of the year. In the Stalin auto plant in Moscow scores of production and office workers are joining amateur art circles in order to take part in the competition. New orchestras, quartets, trios and duets are being formed.

Auditions will be held in the plant for all who wish to participate. Then the successful performers will appear in concerts in the auditorium of the plant. These concerts are scheduled to last 14 days.

Those who come out first in these concerts will be entered for the general city review. The judges of the review in the plant will be highly qualified art specialists.

By their performances in the Review factory and office workers will be selected and helped to gain proficiency in their specialties.

★

In considering the trade union physical culture and sports program, the Presidium of the AUCCTU recently decided to set up branches of sports societies at every industrial establishment and at offices and educational institutions in the near future.

Training courses for a large number of physical culture instructors are to be opened. Elections of the executive bodies of these sports societies will be held soon. A plan has been drawn up for the complete rehabilitation of sports facilities before the end of the year.

★

Correction

As the result of an error in calculation in transposing cubic kilometers into cubic feet, an incorrect figure was given in the article, "The Problem of the Caspian Sea," (August 7, No. 55, page 18) for the average annual influx of water into the Caspian. The correct figure is: approximately 14 and one half trillion cubic feet.

As the result of a typographical error on page 24 of the July 31 issue, the number of striking Canadian textile workers was given as 60 thousand instead of six thousand.

On page 12, paragraph 23 of the text of the Fourth Stalin Five-Year Plan, the figures in parentheses should be disregarded, as they are incorrect. The figures given in terms of metric units, however, are correct.

USSR

AUGUST 28 ★ 1946

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VOLUME VI NUMBER 58

A student of distinction. Natasha Garlinskaya, who was graduated with honors from secondary school last spring, will be an Institute student when Soviet schools open September 2.

USSR INFORMATION BULLETIN

VOLUME VI ★ NUMBER 58 AUGUST 28, 1946

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International Youth Day

On September 1, International Youth Day, the young men and women of the USSR, honored in past years for their unprecedented heroism and sacrifice in defense of their country, will be honored for their outstanding role in the common effort to restore and develop their country as a powerful bulwark of peace and security. Symbolized in the picture above is the spirit of International Youth Day in the USSR—the warm friendship of the youth of all nations, their strength and their patriotism.

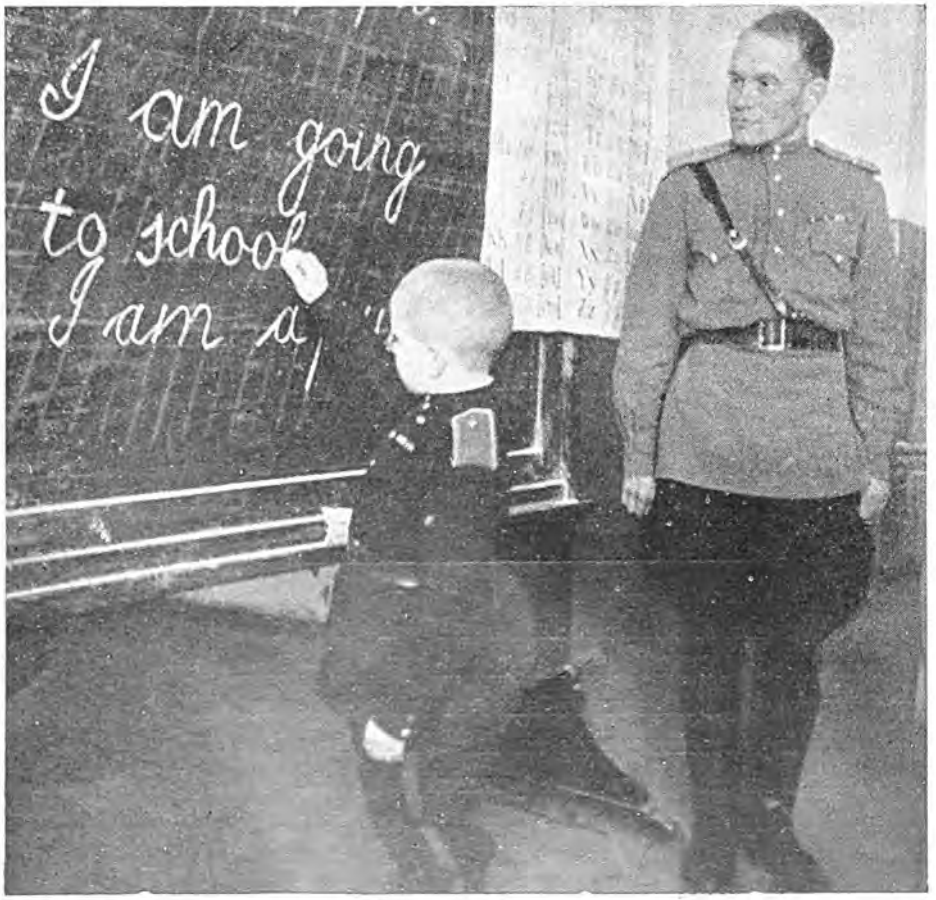
(Story on page 9)

Primary Schools

The introduction of compulsory elementary education in the Soviet Union in 1930 was, as Stalin declared at the time, a "decisive step in the cultural revolution." This and subsequent measures were indeed to accomplish a "cultural revolution," virtually wiping out illiteracy in a few short years.

By 1950 elementary and secondary education in the Soviet Union will be restored to the prewar level: 193 thousand schools with 31,800,000 pupils.

FIRST GRADE—Girls beginning their studies at a Moscow school.



SUVOROV CADET—Seryozha Aleshkin, a pupil at a Suvorov School, studies English.

YOUNG SCIENTISTS—Moscow pupils study biology.

Higher Schools in the USSR

By Sergei Kaftanov

Minister of Higher Education of the USSR

HIGHER schools have their own special part to play in fulfillment of the new Five-Year Plan, which now has become law for the Soviet people. During the five-year period, the number of students in higher schools is to be increased to 674 thousand and in specialized secondary schools to 1,280,000. This is a substantial increase over the prewar and present day figures. Altogether, 602 thousand specialists with higher education and 1,326,000 with secondary technical educations will be graduated in the course of 1946-1950. The number of specialists in the country by 1950 will be almost double the prewar total.

The higher school has always played an important role in the Soviet Union. While old Russia had only 105 thousand persons with a higher education, their number in 1941 was nearly 1,500,000.

When fascist Germany attacked, these people rapidly adapted themselves to the requirements of modern warfare. Some became first-rate commanders of artillery, tank and engineering forces, specialists in the Air Force and Navy, and others perfected technology and organization to produce a steady rise in armament output.

During the war, the higher schools gave the country more than 290 thousand specialists with higher education and 75 thousand with secondary or technical education. In wartime professors and teachers at higher schools, in addition to training personnel, conducted scientific research which proved a valuable aid to war industries.

More than two hundred higher school faculty members received Stalin prizes for outstanding researches and inventions in the period between 1941 and 1944. During the same years, 1,550 defended their dissertations for doctors' degrees and thousands earned the degree of Candidate (Master) of Science. The research reported in many of these dissertations, incidentally, was of value for the country's defense.

Joseph Stalin paid a high tribute to the part played by the Soviet intelligentsia during the war, declaring that by its creative labors it had made an invaluable contribution to the defeat of the enemy.

SERGEI KAFTANOV

Having done their duty to the country in wartime, Soviet higher schools now are turning their attention to tackling the far-reaching aims of peacetime development outlined in Stalin's election speech of February 9 and in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

The initial steps to restore and extend the existing chain of higher and technical schools were taken while the country was still at war. Today higher education in the USSR has been restored to the prewar level.

In prewar years Soviet secondary technical schools annually graduated 100 thousand specialists. The network of technical schools and other secondary schools has been substantially expanded. There are now 3,164 of these with a student body of more than 940 thousand, or one hundred thousand more than the prewar number.

Postwar expansion will be effected, first and foremost, in the training of specialists for new fields of science and engineering. The principal part in this program will be played by technical and other secondary special schools. At the present time, for instance, there are between 50 and 60 technicians to every hundred engineers in the building, iron and steel and coal industries.

Under the Five-Year Plan the proportion of technicians in some branches of industry is to be increased. It is proposed to graduate during the five-year period 120 thousand engineers and 347 thousand technicians for industry and construction; 47 thousand persons with higher education and 198 thousand with secondary education for agriculture; 98 thousand doctors, and 284 thousand medical personnel with secondary education.

Great importance is attached to the quality of training. The Ministry of Higher Education and the staffs of higher and technical schools are well aware of the shortcomings existing in this sphere, and are taking steps to remedy these defects. A considerable effort will have to be made to overcome the difficulties caused by the German invasion. Many higher educational institutions and technical schools still lack proper premises for classrooms, laboratories, workshops and libraries. All the facilities for study will be fully restored within the next several years.

Higher educational institutions whose faculties include scientists in different specialties offer favorable conditions for large-scale teamwork. Our Soviet universities and colleges, with their 50 thousand professors and lecturers, have solved a good number of scientific problems in this manner. The Mining Institute in Leningrad, for example, worked

out new methods of concentrating and processing non-ferrous metals. These methods were widely used in the Urals.

An important factor in the planning of scientific work is the coordination of research of higher schools and of scientific institutions. Before long, regular information on research will be available. The application of completed research will be promoted on a wider scale.

During the new Five-Year Plan period, Soviet higher schools will intensify the training of scientific personnel primarily in those branches lagging behind practical needs and the level of contemporary science. Postgraduate work is one of the principal means for this training. Ever greater numbers of talented and capable young graduates will be chosen for such work.

Another channel of scientific training is provided by students' and scientific societies, from which many candidates for postgraduate work will be selected. Assistant professors, of whom there are 10 thousand in higher schools of the USSR, may also be trained for further scientific work.

Finally, there is the problem of supplying our higher schools and scientific research institutes with the latest apparatus, machinery and equipment. The Soviet Government has already taken steps in this direction by setting up special administrations to supervise the production of laboratory equipment, precision instruments and chemical apparatus.

A student body of 550 thousand attended 806 institutions of higher learning in the Soviet Union in the academic year 1945-1946. Of this number 70 thousand young specialists were graduated, 50 per cent more than the number graduated the preceding academic year.

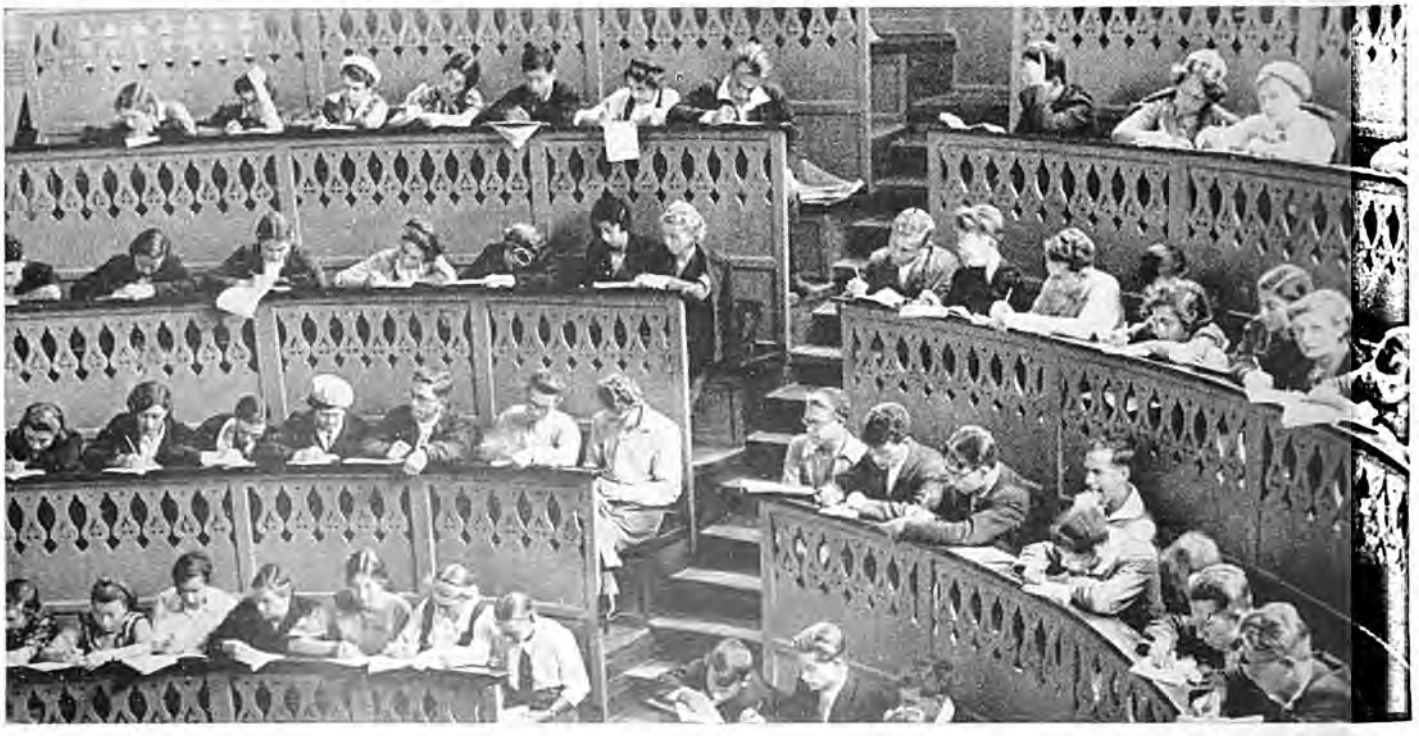
In addition to the increase in the number of students, the year was marked by an improvement in academic standards. The State Examining Commissions have noted the high quality of projects submitted by candidates for degrees and of their dissertations in defense of these projects.

While the Soviet Union today has more students in higher educational institutions than all the countries of Europe combined, considerable expansion of our higher education program must be accomplished to meet the nation's needs. The 70 thousand young specialists who were awarded degrees this year are only one fifth of the number needed. We must in future years graduate 120 thousand and 130 thousand specialists, and we must enroll 170 thousand and 180 thousand new students in higher schools in one academic year.

This is the level of higher education which we must attain if we are to realize the goal of the Five-Year Plan. New institutes and universities will be added to the country's higher educational system in accordance with these objectives.

With the enrollment of 195 thousand new students for the coming academic year, Soviet higher schools are well on their way toward attaining this level. The student body this year has been swelled by the return of large numbers of Red Army veterans who are resuming their studies.

The Soviet Union has made great progress in the fields of economy and culture. It now aims in the next few years to advance to first place in the world in culture, science and engineering.



UNIVERSITY—Students listening to a lecture at the Lomonossov Moscow State University.

Plans for Secondary Schools

By Professor Alexei Kalashnikov
Minister of Education of the Russian SFSR

WHAT are the prospects confronting Soviet secondary schools in the course of the current Five-Year Plan? In order to reply to this question it is necessary to review the tests which our secondary education passed during the war.

The critical trial of war proved the maturity of the Soviet educational system, the Soviet school and the Soviet teacher. On this score the late Vladimir Potemkin, then President of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, said:

"It is clear that no one will dare to claim that our school system has not fulfilled its basic mission in the upbringing of children. We can be proud of the fact that the defenders of our country and the conquerors of fascism were products of the Soviet school."

By using the advantages offered by the Soviet state system our country has in the almost 29 years of its existence covered ground in the domain of general culture and education which in other countries required many decades. The Soviet Union has effected a real cultural revolution, abolishing illiteracy among the adult population and introducing universal compulsory education for children.

The Soviet Government and the Communist Party have devoted much attention to the education of the young generation. Even during the war, when the country was confronted with enormous difficulties, the Government and Stalin personally paid constant attention to the growth and development of our school system and to our methods and principles of instruction.

For one thing, this concern was manifested in the constant increase of budget allocations for education. The budget of the Ministry (then the People's Commissariat) of Education of the Russian Federation was increased from 5,300,000,000 rubles in 1943 to 7,800,000,000 rubles in 1944. This was in spite of the fact that the country's efforts were strained to the utmost in the struggle with fascist Germany. Our budget for 1946 runs close to 10 billion rubles.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL—Students at the Communications Technicum at Stalingrad. Lucia Radino, on the right, wears medals for the defense of the city.

During the war the Government put through a number of measures to improve secondary education. These measures included introduction of separate schools for boys and girls, compulsory attendance at school beginning at the age of seven, the introduction of a five-point system of marks for progress in studies and for conduct, and the institution of a new system of examination in the tenth grade. The Academy of Pedagogical Science was established. All these measures contributed to the further strengthening of the secondary school system.

At the same time, the war years saw the number of schools in the Republic reduced, as a result of the occupation of part of our territory by the enemy. The enrollment, too, dropped sharply, particularly in the senior grades. Here are a few indicative figures:

The German fascist invaders totally destroyed more than 21 thousand school buildings and partially wrecked five thousand. More than four thousand school buildings were used for military purposes during the war. Hence, one of the principal tasks under the current Five-Year Plan is the rehabilitation and construction of school buildings. This year alone the substantial sum of 75 million rubles has been appropriated for the construction of rural schools.

In spite of the shortage of facilities, the school network of the Russian Federation has almost regained its prewar capacity. Many schools function in three shifts. Before the war the elementary and secondary schools of the RSFSR had an enrollment of more than 19 million. Now 16 million go to school, and by 1950 the number of schoolchildren will increase, roughly, by one third.

Our country will need an enormous number of highly skilled experts of diverse specialties during the course of this Five-Year Plan. To train them, old higher schools will be restored and new ones established. The enrollment will be increased and instruction improved. The higher schools must provide the country with all the trained personnel needed to promote the national economy and cultural development in keeping with the program outlined. A good deal of the success of this program depends on the

secondary schools and particularly on their senior classes.

Secondary schooling lays the foundation of a good education. It provides the knowledge of fundamentals, without which science cannot be mastered. Hence, the dependence of higher education on the secondary schools.

Our secondary schools are called upon to graduate educated, cultured youngsters who are well equipped to embark on life. Though these schools so far have met this requirement, there are no limits to improvement. It is possible always to do things better tomorrow than today. With this in view, the Ministry of Education of the Russian SFSR is now considering a number of questions associated with the introduction of innovations in the sphere of secondary education.

It is to be remembered that under our Constitution all the republics constituting the USSR have their own ministries of education. The Russian Federation is the largest of the Soviet republics, and we have the Academy of Pedagogy and many scientific pedagogical institutes. Hence, teachers in the fraternal republics closely follow our work and make use of our experience. But it also happens that we can learn from the other republics.

In the near future we may prolong the course of study, as some of the other Union republics are already doing. This would add an 11th grade to secondary schools. The reason is that our schoolchildren now work very hard at their studies. The secondary school curricula provide for six hours of class work and three to four hours of homework. Experience has shown that conscientious pupils spend five hours or more in preparing their lessons. Thus, a secondary school pupil, especially a senior grader, may have a work day of about 11 hours, which leaves hardly any time for reading, sports, theaters and children's clubs.

The introduction of the 11th grade would make it possible to lighten proportionately the program of all the classes. We are planning a seven-hour day for our schoolchildren, five hours at school and two hours for homework.

At the same time, we are reviewing the study program for all subjects with the aim of simplifying them and removing all unnecessary detail. It is an undeniable fact that the ability to assimilate knowledge and to understand the subject matter increases with age, and this is a point to which more attention must be paid.

SCHOOL—Students at a secondary school in Tallinn, capital of the Estonian SSR.

With this in view, work has been started to review our curricula and textbooks. This is a vast undertaking which will take practically the whole five-year period.

In the course of the current five years, it is also planned to devote more attention to extracurricular work with children and adolescents. For instance, lectures will be arranged on a wide range of general and specialized subjects, expanding the youngsters' horizons, awakening new interests and strengthening old ones.

Also, schools will arrange excursions to museums and exhibitions more systematically than hitherto, and will conduct wider activity to acquaint school children with the science, culture and technique of yesterday, today and tomorrow.

More attention will be devoted at schools to the physical development of children and adolescents. Sports—soccer, tennis, gymnastics, swimming, volleyball and track and field events—are to be given a still larger place in the future life of the young Soviet citizen.

To produce the best possible results, the schools need well equipped physics, chemistry and biology laboratories. Production of study accessories is to be increased many times, and the printing of textbooks is slated for a rapid increase.

As regards teaching personnel, our secondary schools suffered heavy losses during the war. Some teachers lost their lives on the fighting fronts and many were killed by the fascist occupationist. A large number, for various reasons, entered other fields of endeavor. As a result of all this, the schools of the Russian Federation are now short 25 thousand teachers. The deficiency will be covered within the next few years, however.

Perhaps the most important factor in the proper functioning of the school system is the teacher who knows his field to perfection and is able to transmit his knowledge to the children, to bring the pages of textbooks, formulas and figures to life, and to kindle in his pupils a burning desire for knowledge. Therefore, it is the duty of the Ministry to help the teachers and to care for their needs. We already have planned a number of measures to improve the material conditions of teachers and to help them raise their qualifications.

Schools to Train Labor Reserves

By Henry Zelenko

Deputy Minister of Labor Reserves of the USSR

In the Soviet Union a large network of vocational, railway and factory apprentice schools was established in 1940. These schools enjoy great popularity, and have hundreds of thousands of students.

Unemployment and want have long been abolished in the Soviet Union. Everyone is provided with work. Here there are no men or women who knock in vain at factory gates asking for jobs. On the contrary, the Soviet Union faced the problem of securing labor reserves for its growing industry. It was necessary to establish special trade schools and to enroll students from among the youth of the towns and villages.

Time proved that the vocational school was an excellent solution. In the course of the past five years, 2,400,000 skilled workers and workers in mass trades have been trained by these schools.

More than two million such workers were trained during the war. And it was in the most important branches of industry, transportation and building that these young workers took their places. They built tanks, aircraft, guns and much needed machines. Schools indeed proved a great asset during the war. Even before graduation, apprentices filled orders which totaled more than five billion rubles.

To fulfill the new Five-Year Plan it will be necessary to train many new workers in all fields. In this task, a role of primary importance will be played by the Ministry of Labor Reserves. This ministry must within the five-year period from 1946 to 1950 supply the country with 4,500,000 of the seven million new workers who will begin to work in Soviet factories during that period. The plan for training skilled workers is based on the needs of the national economy.

In many branches of industry, from 70 to 80 per cent of the new skilled workers will be graduates of vocational and apprentice schools. Training of builders, metal workers, coal miners, iron and steel workers and oil workers will occupy a central place in this educational plan.

By 1950 there will be almost 1,500,000 young people studying simultaneously at various schools of the Ministry. The number of graduates that year will reach 1,250,000.

Large funds will be needed for training workers and for building new schools. The number of schools will grow from 2,500 to 5,400. A sum of more than 250 million rubles has been earmarked for building these schools in the course of the coming five years.

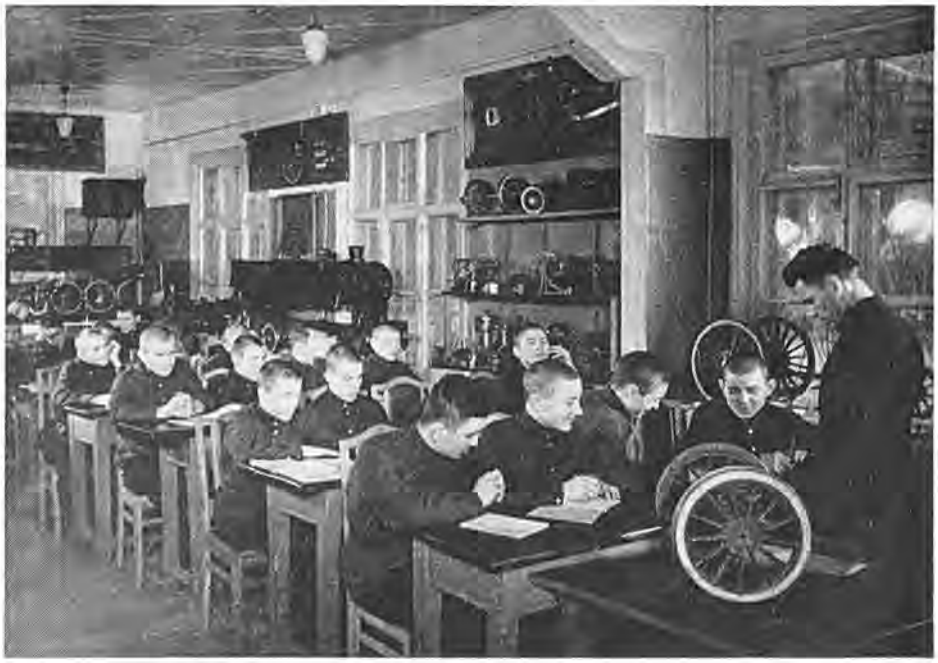
In all regions, territories and republics of the Soviet Union the number of these schools will be increased, particularly in areas where new industries are built or old industries expanded and rehabilitated, as, for example, the eastern regions of the Soviet Union, the Urals, the Far East, Kazakhstan and Siberia.

At the same time, some schools in the thriving industrial areas of Ivanovo, Gorky, Sverdlovsk and Chelyabinsk will be enlarged. The Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, as well as the Moldavian Republic, will witness a considerable growth in the number of apprentices at their vocational schools.

Vocational schools in the national republics will be attended chiefly by young men and women from the native population, to be trained for the growing native industry in these republics.

Improved training and greater facilities for practical lessons for the students will be created. The number of machines used by apprentices for practice will be increased fourfold. This year, apprentice schools will be supplied with copies of one hundred new manuals. Approximately 14 million copies of textbooks will be published for apprentices during the five-year period.

This year 170 thousand pupils of vocational and railway schools will receive their graduation certificates. These are the first mass graduations of young workers under the new Five-Year Plan.



RAILWAY SCHOOLS—Future locomotive drivers and maintenance experts are trained in schools like this.

Atom Splitting by Cosmic Rays

By Professor Alexander Zhdanov

The author of this article, an outstanding Russian physicist, has recently received a Stalin prize of 100 thousand rubles for his paper on "Anomalous Fission of the Nuclei of Bromine and Silver by Cosmic Rays."

MANY fundamental questions of nuclear physics have been clarified through experiments in splitting the atom by means of high-voltage installations. But even with the largest cyclotron, like the large American one weighing about five thousand tons, it has been possible to smash the nucleus of the atom into only two or three component particles.

It is known, however, that there exist in nature particles with energies hundreds and thousands and millions of times greater than those which can be obtained by modern laboratory methods. Such particles have been observed in cosmic rays, which fall constantly upon the earth in streams coming from the recesses of the universe, and whose effect can still be observed under water at a depth of about three thousand feet.

The processes which yield particles of such enormous energies and the place of their origin in the universe are still matters of conjecture. But it may be expected that through the action of extremely swift cosmic particles upon the nucleus of the atom, deeper fissions can be obtained than those accomplished by physicists in laboratories.

The study of such phenomena is attended by great difficulties for two reasons: in the first place, owing to the low intensity of the stream of cosmic particles the smashing of atomic nuclei by them is, as we shall see further, a very rare occurrence; in the second place, the observation of such phenomena requires complex and rather tricky installations, and the effect to be observed is very slight.

For example, to photograph only a few of the simplest cases of such fission with the aid of C. T. R. Wilson's cloud chamber, produced 34 years ago, it would

PROFESSOR ZHDANOV

be necessary to waste great quantities of labor, time and photographic materials.

A more effective and convenient means of studying the smashing of nuclei by means of cosmic rays has been devised by the Radium Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The originator of this method was the late Lev Myovsky, and the underlying idea is that charged particles emitted by the nucleus of the atom, when it is smashed, will leave tracks on a plate coated with a thick layer of special photographic emulsion. From the appearance of these tracks it is possible to judge what elementary particles produced them, and to measure the energy of the particles.

Myovsky's device is similar to the Wilson chamber, but has the advantage of simplicity, for it does not require special bulky installations or intricate apparatus. It makes possible the uninterrupted registration of particles and the accumulation of their tracks, and has proved most effective and convenient for the study of the process of splitting atomic nuclei by cosmic rays.

The splitting of the atom is usually recorded on the plates in the form of a group of two, three or four tracks fanning out at random from one point—"stars," or "forks." The tracks in the "stars" belong predominantly to protons. These "stars" may be likened to the result of the "evaporation" of the component particles of one of the nuclei which develops a high temperature as a result of the impact of a cosmic particle.

Cases of fission have been observed in which the tracks spread out within a relatively narrow cone—we call them "showers." The tracks in the "showers" belong both to protons and, sometimes, mesotrons—charged particles with a mass about one tenth that of the proton.

The splitting of nuclei by cosmic rays is a rare occurrence. At sea level the number of fissions per square centimeter of plate is only five or six in a month. But their number rapidly increases with height.

At 21 thousand feet, for example, their number increases approximately fiftyfold. At higher altitudes there has also been observed an increase in the number of particles emitted in each fission. For example, at an altitude of 21 thousand to 27 thousand feet most of the "forks" have five tracks each.

Late in 1942 an increase in cases of nuclear fission was observed, caused by a sharp augmentation of the stream of cosmic rays, apparently as a result of some cataclysm in space. Even at sea level large numbers of fissions accompanied by the ejection of numerous particles were registered. Among them were a number of "showers," many of which probably represented a complete splitting of the nucleus into all its component particles.

The fact that the particles in these "showers" spread out within a relatively narrow cone indicates that the cosmic particle which bombards the nucleus must possess very great energy. Calculations show that such fission is caused by heavy particles of cosmic radiation with energies of hundreds of millions and in some cases thousands of millions of volts.

Soviet Youth Marks Achievements

By Alexandra Fomicheva and Mark Bertenson

SOVIET youth, which so nobly bore the chief brunt of the greatest war in history, will be honored for its past year's peaceful achievements with the celebration of International Youth Day throughout the Soviet Union on September 1.

In the USSR the day, which is observed on the first Sunday of September, provides an annual review of the achievements of youth in all fields of political, economic and cultural endeavor.

In every field of work the youth of the country is taking a large part in the fulfillment of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, in the rebuilding and advancement of the national economy.

One meets young people on all the building projects, from those of the new subways being constructed in Leningrad to the great project for the Moscow-Saratov gas pipe line; from one end of the Soviet Union to the other, and in each of the 16 Soviet republics.

The youth of the Soviet Union, reared in a planned economy, does not know what it is to be unemployed or to be limited in opportunity for advancement or education. Hence, many young persons rise quickly to posts of responsibility commensurate with their ability.

A survey made two years ago showed that in Soviet industry, many executives are young people. Of the plant directors, 10 per cent were young, as were 18.5 per cent of the chief engineers and 26 per cent of the shop heads.

Many industrial plans for more rational use of equipment and consequent increased production have come from young workers.

Typical is the case of Maria Suprun, who while still a student received many money bonuses for her ideas for factory efficiency, and who was awarded a prize by a scientific conference of Kiev students for her plan for processing sugar plant by-products at the plant during the production cycle.

The work of two young citizens of the Kazakh Republic is particularly interesting, since before the Revolution the people of this area were oppressed and had little opportunity for education or creative work.

YOUTH IN INDUSTRY—Apprentices learn from a foreman at the Ordzhonikidze machine building plant in the Urals.

A Kazakh girl, Gulzada Kusherbaeva, while a student at the Kazakhstan Mining and Metallurgical Institute, designed a copper smelting plant to use the newly discovered deposits of copper ore in the Republic. Her work was considered excellent and her design should result in increased copper production.

Artem Salin, a young Kazakh graduate of this institute, worked on the problem of extracting magnesium from the waters of the Caspian Sea and did valuable work.

In the vital field of agriculture, many innovators and leading workers are young. Their fresh and lively imaginations have sometimes provided solutions to problems which had not been solved by more experienced persons. They enjoy experimental work, and much of this kind of work is done by them on the collective farms all over the country.

An interesting example is Maria Demchenko, now famous for her work in raising the yield of sugar beet when she was only 23 years old, by devising new methods of fertilization.

The young workers on the farms are cultured and educated. A survey has shown that of six thousand ordinary young collective farmers, 49 per cent had been educated at secondary schools, 54 per cent belonged to public libraries, and 20 per cent had their own libraries.

In the field of science, young people have made outstanding records. The rapidity of their advancement in this field, and the extent to which their work is recognized, is indicated by the fact that two recent Stalin Prize winners, Georgi Flerov and Konstantin Petrzhak, are young men. Their prize was awarded for important work on spontaneous fission of the nucleus of the uranium atom.

Soviet youth is encouraged, even in student days, to meet real problems and to offer real solutions. If the solutions

are good ones, they are adopted. This helps to explain why young people step so readily into posts of real responsibility.

For instance, at a recent exhibition of work of students of the Moscow Architectural Institute, there were no fanciful or impractical projects displayed.

The designs ranged from those for landing stations at Leningrad, Riga and Odessa to a railway terminal for Leningrad; from an opera theater for Yalta to a plan for a central square in Kerch. Throughout, the general theme was reconstruction.

Some of these designs, made as diploma projects, may see reality in stone and steel.

Young artists, actors, writers and other intelligentsia are common in the Soviet Union and are encouraged to excel in their professions.

A number of important roles, for instance, are being played in productions of the famous Maly Theater this season by young actors and actresses.

These newcomers have received thorough training at the Moscow State Theater School named for the actor Mikhail Schepkin, founder of the Russian school of realism in the theater.

FIRST VOTE—Tanya Sokolova casts her first ballot. Soviet youth can vote at 18.

The youngest players include Konstancia Royek, youngest of the Maly Theater company, who played the role of Nonna in *Creation of the World,* and has been given the responsible role of Pauline in Ostrovsky's *A Lucrative Post.* Others are Tatyana Pankova, a character actress, Boris Telegin, a talented young actor of heroic roles, and Tatyana Yeremeyeva, who scored a success as Viola in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night.*

Soviet youth is friendly to the youth of other nations, and this year Soviet youth organizations have promoted better understanding among world youth by entertaining delegations from a number of other nations, including those from the United States, England, France, Bulgaria, Italy, and other countries. Representatives of the Anti-fascist Committee of Soviet Youth recently returned from two weeks spent in Norway as the guests of Norwegian youth groups.

Sports are popular among the youth of the Soviet Union, and in this field also international meetings have helped to establish friendship with the youth of other nations.

At a plenary session of the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Youth held recently in Moscow, a report on the work of the Council of the World Federation of Democratic Youth was heard.

YOUTH IN AGRICULTURE—A young member of a collective farm in the Kuban displays a sample of the rich harvest.

The session approved the work of the Council of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and acclaimed its decisions aimed at rallying the democratic youth of the entire world for the struggle for a stable and lasting peace and for ensuring youth's rights.

The session pointed out that during its existence the Federation accomplished important work in strengthening the friendship and unity of world democratic youth and in rallying its forces. The session adopted a decision on the necessity for the widest popularization among Soviet youth of the work being done by the Council of the Federation and of rendering it the utmost assistance in its work in the coming months.

The Armenian Soviet Republic In the Five-Year Plan

By Nikolai Mikhailov

FULFILLMENT of the quotas of the new Five-Year Plan for the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic will mean doubling the prewar level of the Republic's industrial output by 1950. Attainment of this objective depends chiefly on the construction of new power stations.

Power has been the key to Armenia's economic development since the establishment of the Soviet regime. Industrialization of a land that has for centuries been purely agricultural is a complex problem, but it was unusually difficult in Armenia for there was no power supply to speak of. Until 1921 there were only one or two small urban power plants in the whole of the Republic.

Construction of hydroelectric stations on the mountain rivers of the country stimulated a veritable flourishing of Armenian industry under the prewar Five-Year Plans. Industrial output rose to more than 80 per cent of the Republic's total production. Today Armenia has a large-scale copper industry, synthetic rubber, chemical, mining, machine building, building materials, textile, canning and wine making industries.

Under the new Five-Year Plan, the Republic's power capacity is to be increased by 102 thousand kilowatts, raising the total annual level to 860 million kilowatt-hours. This is to be accomplished by the completion of part of an ambitious new power project: the Sevan-Zanga cascade of eight power stations.

It is calculated that at least two Five-Year Plans will be needed to complete the chain of power stations, which will have a total annual capacity of 1,700,000 kilowatt-hours.

The source of all this power is Lake Sevan, some 63 hundred feet high in the mountains of Armenia. About one hundred rivers and streams flow into Lake Sevan, which has only one outlet, the Zanga River. The city of Erevan, capital of the Republic, to which the Zanga flows, is about 33 hundred feet lower than the lake. This drop is to be utilized for the construction of the chain of power stations along the Zanga. After passing through the turbines of the first station the water will reach the second station, then the third, and so on, to be utilized eight times over. At the same time, the waste water will irrigate the adjoining fields. The economic implications of this project are tremendous.

This project aroused much apprehension among the Armenian people at first. For Lake Sevan, along with Mount

ARMENIAN TEXTILES—Lishasyan Arusyak, an outstanding worker, at her job at the Leninakan textile combinat.

Ararat, is one of Armenia's national symbols. The people feared that the lake would disappear altogether if its waters were to be drained.

But scientific data reassured them. Observations have revealed that 95 per cent of the water poured into the lake annually evaporates and therefore is wasted. Scientists have calculated that by reducing Sevan's surface to one third its present area through lowering its level some two hundred feet in the course of half a century, evaporation will be reduced to a minimum and the volume of the lake will be stabilized. The excess water that will drain off into the Zanga will be sufficient to keep the chain of power plants going.

The Kanaker power station, which was completed shortly before the war, is to take its place as the fifth link in the chain. It is temporarily functioning at half capacity, as it would be inexpedient at present to direct into the Zanga all the water required for the station to work at full capacity.

By 1950 the Ozernaya station now being built will be working at full capacity, and a third, the Gyumush station, will be working at half capacity. Completion of the Ozernaya station will enable the Kanaker power station to reach full capacity. The Gyumush station, the most powerful link in the cascade, will alone, when completed, produce double the power now produced by all the power stations of Armenia combined.

The Ozernaya station now under construction is being built underground, in anticipation of Lake Sevan's future level. On this unique construction job, concrete workers every day descend two to three hundred feet underground where a four-mile tunnel and a turbine room of the station are being hewn out of solid rock. With work on the tunnel at the halfway mark, it will soon be possible to begin tapping the waters of the lake. Work has begun also on the Gyumush station.

With these tremendous sources of power to be harnessed in the coming five years, the Five-Year Plan provides for a corresponding spurt in Armenian industry. While overall industrial production is to be doubled, the output of synthetic rubber will be increased fourfold, and the Republic is to acquire a large-scale aluminum industry. A new cable factory and a hydroturbine plant are to be built, and the production of automobile tires is to be expanded. The production of agricultural machinery will be launched, and works producing glass and metal containers, a porcelain works and a machine repair plant will be built. Great attention is to be devoted to the mining and concentration of copper and molybdenum ores. The output of soda is to be doubled.

A woolen mill is to be built in Erevan, and the Leninakan textile mills are being expanded. The construction of a sugar refinery will be completed and the output of canned food and of wines will be increased.

Expansion of the Republic's agriculture under the Five-Year Plan will also be considerable. More than 1,300,000 acres of land are to be under cultivation by the end of the five-year period. No small part in the development of the Republic's agriculture is played by the network of irrigation systems, to be expanded under the Plan.

Armenian summers are scorching hot with very little rain, and the unirrigated areas are a parched, lifeless expanse of wasteland. Under the Soviet regime a ramified network of irrigation canals was set up and by 1940 the irrigated area had been doubled. By 1938, the area under cultivation had increased 26.5 per cent above the 1913 level, and acres of watered lands were covered with cotton plantations, vineyards and orchards. Armenia today ranks among the leading cotton producers in the USSR, and the Republic's grapes, peaches and apricots are widely famed.

The irrigation of a quarter of a million acres of dry steppeland will be a by-product of the Sevan-Zanga power system. This will bring about considerable expansion of the cultivation of cotton, grapes and fruit.

In the current five-year period, more than 58 thousand acres will be irrigated by new canals to be constructed: the Stalin, Nork, Lower Zanga and Garnin canals. Irrigation of the Arazdayan steppe will be begun.

Livestock husbandry will expand to number almost two and one half million head of cattle, horses, pigs, sheep and goats by 1950.

Following the pattern of the prewar years of socialist progress, the material and cultural standards of the Armenian

ARMENIAN FARM—Flocks of a collective farm pasture in the mountains.

people will continue to advance keeping pace with economic development.

Before the October Revolution, Armenia, covering 12 thousand square miles of highlands of the Minor Caucasian Range bordering Turkey and Iran, was a land of oppression and poverty. Tsarist rule was notorious for fomenting civil strife among the various nationalities in the area, and frightful massacres were a periodic occurrence. Tsarism also prevented the development of the ancient Armenian national culture and of its raw material resources, and the Armenian people lived in ignorance and poverty.

The establishment of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic in 1920 opened a new era of national independence and growing prosperity for Armenia. Tens of thousands of Armenians who had emigrated in tsarist times returned, and the population grew rapidly. In 12 years —from 1927 to 1939—it increased 45 per cent, reaching the figure of 1,300,000.

The repatriation movement which started in 1920 was given a new impetus with the advent of the Second World War. In view of the difficult situation abroad and the hardships of wartime conditions, Armenians all over the world were encouraged to return to their homeland.

Repatriated Armenians are receiving a warm welcome from their countrymen. New housing has been built to accommodate them. The townsfolk and peasants have contributed liberally to a public fund to aid repatriates. And there is more than enough work for the newcomers in the tremendous program of developing the national economy under the new Five-Year Plan.

Under the Soviet regime in the past quarter century, the offensive against illiteracy made rapid headway. In 1939, 74 per cent of the population was literate, as compared with 15 per cent under tsarist rule. In 1939 the number of students attending technical schools was eight times that of 1913. Nine higher schools and 60 technical schools have been established in the Republic since the Revolution. Education is conducted in the languages of the various nationalities inhabiting the country. Fifty newspapers and magazines, as well as books, are published in the different languages of the Republic.

CONSTRUCTION—The head pipe line at Kafan Jrakhorsk power station being built in the Armenian SSR.

The Armenian branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR was founded in 1935, and today, recognized as an independent Academy, is the scientific center of the Republic with 28 subsidiary institutes and a staff of about seven hundred researchers. Research work by the institutes of the Academy is contributing to the five-year program for the Republic's economic development.

Under the Soviet regime, the Republic's national art has been flourishing. Armenian folklore has been revived, and a modern literature has been developed.

Whole new cities of modern structures have gone up, and the old stone and clay huts of the countryside have given way to modern, spacious, well-lighted homes in the course of the Soviet regime. The new Five-Year Plan calls for the construction of more than three million square feet of new housing floor space.

By 1950, the number of schools in the Republic is to reach 1,178, with an attendance of 295 thousand. The number of hospital beds in rural and urban communities is to reach 67 hundred.

As Joseph Stalin has put it, only Soviet power brought Armenia peace and an opportunity for national regeneration. And the new Stalin Five-Year Plan will unfold for the people of this Republic, as for the people of the entire Soviet Union, vast new opportunities for peaceful development.

Stalingrad Tractor Plant Rebuilt

By a Stalingrad Correspondent

THE five thousandth tractor since the beginning of rehabilitation came off the main conveyor of the Stalingrad tractor plant on Victory Day, May 9. Though the same number put out by some other plant would not merit particular attention, this was a great event for both Soviet industry and the rebuilders of Stalingrad, for only a comparatively short while ago the plant still lay in ruins.

Rehabilitation of the Stalingrad tractor plant is now nearing completion. At present seven thousand construction workers are engaged on the last shops still to be rebuilt and on the workers' settlements. The main mechanical assembly shop will also soon go into full operation. This is the largest and most important factory block and its starting will at once make it possible to increase output substantially.

Only a few days had passed since the last shots had been fired in the epic Battle of Stalingrad, and the ruins of the liberated city were still smoking, when a special restoration trust was established to rebuild the tractor plant. The first construction workers arrived at the site in March, 1943, where they were joined by many of the plant's workers who had fought in the battle lines to defend their city and factory and who now were eager to take part in its restoration.

The task which the newly formed building organization had to undertake can hardly be called rehabilitation. The factory grounds were a chaos of rubble and twisted girders. Not a single house had remained intact in the workers' settlements and the people had to find temporary shelter in dugouts, tents and disabled tanks and airplanes which were left on the battlefield. The winter weather and the lack of fuel and building materials made the hardships still greater.

These difficulties could not break the spirit of the men and women of Stalingrad, who pitched in with indomitable spirit to clear away the rubble and to salvage everything from the wreckage that could still be used for building. They worked day and night, cutting the time for rest to the bare minimum.

While the designing engineers were busy on the blueprints for the factory departments, work was begun on housing facilities and the restoration of one of the production blocks whose walls had partially survived. Repairing of tanks for the Red Army was to be launched in this building as quickly as possible.

Day after day the builders worked at top speed. Plants in the Urals and in Siberia sent materials and machinery, and at the end of 1943 the heat-treating department, a section of the mechanical assembly shop and some other buildings were ready to resume production. Production of tractor parts was started.

Last year the main conveyor was turned over to the production workers. Now the restoration workers have left most of the departments. The tool and die block, and the forge die press and maintenance and casting departments, as well as the heat and power station, are now fully rehabilitated, and soon the same will be true of the entire plant. At present, restored departments occupy an area of more than two million square feet.

Today the tents and disabled tanks in which the construction workers lived have disappeared from the factory grounds. A considerable number of the workers' homes which the Germans wrecked have been rebuilt. The largest of the factory settlements has been two thirds restored. Here 45 four-story brick houses with dwelling floorspace amounting to more than one million square feet have gone up. Restoration of the other settlement is likewise nearing completion.

Other construction jobs completed are two permanent school buildings and one which is temporary, a large hospital and a hotel. Two new theaters are being built in the workers' settlement.

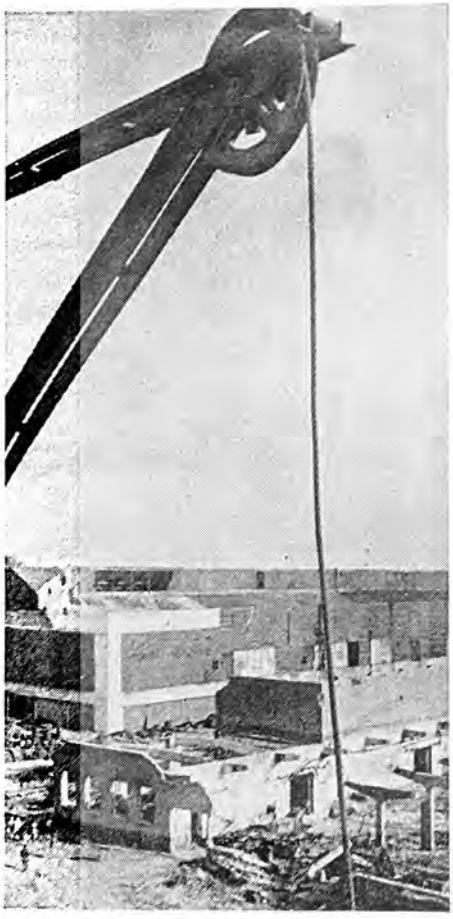
IN PRODUCTION—A partly finished tractor on the assembly line at the Stalingrad plant.

Tractor Plant Is Rebuilt

Stages in the reconstruction of the wrecked Stalingrad tractor works are shown in the pictures on this page. This plant was only a short time ago a battlefield, its twisted wreckage a monument to the heroic soldiers who fought and fell there in the grim struggle to turn back the German invaders. The rubble has been cleared away and in its place is arising a new monument—a monument to the victory of the Soviet Union and to its future peace and prosperity.

PROGRESS—Preliminary work for installing the main conveyors was finished when this picture was taken.

CELEBRATION—The first tractor is escorted from the plant by jubilant workers.



DEVASTATION—Reconstruction of the main mechanical assembly shop begins.

TODAY—Rows of completed tractors stand before the plant, ready for shipment to all parts of the country.

Production Reports Are Made For the Past Six Months

By a Moscow Correspondent

THE Soviet Union is approaching the second half of the first year of the postwar Five-Year Plan. The last six months were marked by a considerable increase over the same period last year in output of iron and steel, oil, coal, machine building and a number of other branches of heavy industry.

Railways and river and sea transport operated successfully. Production of consumers' goods and foodstuffs is growing steadily. In July, industrial production had increased further.

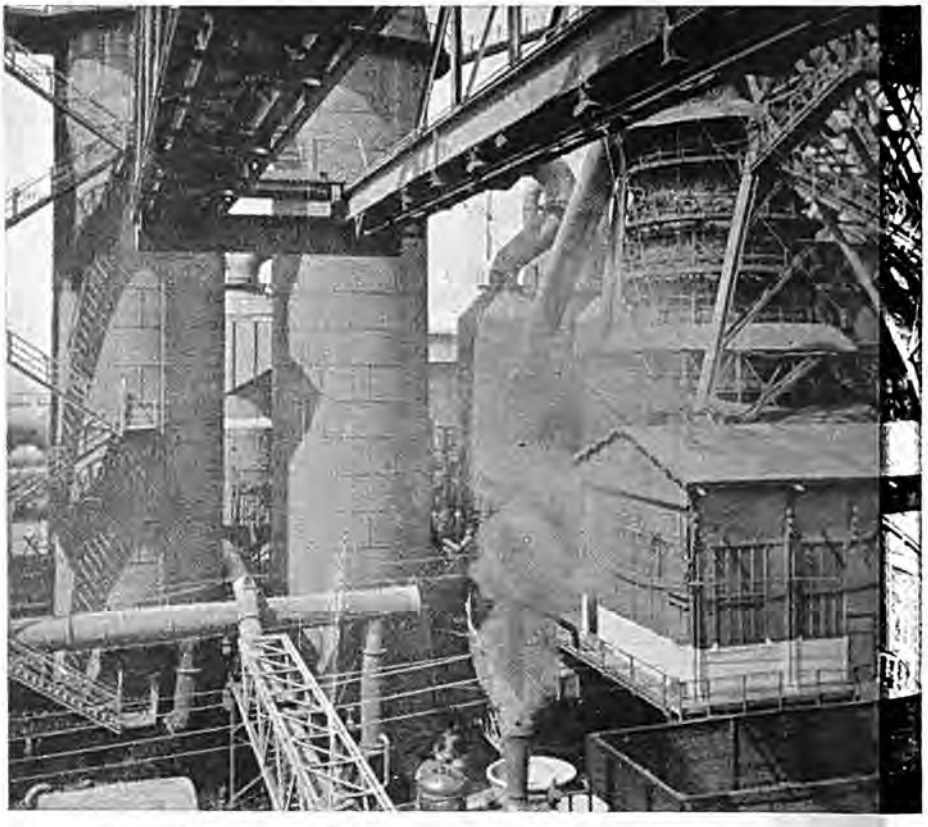
Workers of the iron and steel industry have achieved good results. Thus, for instance, blast furnace operators of the Dnieprodzerzhinsk works have stepped up the production capacity of their equipment. A huge blast furnace has been restored at the Makeyevka iron and steel works. During July, the crew of this blast furnace in 15 days exceeded the pig iron output program by 17 hundred tons.

Production programs also have been exceeded since the early days of July by the largest enterprises of the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, as well as by a number of machine building plants.

In the coming six months, the Erevan machine tool building plant is planning to exceed its production of the past six months by no less than 50 per cent. The Leningrad machine tool building plant has launched production of special semi-automatic machine tools which will increase production five to ten times.

Leading places were held in July by giants of the heavy machine building industry—the Urals machine building works, the Stalin metal works in Leningrad, the Novokramatorsk machine building plant in the Donets Basin and many other enterprises.

The growing achievements of Soviet industry are to a great extent due to the widespread socialist competition for preschedule fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan. The success of this movement is a striking manifestation of the efforts of the Soviet people to raise labor's productivity, to increase production and thus to raise their own standard of living.



MAKEYEVKA—This plant made an excellent record during the past six months.

For instance, in the Donets Basin the development of socialist competition, as well as the application of progressive technological methods, led to overfulfillment of the Plan by 180 trainloads of coal, 40 thousand tons of pig iron, 46 thousand tons of steel and more than 31 thousand tons of rolled metal in the first five months of this year.

The Stakhanovite movement for preschedule fulfillment of the postwar Five-Year Plan is spreading in Leningrad, birthplace of progressive methods of work in the Soviet Union. Sixty-two Stakhanovites of the Kirov plant already have exceeded their annual quotas.

The Soviet press has published the results of socialist competition in Soviet industry in June. The USSR Central Committee of Trade Unions has awarded prizes to winners. The list of prize winners includes steel smelters of the Magnitogorsk and Kuznetsk plants; machine builders of Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine and Siberia; miners of the Donets Basin and Far East; oil industry workers of Azerbaijan and Turkmenia; and textile mill operaters of Kalinin and Georgia.

It is noteworthy that among the winners there are enterprises which were demolished by the Germans during their occupation. Such is the constructive effect of the labor of the Soviet people working for the prosperity of their country. This is the source of further achievements of Soviet economy this year.

Planned Prosperity on Soviet Farms

By Yefim Dorosh

In the Soviet Union, "millionaire" collective farms are not uncommon. They are those farms which, through the use of modern methods and of initiative, have an annual income of a million rubles or more.

They can be found in various parts of the country, from those which in the old days under tsarism were extremely backward and poor, to those which were more developed.

An example of such a farm is the Pobeda collective farm, near Moscow. The Pobeda farm has more than 1,250 acres under rye, potatoes and vegetables. It has a dairy farm, raises hogs and poultry and grows fruits and berries.

Before the collective farm was organized, the peasants of Nastasyino Village gathered less than half a ton* of winter rye per acre, while wheat was not grown at all. During the previous few years, Ivan Yegorov, the farm chairman, said the average crop of grain has been .88 tons per acre and for potatoes, 8 tons. On experimental plots, Yegorov has raised 1.4 tons of wheat per acre while his pupil, N. Kostylev, has harvested almost two tons.

What was the explanation for the marked increase in the harvest yields? Yegorov took no credit for himself. He put it all down to modern scientific farming.

But a few months later an article by N. Simonov, the economist who had made a study of the best collective farms in the country, said:

"The chairman of the Pobeda collective farm has three outstanding qualities that make him an important public figure in the collective farm world. "He is a bold experimenter, a brilliant organizer and an excellent teacher."

For centuries the local peasants knew that peat, of which there is an abundance in their district, made good fuel. But it was only a few years ago that at Yegorov's initiative the peasants began to use peat as a fertilizer with excellent results.

Crop rotation, mechanization and seed selection have worked wonders on the fields. Nowadays the farmers have become extremely particular about their grain. For several years running, two varieties of rye were competing on collective farms. And not until Yegorov was convinced that one yielded a greater har-

* A long ton, 2,240 pounds.

FARM FUNDS—Representatives of the Mzyl Uzbekistan collective farm receiving one and one half million rubles for the crop of their "millionaire" farm.

vest did that variety become finally established.

The Pobeda farm is renowned throughout the Moscow region for the fertility of its fields. The wheat which this farm grows produces the finest flour. Its potatoes and cabbage are the best grown in the whole area. No wonder the peasants from all over the countryside come to Pobeda for seed.

The Pobeda farm has been awarded the Order of Lenin for its high harvest yields and its livestock. The same order is worn by Ivan Yegorov, alongside the Order of the Red Banner of Labor and the Moscow Defense Medal.

The prosperity of Soviet agriculture is the result of careful planning. This is true whether the farm has reached the "millionaire" class or is still striving to reach this income.

Planning the future was something unknown to the Russian peasant in pre-Revolutionary times. He could never say how much grain or flax he would harvest, how many sucklings his sow would bear, or what his home would be like several years hence.

I recently visited the Zastrelshchik collective farm in the village of Faustov in the Moscow region, and here there was no end of bold and confident talk of the future.

At the sheds where the pigs were kept one of the young women farmers showed me a sow that had borne 19 marketable sucklings last year. Then, at the dairy, I heard that the milk yield last year per cow in the record class was more than five thousand quarts, and this year the number of record cows will be increased. Later in the day I was shown a bare field of almost 15 acres that within a few years will be transformed into an orchard.

I was told also that within a month the village would have electric lighting, and by winter the water mains would be laid. The figures for the estimated harvest and the future income were quoted.

The steadily increasing production plans of past years have been fulfilled and overfulfilled. Last year, for instance, the plan had called for a harvest of 10.5 tons of cabbage per acre; twice as much was grown. The farmers had similar success with their other vegetable crops, although weather conditions were unfavorable.

HARVEST—Workers on the "millionaire" New Life collective farm in the North Caucasus load the threshed grain.

The secret of the success of the Soviet peasant is that he is now master of the land, whereas formerly he was its slave, alone in his fight against the elements. The collective farm now has at its disposal all that science can offer and the full support of the Soviet Government.

There is plenty of agricultural machinery, and the work is well organized. The farmers have learned to apply scientific methods in the fields and in livestock breeding.

The collective farms own thoroughbred cattle, and the livestock is taken care of by people who have specialized in this job. The cattle sheds are built according to modern scientific specifications.

By conquering nature and planning the future, the farmer has become prosperous. The Zastrelshchik collective farm has planned the installation of a radio network, and every home in the village now has a radio.

There is no doubt that it will have an electric power supply, too. The 240 thousand rubles necessary for the construction of a power station to provide the village with light and power for the sawmill, straw cutter, the smithy and the water pump have long been on the current account of the collective farm. Workers already have started the installation of the power station equipment.

Erevan, Capital of Armenia

By Nikolai Mikhailov

EREVAN, capital of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, lies in a hollow flanked by mountains on the lower reaches of the Zanga River, one of the tributaries of the Aras. Days are hot here, and the nights cool. Mount Ararat, national symbol of the Armenian people, standing 37 miles distant beyond the Turkish frontier, seems to tower over the city, its huge bulk white during the day, rose-hued at dawn and sunset, and blue at night.

Erevan has changed perhaps more than any of the old cities of the Transcaucasus during the past quarter century. Under tsarism the 30 thousand inhabitants of Erevan lived in mud huts which lined the narrow, filthy streets. Such crude hovels were the rule; only in the center of the city did one find a few two-story stone houses. As late as 1912 the industry in the town consisted of a few distilleries producing alcohol and cognac, and even these were quite primitive. Total attendance at the town's primary and secondary schools was four thousand.

Between 1914 and 1939 the population of Erevan increased seven times over, reaching 200 thousand. The narrow, dingy streets with their tiny clay houses have given way to new, broad avenues lined with splendid stone structures, built for the most part in Armenian style and embodying the latest improvements of modern architecture. The new city was laid out in keeping with the project worked out by the late Armenian architect Tamanyan.

Block after block of modern buildings made of rose-colored, blue and orange stone has been raised. Outstanding among the new buildings is the Government House, with its huge stage and double auditorium cleverly concealed by skillful architecture. Another of the capital's attractive buildings is the monumental edifice of the Spendiarov Opera and Ballet Theater, named after the well-known Armenian composer. The gigantic oval of this granite faced theater is reminiscent of the Roman Coliseum.

The city streets are covered with asphalt. The water supply for the population is piped from mountain springs. Under the new Five-Year Plan a new waterworks will be built in the city, the sewerage system will be extended, and the length of the streetcar line will be increased by some 10 miles.

Erevan is being built as a garden city. Each year its verdure becomes more luxuriant. From 1932 to 1939 the green belt in Erevan increased twentyfold.

Under Soviet rule Erevan has become a big industrial center. Pre-Revolutionary Erevan was known only for its distillery, and that employed only about one hundred workers.

In 1940 the output of the city's enterprises was valued at 200 million rubles, almost 250 times as much as in 1913. Many factories and mills have sprung up in the last decade. Erevan's factories turn out machinery and equipment for canneries and small hydroelectric stations, fused basalt products, firebrick and other building materials. Erevan also has huge chemical plants which process the valuable raw materials found in Armenia; outstanding among these is a synthetic rubber works, one of the finest in the Soviet Union.

New factories turn out first-class wines and cognacs, canned vegetables and

SHAUMYAN SQUARE—This part of Erevan is named for the hero killed by invading armies during the Civil War.

fruits, fragrant tobacco, meat products, leather and knitted goods, footwear, silks, cotton fiber, oils and soap. The city is to get a new woolen mill in the course of the new Five-Year Plan.

In the city and in its suburbs a number of hydroelectric stations have been erected which are links in the Sevan-Zanga power system now under construction. Irrigation canals which derive their water from the Zanga River criss-cross the orchards and vineyards in the immediate vicinity of the city.

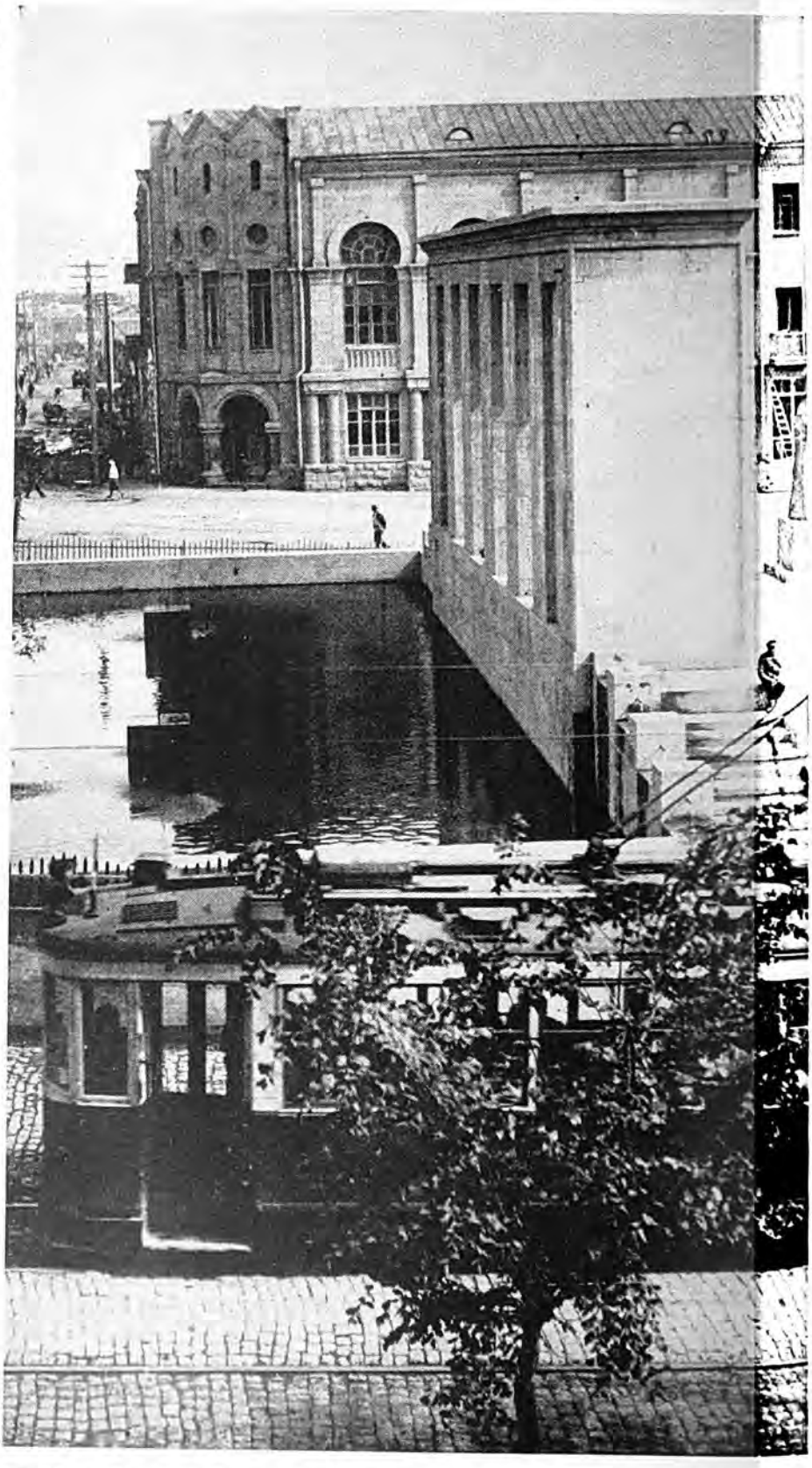
Erevan is the cultural center of Armenia, mirroring the tremendous cultural progress made by the Republic under Soviet rule. It is the seat of the Armenian Academy of Sciences, established as an independent Academy in 1943. In 1940 Erevan had 34 research institutions, an observatory, a seismological station, a botanical and a zoological garden. Before the Revolution there was not a single scientific institution in all Armenia.

In the autumn of 1940, Erevan's 45 elementary schools were attended by about 40 thousand children, almost 10 times as many as before the Revolution. There are also 39 technical schools in the capital, and nine institutions of higher learning with an enrollment of 18 thousand.

Among other cultural and educational institutions established in Erevan under Soviet rule are an Armenian theater of opera and ballet, a drama theater, a juvenile theater, a Russian opera and drama theater, an Azerbaijan theater, a philharmonic orchestra, a jazz band, an orchestra of folk instruments, a song and dance ensemble, an *à capella* choir and a circus. The city has 47 public clubs and 15 public libraries.

Ten local newspapers are published, six of them in Armenian, three in Russian and one in Azerbaijanian. The total number of books published in Erevan exceeds five million copies per year.

Modern Erevan, a city reborn under Soviet power, is today an important industrial and cultural center of the Soviet Union, and will make great cultural and economic progress, together with the Armenian Republic and the entire Soviet Union, under the new Five-Year Plan.



EREVAN—Abovyan Square in the Armenian capital has many fine, modern buildings.

The Soviet Bank System

By A. Birmanov

THE banks in Soviet Russia were nationalized almost immediately after the establishment of Soviet power. The largest bank in the country today is the State Bank, with central offices in Moscow. It has offices in every regional center as well as in district centers. Every large city has several branches of the bank. The total number of these offices and branches is more than four thousand, staffed by more than 100 thousand employees.

Operations of the State Bank may be divided into three main groups: clearing of the checks and bills of the economic organizations, granting of loans and regulating the money circulation in the country.

Economic organizations in the USSR employ no cash for their business dealings with each other; all payments are made by checks or orders to the bank transferring the necessary sums from one account to another.

The banks employ a number of means to simplify handling of accounts. Large cities have local clearing houses, where representatives of organizations meet for a preliminary settlement of claims.

Soviet enterprises work according to plan, with fixed production quotas. In accordance with the plan, the Government advances them money to buy raw materials, fuel and other necessities. However, the need of setting up reserves often arises. A factory, for instance, may find it necessary to keep a constant two month supply of fuel on hand. If it is located on the bank of a river, it must have stores of fuel to carry it over the whole winter, as the river is frozen over from October to April and navigation stops. In such cases, the enterprises are in need of considerable funds during certain periods of time and they come to the bank for loans.

Soviet banks grant loans only on real, material values as security. Before granting the loan, the bank sends its inspectors to check on the materials in stock, on their quality and on the storage conditions. Bank credits are of prime importance and many enterprises, particularly of the food, textile and lumber industries, pay for almost three quarters of their stores with bank credits. Credits advanced by the State Bank amount to scores of billions of rubles.

Before granting the loan, the bank ascertains whether the materials on hand are necessary to fulfill the plan. It cannot permit an enterprise to pile up excessive stores, keeping material values out of circulation and thus freezing capital investments.

Bank loans are granted ordinarily for periods not exceeding three months, and in demanding prompt payment, the bank forces the enterprise punctually to fulfill its quota. This is what is called control by means of the ruble, and it is an extremely important factor in production.

The State Bank puts into circulation the funds which are entrusted to it by economic organizations, collective farms, trade unions and private individuals. The bank receives interest on the loans it grants. Part of this interest goes to the depositors, and part remains in the bank and is put into circulation again.

Another very important function of the State Bank is the regulation of the money circulation in the country. There must be sufficient currency in all parts of the country to avoid breakdowns in settlement of accounts and exchange.

That the Soviet banking system has successfully carried out its task of regulating money circulation throughout the country is proved by the fact that prices on the market are falling and deposits in savings banks are growing.

In addition to the State Bank, there are the Industrial, Trading, Agricultural, Communal and Foreign Trade Banks, which also belong to the State.

The State Bank serves the production activities of enterprises, whereas the others (except the Foreign Trade Bank) serve the needs of capital construction and other similar investments as their chief function.

The structure of all Soviet banks is the same; the bank has headquarters,

INDUSTRIAL ACCOUNT—A textile factory representative opens an account.

regional offices, and district branches.

The Industrial Bank grants loans to building enterprises for the acquisition of materials and equipment. These loans are repaid as and when the enterprises are launched and begin to pay the builders. The Government entrusts the Industrial Bank with control over expenditures in all industrial and transport construction —an important task, in view of the fact that the Government appropriates scores of billions of rubles for such construction annually.

The Agricultural Bank advances credits to agricultural building concerns for building irrigation systems, stock farms, and power plants for agriculture. The bank advances long-term loans to peasant cooperatives (collective farms) to buy cattle and to plant orchards or industrial crops. Large credits are advanced to collective farmers moving from densely populated districts to Siberia and the Far East. Depending on their purpose, these long-term credits run for three, five, seven or ten years. Along with its credit operations the bank checks expenditures of funds of all capital construction in agriculture.

Trading and cooperative organizations receive loans for construction from the Trade Bank, which advances loans for opening new shops and warehouses, for vegetable stores and grain elevators. Particularly numerous loans are received by cooperative organizations in districts which have suffered as a result of the German invasion.

The Communal Bank is a very important factor in the nation's economy. Its clients include streetcar lines, bath houses, laundries, bus lines, housing administrations and a host of other communal organizations.

This bank also advances considerable credits to private individuals who want to build or make additions to their houses. Anyone working for a salary has the right to come to the bank for a loan. The bank checks on whether the applicant has land on which to build, and demands a guarantee from the director of the enterprise or organization in which the applicant works. If these conditions are fulfilled to the bank's satisfaction, it advances credits for a term up to 10 years. The loan is issued in parts, as the building work progresses.

The Communal Bank is at present advancing loans to demobilized officers and soldiers of the Red Army who wish to build houses or other buildings.

The Foreign Trade Bank advances loans to importers to pay for shipments; exporters are given credit to tide them over until they receive payment for shipments they send out.

Soviet banks are of the highest significance as centers for the study of the national economy and for help in planning the national economy. They keep a watchful eye on the affairs of their clients, study bookkeeping accounts, compare the work of various enterprises and organizations and popularize the experience of the best among them. The administration of the banks receives information from its branches all over the country, and reports to the Government on matters which require the attention of the Government. The banks have the right to suggest amendments to bills on economic matters and send their recommendations to ministries on measures which they feel should be taken.

The banks publish economic reviews and registers. They have scientific research institutes to study the economy of the USSR. Representatives of the banks generally take part in all international economic conferences as delegates or experts representing the USSR.

SAVINGS BANK—A department in a branch bank in Moscow, showing clients making deposits.

Musical Education for Children

By Dmitri Shostakovich

Art appreciation should begin with the child. Hence, in the Soviet Union a great deal of attention is given to questions of the education of the young generation.

The teaching of music is included in the school program. A taste for music and other arts is also developed in numerous amateur circles, studying drama, plastic arts, music, literature and choreography, which flourish in Soviet schools and clubs and are extremely popular among Soviet children.

A number of professional music and other art schools for children are widely attended. Concerts, lectures on music and art, theater and film festivals are held regularly for children. In junior magazines and newspapers much space is devoted to literature and art. Prominent Soviet playwrights and musicians write plays and compose music for children. A special state film studio produces junior films. Classic and modern plays for children are produced by a number of children's theaters, each of which pursues its own line of artistic development.

One popular means of teaching children to love music is a monthly musical radio broadcast especially for children. We call this broadcast a "radio-magazine." Its first issue—or first program if you like—was broadcast in May of last year. The program and the idea of transmitting a music magazine for children proved such a great success that hundreds of letters poured in from all parts of the country.

What is our "radio-magazine" like and what are its purposes?

Its main task is to popularize music and to develop a taste for good music among the young generation. To achieve this the programs must be kept to a high standard, and so we have the country's best composers, musical performers, historians and theoreticians of music taking part in them.

Like any real magazine our "radio-magazine" has its sections and special columns. In every issue we broadcast articles, generally in lively dialogue form, which acquaint our young listeners with the basic principles of music. Then there is a section called *Voyages into the Land of Music,* music quizzes, music news, stories about great musicians, a review of music events, answers to listeners' questions and a number of other "columns."

SHOSTAKOVICH—The great composer vacationing with his son and daughter.

What has been one of our most interesting features is a series of talks, *How a Composer Learns to Compose Music,* by Dmitri Kabalevsky, a splendid and erudite musician who in a simple, comprehensive way explains the rudiments of melody, harmony, orchestration and other aspects of the art of composition to his young listeners.

Another highly successful talk on our program was Sergei Prokofieff's *Will Melody Come to an End?* in which the composer draws a clever parallel with chess, a game very popular with Soviet children.

Nor are our youthful music lovers likely to forget soon the concert Yehudi Menuhin, America's famous violinist, gave for them.

Other successful numbers have been an original puzzle-overture composed especially for children by the young composer Peiko and built around motifs of various popular operas, presented as a feature of Professor Ryzhkin's section, *Voyages into the Land of Music.*

Children are wont to philosophize and so we often get questions from our youthful listeners that are quite complicated. For example, we have been asked in numerous letters "whether there is any use in music at all" or "what music is more necessary—light or serious?" In replying to the first question we tried to make the children realize what a dull and mirthless world this would be without music and how much a part of all our lives music is. To the second question, we may reply that all music is necessary so long as it is good music.

We are now planning a jubilee program which we hope will be a success.

Soviet Swimming Champions

By Lev Mikhailov

THE two Soviet swimming champions, Leonid Meshkov and Semyon Boichenko, have been waging a friendly rivalry during the past 11 years.

Meshkov was a student of a technical school set up by the Stalingrad tractor works when he won first place in all breast stroke events at the Trade Union Swimming Championships. After a successful tour in Sweden, Denmark and Finland, Leonid Meshkov decided to devote all his time to swimming, competing both for breast stroke and free style honors.

A surprise awaited him when he arrived in Moscow in 1935. Semyon Boichenko had established a new Soviet record in the 100 meter breast stroke.

This was the beginning of their rivalry for breast stroke laurels. Meshkov lowered the record to 1 minute 7.2 seconds, but his rival soon afterward registered a time of 1 minute 6.8 seconds. Both records topped the official world record in the century breast stroke.

Friends hardly had time to congratulate Boichenko after he established a new record in the 200 meter breast stroke at the Moscow-Leningrad swimming meet in 1936, for Meshkov topped his rival's achievement in the next heat.

During the two seasons before the war, Meshkov eclipsed official world records in the breast stroke and European records in the free style. His achievements in the latter style were 2 minutes 9.3 seconds, 3 minutes 26.8 seconds and 5 minutes 45 seconds in the 200, 300, and 400 meter events respectively.

The war started and Meshkov, like many other athletes, took up arms to defend Leningrad. Seriously wounded in the arm, Meshkov was nursed back to health.

The Meshkov-Boichenko rivalry was resumed in 1943. By this time Boichenko possessed the 100 and 200 meter breast stroke records of 1 minute 5.4 seconds and 2 minutes 29.8 seconds respectively. Meshkov retaliated by setting new records in the 400 and 500 meter breast stroke events, negotiating the distances in 5 minutes 38.4 seconds and 7 minutes 10.5 seconds respectively.

In the 1945 USSR swimming championships, Meshkov captured first place in all four breast stroke races.

The two rivals met again last May in the USSR swimming championships held in Moscow. Meshkov won a close victory over Boichenko in the 100 meter breast stroke, swimming the distance in 1 minute 6.5 seconds, six tenths of a second better than Boichenko.

In the 200 meter event the following day, Meshkov was again the victor. He was clocked at 2 minutes 34.8 seconds, three tenths of a second faster than Boichenko's time. As on the previous day, both times were better than the official world records.

Boichenko, however, gained revenge the following day in the 400 meter free style race. Coming from behind in the last 25 meters with a brilliant spurt, he finished three seconds ahead of Meshkov. His time for the race was 5 minutes 43 seconds.

In June, Meshkov set a world record swimming 100 meters using the butterfly breast stroke in one minute 5.1 seconds.

During 13 years of competitive sports Leonid Meshkov, who now holds the title of Merited Athlete of the USSR, established more than 70 records, 16 of them exceeding European and world records. Today he is holder of the USSR breast stroke records at 100, 400 and 500 meters, and free style at 200 and 300 meters.

LESSON—Leonid Meshkov teaches his seven-year-old daughter, Eleanor, to swim.

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Celebration in Moscow. The Soviet Union marked the holiday of Victory over Japan September 3 with 20-gun salutes and fireworks.

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Victory Over Japan

ON September 3, the anniversary of Victory over Japan was celebrated throughout the Soviet Union. True to its duty as an Ally and in order to hasten the advent of peace throughout the world, the Soviet Union in 1945 declared war on imperialist Japan. The heroic Soviet troops dealt the Japanese army mighty blows in Manchuria, helped to liberate Korea from the Japanese yoke, and regained southern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands.

A year ago, Generalissimo Stalin, hailing the Allied victory and restoration of peace to a war-weary world, said:

"Glory to the armed forces of the Soviet Union, the United States of America, China and Great Britain, which have won victory over Japan!"

In announcing the signing of the Act of Unconditional Surrender by the Japanese envoys, Stalin said:

"Today Japan has acknowledged her defeat and signed the Act of Unconditional Surrender. This means that southern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands will pass to the Soviet Union and from now on will not serve as a means for isolating the Soviet Union from the ocean and as a base for a Japanese attack on our Far East, but as means of direct communication of the Soviet Union with the ocean and as a base for the defense of our country against Japanese aggression.

"Our Soviet people did not spare its strength or labor for the sake of victory. We have lived through hard years. But now every one of us can say: We have won.

"From now on we can consider our country saved from the threat of German invasion in the West and of Japanese invasion in the East. The long awaited peace for the nations of the world has come."

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in a decree signed September 2, 1945 by its late President Mikhail Kalinin, proclaimed September 3 the holiday of Victory over Japan, a day of rejoicing, and a non-working day throughout the Soviet Union.

The anniversary celebration was marked with 20-gun salutes in principal Soviet cities.

Scenes

On these pages are shown scenes of the Allied Far Eastern war against Japan, won so gloriously a year ago. The first anniversary of the peace was signalized this week with celebrations throughout the Soviet Union.

To the Soviet people, who suffered so greatly in the war to crush fascist aggression, the holiday was a day of rejoicing indeed—the anniversary of the day on which peace returned to the world and the way reopened for peaceful work and

SOVIET COMMANDERS—Photographed at Dairen with other officers are, left to right in first row, Marshals Vasilevsky, Commander-in-Chief of Far Eastern Operations, Meretskov, and Malinovsky.

CHINESE—The Chinese population of Dairen greets the Red Army with a mass meeting.

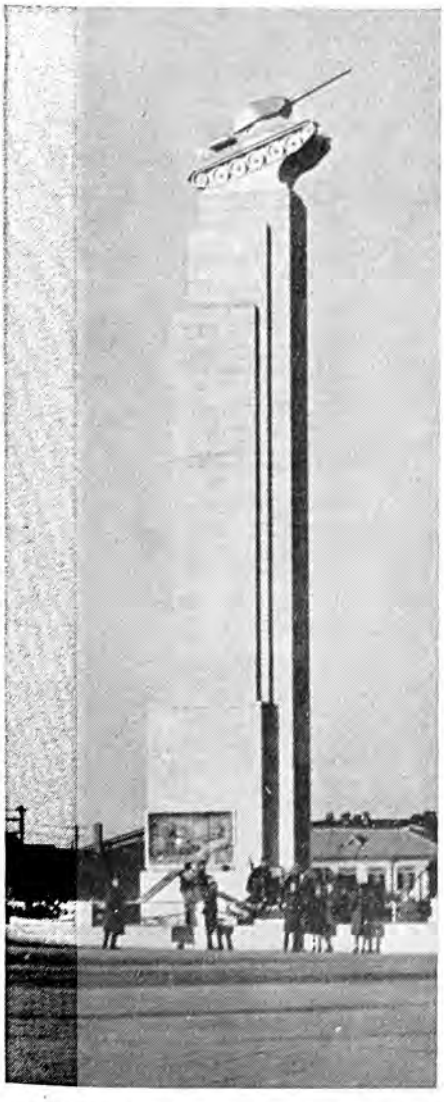
# of War

progress and greater prosperity.

Various phases of war appear in these pictures. The armed might of Soviet Far Eastern troops is shown, as are typical scenes of their friendly relations with their Allies and with the populations of liberated territory.

A somber reminder of the losses of the war also appears—one of the many monuments which, erected in cities scattered over half the world, attest that Soviet soldiers, fallen in the battle for freedom, lie nearby.

FRIENDS—Soviet Tank Colonel Ostapenko displays his United States medal to American friends at Dairen.



MONUMENT—Tower for fallen Sixth Tank Army troops at Mukden.

TANKS—Soviet tanks like this, shown in Manchuria, helped gain the victory over Japan.

Victory Anniversary Marked

By G. Shakhov

THE first anniversary of Japan's surrender to the United Nations was marked September 3 throughout the Soviet Union.

The story of the war and the victory has been graphically preserved in the recent Stalin Prize winning documentary film, *The Defeat of Japan*.

The Defeat of Japan is not only the story of the Soviet Union's part in the war against Japan, the crushing defeat of the Far Eastern aggressors and the unconditional surrender of Japan's armed forces. The whole chain of crimes which imperialist Japan perpetrated against the world is recorded in Japanese newsreels, reproductions of faded diplomatic documents and photographs incorporated in the film.

Step by step the evil deeds arising from the notorious "Japanese spirit," evolved by centuries of special training, are unfolded on the screen. The Japanese themselves have recorded their "educational" system for posterity. It begins when a boy aged two is given a samurai sword and ends when the lad of 18, his mind duped with the insane idea that "Japan's borders must reach from the Caucasus to Australia," is taught the art of bayonet fighting and systematic murder.

Next we see the "Japanese spirit" in action — the long series of crimes launched half a century ago and brought to an end in September 1945. The final part of the film, describing the events of August-September 1945, and ending with the total military defeat of Japan and the collapse of her "new order" in Asia, is most impressive.

The year 1894 saw Japan's treacherous attack on China. In 1904 Japan attacked Russia without declaring war. Stessel, a German commandant of Port Arthur, betrayed the Russian army which defended the fortress valiantly for 11 months, and sold out to the Japanese. Other German servants of the Russian tsar, Count Witte and Baron Rosen, signed the shameful peace. For 40 years the Portsmouth Treaty lay heavily on the heart of every Russian.

In 1918 Japan, taking advantage of the hostile attitude of Britain, France and the United States to the new Soviet Republic, again attacked its western neighbor. The Japanese imperialists, eager for the long-coveted booty, occupied the Far East and mercilessly exploited it. The four-year episode of furious partisan warfare in the Far East ends with the expulsion of the invaders.

In 1931 the Japanese pounced on China and took possession of Manchuria,

NAVY MEN—Men of the Soviet Pacific fleet hoist a flag over Port Arthur Bay.

where they prepared a base of operations for an attack on the USSR. Here they built up their famous Kwantung army and erected powerful modern fortifications along the entire frontier. Seventeen fortified zones of steel and concrete bristling with guns were turned toward the USSR.

The time came when these guns opened fire. The film reviews the events at Lake Khassan when the Japanese, after suddenly attacking the Soviet frontier posts, made an attempt to invade Soviet territory. At 3:00 P.M. on August 6, 1938, the Soviet troops dealt a smashing blow to the Japanese assault forces. Two more blows followed within five hours and the Red Army threw the Japanese off Soviet territory.

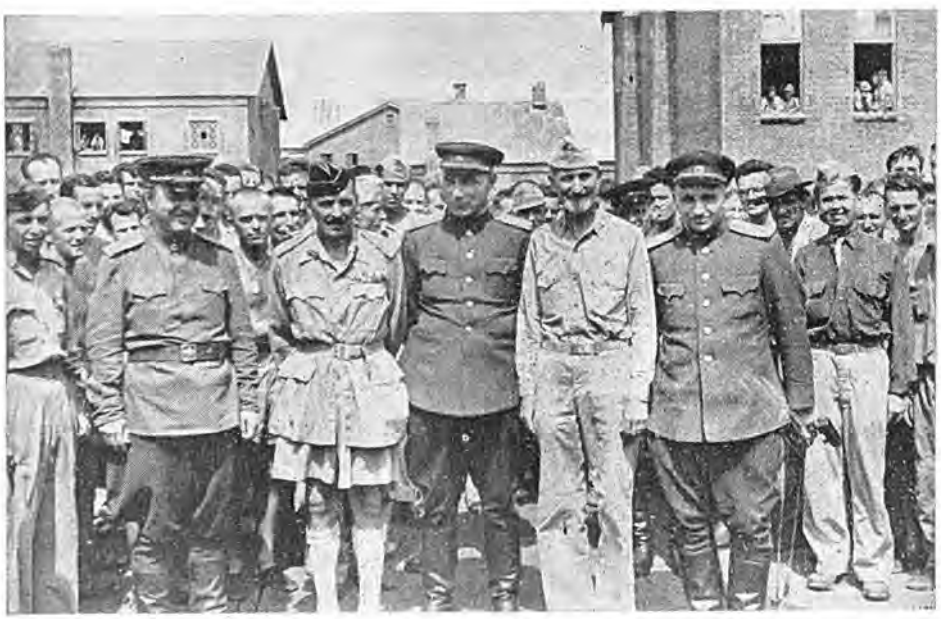
The following year the Japanese made their second attempt to break through the Soviet defenses at Khalkhin-Gol. Georgi Zhukov, who was later to become the hero of the Battle of Berlin and a Marshal of the Soviet Union, drew up a plan for the defeat of the Kwantung divisions which had penetrated into the territory of the Mongolian Peoples' Republic. Japan's second trial attack on the Soviet Union failed even more ignominiously than the first.

But the Soviet people still nursed a bitter resentment over the disgrace of 1904.

"Our people were confident," said Joseph Stalin in his message to the people on the occasion of the victory over Japan, "that the day would come when Japan would be routed and the stain wiped out. For forty years we of the older generation have waited for this day."

The "land of the rising sun" did not abandon its efforts "to cover the whole world with the Japanese roof." Strengthened by plundering Manchuria and a considerable part of China, and encouraged by its axis partners, Japanese imperialism threw all its air and naval forces into a new and fatal military adventure. In their treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941 while their diplomatic representatives were negotiating in Washington, the Japanese repeated the method they had used 37 years before at Port Arthur.

LIBERATION—Soviet troops of the Second Far Eastern front are greeted by the populace of Harbin.



PRISONERS FREED—American officers and soldiers are freed from a Japanese prison camp. With them is Soviet Lieutenant-General Tevchenkov.

The film shows Japanese soldiers in the Philippines, in Manila, in Singapore, Burma and the Dutch East Indies. We are then transported to Stalingrad where the greatest battle of the war was being fought. From scenes of the heroic struggle on the Volga the camera takes us into Japanese headquarters where the news of the fall of Stalingrad is eagerly awaited as the signal to stab the Soviet Union in the back.

But Stalingrad did not fall. The Soviet Union together with the United Nations defeated Germany and, in fulfillment of its obligations to its Allies, plunged into the final struggle with the Japanese aggressor to put an end once and for all to the threat to peace and

security of the world in the Far East.

The film shows the incredible difficulties the Soviet troops had to contend with in their offensive across the virgin forests, deserts and swamps of Manchuria. Overcoming the stiff resistance of the enemy, who fought with the fury of despair, the Red Army fought its way to victory in this just and truly "blitz" war.

It is worth while remembering that on August 4, five days before the Soviet offensive began, United States Under Secretary of War Patterson stated publicly that Japan was still far from defeat and showed no signs of a rapid collapse.

Five days later the end of the war appeared in a new perspective. And on September 2, 1945, the curtain rose on the last act in the history of Japanese aggression. Aboard the Battleship Missouri, Shigemitsu, minister of the vanquished state, limped over to the table and signed the act of surrender.

The final scenes in the picture take us back again to the remote days of Port Arthur. As the familiar strains of the old soldiers' song *In the Hills of Manchuria* are heard, the figure of a Soviet sentry is seen silhouetted against the background of the boundless ocean. A Soviet flag waves in the breeze and seagulls wing over the quiet backwater. Peace, brought by the brave Russian fighting man, has come to this land, once soaked with the blood of the people.

This film, giving as it does such an excellent overall picture of the Japanese aggression and of the triumph of the Allies, has been very popular in the Soviet Union.

This popularity is one manifestation of the people's joy at the return of peace, their pride in their Army and Navy and their hope for the future, now that peace has returned and they can devote their energies to building the economy of their country in peaceful work.

The celebrations held on the holiday of Victory over Japan reflected this spirit. Everywhere the people rejoiced; everywhere they voiced their pride and hope for the future.

UNRRA Director LaGuardia Visits USSR

MR. LAGUARDIA

DIRECTOR GENERAL of UNRRA Fiorello H. LaGuardia and persons accompanying him recently visited Minsk, capital of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, and acquainted themselves with conditions in that city.

They visited the wards, doctors' offices, and laboratory of the First City Hospital. In conversation with the hospital staff, Mr. LaGuardia stated with satisfaction that medical supplies, equipment and instruments received from UNRRA are being used by expert hands.

In the Children's Home, the visitors highly praised the educational work, and found the dormitories, the children's dining room, and the kitchen in exemplary order.

Mr. LaGuardia commented on the excellent care being given the young children orphaned during the war, their good health, good manners and spontaneous friendliness.

Vice President of the Council of Ministers of the Byelorussian Republic Levitsky, gave a dinner and reception in Mr. LaGuardia's honor.

Speaking to newspapermen, Mr. LaGuardia stated that the original program of deliveries to Byelorussia will be carried out.

"Perhaps more time will be required for delivery of the goods than remains before the year's end", he said, "but everything ordered for Byelorussia will be delivered in full in acccordance with the agreement signed six weeks ago."

On August 27, Mr. LaGuardia and his party visited Poltava in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic for one day.

At Poltava, President of the Executive Committee of the City Soviet Veklenko gave a dinner in honor of the party. They examined the destruction wrought by the German invaders before their retreat from Poltava, and viewed the historic Monument of Glory, erected in honor of the victory of Peter I over the Swedish armies.

Mr. LaGuardia and his party next visited Moscow, where they conferred with Soviet officials and told newspapermen that the principal purpose of their survey was to ascertain the amount and condition of food supplies in the devastated areas which are being furnished with UNRRA supplies.

During his Moscow stay, Mr. LaGuardia was received on the evening of August 29 by Joseph Stalin.

He also conferred with Foreign Trade Minister Anastas Mikoyan and with Mayor Georgi Popov of Moscow.

The party was entertained during its members' stay in the capital, also. Mr. LaGuardia and his friends left Moscow to proceed to Kiev, where they can see at first hand the wreckage and devastation left by the Nazi armies, and will examine the needs and supplies of the Ukrainian Republic.

Structure of a Five-Year Plan

By Professor Boris Smekhov

TWO MODEST little volumes contain the economic plan approved by the Soviet Government, the plan which regulates every branch of endeavor throughout the country.

How is this effected in practice?

The State plan does not lay down a detailed program for every enterprise. It provides a basis for detailed plans for various branches of economy and various districts, and further for the plans of factories, mills and mines, collective farms, construction projects, railways, trade, and so on. The plans of the economic organizations are elaborated into monthly, ten-day and daily plans, and production quotas for various shops, sections and teams.

Thanks to this organic connection between all the plans, large and small, every worker or peasant knows that, successfully coping with his task, he is securing the fulfillment of the general economic plan.

The unified planning system of Soviet economy is rooted in the social system of the USSR. There is no private ownership of implements and means of production in the USSR. Factories, mines, and railways are state, i.e., public property.

The predominating form in agriculture is not state property but cooperative property. The collective, or cooperative farm is a large agricultural enterprise which makes extensive use of machinery. Such an enterprise must be run on a planned basis. The entire national economy of the Soviet Union lends itself to planning and to inclusion in the unified state plan which acquires the power of law after its approval by the Government.

How is the economic plan drawn up?

At first glance, it may seem rather simple. Since there is such an organically planned unity of all the units of national economy, it would seem sufficient to compile a plan for every unit and by simple addition to combine them into plans for the various branches and then into the general economic plan. But this is easier said than done.

CHAIRMAN—Nikolai Voznessensky is chairman of the State Planning Commission of the USSR.

Let us take the Urals machine building plant, for example. Built in accordance with the latest word in engineering, it receives orders for various machines. In the course of five pre-war years the plant turned out 457 different types of machines, but more than one thousand models were designed. The question then arises which are to be selected for production in a given year. Of course, the plant's workers could fully estimate the financial and technical possibilities of their enterprise. But is this enough? Some orders for metallurgical machinery may seem less advantageous for the plant at the given moment than others. But the country needs metal. The development of the iron and steel industry is a matter of paramount importance.

And so the country dictates to the Urals machine building plant: along with the production of other types of machinery, you must, under all circumstances, ensure the annual production of basic equipment for six blast furnaces totalling 1,300 cubic meters in volume, two rolling mills, ladles, charging and other metallurgical equipment.

The strength of Soviet planning lies precisely in the fact that every plan must take the national interests into consideration.

Before the compilation of the state plan begins, the Government defines the principal tasks of the future plan. For example, the law on the post-war Five-Year Plan was adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in March 1946, but long before this date, in August 1945, the press carried articles describing the tasks of the forthcoming five-year period.

In order to be real, the plans must be backed up by precise scientific data. From its very first steps, Soviet planning was placed on a scientific foundation. In 1920 in the midst of Civil War and economic chaos, the plan for the country's electrification was drawn up in accordance with the directives of Lenin, the founder of the Soviet State. About two hundred distinguished scientists and specialists cooperated in the compilation of this first long-range plan. At that time it was a collective scientific effort which had no precedent for its scope. Since then Soviet economic planning has made important strides forward.

Economic plans are now drawn up with the aid of a vast number of scientists. A series of scientific and engineering conferences are held in Moscow, Leningrad, in the Urals and Siberia, in all the big cities of the republics, which consider numerous problems connected with various aspects of economic development.

The work is conducted in accordance with a strictly established order. All the draft plans are concentrated at the ministries where they are summed up and submitted, for the consideration of the Government, in the form of plans for various branches of economy and of republican plans.

The highest planning body is the

State Planning Commission, known as the Gosplan. This highly authoritative body is headed by N. Voznessensky, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

After the tasks of the future plan have been outlined, Gosplan defines the most important items of the plan: the amount of metal, fuel and electric power required for the planned period, the most important construction projects to be put into operation, the required equipment, the retail trade program, the number of universities and schools, teachers, libraries, hospitals and sanatoriums to be built; the scope of agricultural production, the amount of additional labor power required for carrying of the economic tasks.

It is no easy task to draw up so vast a plan which will harmoniously combine the multitude of interests and meet the demands of the various districts and branches of the country's national economy.

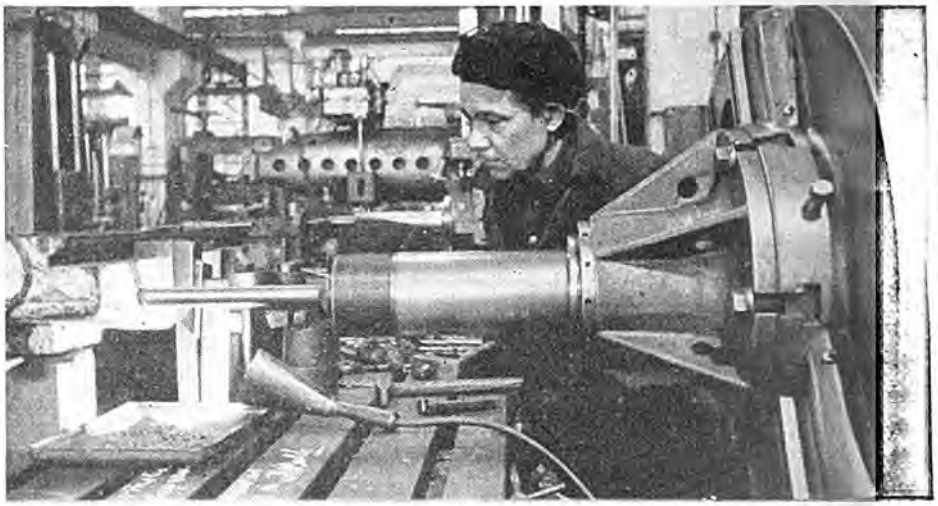
The draft plan is submitted to the Soviet Government for consideration and approval.

After its approval, the general plan serves as a basis for concretization of all the minor plans. But this is not all. These plans have to be realized, and this is done by the efforts of millions of Soviet citizens.

Reconversion is a complicated and difficult process, in view of the serious damage caused to national economy of the USSR by the war.

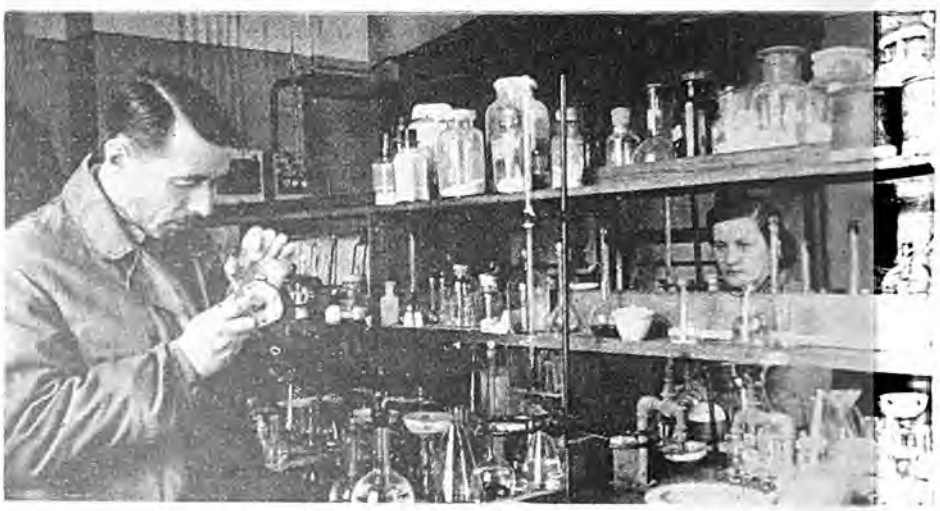
Nevertheless planneed economy is a guarantee of successful reconversion. Reconversion does not spell unemployment, inflation or crises for the USSR.

Ask any Soviet worker, from the factory or scientific institute director to the rank and file miner, fitter or tractor driver, whether he has the slightest doubt as to the realization of the new plan, and you will hear one answer. They are concerned with something else: with the most efficient and speediest realization of this plan. This gives rise to socialist emulation movements for fulfilling the plan ahead of schedule. At every enterprise you will meet workers, foremen, technicians and engineers who submitted many valuable proposals designed to improve the technology and organization.



INDUSTRY—All industrial production and development is planned. This picture shows part of the Krasny Proletary plant at Moscow.

AGRICULTURE—Planned farming has greatly increased the annual Soviet crop yield. This is a farm in Krasnodar Territory.



SCIENCE—This, too, is planned. Professor O. E. Zvayginzev is head of the laboratory of precious metals at the Institute of General and Non-Organic Chemistry.

The Kazakh Soviet Republic In the Five-Year Plan

By Abdisamet Kazakpayev

President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR.

TERRITORIALLY the second largest of the Union republics, the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic is one of the major industrial and agricultural regions of the USSR. Ranking third in the nation as a producer of coal and oil, and the country's chief livestock base, this Republic will continue to play a vital role in the national economy of the USSR under the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

The Kazakh Republic, known also as Kazakhstan, is situated in the southwestern part of Soviet Asia bordering Sinkiang (Western China), covering 1,056,000 square miles from the lower reaches of the Volga to the Altai Mountains, and from the Trans-Siberian railway to the mountains of Tien Shan. It has a population of more than six million.

The mountains and table lands of Kazakhstan contain immense riches, including more than 100 billion tons of coal, more than a billion tons of oil, more than half of the Soviet Union's reserves of copper, lead and zinc, vast deposits of gold, nickel, iron, tin and aluminum ores, cromites, phosphorites and rare metals, and large deposits of mineral salts and building materials.

Under the tsarist regime the natural resources of Kazakhstan remained almost untouched. Only lead, copper and coal were extracted, and the methods used were so primitive that the yield was almost negligible. The nomad population of Kazahkstan engaged chiefly in cattle raising.

In the few short years of Soviet rule since the Revolution, the economy of this Republic has made great leaps forward. Kazakhstan acquired a railway network of more than six thousand miles. Huge works were erected for the processing of iron and steel, lead, zinc, copper, gold, nickel, antimony, tungsten and tin. Coal output, concentrated chiefly in the Karaganda basin, soared to a level one hundred times greated than the volume produced before the Revolution. Over-all industrial output of the Republic was boosted to 20 times the pre-Revolutionary level.

Under the new Five-Year Plan, industrial production in the Kazakh Republic is scheduled to be more than doubled as compared to the 1940 level.

Setting the pace is the program for expansion of coal output, which is to be more than doubled in the five-year period as compared with the prewar level, reaching the figure of 16,400,000 tons annually.

BALKHASH REGION—Copper smelting.

Figuring prominently in the Plan is the Karaganda basin. This region has immense reserves of rich coking coal of high caloric value, estimated as approaching some 89 billion tons. Karaganda coal feeds the relatively closely located steel and iron works of Siberia and the Southern Urals. During the Great Patriotic War Karaganda coal was a major factor in sustaining the country's war production.

In the course of the five-year period, 17 new large mines with up-to-date equipment will be put into operation in the Karaganda basin. Their total annual capacity will be 6,500,000 tons, accounting for 30 per cent of the planned increase in the basin's production. Extension of work in mines already in operation will account for the major portion of the increase. At the same time, preparations for the sinking of 59 new coal mines in the Karaganda field with a total aggregate capacity of 35 million tons will be gotten under way.

Coal mining in Karaganda is highly mechanized, but significant technical improvements will be introduced to contribute to increasing production. First of a new series of devices to be put into operation in the Karaganda mines is the Makarov combine, a complex aggregate combining several machines which simultaneously hew and cut coal, which more than doubles the productivity of hewers. Seven of these mining combines are already in operation in the Karaganda pits, and 20 will be working by the end of this year. By 1950, 60 per cent of all the coal mined in the Karaganda basin will be extracted with the aid of the Makarov combine.

The Karaganda coal basin is also the site of new industrial construction: an iron and steel works, the first section of which has begun operation; two large

HARVEST—Heaps of grain on the threshing floor of the Zarya Volstoka collective farm in the Kazakh SSR.

machine building plants, one of which will produce heavy machinery; and other mills.

While Karaganda contains the principal coal deposits of the Kazakh Republic, there are two other sizeable coal regions in Kazakhstan which will also be considerably developed under the Plan. Four new mines with a total annual capacity of 270 thousand tons will be sunk in the Aktyubinsk field.

Preparations for the development of the Ekibastuz coal basin in northern Kazakhstan have been completed. Rich layers of coking coal have been located here at a depth of only 20 to 25 feet, and while prospecting of this deposit has not yet been completed, the resources already discovered have been estimated at 40 billion tons. The first mines are under construction, and by 1950 they will produce 600 thousand tons of coal. The nearby Altai iron and steel works will get coal from Ekibastuz via a cheap river route, as will many Siberian enterprises.

In addition to the expansion of coal mining in the Karaganda, Aktyubinsk and Ekibastuz fields, the Five-Year Plan calls for the expansion of the Republic's small mines which serve the needs of local industry. The output of these mines will be increased by 500 thousand tons.

The extraction and processing of copper is to be greatly developed, with a 160 per cent rise in copper productions to be registered by 1950. The principal role in this program is to be played by Greater Jezkazgan, now taking shape in the heart of Kazakhstan's semi-desert zone. This region, which has copper deposits second only to the Chuquicamata deposits in South America, is slated to become the biggest copper producig center in the Soviet Union, alone producing twice as much copper as the Urals. The development of Greater Jezkazgan's copper industry will be a major factor in realizing the over-all goal of a 60 per cent increase in copper production in the Soviet Union in the five-year period.

Covering an area nearly 40 miles in diameter, Greater Jezkazgan will be a flourishing center of the copper mining, copper processing and other industries. A number of mines are already in operation, and 10 more are to be sunk in the course of the next five years. A concentration plant, a copper smelting works and an electric power station are already in operation, and construction of what is to be one of the country's largest concentration plants and a large copper smelting works is under way. A number of secondary industries will be developed simultaneously, to exploit the sizeable deposits of lead, manganese, iron, magnesite quartz and coal also discovered in this region. Auxiliary enterprises producing brick, glass, refractories, and metal and wooden sections for buildings have been set up in the region. Construction of modern houses for the workers and their families is proceeding well.

To make the sun-parched steppe habitable, a large dam is being built on the Kengir River. Its hydroelectric station will supply power to Greater Jezkazgan. Lead output will rise 30 per cent; iron ore mining will be begun; oil output will be expanded; and many enterprises of light and heavy industry will be constructed.

The Republic will soon be turning out its own steel and high-grade rolled

iron for the first time. The Kazakh iron and steel works, begun in 1944, will be completed and operating at full capacity by the end of next year. A new iron and steel works now under construction will have four blast furnaces with a yearly capacity of 1,200,000 tons of cast iron; 10 open-hearth furnaces that will turn out 1,400,000 tons of steel annually; a rolling mill that will provide more than a million tons of rolled iron; a pipe rolling mill with a capacity of 70 thousand tons a year; a coking and chemical plant and a fire-proof material plant.

Construction of the Tekelis complex ore mills is well under way, and the Aktyubinsk alloy works will be considerably extended. The construction of a copper mill will be completed and electrolytic smelting introduced.

Iron ore mining will be begun in the Atasuy and Karkaralinsk fields, which have deposits of 100 million tons. New oil wells will be sunk on 1,080 well sites, increasing the Republic's petroleum output to 1,200,000 tons by 1950. Exploitation of other raw material resources will be considerably expanded.

Machine building will be extended and the construction of an agricultural machinery plant will be completed. This factory will turn out thousands of mowers, horse-drawn rakes and other farm equipment.

A cement works with a capacity of 530 thousand tons will be built; the existing superphosphates plant will be expanded and a new one built. A leather factory and a spinning mill will be constructed, and the Republic's food industry will receive eight meat packing and refrigerating plants, two hundred butter factories and two milk canneries. The production of separators and milk containers will be organized.

The Republic's production of electric power is to increase to meet the heavy demands of growing industry. In 1950, 1,810,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power will be generated according to the Plan. The hydroelectric station now under construction on the Irtysh River, in northeastern Kazakhstan, will alone raise the Republic's power capacity by more than 60 per cent. The Balkhash-Ili project, consisting of a cascade of stations along the Ili River valley, will supply power to the Lake Balkhash copper region, and to the capital, Alma Ata.

Railway transport will expand considerably to keep pace with industrial development in Kazakhstan. An important new rail line will be laid in northern Kazakhstan running from Akmolinsk through the Ekibastuz coal basin to Pavlodar. In all some six hundred miles of new railway lines and five hundred miles of secondary track will be put into operation in the five-year period.

Development of Kazakhstan's agriculture will proceed on an equally large scale. Livestock raising is the Republic's major branch of agriculture.

By 1950 Kazakhstan's state and collective farms will have more than 25 million head of livestock. Before the Revolution the Kazakhs led a nomadic existence, roaming with their herds from place to place in search of good pastureland. After the Revolution the Kazakhs settled on the land and developed livestock raising to new, high levels. Many new livestock farms are to be organized in the course of the five-year period, and new settlements will be built for the cattle breeders. Special attention will be devoted to the breeding of fine-fleeced sheep.

In place of the former small peasant holdings in Kazakhstan there are now 6,724 huge collective farms, 250 large state farms, and 363 machine and tractor stations with scores of thousands of machines. Chief crops are grain, cotton, sugar beet, rice and oil-bearing plants. By 1950 the total acreage under cultivation will be increased to more than 18 million acres.

To make this program of expansion possible Kazakhstan's irrigation system will be greatly enlarged. The Five-Year Plan provides for the construction of the Kzyl Orda dam on the Syr Daria River, which is to be one of the world's largest when completed, to irrigate some 300 thousand acres of fertile land which will be sown to rice. The Balkhash-Ili cascade of dams will, when completed, irrigate nearly a million acres of barren land at the lower reaches of the Ili River.

Some 75 thousand acres of arid land in the northern Pavlodar region will be reclaimed for cultivation, and irrigation systems on an area of some 500 thousand acres will be reconstructed. A wide network of small irrigation systems will be built in the northern and steppe areas for emergency purposes.

Cultural and material standards will rise as the Republic's enonomy expands in the five-year period. More than 23 million square feet of new housing floor space will be built within the next five years.

By 1950 Kazakhstan will have 7,985 schools with an attendance of 1,130,000 —60 times the pre-Revolutionary figure. Three quarters of the Kazakh population was literate in 1939 as compared to 98 per cent illiteracy before the Revolution; and before the war the Republic had two thousand public libraries and four thousand reading and recreation rooms.

Under the tsarist regime the Kazakhs' language and culture were suppressed. In Soviet times the Kazakh language was introduced in the school system, and 170 of the 350 newspapers published in Kazakhstan are in the Kazakh tongue. The Republic boasts 35 theaters, a national opera and ballet, and numerous art galleries.

There are 24 higher educational institutions in the Kazakh Republic (there were none before 1920), more than two hundred technical schools and scores of scientific research institutes, which function under the supervision of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR.

By 1950 the number of hospital beds in the Kazakh Republic will reach 34 thousand, as compared with 18 hundred before the Revolution.

Well on their way to fulfilling and overfulfilling the quotas set by the new Five-Year Plan, the people of the Kazakh SSR will by their labors advance the national economy of the Soviet Union and achieve new heights of material and cultural well-being.

Rebuilding the Dnieper Dam

By a Moscow Correspondent

THE great Lenin power station and dam on the Dnieper, now being rebuilt, is scheduled to produce power this year.

The station, which when it was built was the largest power station in the world and had the most powerful turbines, stood for the Soviet people as a symbol of the achievements of their country.

Construction of the power plant was begun on March 15, 1927. For five years the attention of the whole country was focused on the "historic construction job", as Stalin called it. Tens of thousands of person worked with patriotic fervor on its buildings.

The day in October, 1932, when the radio stations of the Soviet Union announced to the world that the Dnieper power station had gone into operation was one of nationwide rejoicing.

The station, with an annual production of about 2,500 million kilowatt hours generated more power than all the power stations of old Russia taken together.

With the starting of the Dnieper turbines an enormous area of iron and steel and non-ferrous metals, of coal and machinery and fruitful agriculture, was awakened to new life.

The tall masts of high-tension power transmission lines ran from the station in all directions for hundreds of miles.

Following the contsruction of the electric power station, huge plants producing steel, aluminum, harvester combines, chemical products and many other things were built on the left bank of the Dnieper. The dam raised the river level, leaving the once terrible Dnieper rapids deep under water and making the stream navigable throughout.

Both the Dnieper power plant and the factories on the left bank were demolished by the Germans. Night and day the ground shuddered under the heavy detonations of powerful charges of high explosives as the Hitlerites systematically wrecked plant after plant, crowning the orgy of destruction with the demolition of the power house built of rose-colored stone.

The work of years was destroyed. The factories were blasted to rubble, the countryside was devastated, and the Dnieper poured through the gaps in the dam. The rapids reappeared.

In the spring of 1944, a few days after the Germans had been driven from the right bank of the Dnieper in the area of the station, the work of reconstruction began.

Fyodor Loginov and I. Kandalov, who were appointed construction chief and chief engineer, respectively, of the rebuilding project, had worked on the building of the dam 15 years before.

Their first sight of the ruins of the great dam and station they had helped to build showed them mountains of explosive-mutilated reinforced concrete, heaps of white stone slabs, and on the left bank of the river, where there had been tall factory blocks and apartment houses, there was nothing.

Today the work of rebuilding is well along. The buttresses of the great dam have been rebuilt, and the rebuilding is proceeding swiftly.

Collective farmers of the region have volunteered to help, and it was due to their efforts, according to Kandalov, that a large part of the installations were saved from the flood waters of the Dnieper in the spring of 1945.

The collective farmers built a huge protective dam which split the river into two streams where openings had been left for the passage of the torrential waters.

A tremendous amount of lumber was required for work on the dam. This could only be brought to the site by floating it down the Dnieper, as the railways were already overburdened by the needs of wartime transportation, so

REBUILDING—The great Lenin dam of the Dnieper power station rises from its ruins in the Ukrainian Republic.

experienced lumbermen piloted rafts of timber through the dangerous Dnieper rapids to the construction site.

After rehabilitation the Dnieper power station will have a greater capacity than before the war. Engineers have found it possible to raise the water level, which will permit the use of more powerful turbines and generators without remodeling the present hydrotechnical installations, and will result in increased electrical output.

The speed of the restoration work continues to grow, Kandalov said. The work done in 1945 was greater than that accomplished in 1944, and more than three times as much concrete has been laid in some months this year as was laid in the corresponding months of 1945.

A competition on a gigantic scale between workers employed on the right bank and those on the left bank of the river is a feature of the work, as it was when the original dam was biult.

Separate groups of workers competed to finish parts of the dam quickly and thus reconnect the two banks of the river. It was due to this competition that the first train went across the dam well ahead of schedule. Once the connection was made, the work was greatly simplified.

The schedule of work for this year calls for the erection of eight thousand tons of metal structures, including all those on the bridges and the sluice gates of the dam, the main skeleton of the building, the valve gear and the lock gates, and for simultaneous work on the turbines and generators. Work is now proceeding on the main electrical equipment.

The rebuilding of the station also means the reopening of through navigation on the Dneiper with the elimination again of the dangerous rapids.

As the dam and power station go into operation again, the countryside will regain the prosperity it knew before the hordes of the Nazi army devastated it.

The great plants are being rebuilt and will again be powered by the station. The prosperous farm will again use power from the Dnieper. The people are determined that things shall be even better than they were before the war.

Lazarenkos' "Lightning"

By I. Peshkin

A NOVEL method for working metals by means of electricity is one of the inventions that were cited in the recent Stalin Prize awards. It consists of employing a miniature man-generated and man-controlled lightning to cut and drill metals, even the hardest. The recipients of the prize for this discovery, Boris and Natalia Lazarenko, are husband and wife.

"How long have you been collaborating?" was my first question to the Lazarenkos.

"About 22 years," said the husband. "We have known each other since I was 15 and Natalia 14. We both studied at the physics and chemistry department of Moscow University. During our last year there we also worked at the All-Union Electrotechnical Institute"

After graduation, although electrotechnics was not their specialty, the two young physicists were given an assignment to study the destruction of metals in contact relays. After long investigations, the couple showed that to a certain extent such destruction was inevitable.

The damage which they studied was caused by electric sparks. There was no metal hard enough to resist the destructive action. The young investigators asked themselves whether the same electric sparks could not be put to work cutting or drilling metal. The problem was to find a way to control and guide the sparks.

The couple began a long series of experiments with this aim in view. All kinds of metals were tested, and the Lazarenkos soon were convinced that there was none that could withstand the power of the spark. Theoretical calculations were supplemented by more experiments.

"When Natalia managed to drill the first hole in a piece of tungsten, nearly the entire Institute staff crowded into our laboratory," Lazarenko said.

Lazarenko showed me that memorable piece of tungsten as well as other samples of their work. One of them was a ball from a bearing, tempered to a point where the best cutting tool could not do anything to it. Lazarenko had cut a piece in the shape of a comma out of it with electric sparks.

"We can drill a hole one twenty-fifth of a millimeter in diameter, which is something no metal drill can do," Lazarenko added.

Ordinary tools can be used to drill only holes that are absolutely straight. The Lazarenkos, however, easily can make them curved. This is of inestimable value to designers of aircraft motors, for instance.

The inventors showed me a piece of pobedit, a super-hard alloy of Soviet make used in the manufacture of the best cutting tools. No tool has been devised yet that can drill it. The toughest grinding wheel will not bite into the super-high alloy. Only the Lazarenko electric spark can be used to work it.

This brought the Lazarenkos into the field of metalworking, in which they started a new page. They saw that the best metalworking machines were not nearly as perfect as they seemed. There were too many intermediary stages between the electricity running a machine tool and the mechanical power into which the machine converted the current. Why not take a short cut and make electricity do the job directly?

The Lazarenkos designed a machine that both generates the spark and makes it into an obedient metalworking tool.

The Lazarenko method is no longer in the experimental stage. Many Soviet factories have shops where metal is being machined by electric discharges. Hundreds of designers and technologists employ the new method in their work. Moscow alone has nine laboratories studying problems related to the introduction of the electric spark method in various fields of production. Prominent physicists and machinery manufacturers confirm that the electric spark method has a big future.

Rational Distribution of Industry

By G. Denisov

SOVIET power inherited from pre-Revolutionary Russia a very backward industry whose weakness was aggravated by the extreme irrationality of its distribution.

The bulk of the coal, for example, was mined in the Ukraine (Donbas), and of oil in the Caucasus (Baku and Grozny), despite the fact that the country had vast rich deposits of coal and oil elsewhere. Some of them were virtually untapped, while the existence of many more was not even suspected.

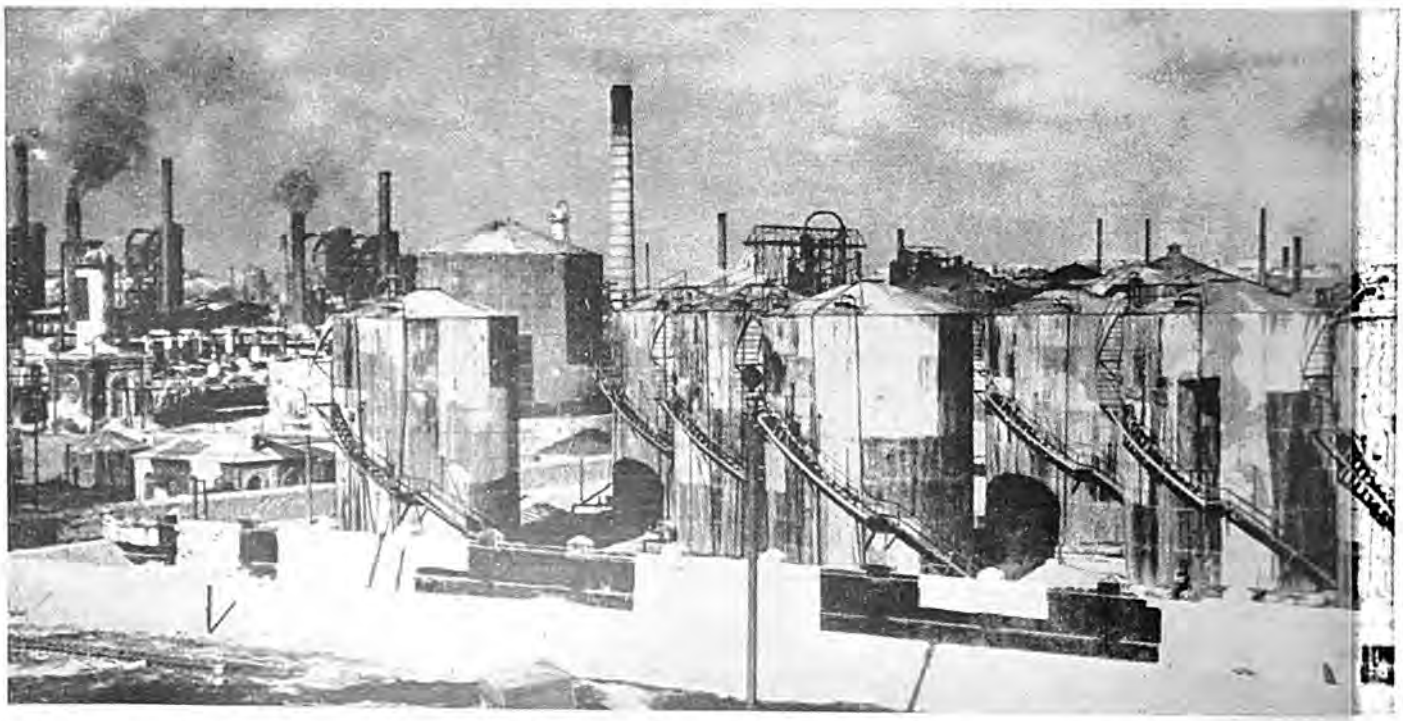
In pre-Soviet times cotton was cultivated chiefly in Central Asia. But there was no cotton industry in this region. Trains hauled cotton thousands of miles from Central Asia to Petrograd, Moscow and Ivanovo-Voznesensk, which were the Russian textile centers at that time. When the construction of a cotton mill in the cotton-growing region of Azerbaijan was suggested, the reactionary press set up a howl, for it was contrary to the tsarist policy of deliberately retarding the economic development of the so-called national hinterlands. The tsarist authorities did everything to prevent the development of industry in these districts, which served only as agricultural raw material appendages for the center.

The Soviet policy of industrialization was based on the necessity to eliminate the economic backwardness and economic inequality of the peoples.

A few comparative figures will give some indication of the scope of the program for the accelerated industrialization of the national Soviet republics. Between 1913 and 1941, industrial production in the USSR as a whole increased elevenfold; the industrial production of the Kazakh Republic increased 22 times; of the Georgian Republic 26 times, of the Kirghiz Republic 153 times and of the Tajik Republic 277 times.

One of the main factors which enabled the Soviet Union to fight victoriously against the fascist invaders was the creation under the Five-Year Plans of powerful centers of industry close to the sources of raw materials, primarily in the Urals and Siberia. The new Five-Year Plan proceeds from the necessity of simultaneously restoring the economy of the war-ravaged districts and developing the economy of all the Union republics, and of bringing industry as close as possible to the sources of raw materials and to consuming districts. The latter will eliminate the irrational hauling of freight over long distances.

Of interest is the fact that the program for the restoration of the Nazi-ravaged districts provides not simply for the restoration of industry to its prewar level, but also for eliminating the prewar shortcomings in the distribution of industry. With this aim in view, special attention is being given to the develop-



CRACKING PLANTS—The Vano Sturua plant for processing oil at Baku is near the oil field, in line with Soviet industrial policy.

ment of power and fuel bases, the building materials industry and mass production of commodities by the light and food industries.

For example, Byelorussia, which suffered severely at the hands of the fascist barbarians, will not only restore her national economy to its prewar scope, but will also acquire a number of new branches of industry.

The postwar development of the Soviet automobile industry is another example of the changes in the distribution of productive forces which will take place during the coming five years. Before the war the USSR had four automobile plants, all situated in the center of the European part of the country: at Moscow, Gorky and Yaroslavl. In 1950 the country will have 10 auto plants which will turn out 500 thousand automobiles, double the 1940 volume.

The new auto plants will be built in districts which had no automobile industry in the past. In the Ukraine, an auto plant is being built in Dniepropetrovsk, which is a large iron and steel center in the South. Auto assembly plants are also under construction in Odessa and Lvov. The Caucasus and Transcaucasia will receive automobiles from the new plant which is being built in Kutaisi (Georgia). The automobile assembly plant in Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek Republic will lay the foundation for an automobile industry in Central Asia. A large auto plant is being built in Novosibirsk, center of western Siberia. Automobile assembly plants will likewise be erected in eastern Siberia (Irkutsk) and the Far East (Komsomolsk). Neither will Byelorussia have to get its motor vehicles from afar, for a large auto plant is under construction in Minsk.

It is impossible to enumerate here all the new industrial projects scheduled for construction in the republics but even a simple list of these enterprises would show the change in the geographical distribution of Soviet industry. The Georgian Republic, for example, will receive a large iron and steel plant, and this necessitates a rapid extension of the Republic's power base and coal mining. Georgia will thus take a major step in her industrial development.

Leningrad will retain its importance as the largest machine building center of the USSR. The requirements of the city's plants for metal are exceptionally high; before the war metal was brought there not only from the South (the Donbas and the Dnieper area), but also from the Urals and western Siberia. The new Five-Year Plan calls for the construction of a large iron and steel plant in the Leningrad region, which will receive iron ore from the Kola Peninsula and coal with high caloric content from the new Pechora coal basin. The construction of an iron and steel plant in the Leningrad region will provide a powerful impetus to the development of the northern and northwestern sections of the European part of the USSR.

NEW PLANT—This Siberian iron and steel works was built as resources were developed under Soviet power.

COTTON—Young artisans in Tashkent, Uzbek Republic work in a factory near the raw material source.

Alma Ata, the Kazakh Capital

By Nikolai Mikhailov

At the foot of the northern slopes of the towering Alatau mountain range nestles the capital of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, Alma Ata—"Father of Apples." The apples grown in the fruit orchards of Alma Ata are indeed famous throughout the country.

The city looks like a huge, luxurious park with its green belts, shady gardens and tree-lined avenues. Through the town run streams of water from the mountains, irrigating the thirsty soil of the arid plains beyond the city limits. The mountainsides flanking the city, covered with stately fir forests and capped with snow, form a picturesque setting for the capital.

Alma Ata today, one of the most beautiful cities in the Soviet Union, is a far cry from the wretched pre-Revolutionary town of tsarist times. Known before 1928 as Verny, this city was typical of the miserable settlements which dotted the backward, oppressed regions ruled by tsarist Russia.

Its unpaved streets were lined with little wooden and clay huts. In the summer they were covered by a thick layer of dust, and in the spring and autumn, during the rains, they became impassable quagmires. There was no electricity, and at night the town was plunged into darkness. In the whole of the city there were only two secondary schools, and its population numbered 35 thousand.

Verny was cut off from the economic and cultural life of Russia. The nearest railway station was more than six hundred miles away. Its industry, consisting of small handicraft enterprise, employed a total of 572 workers.

In 1928 Verny, which had regained its ancient name of Alma Ata, became the capital of Kazakhstan, and was well on the way toward a cultural and economic rebirth.

The great Turkestan-Siberian railway line was built through Alma Ata. The city grew by leaps and bounds, and in the decade from 1939 showed almost a sevenfold increase in population, numbering 230 thousand.

As it grew in size and prosperity the appearance of the city improved. The streets were asphalted. A streetcar system, water mains, a sewage system and electricity were installed. Thousands of modern buildings were erected, among them the impressive structure housing the Kazakh theater of opera and ballet.

In the course of two decades Alma Ata has become the most important economic center of the Kazakh Republic, with a highly developed food processing industry. At the beginning of 1941, Alma Ata had about 15 thousand industrial workers who turned out manufactured goods almost 115 times the value of the city's pre-Revolutionary output.

The outbreak of the Great Patriotic War accelerated the city's industrial development. The Kazakh Republic acquired many transplanted enterprises evacuated from the front areas, and was transformed into one of the major arsenals of the country. Alma Ata acquired machine building plants, knit goods factories, canneries and other factories. During the war Alma Ata also became one of the most important centers of the Soviet film industry.

To meet the city's growing needs, no less than four new hydroelectric power stations are now under construction.

Alma Ata became the center of the renascent and flourishing national culture of the Kazakh people in Soviet times. Nine higher educational institutions have been established in the capital—two specializing in pedagogy, one for mining and metallurgy, one for medicine, two for agriculture, one for law and one for medicine. There are in addition 19 technical and other special schools.

The city has 25 scientific research institutions functioning under the supervision of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR, which was given the status of an independent academy this year. Alma Ata also has a Kazakhstan branch of the Lenin Academy of Agriculture.

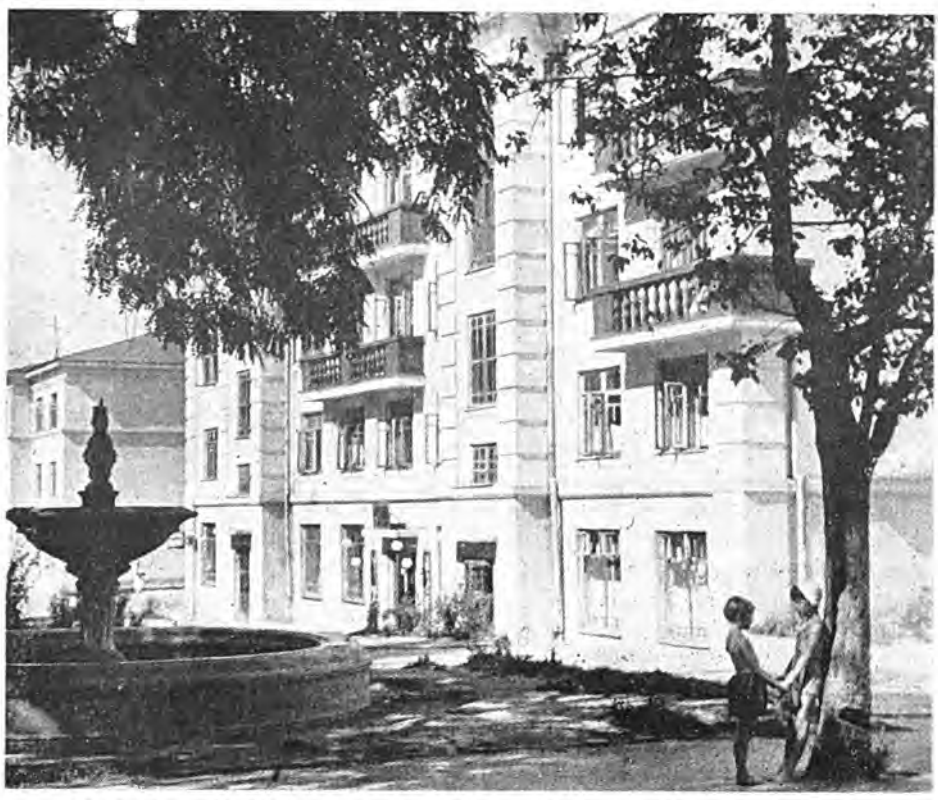
The city has botanical and zoological gardens, an observatory, opera and ballet theaters, a symphony orchestra, a large public library and a regional museum.

MINISTRY—The Ministry of Finance of the Kazakh Republic, at Alma-Ata.

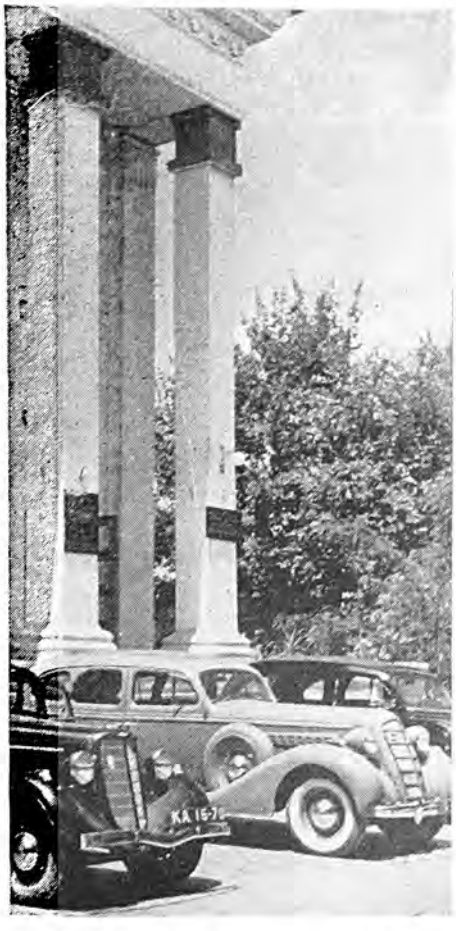
Alma-Ata, the Kazakh capital, views of which are shown here, is a flourishing city of industry and modern culture, which combine with the ancient Eastern traditions and art forms native to the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic.

Here beautiful buildings and parks, great cotton and other factories, and a healthy, educated people have developed since the establishmen of Soviet power.

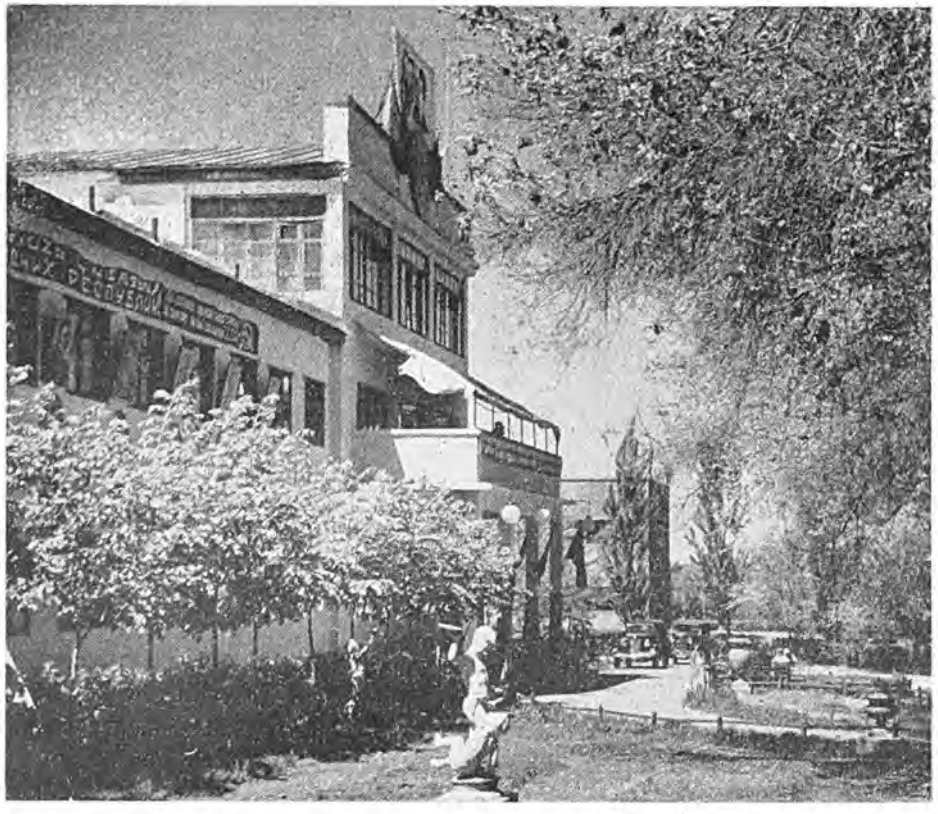
The beauty of the city and its flourishing economy, as well as that of the Republic as a whole, are particularly notable since in tsarist times Kazakhstan was a vassal state, undeveloped and neglected.



APARTMENT HOUSE—A new building on Furmanov street in Alma-Ata.



ALMA-ATA—Modern cars stand before the Ministry of the Food Industry.



HOTEL—The Hotel of the House of Soviets at the Kazakh capital, a structure built in Soviet times.

Hunting in the USSR

By N. Belyayer and Sergei Krikunov *
* *Chairman of the Irkutsk Region Branch of the Hunters Society*

THE austere and awe-inspiring Siberian taiga stretches for thousands of miles. The many Siberian rivers and lakes, mountain passes, roads and footpaths are surrounded by dense forests and bushes. Many rare animals hide here from the alert eye of the hunter.

Those who have made a study of the fauna of Siberia claim that more than 50 species of fur-bearing animals such as sables, ermine, bears, otters, wolverines, minks, badgers, squirrels, and others, inhabit the territory of Irkutsk Region, which is situated in Eastern Siberia and stretches from the banks of the Yenisei River to the Baikal mountain range.

Hunting for fur-bearing animals is the main occupation of the population of whole districts of Irkutsk Region. It has become one of the most popular forms of sports among the Siberians.

Where do the animals hide? What type of weapons are used in tracking down different kinds of animals? What must be done to keep the fur-bearing inhabitants of the taiga from becoming extinct? These and many other questions are solved with the aid of the Hunters' Society.

Our branch of the Society has thousands of members. On the executive board of the Irkutsk Region branch are research workers of the Irkutsk State University. The Hunters' Society has set up a club in Irkutsk which has three sections: pedigree dog-breeding, battue and juvenile hunters. These sections meet at the club every week to exchange experiences and distribute hunting areas.

Forty-eight teams, formed by the battue section, recently returned from the taiga with fine catches.

There is a library at the disposal of the membership of the Irkutsk Hunters' Club. Lectures are read there regularly and classes held for novice hunters. In October, for instance, the membership listened to talks on methods of hunting wild goats, recognizing animals by the traces they may leave behind and other such matters.

One of the most interesting recent events of the club was the meeting of young hunters with Vlas Makovenko, the oldest hunter in Irkutsk Region. Makovenko has been hunting in the taiga for the last 62 years. His three sons, who went with him to hunt for bears and wolves, proved to be first-class snipers at the front during the war. Vlas

SIBERIAN HUNTERS—Blue fox skins brought by hunters in Kolyma Area are examined.

Makovenko can kill a wolf outright with a single shot. The noted hunter told his young listeners of his hunts for various animals, including a tiger, which wandered into Irkutsk Region from the Ussuri taiga.

Hunting is popular, both as a profession and as a sport, not only in the Far North but throughout the Soviet Union.

Extensive hunting grounds, covering an area of 3,750,000,000 acres in the Russian SFSR alone, abound in a great variety of animals and fowl. On this territory before the war Soviet hunters annually bagged up to 50 million squirrels, foxes, and hares, more than 30 million marmots, hamsters and moles, from 15 to 17 thousand wolves, bears and panthers and tens of millions of various wild fowl.

In addition to the cooperatives which unite persons who take up hunting as a trade, there exist many voluntary hunters' societies in the Soviet Union. The Okhotnik Society in the RSFSR has a membership of some 200 thousand amateur hunters.

The hunting societies are provided with hunting grounds, shotguns, ammunition and other supplies as well as pedigreed hounds for breeding purposes.

One such typical hunting society, which unites amateurs of the railwaymen's union in Moscow, was established in 1935. The society's hunting grounds are situated in Zvenigorod District, Moscow Region. One of the houses in the village of Ugryumovo belongs to the hunters' club of the Locomotive Sports Society, athletic association of the railwaymen's union. This club rents four more houses in different parts of its hunting area.

Available at all these places are experienced beaters, borzoi, hounds and other hunting dogs, decoy ducks, and other equipment. After a day's hunting, members of this club find a hot meal waiting for them in the club dining-room. Many members like to play chess or draughts or listen to the radio or read a newspaper and then spend the night at the club.

The hunting tract of this particular hunters' club extends over hundreds of thousands of acres. Here are thick forests, swamps and open fields which abound in hares, foxes, squirrels, ermines, minks, martens, polecats, badgers, black, hazel and wood grouse, partridges, and woodcocks. There are some places where wild ducks may be bagged. Wild goats and pheasants were acclimatized by the society before the war.

Anglo-Russian hound kennels have been established at one of the camps of the Locomotive Sports Society Hunters' Club. Members may buy pedigreed pups here. The membership of this hunters' club was 1,200 on the eve of the war.

Lectures on the technique of shooting and trapping animals are held regularly by the hunters' society. Special training courses have been set up for beaters. There is a mutual aid society which issues loans to hunters for the purchase of shotguns, dogs, and other necessities.

The society's expenditures, including expenditures for the upkeep of its camps, are covered by membership dues and income derived from the sales of fish caught in two rented ponds and from the sales of hunters' skis and hockey sticks made in the society's workshop. The hunters' society of the railwaymen's union twice participated in the all-union Agricultural Exhibition in pre-war years.

Chess Lineup Changes

OLAF ULVESTAD

CHANGES in the lineups for the USSR-USA championship chess match to be played in Moscow September 9 to 12 have been announced by the committee in charge of the contest.

Soviet champion Mikhail Botvinnik will face, instead of American champion Arnold Denker, Grand Master Samuel Reshevsky of the United States on the first board.

Denker will play Soviet Grand Master Vassili Smyslov on the third board.

Master Olaf Ulvestad, originally listed as alternate member of the American team, becomes a regular player and will meet Moscow champion Master David Bronstein on the tenth board. Master Weaver W. Adams becomes the reserve member of the American team.

The other players have been reshuffled, and the revised lineups follow:

First board: Botvinnik (USSR) versus Reshevsky (USA.)

Second board: Keres (USSR) versus Fine (USA).

Third board: Smyslov (USSR) versus Denker (USA).

Fourth board: Boleslavsky (USSR) versus Horowitz (USA).

Fifth board: Kotov (USSR) versus Kashdan (USA).

Sixth board: Flohr (USSR) versus Steiner (USA).

Seventh board: Ragozin (USSR) versus Pinkus (USA).

Eighth board: Bondarevsky (USSR) versus Kevitz (USA).

Ninth board: Lilienthal (USSR) versus Dake (USA).

Tenth Board: Bronstein (USSR) versus Ulvestad (USA).

There is only one change in the lineup of the Soviet team which defeated the United States team in last year's radio match (Grand Master Keres replacing Master V. Makogonov), whereas the American team has replaced one third of last year's lineup.

The Moscow-Volga Canal

By A. Mikhailov

For the first time in the history of navigation a seagoing vessel docked at the Moscow river port recently after completing a journey along a direct route from Western Europe.

The appearance of a seagoing ship in the Soviet capital would have been inconceivable even 10 years ago.

The seagoing vessel mentioned above reached the Soviet capital via the Moscow-Volga Canal completed nine years ago which is now an important inland waterway of the USSR.

In the course of the past nine years 15 million tons of freight and some 75 million passengers have been transported through this canal. These figures give some idea of the role played by the Moscow-Volga Canal in the national economy of the country.

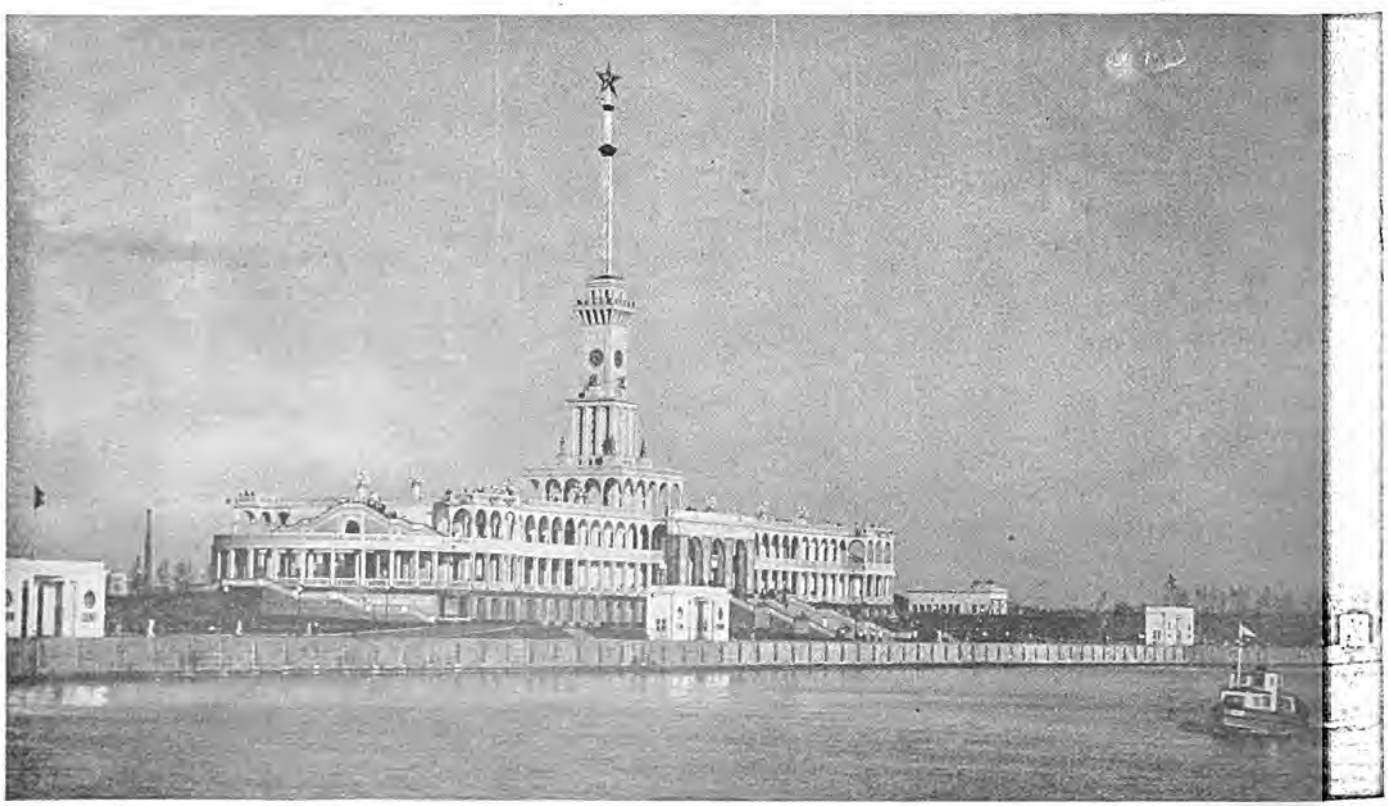
The canal will be handling considerably greater quantities of freight in the next five-year period. Following the restoration of the waterway from Leningrad to Moscow via Lake Beloye and the rehabilitation of the Baltic-White Sea Canal Moscow has again become a port of three seas—the Caspian, Baltic and White seas. Nearly four million passengers and tremendous quantities of freight will be transported along this great inland water route during the current navigation season.

Barges and steamers move along the Moscow-Volga Canal to the Soviet capital bringing timber, oil, grain, vegetables, fish, fruit, paper, salt, building materials and other cargoes, and start back with machinery, fabrics and other goods manufactured in Moscow's industrial enterprises.

The construction of the 80 mile Moscow-Volga Canal solved three important problems: Moscow was supplied with excellent drinking water from the Volga; the Moscow River became navigable; and finally, the construction of the canal completed the direct deep-water route from Moscow to the Caspian Sea.

The Moscow-Volga Canal, one of the biggest hydrotechnical structures in the world, has 11 huge ferroconcrete locks. The Volga water is pumped into the chambers by powerful propellor pumps, designed and manufactured at a Moscow factory. There are seven large reservoirs along the route, the biggest being the Moscow Reservoir which extends over an area of 126 square miles.

From an architectural point of view, the Moscow-Volga Canal is one of the finest hydrotechnical structures in the country. Most of the canal structures are faced with marble and granite and are surrounded by parks and flower gardens. Marble statues of Lenin and



GENERAL VIEW OF CANAL STATION—Khimky station on the Moscow-Volga Canal, a few miles from downtown Moscow.

Stalin tower over the entrance to the canal from the Volga end. The passenger station building at the Moscow River port has a 260 foot tower topped with a ruby star, which may be seen several miles away on a clear night. The archways at the pumping stations, the colonnade at the locks and the pavilions by the spillways are among the best creations of Soviet architects.

It is not surprising, therefore, to find thousands of Muscovites and tourists from other towns flocking to the passenger station at the Moscow River port for a pleasant cruise along the canal. The decks for motor vessels and launches of the canal fleet are crowded with people on Sundays. Many ships of the fleet have been converted into floating rest homes and sanatoriums, on which Moscow machine builders, iron and steel workers, textile workers, teachers actors, railwaymen and students spend their summer holidays.

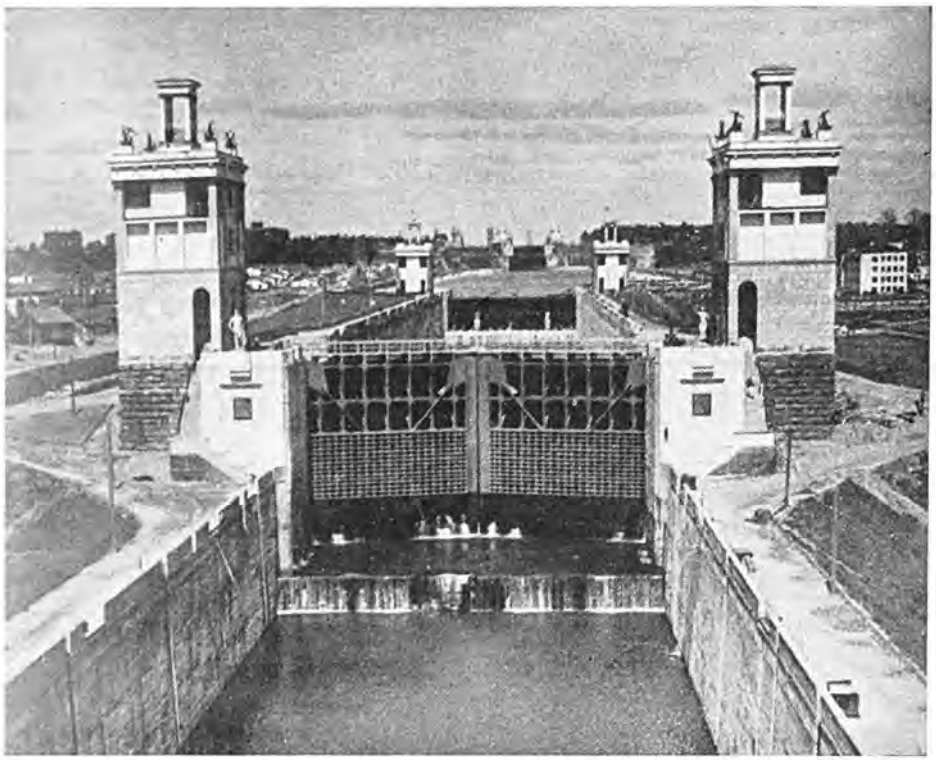
The German divisions reached the Moscow-Volga Canal in the autumn of 1941. They destroyed one of the locks and the huge bronze models of Christopher Columbus' caravel, atop the lock gate towers.

All traces of Nazi damage have disappeared. The canal has once again assumed its prewar appearance. Even the bronze caravels have been restored. The intricate mechanisms at the locks operate faultlessly, raising and lowering vessels passed through the 130 foot water stairways of the canal. The complex automatic installations and devices are operated by a young girl on duty in the control room.

Not far from Moscow, on a sloping bank along the canal, Generalissimo Stalin, whose conception the canal was, watched the work of the canal builders 12 years ago.

Navigation on the canal is now in full swing. The Moscow River port, with its powerful cranes, mobile transporters and other mechanisms, is a beehive of activity from morning till late at night.

The volume of shipping on the canal is steadily increasing. Every day more cargo boats arrive in Moscow with timber from the North, oil from the South, and building materials.



LOCK—Lock Number Eight on the great canal.

STEAMER—A ship of the river fleet passes through Lock Number Five.

Paintings of Leningrad

By Alexandra Amshinskaya

An exhibition of paintings by Mikhail Platunov was recently held in Moscow. On view were over 100 gouaches executed during the four years of war, including his excellent series of canvasses *Leningrad in the Days of Siege,* unforgettable pictures of the suffering borne by the beleaguered city.

Only a great artist who has himself gone through these experiences can present with such simplicity the tragedy of modern wars and the heroic spirit of the people, while preserving the warmth of human emotions.

Mikhail Platunov was born into the family of an icon painter and in early childhood displayed marked artistic talent. At 13 he graduated from the Kazan School of Art with honors, and was sent to the Petersburg Academy of Arts to continue his studies. Here he received instruction at the studio of Ilya Repin, the great Russian master. After graduation Platunov remained at the Academy as a teacher.

In his search for characters and for a closer study of nature he accompanied scientific expeditions every year. He wintered on Rudolf Island in the Arctic, and hiked more than 1,200 miles through the tundra and taiga. He made a thorough study of the Urals mountain range, and spent three years roaming through the Caucasus; he has been in Central Asia, and while in the Far East spent several months on Kamchatka living at the very brink of a crater.

On returning from these expeditions Platunov exhibited his paintings and travel sketches, distinguished by their bold color combinations and bright sunny tones.

Endowed with the powers of observation of a scientist and artist, Platunov in his paintings conveys psychological aspects, expressions of deep emotion, while preserving the freshness of impressions. His works are consummate compositions.

These valuable traits have made Platunov's group *Leningrad in the Days of Siege* highly expressive as historic documents of an eye-witness.

In 1941-42, sketchbook in hand, the artist spent much time watching the life in the streets, squares and boulevards of Leningrad.

With each passing day the war came nearer the northern capital and for some time after the first enemy air-raid the city was encircled by a ring of fire. Platunov has devoted about ten of his gouaches to this memorable event. In one of his views of the conflagration from the river embankment, huge flames and black clouds of smoke rise skyward to be reflected in the waters of the majestic Neva. In another, the monument to Peter the Great—the personification of the invincibility of the Russian people

LENINGRAD—Platunov's painting of the monument to Peter I, a Leningrad landmark, lit by the fires of war.

—is pictured with the fire as a background.

Platunov's paintings devoted to the early days of the blockade are characterized by a warm color scheme and contrasting combinations. But he soon gave up these portrait effects.

City streets became the scenes of battles, artillery bombardment threatened every house, and the war deeply affected the life of the people. Platunov no longer depicted the broad Neva and the fine views of architectural ensembles.

The suffering of the Leningrad people was not limited to air-raids, conflagrations and bombardment, they were yet to undergo the trials of cold and starvation. *Morning in Solovyevsky Pereulok* is the title of one of the artist's most powerful pictures. In simple, laconic style he has succeeded in conveying the spirit of an early frosty morning after a night raid.

A pale pink sky is reflected in the windows of a distant house. In the background is the figure of a woman bent by the weight of her pails, and on the snow in the foreground is a corpse painted in a deep-red and black.

In other pictures the artist has depicted the charms of Leningrad. He draws the Winter Palace in the cold green rays of a rocket, the Neva Embankment covered with snowdrifts, the deserted squares, and the exhausted and tormented people. He shows the inhabitants fetching water, seeking refuge from shells, burying their dear ones or dying of hunger in the streets.

Like all the other inhabitants of Leningrad in those days he lived in an unheated house, and suffered hunger. He was removed from Leningrad by airplane in a serious state of malnutrition. In February 1942, at the height of the blockade, Platunov decided to exhibit his works. He had by this time painted a great number of works. Other artists joined Platunov's exhibition and the unusual display presented by the artists was particularly successful. It was proof that nothing could hinder the creative thought and activity of Soviet artists—loyal patriots.

At the present time Mikhail Platunov is completing an album of lithographs.

"Hello Moscow"

By Ilya Weisfeld

YOUNG PLAYERS—Trade school pupils are the young actors in this scene from "Hello Moscow."

"HELLO Moscow" is the name of a new film released by the Moscow Film Studio. It is an original review in which musical numbers are integrally interwoven with humorous and stirring themes.

This review is rather unusual, for the principal players are pupils of railway and other trade schools in Moscow, Stalingrad, Magnitogorsk, the Georgian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR. Their acting is fresh and spontaneous—qualities not always attained by adults—but one cannot say that the heroes of the film are altogether novices. In their spare time after class work they attend amateur dancing, singing, dramatic and literary circles.

Their unaffectedness and utter sincerity combined with ability to speak, move, sing and dance properly are the distinguishing features of the main characters in the film.

Particularly effective in *Hello Moscow* is the boy Fedya (played by trade school pupil V. Seleznev), chairman of the boxing section, as he styles himself. Fedya is not handsome, but he is so charming and his movements are so funny that his very appearance on the screen evokes laughter.

Serious, melodramatic scenes are well played by trade school pupil N. Stravinskaya, a very expressive, vivid personality. She plays her role so seriously and with such intense feeling that she wins the hearts of her audiences.

"Future generations will envy us" is the theme of the film. The youngsters in the film are indeed happy people. True enough they have their difficulties, their little sorrows, but they are easily surmounted by their capacity to live a full and vivacious life and by their confidence in the future. That is why these youngsters enjoy life, why they want to sing, dance, create.

The script of the film was written by N. Erdman and M. Volpin, writers who possess a gift for brilliant dialogue. The native talent for acting of the children has attracted wide attention.

Notes of Soviet Life

During its three week stay in the USSR a delegation of the American Society for Russian Relief, Inc., visited Moscow, Minsk, Leningrad, Stalingrad, Tbilisi and Gorki.

To acquaint themselves with the industry, agriculture and culture of the USSR, members of the delegation visited factories, collective farms, medical and cultural institutions, and met statesmen, public leaders and representatives of churches and religious societies.

On August 6 President Kemenov of the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (VOKS) gave a dinner in honor of the delegation. Present were Soviet officials, American diplomats, and representatives of all fields of culture in the Soviet Union.

★

August 22 marked the 250th anniversary of the founding of Taganrog, one of the largest industrial and cultural centers on the Azov Sea coast in the Ukrainian Republic.

Throughout its existence Taganrog has been an important port of call for numerous foreign ships. Under the Soviet Government, Taganrog has become a large industrial center with machine building plants, tanneries, iron and steel and other works.

Extensive restoration work has been carried out in the three years since the liberation of the city. Its iron and steel works, one of the largest in the South, has resumed operation, a machine building plant is producing again, as are the Krasny Kotelshchik and other works.

In conformity with the new Five-Year Plan, Taganrog plants are undertaking new types of productions of agricultural machinery and boilers. The output of the steel, rolled metal, leather and power industries has grown considerably.

Cultural activities in the town are being revived. The Chekhov Theater, some 40 schools, two higher educational institutions, clubs, libraries and a museum have resumed functioning.

Pedigree stockbreeding is being rehabilitated in the Ukraine, where the German invaders destroyed an enormous quantity of pedigree cattle. More than one thousand pedigree animal breeding farms have been restored. The Ukraine Research Institute of Animal Breeding in Kharkov, the All-Union Institute of Acclimatization and Crossbreeding of Animals on the Askania Nova reservation and other institutions have resumed their work.

★

Dr. Selman Waksman, discoverer of streptomycin, the new "wonder drug," is now in the Soviet Union as a guest of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. He lectured there on the study of antibiotics—a new field in microbiology.

Dr. Waksman was welcomed warmly by scientists of the Leningrad institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Leningrad University, the Pavlov Institute, and the Kirov Military Medical Academy.

★

The Library of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR contains some of the rarest books in the world. Among them are huge volumes of the first encyclopedia of the 15th century and the tiniest of all existing books. One of the latter of less than match-box size is Pushkin's novel in verse *Eugene Onegin*, which was printed in 1912. Even smaller is a Glasgow edition of the Bible that is kept in a special metal case.

Two and one-half times smaller than the Bible is a book containing 36 fables by Krylov. This can be read only with a magnifying glass. Its title page is lost, and, therefore, the year and place of publication of the book are unknown. This smallest book in the world is believed to have been published 100 years ago somewhere in Russia.

Exploration of the Donets basin has been resumed after an interval caused by the war. Dozens of geological expeditions working in the Don, Kuban and Donets basins and in the Salsk steppes are studying the geological structure of those areas and prospecting for coal seams of the Donets type, with the aim of ascertaining the actual boundaries of the Donets coal basin.

One of such expeditions has prospected Donets anthracite deposits on the left bank of the Don River and discovered several thick coal beds there. Several new mines are being sunk here. New coal beds have been discovered in the Salsk-Manych steppes. Prospecting of Donets coal will be resumed shortly near Voronezh and in the Dnieper basin.

★

An All-Russian review of young actors' work will be held this year in Moscow with the participation of theaters of all cities of the Russian Federation. In this review young producers will stage plays, engaging young actors and actresses who but recently started playing in these troupes.

Plays from the life of Soviet youth written by young playwrights will be chiefly presented. For instance, the Moscow Maly Theater, the oldest theater in Russia, will stage the play *Students*, which is about the life of the students of Moscow University, by Boris Dyakov and Mikhail Penkin, who were participants of the defense of Stalingrad.

★

The Kiev Theater of Russian Drama, which is named for Lessia Ukrainka, has opened its season with the play Memorable Meetings *by Utevsky. This season 111 theaters—seven more than last year—will function in the Ukraine Republic. A musical and drama theater is being organized in Uzhgorod and a Russian drama theater in Mukachev.*

USSR

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VOLUME VI NUMBER 60

he young harpist is a student at
he Central Music School of the
Moscow State Conservatory. There
re some 350 state music schools
throughout the Soviet Union.

USSR INFORMATION BULLETIN
VOLUME VI ★ NUMBER 60 SEPTEMBER 11, 1946

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SERGEI PROKOFIEFF

This distinguished Soviet composer recently was awarded a Stalin Prize in music for the fourth time. The current award, given for work done in 1945, was won by his new ballet, *Cinderella*. He is shown working on a new score.

(Story on page 5)

Music in the USSR

By Matvei Grinev

RUSSIAN folk art, songs and dances can be traced to the days of antiquity. This rich treasure-store of folklore is the embodiment of the native talents of the Russian people. Splendid folk arts also exist among other peoples of the Soviet Union—Ukrainians, Byelorussians and the peoples of Central Asia and Transcaucasia.

The policy of the Soviet Government is directed toward developing all fields of culture and art in the country, and this, of course, includes music. The advancement of music in its most varied forms, the encouragement of musical talent, musical education and the general popularization of music become a matter of prime importance in the USSR. What is most important is that this is strengthened by a "movement from below," that the masses of people themselves are taking the initiative because of their ardent love and appreciation of music.

Love of music is spreading in breadth and depth throughout the Soviet country. It is developing and gaining in strength in cities and on collective farms, in all the national republics and in the most remote parts of the land.

Music, like all other arts in the Soviet Union, is multi-national in character. This is one of its principal features. Every people develops its own national music, based on the traditions developed by the history of that people. National in form, socialist in content—such is the formula of the development of art in the land of the Soviets. This fundamental idea defines the whole progress of Soviet music in the last 28 years: the development of symphony music, the training of virtuosi, musical education and the founding of the Soviet musical theaters.

In old Russia many peoples did not have their own national musical theaters; now all peoples, all national republics have their own national homes of music. Transcaucasia and Buryat-Mongolia, Byelorussia and the Urals have their own opera houses which produce national operas and ballets, Russian operas by Glinka, Tchaikovsky, Mussorgsky, operas by Verdi, Bizet and Rossini. Composers and librettists frequently draw on folklore and the history of the peoples for their subjects. The development of opera is, to a large extent, influencing the growth and advancement of all musical culture.

Concert bureaus and local philharmonics exist in all large centers of the Union. It is their task to promote and popularize classical music—Western European and Russian—as well as contemporary music.

Philharmonics arrange concerts differing widely in character—symphony, chamber, and so on—and most varied in program. Philharmonic concerts consist largely of the works of Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Liszt, Chopin, Schumann, Brahms, Debussy, Ravel, Rossini, the great Russian classics of Glinka, Dar-

MOSCOW AUDIENCE—Soviet love of music is plain in the faces of these auditors at a concert at the Moscow Conservatory.

gomirjsky, Mussorgsky, Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakov, Glazunov, and the modern Soviet composers Shostakovich, Prokofieff, Shaporin, Khachaturyan and Kabalevsky.

Due to the close cultural ties established with our Allies during the war, we have been presenting regular concerts of American and English music. Concerts frequently are accompanied by lectures on the history of music illustrated with musical excerpts. A ramified network of symphony orchestras facilitates the arranging of such concerts in very many cities. Touring orchestras, such as the orchestra of the Moscow Regional Philharmonic, and a number of others popularize symphony music in towns and collective farms which do not have their own orchestras.

The largest and the best orchestras in the USSR are the orchestras of the Leningrad and Moscow Philharmonics. It is interesting to note that during the war the orchestra of the Moscow Philharmonic made an extensive tour of Central Asia, Siberia and the Urals.

In addition to philharmonics, there is what is known as the All-Union Concert Touring Company, which sends out some of the best concert companies to perform in all parts of the Soviet Union.

Besides the philharmonic and concert touring companies, the radio is a mighty medium for the popularization of music. The All-Union Radio Committee and local radio committees devote the greater part of their broadcasts to music. Radio committees have their own orchestras—symphony and of national instruments—their own chamber ensembles, and staffs of musical performers.

Radio musical programs consist of classical and modern compositions. The All-Union Radio Committee supplies local committees with recordings of the best music rendered by the finest artists. Besides radio broadcasts, the All-Union Radio Committee arranges public concerts in various concert halls of Moscow. They are very popular and draw crowded houses.

Before the Revolution a musical education was the privilege of the wealthy few. The Russian people, naturally musically gifted, lived on their own resources, so to speak, handing down folk melodies from generation to generation.

CHILDREN'S BAND—Children of Moscow food workers are one of many groups to organize their own musical units.

Today not only are the finest concerts available to the people at large, but a fine musical education is within the reach of every child.

Music is taught to children in general educational schools in the very first grades, which have special classes in singing, choral work, rhythmics, and gymnastics. Musically gifted children are educated in special music schools. There are some 350 state music schools in the Soviet Union; about 25 per cent of the pupils receive scholarships, while the rest pay a nominal tuition fee based on the family income.

This is the first step in their musical education. The next is the junior high school of music, and finally, the highest institution of musical learning, the conservatory.

Students of conservatories are trained as professional soloists, both vocal and instrumental, as conductors, teachers, chorus leaders, and so on. The conservatories in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Odessa, Tbilisi, Erevan, Saratov, Minsk and Sverdlovsk graduate annually several hundred finished young musicians. The network of conservatories is now being extended to include Alma Ata, Siberia, and other places.

Some conservatories sponsor special junior high schools of music, where the children are given a general education plus special musical training. There are also choral schools (state boarding schools) for boys from seven years of age. On finishing this school, the boys are engaged to sing in various capellas and professional choruses; or they become conductors, primarily of choral groups.

Students of elementary and junior high schools of music and conservatories study at the expense of the State, receive stipends and are provided with living quarters.

To stimulate the cultivation of art and encourage the development of native talent in the USSR, the Government's art committees and public organizations have instituted a system of art reviews. These are really contests for the best pianists, singers, instrumentalists and composers. The most outstanding performances and compositions are awarded prizes.

A custom was established in recent years of holding regular art festivals in Moscow. These festivals give every republic of the Soviet Union a chance to show its achievements in theatrical, musical and fine arts to Moscow audiences.

American Music in the USSR

By D. Rabinovich

A GALA concert of modern American music was held at the Large Hall of the Moscow Conservatory recently as the closing event of the current season in that hall. It was sponsored jointly by the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (VOKS) and the Moscow Philarmonic.

Concerts of this type were begun in wartime and have become a pleasant and valuable feature of Moscow's musical life. With their varied programs encompassing an ever wider range of compositions, they play a major role in acquainting our musicians and music lovers with the works of American composers.

We have come to know that a large group of gifted composers is working fruitfully in the United States. A specific musical style is coming into being there, a style far from exhausted by the examples we find, say, in the works of George Gershwin.

AMERICAN CONCERT—Soloists of the opera company of the All-Russian Theatrical Society K. Malkova and I. Petrov sing a duet from "Porgy and Bess."

I mention the name of this highly original, gifted and popular composer here because of his organic ties with the spirit of jazz. A comparison of his *Rhapsody in Blue,* or *Porgy and Bess,* with, for example, the symphonies of Roy Harris and George Antheil, the orchestral pieces of Walter Piston and Samuel Barber and the new compositions by Elie Siegmeister makes it clear that there are various creative trends in contemporary American music.

American music is a typical product of our age. Its dynamic rhythms, melodic and harmonic structure with its sharp dissonances and at times neo-classical polyphony, and its orchestral style, which has absorbed some of the finest elements of contemporary orchestration, are all modern.

Elements of the jazz style and especially jazz rhythms with their syncopated reflection of the tense bustle of a large American city are found not only in Gershwin's music but also in more "academic" compositions.

The war undoubtedly strongly influenced American composers. It compelled them to take a deeper outlook on life and brought their art closer to profound philosophical problems. That was the appraisal Soviet musicians gave Roy Harris' Fifth Symphony, which was dedicated to the peoples of the USSR and performed in Moscow two years ago. A similar impression was made by George Antheil's Fourth Symphony, performed in the Soviet Union for the first time at the July 5 concert.

Antheil's symphony was written while the Battle of Stalingrad—the most difficult period of the war for the Soviet Union—was being fought, and it is dedicated to Stalin and the Soviet people. In conception Antheil's symphony is linked somehow with Shostakovich's Seventh. This also makes itself felt in the symphony's musical language, where the presence of threads of continuity from the Seventh can hardly be doubted, and in the entire complex of musical images.

The breath of war can be sensed in the march-like melodies that permeate the symphony, from the somber and foreboding funeral march in the first movement to the triumphant march in the finale. The first movement's development is splendid, with its rising tension and grim march beat. There are many orchestral discoveries in this movement, especially the happy use of the flute, piccolo, xylophone and muted trumpets.

The first movement is perhaps the best. Also, it seems to me to be the most integral structurally. With all their full-bodied musical fabric and sincerity, the others suffer from a certain sketchiness of exposition; the continuity of the successive scenes does not follow the purely symphonic logic of development.

George Antheil's symphony occupied the entire first part of the concert. In the second part we heard two compositions for string orchestra by Aaron Copland that are among the most interesting works of modern American music to be performed in Moscow. Particularly good was the second piece—a graceful scherzo with keen but translucent sonority, an unexpected lilting trio and a charmingly laconic, expressive end.

Stalin Prizes in Music

By Reinhold Gliere

Stalin Prize Winner, Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Stalin Awards in the Field of Art

STALIN awards which are issued annually for outstanding services in the field of science, art and technique are in a way a nationwide review of the activities of all the workers of Soviet culture. The year's endeavors of those whose successes are particularly outstanding are crowned with the Stalin Award.

Among the new Stalin Prize winners (for work done in 1945) in the field of music are representatives of various generations—from composers who studied under Rimsky-Korsakov, such as Mikhail Gnessin and Nikolai Myaskovsky who themselves have fostered a whole school of first-class musicians, to a recent graduate of the Moscow Conservatory, the Azerbaijanian Kara Karayev, and his compatriot Akhmet Gadzhiyev, a fourth year student of the same conservatory.

I will begin with the older musicians. To me, Nikolai Myaskovsky is a composer who draws his inspiration from a bottomless source and who is a rare example of diligence. I have known him since 1901, from the time when he was my pupil. In the last quarter of a century I doubt that there was a single year in which he did not present the public with several new pieces of music. Moreover, all he composes bears the stamp of his striking, original talent. It is typical of Myaskovsky that this year he was awarded the Stalin Prize, with which he is honored for the third time, for a concerto for cello and orchestra, which is only his second attempt in creating music for this instrument. To whatever line of musical composition he turns, Myaskovsky invariably produces a mature, profound and original work. His new concerto is of a deep lyric quality and bespeaks a fine understanding of the instrument's possibilities.

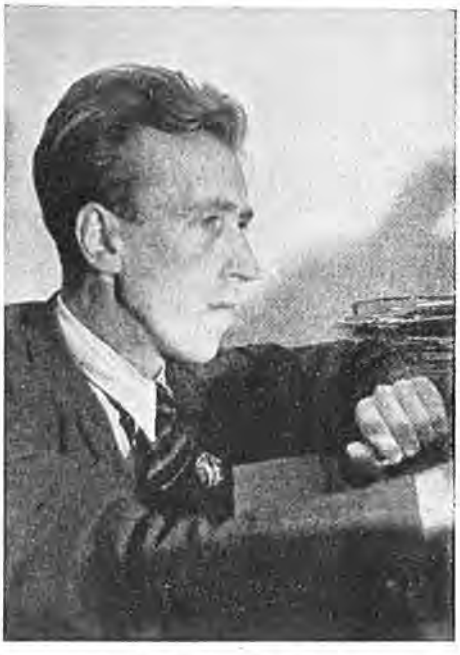
Since 1900 I have known Mikhail Gnessin, a member of the famed Gnessin musical family. Of a subtle musical fabric with many fanciful melodies, enticing in the humanity of its theme and its melody, the sonata-fantasia for piano and string orchestra which won him the Stalin Prize possesses in full measure all the merits of the Gnessin muse.

Whenever I listen to Sergei Prokofieff's invariably splendid music I recall the day I first saw him. That was in 1901. Then, a young musician in my mid-twenties, I was asked to give lessons to an eleven-year-old boy. He wished to enter the conservatory, and I coached him in harmony and polyphony. I never supposed that my somewhat ungainly pupil, though giving promise, would turn into one of the greatest musicians of the first half of the twentieth century.

His new ballet, *Cinderella,* which earned the Stalin Prize (Prokofieff has been accorded the honor for the fourth time) is a splendidly composed work in many respects. It definitely strikes a new note in choreographic music, where to write anything new is an exceptionally difficult task. Prokofieff, however, has succeeded beautifully. But then there is hardly anything in the field of music in which he does not succeed once he determines to do so. The score of *Cinderella*

NIKOLAI MYASKOVSKY

SERGEI PROKOFIEFF



DMITRI KABALEVSKY

is exceedingly intricate for dancing, but Rostislav Zakharov, choreographer of the Moscow Bolshoi Theater, and the Soviet ballerinas Galina Ulanova and Olga Lepeshinskaya give worthy interpretation to Prokofieff's music. They also have been justly honored with the Stalin Prize. As to myself, I was particularly fascinated by the leitmotif of Cinderella herself.

Until recently Eugene Kapp was known to me only as the composer of a delightful sonata for violin and piano. In his new opera, *Fires of Vengeance,* his vivid talent appeared to me in a new light. He is a musician of distinguished culture whose music shows the influence of Rimsky-Korsakov. The awarding of the Stalin Prize to this Estonian musician recognizes that the musical art of the young Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic meets the best Soviet national standards. *Fires of Vengeance* is devoted to the selfless struggle of the Estonian peasantry against the German oppressors.

The same patriotic sentiments are conveyed in *Veten* (*Motherland*) by two very young composers, beginners I should say—the Azerbaijanians Kara Karayev and Akhmet Gadzhiyev. They extoll the struggle of the people against the Hitler invaders and the labor feats of their fellow-countrymen in the years of the war. This new opera bears witness to the fact that a new generation of musicians is maturing in the Soviet Union.

Dmitri Kabalevsky's second quartet I consider one of his best compositions. Kabalevsky is a mature composer whose talent has stood the test of a lengthy series of symphonic and chamber works. I am convinced that he has not as yet reached the apex of his powers.

I am glad to find Boris Lyatoshinsky, who was my pupil in Kiev in 1918, among the Stalin laureates. Nor is his success a surprise to me. His *Ukrainian Quintet,* which demonstrates splendid professional mastery, presents beautifully the national Ukrainian motifs. Lyatoshinsky is a splendid polyphonist. To him are attributed a large number of happy harmonic finds.

One cannot help being enamored of the very sincere and highly emotional music of Vano Muradeli, a comparatively young composer. His first symphony was presented abroad and I feel certain that his second—now awarded the Stalin Prize—will also win a hearing from the music lovers of the world. With great interest I await his new opera on which he is now intensively working.

ALEXANDROV—The late Alexander Alexandrov with the Red Army Ensemble of Song and Dance of the USSR.

The new trio by the Leningrad composer George Sviridov is a brilliant piece of music.

Matvei Blanter's songs are pleasant, melodious and deeply appealing. He is doubtless one of our most gifted song writers. His songs enjoy wide popularity in the Soviet Union and are sung by thousands.

Lev Knipper's serenade for string orchestra displays a subtle knowledge of the possibilities of the string instrument. It is of a fine lyric quality and extremely enjoyable.

Having started with the older laureates, I want to finish my article with them.

As regards creative temperament many a young pianist may well envy an "oldster" like Konstantin Igumnov. I have known him for the past several decades, and not only is time merciful to his art but it continues to enhance it. Igumnov is most probably the best interpreter of the piano compositions of Tchaikovsky and Rachmaninov. He is indeed the founder of a whole school of Soviet piano performance which is a worthy contribution to our national musical culture.

Among the old musicians are new laureates—the conductors Alexander Alexandrov, who died shortly after receiving the award, Alexander Sveshnikov and Semyen Chernetsky. Each of them has rendered worthy service to Soviet art. Alexandrov was the founder of the famed Red Army Ensemble of Song and Dance, which most probably has no equal anywhere in the world. What Alexandrov accomplished only a master of exceedingly broad and versatile musical culture could do.

Alexander Sveshnikov is the organizer of the State Chorus, its able, inspired conductor. Semyen Chernetsky has accomplished a great deal in elevating the standard of the performance of Red Army brass bands to a high level. The model brass band of the Ministry of the Armed Forces of the USSR which he conducts is by every standard one of the best groups of musical performers in the Soviet Union.

A Group of Soviet Composers

By Georgi Polyanovsky

THE work of the Moscow composers Marian Koval, Vano Muradeli, Tikhon Khrennikov, Nikolai Chemberji, Lev Knipper, Zara Levina and Nina Makarova has gained considerable recognition. Two of them, Muradeli and Knipper, won second prizes in the Stalin Prize awards for 1945.

Marian Koval will mark his 39th birthday this year, but he has been composing for more than twenty years. He has written many vocal pieces, compositions and oratories, four operas, a string quartet, chorals and piano compositions. The composer's leaning toward the vocal genre is conditioned by a number of peculiarities characteristic of his vigorous and vivid talent. His innate lyricism and deep emotional tone, frequently of a subjective quality, find full expression in his songs, romances and compositions for chorus. Koval is one of the foremost Soviet composers in the sphere of choral composition. A series of his chorals, all a cappella, to the libretto of the noted Russian poet Tyutchev, was recently performed here.

Koval's oratories *Valery Chkalov, Emelyn Pugachev* and *Sacred War,* are favorite numbers with Moscow choral groups. It is apparent from the titles of these oratories that the composer draws on his people's past and present history for his heroic themes.

Koval's musical idiom is akin to Russian folk songs and is distinguished for tender lyricism, and a diatonic melodic vein. Outstanding among Koval's operas is *Emelyan Pugachev,* which was produced by the Kirov Opera House in Leningrad during the war and won for the composer a Stalin Prize. Graphically portrayed in the opera is the legendary leader of the peasant uprising of the 18th century. This freedom-loving Don Cossack is depicted as a staunch hero devoted to the idea of democratic government. The composer made wide use of song and choral sources. The best parts of Koval's *Sevastopolites* are the chorus scenes. In this opera he delineates the characters of the valiant defenders of the hero city, which for the second time in the course of a century covered itself with eternal glory in the battles against the Hitlerite invaders. The opera is replete with expressive songs, arias, ensembles and choruses. It is being rehearsed for production at the large opera house in the city of Molotov.

Vano Muradeli, one of the most original and forceful composers, was born in the city of Gori, in the Caucasus. Here he learned native Georgian and Armenian melodies, their rich and colorful musical language. But Muradeli seldom uses folk tunes in his work. The distinctive qualities of his art are an originality of idiom, temperament, a fine ability for melodic inventiveness, a propensity for big themes. Muradeli has written two symphonies, chorals and romances which are widely recognized and repeatedly performed at concerts and over the radio.

Composer Muradeli dedicated his first symphony to Sergei Kirov, a beloved Soviet national hero, a martyr of the Revolution.

His *Second Symphony,* awarded a Stalin Prize, was inspired by the great patriotic upsurge that swept the Soviet people during the Patriotic War. Grim and courageous images are embodied in the music. Grief and intense creative work—concomitants of war and victory—are poetically reflected in the very essence, in the content of the music. Vano Muradeli is now working on a monumental opera ordered by the Bolshoi Opera House in Moscow. This opera will portray Sergo Ordzhonikidze, one of the most prominent Soviet statesmen, a man whose memory will live long in the hearts of the Soviet people.

Tikhon Khrennikov, one of the younger composers, has made a name for himself with a number of interesting compositions. He was born in 1913, finished his piano concerto in 1933, and in 1935 submitted to the public his first symphony, a work singularly bright and sparkling with a freshness of imagination and exceptional technique. Khrennikov is the author of the opera *In the Storm, Symphony Number Two,* several symphonic suites written as music for the theater, many songs and romances. These works enjoy nationwide popularity. The

VANO MURADELI

LEV KNIPPER

TIKHON KHRENNIKOV

ZARA LEVINA

NINA MAKAROVA

most striking aspect of Khrennikov's talent is undoubtedly his ability to write original melodies.

In music for the theater Khrennikov achieves keen characterization and variety of genre (the productions of *Much Ado About Nothing* at the Vakhtangov Theater, and of *Long Ago* at the Central Theater of the Red Army). Khrennikov's music for films, such as that for the screen comedy *The Swineherdess and the Shepherd* and others is popular. Here the composer's lyric and comic gifts blend harmoniously and captivate the listener with their spontaneity, freshness and color. Khrennikov's music for films won a Stalin Prize.

Tikhon Khrennikov is now working on his second opera, *Frol Skobeyev,* which will give free play to the underlying elements of his talent: Russian tunefulness, lyricism and a dramatic quality.

Lev Knipper is a composer of the middle generation, very prolific, a master of major forms. He has written nine symphonies, two concertos for violin and cello, a number of pieces for string orchestra. Particularly interesting are his *Simfonietta* and *Serenade,* for which he just received a Stalin Prize, choral suites, a number of romances and songs, and two operas.

The string *Serenade* is romantically reminiscent in character, poetic in mood, pellucid in tone, coloring and in the development of its theme.

The most typical traits of this talented musician are his remarkable style of orchestration and tendency toward song-tunes even in major symphonic forms. Thus, in his third symphony written in 1932 after his trip to the Far East, the best episodes are connected with songs woven organically into the symphony.

The main theme of his fourth symphony (*Poem of a Komsomol Fighter*) is the song *Polushko* which has become universally famous. Being thoroughly versed in Russian folklore, he has written a first-class example of a song which deserves to be classified as a folk song. As a result of his sojourn in Iran, Knipper composed the brilliant and cleverly orchestrated suite *Maku.* Knipper is primarily a symphony writer, an expert of orchestra music and a composer with a wide range of interests. An extraordinary alpinist and a passionate traveler, Knipper is constantly enriching his imagination and familiarizing himself with the folklore of many peoples.

Nikolai Chemberji is a very gifted composer, Armenian by nationality, a man of broad intellect and a master of his medium. He has written several symphonies (particularly fine is his symphonic poem, finished in 1945), a few string quartets, an opera on the subject of the Bashkir folk epic *Karlugas,* a symphonic suite for trumpet, French horn, trombone and orchestra, several suites and overtures, a children's ballet on the fairy tale *Son Dremowich,* many songs, chorals, and romances for brass bands. His symphonic poem, his latest quartet, awarded a Stalin Prize, his suite from a children's ballet and *Dance Suite* advance him to prominence.

Zara Levina and Nina Makarova are two of the best-known among the forty women composers.

Zara Levina is the author of a piano concerto, three symphonic waltzes, music for dramatic productions, a large number of superb children's songs and melodious romances. Most fascinating in Levina's work is the spontaneity and freshness of her children's songs. She has a keen understanding of the life of children, and with charming delicacy draws the first steps of a tiny child and the courageous feats of little heroes playing at war.

Nina Makarova is the author of a symphony, much chamber music, violin, piano and vocal pieces, choruses and music for dramatic plays. Her first symphony is marked by a youthful glow, unquestionable talent and originality.

The Uzbek Soviet Republic In the Five-Year Plan

By Nikolai Mikhailov and K. Shupladze

THE Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, known also as Uzbekistan, is the leading cotton growing region in the Soviet Union, producing two thirds of the country's cotton. The tremendous irrigation program carried out under Soviet rule transformed millions of acres of desert land into fertile farmland and raised the Republic's agricultural economy and living standards to undreamed-of heights.

Under the new Five-Year Plan all phases of the Republic's economy are to be further developed and expanded, and the living standards of its population are to rise correspondingly.

Uzbekistan, the most highly developed of the four Union republics of Soviet Central Asia, covers an area of 158 thousand square miles and has a population of more than six million. Bordering Afghanistan, the territory of this Republic extends from the foothills of the Tien Shan and Pamir mountains across the adjoining extensive semi-desert plains of Kyzyl Kum (Red Sands). The population is concentrated in the oases which dot the river valleys—Ferghana, Syr Darya, Zarevshan, Amu Darya and Chirchik—winding through the foothills. The Uzbek SSR embraces the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, inhabited mainly by people known as Kara-Kalpaks.

Uzbekistan has long been famous for its cotton, but the peasants who produced this "white gold" before the October Socialist Revolution lived in dire poverty, toiling on their small plots of land and paying high rents for the use of the soil and for the precious water. Industry was confined to the primitive ginning of cotton, which was produced entirely for export. Uzbekistan's vast mineral deposits—coal, oil, sulphur, copper and phosphorites—lay untapped.

With the advent of Soviet rule, huge collective cotton plantations replaced the tiny patches of land, modern farm equipment replaced the primitive plows dating back to biblical times, and a tremendous network of irrigation canals fed water to the thirsty fields.

Before the war the farms of Uzbekistan had more than 20 thousand tractors. Of the seven million acres of land under cultivation in 1938, 3,700,000 were irrigated. The completion of the great Stalin Ferghana Canal in 1940 added another 1,250,000 acres of irrigated land to this total.

Almost all of Uzbekistan's cotton is grown on irrigated lands opened to cultivation during Soviet times. In the prewar years under Soviet rule Uzbekistan's yield was trebled, exceeding one and one half million tons a year.

In 1950 the area under cultivation, exclusive of cotton crops, will be 8,186,-

COTTON MILL—One of the modern departments of the great Stalin textile combinat in Tashkent, built in Soviet times.

423 acres; cotton will be grown on 2,358,800 acres, bringing the total area under cultivation to more than 10,600,000 acres by 1950.

With chief emphasis to be placed on increasing the cotton yield, such measures as the large-scale provision of cotton plantations with mineral fertilizer and further mechanization of harvesting with the aid of new, perfected machines will be stressed.

Further attention to the development of improved varieties through experimentation and selection will be an important contributing factor. A variety of cotton yielding more than two tons* per acre is being cultivated in the Ferghana valley, and some planters have obtained a crop yield of four tons an acre and more.

In addition to cotton, other crops such as rice, oil bearing and bast plants, sugar beets, mulberry trees, fruits and vines are grown on Uzbekistan's irrigated farmlands. Uzbekistan provides the rest of the country with dried fruit, such as raisins, sultanas and apricots; canned fruits and vegetables; wine; and almonds, figs and pomegranates. On the non-irrigated lands the peasants cultivate wheat, barley and maize.

Extension of the country's irrigation system is the major factor in the program of agricultural expansion outlined in the Five-Year Plan. New irrigation projects will bring more than 400 thousand acres of new land under cultivation in the five-year period. The great Katta Kurgan reservoir, recently completed, irrigates more than 1,200,000 acres of fertile land in the Zeravshan valley. One of the largest of its kind in the Soviet Union, it has a volume of more than 23,589,000,000 cubic feet of water.

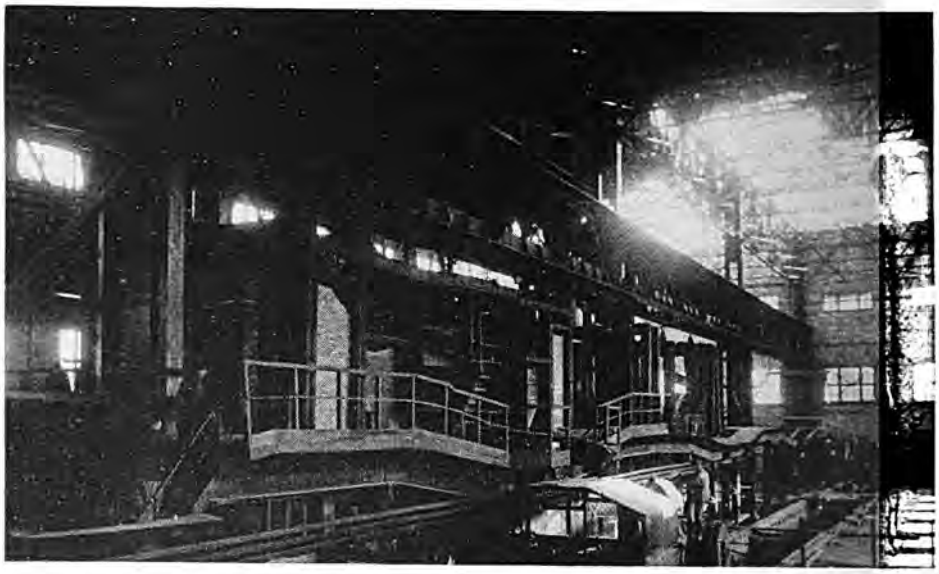
Construction of the North Tashkent Canal, which when completed will irrigate a large agricultural area around the Republic's capital, has been resumed. The Urta-Tokai reservoir on the Kassansai River, to hold more than three and one half billion cubic feet of water, will also be completed.

Additional areas will be irrigated with the completion of the great new Farkhad hydroelectric station being built on the Syr Darya where it leaves the Ferghana valley. Called "Uzbekistan's Dnieproges," the Farkhad plant will be one of the largest in the Soviet Union. With construction of the huge dam and groundwork completed, installation of the station's equipment is proceeding; the station began operating this year.

In addition many power stations are being built in all parts of the Republic. In the five-year period new power plants with a total capacity of 266 thousand kilowatts will be commissioned, bringing the Republic's annual power capacity to 2,135,000,000 kilowatt-hours by 1950.

In addition to the large power projects, many small power stations too are under construction. Collective farm

* Long tons.



STEEL WORKS—The open-hearth furnace department of the first iron and steel plant of Uzbekistan, completed during the war.

CRAFTSMEN—Yabdusalam Khamidov, a master of copper embossing, teaches an apprentice in a workshop at Bukhara.

groups have been building and assembling power stations in the space of two and three months. In recent years 187 Uzbek collective farms have received electric lighting. An additional 54 collective farm power stations were completed last year and in the first quarter of 1946. By the end of this year three hundred more new power stations will have been built for the Republic's collective farms.

Uzbekistan's electrification program is designed to meet the needs of the Republic's growing industry, as well as of its agriculture. Uzbekistan built up its own industry in the course of the prewar Five-Year Plans. In the prewar years under Soviet rule Uzbekistan's industrial production expanded sixfold, and now accounts for more than one half of its total production.

Before the Revolution Uzbekistan had only a few small cotton ginning mills. These were extended and modernized and huge new textile mills were built. Uzbekistan also produces silks, wines, cottonseed oil and canned fruit.

In addition to light industry, many branches of heavy industry were launched in recent years. Coal mining, oil extraction and refining, and the production of sulphur, mineral fertilizers and cement have been extensively developed.

The war accelerated the development of Uzbekistan's basic industries. The extraction and processing of oil increased more than threefold. Steel production and machine building were begun, and construction of a rolling mill was completed this year.

Under the new Five-Year Plan, an over-all rise of 89 per cent in the Republic's industry over the 1940 level is planned. New coal mines being sunk in the Angren coal field will add several thousand tons daily to the Republic's output. Six hundred and sixty-five new oil wells will be sunk, and exploitation of the Republic's commercial resources of tungsten trioxide and natural sulphur will be expanded. The Almalyk copper ore field will be prepared for working.

The construction of a steel mill will be completed, an artificial fiber mill will be built, and two superphosphates plants will be put into operation in the five-year period. Output of hydroturbines and chemical equipment will be increased. The production of agricultural machinery is to be expanded, and the manufacture of machinery for the textile industry will be begun. Construction of a new nitrate fertilizer plant, a copper smelting and refining plant and a zinc works also will be begun.

COTTON—Farmers inspect the young plants at the Kzyl-Uzbekistan collective farm.

Livestock husbandry is to expand in the five-year period to number almost 12 million head of cattle, horses, sheep and goats. The production of caracul skins, for which the Republic is famous, will also be increased.

In the course of the five-year period of economic development, Uzbekistan will experience a corresponding rise in cultural and material standards. More than nine and one half million square feet of new housing will be built by 1950. Municipal improvements, including the introduction of a trolley-bus service and expansion of waterworks in the capital, are also planned.

The Republic's health facilities will also be considerably expanded, with 29,600 hospital beds to be made available by 1950. Before the Revolution Uzbekistan had scarcely any medical service and the population was entirely at the mercy of ignorant witch doctors.

The Republic's educational program will continue to expand. In 1950 Uzbekistan will have 4,740 primary and secondary schools with a total enrollment of 1,085,000.

Side by side with poverty, widespread ignorance was a striking feature of pre-Revolutionary Uzbekistan. There were scarcely any schools in the country, and those that existed were conducted in the Russian language. Only two or three per cent of the population was literate. Women were excluded from educational and economic opporunity, they were forced to wear the veil and were bought and sold like chattel.

After the Revolution a modern written Uzbek language was introduced. Universal compulsory education was adopted, and by 1939, 70 per cent of the population could read and write. The number of school children has increased 80 times over the pre-Revolutionary figure. Uzbek women have taken their place in the Republic's economic, professional and public life.

Uzbekistan has 27 higher educational institutions (there were none before the Revolution), more than one hundred technical schools and more than three thousand public libraries and public reading and recreation rooms. Dozens of scientific research institutes and laboratories function under the direction of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR.

More than two hundred newspapers are published, of which 130 are in the Uzbek language. The Republic has more than 40 theaters, and an Uzbek national opera and ballet have been created.

With years of phenomenal achievement in economic and cultural development behind them, the people of Uzbekistan are well on their way toward overtaking and surpassing the new levels set by the Fourth Stalin Five-Year Plan.

Builders' Wages Will Rise Sharply

By S. Panova

In 1950, as compared with 1940, the earnings of workers employed in the construction of industrial enterprises will increase on an average of 67 per cent.

How will this be accomplished?

The postwar Five-Year Plan provides for the extensive introduction of advanced building technique. Labor will be mechanized to the utmost. For instance in 1950 excavation work will be 60 per cent mechanized, stone crushing and preparation of mortar 90 per cent, concrete pouring 60 per cent and concrete mixing 95 per cent.

Such mechanization is bound to result in higher productivity of the workers, and, as they are paid by piecework, it cannot but bring about a rise in their earnings. And whereas the Five-Year Plan provides for a 40 per cent increase in labor productivity, the growth of the average annual earnings of builders is planned at 67 per cent. The average annual rise in the earnings of factory and office workers in the industry as a whole is planned at 48 per cent by 1950.

Mechanization of construction work, use of a large number of new types of excavating, hoisting, transporting, loading and unloading machines and electrical and pneumatic tools will require an all-around rise in the qualifications of workers. Consequently, 70 per cent of the builders, without leaving their jobs, will go through special courses to enhance their skill, which will undoubtedly tend to raise their wages.

In the next five years 150 thousand new workers will receive employment in the construction of industrial enterprises, and conditions will be created to enable them to learn various building trades on the job.

In the five-year period vocational and apprentice schools will graduate 300 thousand building workers; special technical schools, colleges and institutions will turn out about 10 thousand technicians and engineers for the building industry.

One result of all this will be that during the next five years hundreds of thousands of new workers will join the Industrial Building Workers' Union. This union, therefore, is now planning its work for the five-year period with due regard to the anticipated increase in membership.

What will the union be concerned about mainly?

First and foremost, it will endeavor to see that the labor productivity of its members, and consequently their earnings, shall not fall behind the plan, but shall, if possible, surpass it. For this the union is directing socialist emulation among builders with the object of speeding the construction of new enterprises.

It is helping the workers to acquire new qualifications by cooperating with the efforts of the managements in this respect, and by organizing Stakhanov schools in which the foremost workers impart their experience and reveal the "secrets" of their high productivity to less experienced workers.

Trade union bodies at the building jobs regularly convene conferences which bring to light defects and shortcomings which hamper production, and at which new means of augmenting labor productivity are discussed.

The Central Committee of the union has formed a commission on mass invention and rationalization which will review quarterly the results of this emulation, and will award money prizes to inventors and enterprises which give the greatest number of valuable rationalization proposals. The results of emulation for the fulfillment of the plan, however, are reviewed monthly. The best building jobs are awarded banners and money prizes.

The trade union also is concerned with housing construction. The Five-Year Plan provides for the construction of almost 11 million square feet of new housing space for builders of industrial enterprises, and the union is vigilant that this program be fulfilled.

Trade unions are extending their network of rest homes, sanatoriums, children's holiday camps and workers' clubs. The Central Committee of the Industrial Building Workers' Union has recently opened three new rest homes.

RECONSTRUCTION—Construction workers restoring the foundry shop at the second blast furnace of the Petrovsky Plant in Dniepropetrovsk.

Kramatorsk—an Industrial Center

By Alexander Naugolnov

HALF a century ago Kramatorsk was a small settlement and flag station which did not differ from scores of such settlements and stations scattered throughout the Donbas.

A group of foreign industrial promoters, tempted by the close proximity of coal and ore deposits and cheap labor, started building iron and steel mills and engineering works, but these enterprises did not bring industrial fame to Kramatorsk. In those times the mills were average enterprises where hand labor was employed on a large scale.

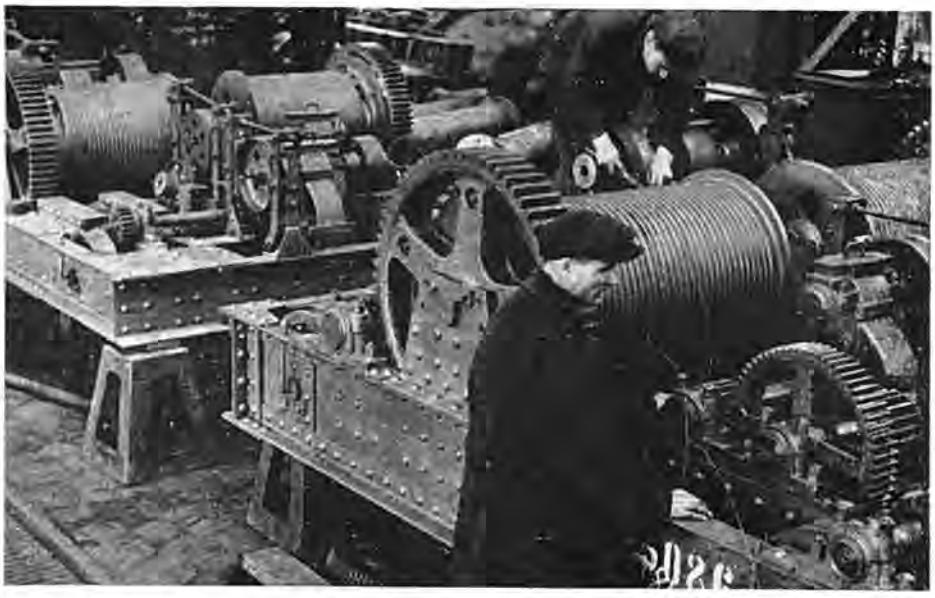
During the years of Soviet rule, Kramatorsk has developed into a major industrial center of the USSR. Construction of the largest heavy machine building plant in Europe began there in 1931. Production was launched three years later. The Stalin heavy machine building plant played an important role in supplying up-to-date equipment to the Soviet iron, steel and coal industries.

In the course of the three years preceding the war this huge enterprise turned out equipment for 12 blast furnaces and for dozens of powerful rolling mills at the Magnitogorsk and Kuznetsk iron and steel mills and for metallurgical plants in the Donbas. It also built hundreds of hoisting machines for mines in the Krivoi Rog iron ore range and in the Donbas, Moscow and Karaganda coal fields.

Old industrial enterprises in Kramatorsk underwent radical reconstruction during the years of the Five-Year Plans. Production departments were expanded and more and better equipment was installed.

On the eve of the war Kramatorsk was a large, flourishing city with many modern apartment houses for workers and engineers, palaces of culture, theaters, clubs, hospitals, libraries and schools.

During their temporary occupation of Kramatorsk, the German invaders tried to establish a branch of the Krupp firm here, but failed.



KRAMATORSK—Workers with crane barrows produced at the Kramatorsk engineering works.

Retreating from the Donbas before the blows of the Red Army, the Nazi barbarians subjected Kramatorsk and its industrial enterprises to vast destruction.

Less than three years have passed since the liberation of Kramatorsk. During this short period the Stalin heavy machine building plant and other large plants have been restored and are again producing hoisting equipment for blooming and slabbing mills, intricate machine tools and other first-class equipment needed for the restoration and construction of factories, mines and power stations in various regions of the Soviet Union.

In reorganizating production, Soviet engineers utilized the experience gained during the war. They introduced the assembly line system and other highly productive devices, enabling the heavy machine building industry not only to reach its prewar level but actually to surpass it in many instances.

Kramatorsk's revived heavy machine building industry is playing a vital role in the restoration and development of the economy of the Soviet Union under the new Five-Year Plan.

Hoisting machinery manufactured in Kramatorsk will bring half a million tons of coal to the surface daily, or nearly 180 million tons a year. The new Five-Year Plan calls for coal output in the USSR to reach a grand total of 250 million tons—by 1950. This goal is but the halfway mark toward the longer-range objective of 500 million tons, which Stalin said should be reached at the end of three more Five-Year Plans.

Equipment for 10 of the 45 new blast furnaces to go into operation within the next five years will be supplied by the Stalin plant in Kramatorsk.

When I visited the Stalin plant recently I found a group of engineers of the Kharkov turbogenerator works in the office of Chief Engineer Peter Shvets. The engineers had arrived with their designs of new types of high-pressure turbines, parts of which are to be made in Kramatorsk.

The people of Kramatorsk have accomplished a great deal already in rebuilding their city, and they are determined to make it bigger and better than it was before the Nazi invasion.

A Rich Siberian Harvest

By A. Savchenko-Belsky and L. Waxman

With the exception of the northernmost areas of the Soviet Union, harvesting is now under way throughout the country and is increasing with each passing day. By August 1, more than one third of the grain crops had been brought in, the harvesters finishing work on an area nearly 40 million acres greater than they had covered by the same date last year.

During the last few days hundreds of combines and other harvesting machines have gone into action in the Kulundin steppe, which is Siberia's most important grain growing area. Here, as well as elsewhere in Siberia, the crop is good and in places is excellent.

This year climatic conditions were favorable in these parts. While some areas in the central and southern belt of the USSR have had insufficient rain this summer, the grain growers of the Siberian plains have had no complaint to make on this score. July was a warm month, and the grain crops developed excellently. Siberian old-timers claim they cannot remember when the crops were as good as this year.

Siberian agriculture advanced at a rapid pace before the war, the grain area increasing from 22,239,000 acres in 1913 to 39,232,067,000 acres in 1938. The area sown to the most valuable grain crop — spring wheat — nearly doubled in this time. As a result, Siberia developed into one of the most important grain producers of the Soviet Union.

It is worth while recalling that the highest yields of grain in the world have been obtained in Siberia, which is the birthplace of the Yefremov movement among farmers. This is a movement named after its initiator, a local collective farmer, which has as its aim the introduction and use of the most efficient scientific farming measures to ensure high yields in the rather rigorous conditions prevailing in the area. In 1939 one of the followers of Yefremov, a woman collective farmer named A. Sergeyeva, of Andreyev District, Altai Territory, raised more than four tons* of spring wheat per acre, setting a world record that has not been broken yet. The previous world record, three and one half tons per acre, was set in the Parma Valley, Italy, where the climate is exceedingly favorable for agriculture. In view of this the world-record crops raised in the rigorous conditions of the Altai region are all the more remarkable. A large number of Siberia collective farmers before the war regularly raised from two and one half to three and one half tons of wheat per acre.

During the war, however, Siberian agriculture experienced severe difficulties. The number of able-bodied farmers decreased as a great many of the men joined the Army, and a substantial number of women and girls took jobs in industry. With deliveries of spare parts and other supplies curtailed as a result of conversion of industry to war, the number of tractors and combines in operating condition likewise decreased. All this could not but have an effect on the size of the cultivated area and the yields, particularly of spring wheat.

This year, however, has marked a turning point in the condition of Siberian agriculture. The area has once more become a great granary and its

* Long tons.

SIBERIAN GRAIN—Harvesting on the Kalinin collective farm, Khakassia, Siberia.

collective farms are regaining their past fame for yields.

There are nevertheless sizable difficulties confronting the Siberian farmers. While in the southern and central areas of the Soviet Union grain crops matured 10 to 15 days earlier than usual this year, in Siberia the crops are late. Since winter sets in early here, and the autumn rains often come during the harvest season, the time for bringing in the crops is quite limited. This places additional demands on the collective farms and machine and tractor stations, which must ensure a good, steady harvest pace and maximum efficiency at all stages of the work.

The positive factor is that both the collective farms and the machine and tractor stations are better prepared to see the harvest through in fine style than in any previous year. The principal harvesting method in Siberia is by combine. In many districts more than half of the total crops are to be brought in by combine harvesters. This year these machines were put into better condition for the season than in previous years.

In order to speed up the harvest operations, the collective farmers propose to use sickles and scythes in addition to the harvesting machinery they have at their disposal. Threshing sheds and premises for drying the grain are being built and repaired in case the autumn rains come early. Following up their good work during the years of the war, the Siberian farmers are now exerting every effort to bring in the crops without any losses and thus make their contribution to the fulfillment of the quota for the first year of the current Five-Year Plan.

FRUIT IN SIBERIA—Michurin varieties of apples grow on the Moskalenko state farm, Omsk Region.

THE development of large-scale agriculture on the once forbidding frozen expanses of Siberian steppeland is but a recent triumph of Soviet science over nature.

When the young agronomist Ivan Karpovich came to Narym in northwestern Siberia in 1937, he saw millions of acres of virgin land, whose yield might be sufficient to feed all of Europe. But there was no wheat in the Narym area. Ukrainians who had come there in the 30's had sown wheat, but they gathered in no crop. The grain had been killed by early frosts, or had died of the damp which had rotted it. The few ears that had survived had drooped and had been attacked by rust.

Working diligently with samples of local seed that had weathered the rigors of the Far North, Karpovich in 1939 had narrowed his selection down to three varieties. At this time the collective farms in Narym began to cultivate stocks of the new seed varieties. In 1941 Karpovich's wheat grew to maturity in Alexandrov, the northernmost point in Narym, which has a severe winter and early frosts.

Of the 64 million acres of land in Narym, only 17 hundred were sown to wheat in 1935. By 1943, the area sown had grown to 25 thousand acres. It is still expanding and at an increased pace. Wheat land is cutting into the taiga, the boundaries of the wheat belt are being pushed to the north, the farmers of Narym are eating white bread baked out of their own grain.

During the war when the country was deprived of Ukrainian and Kuban wheat the noted horticulturist, Academician Trofim Lysenko, developed a remarkable method of planting winter wheat in the cold steppes of Siberia. No winter wheat had theretofore been planted in Siberia because it was destroyed by frost. But planting according to Academician Lysenko's methods yielded normal crops of winter wheat in Siberia.

Until quite recently potatoes and vegetables were practically unknown crops in the Urals and particularly in Siberia. Seeds brought from the central zone of Russia usually failed to ripen owing to the short, cold summers.

The Soviet Government organized numerous scientific research and experimental stations in the Urals and Siberia. They propogated a species of potatoes which ripens not only in the southern districts of the Urals and Siberia, but also in the northern latitudes, reaching the regions of eternally frozen soil in Yakutia and even farther north. Today the locally grown crops of potatoes, carrots and cabbages are sufficient to supply the needs of the population in Siberia and the Urals.

Owing to their austere climates, Siberia and the Urals had no fruit trees in the past. Thanks to the great horticulturist, Ivan Michurin, many kinds of fruit may now be grown in the cold North. His pupils have continued his work and there are more than 61 thousand acres of the orchards in the cold zones of the North and the East today. This figure will increase several-fold in the course of the next five years.

Tashkent, Capital of Uzbekistan

By Nikolai Mikhailov

TASHKENT, capital of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, is also the economic and cultural center of Soviet Central Asia. Its prewar population numbered nearly half a million.

Before the Revolution Tashkent was the seat of the Russian Governor General of Turkestan. Like the other large cities of Central Asia, Tashkent is divided into two distinct sections: a Russian town and a native town. It was the policy of the tsarist government to leave the old cities with their native population undisturbed and to build an entirely new Russian city nearby.

While the Russian quarter was improved and modernized, the native quarter provided a wretched contrast. An anthill of windowless, flat-roofed adobe huts huddled closely together, a labyrinth of narrow, crooked streets, this section was inhabited by the miserable, oppressed natives.

Under Soviet rule the appearance of Tashkent underwent a radical transformation. The city has acquired many new modern structures: apartment buildings, theaters, educational and cultural buildings and factories. Water mains, electricity and streetcar service have been installed, the streets were replanned and paved, and the city is adorned with huge squares, parks and tree-lined boulevards. Under the new Five-Year Plan a trolleybus service will be introduced and the waterworks expanded. What was once the exclusive residential quarter of tsarist officials and Russian cotton buyers is today the home of Uzbek workers and professionals.

Even greater have been the strides taken by the old native quarter. Wide, straight avenues have been laid through the maze of old buildings, and new apartment houses have been built and streetcar lines laid. Here you can now find higher schools, a women's club, printing plants and the Uzbek national theater.

Some features of the old quarter, a typical Oriental city, still remain: a bazaar, bosques, *chai-khans* (tea houses) and little eating places, camels and crowds of the picturesquely clad Eastern people.

Tashkent is not, however, a really ancient city, and has few old buildings of artistic and historical importance, with the exception of a few fifteenth and sixteenth century mosques and madrasahs (schools).

Before the Revolution Tashkent's industry consisted of handicraft shops with primitive equipment. Today, the largest industrial center of Central Asia, the city has huge factories and mills.

Foremost among the city's industrial enterprises are a large textile mill which produces one hundred million yards of cotton fabric annually, and a huge agricultural machinery plant which supplies plows, cultivators, harrows and seed drills to the cotton growing regions of all Central Asia.

Outside the city is a series of large hydroelectric stations on the Chirchik River, and nearby is a chemical works which produces nitrogen fertilizers for

TASHKENT—A new bridge on Navoi street in the capital of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic.

the Central Asian cotton fields. Also on the outskirts of the city are grain elevators and flour mills, and a seed selection station for the development of high-yield varieties of cotton. Somewhat farther out is a large state cotton plantation with a village for its workers.

Before the war Tashkent's industrial output amounted to almost 500 million rubles annually and it had more than 40 thousand industrial workers.

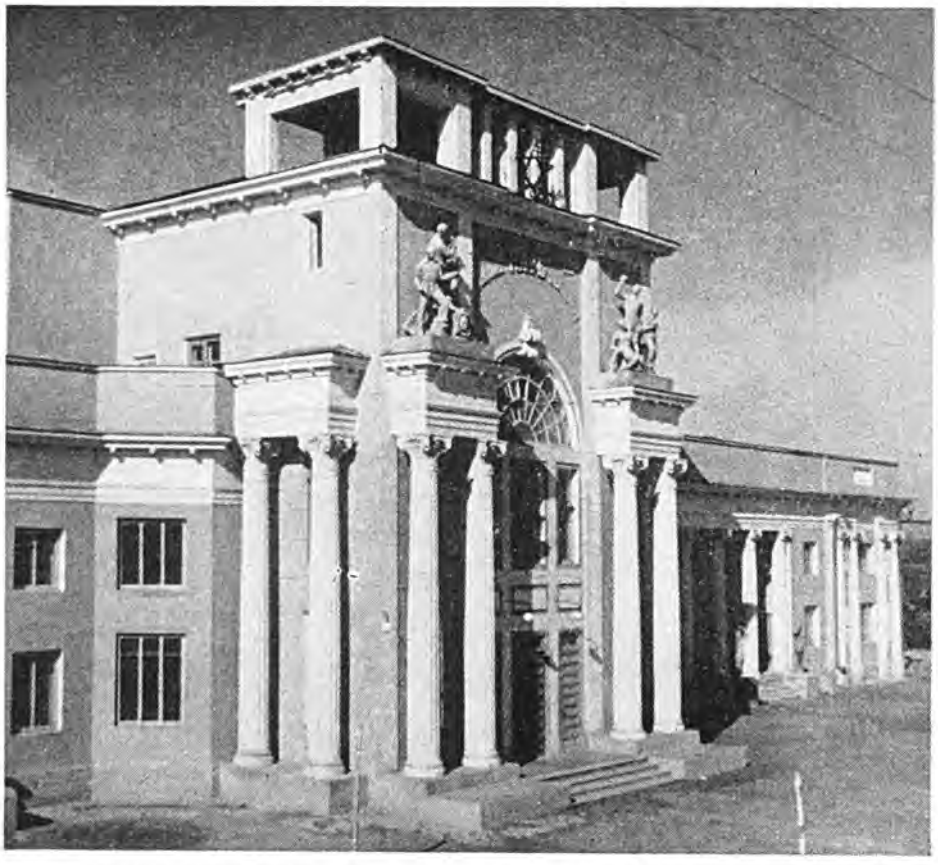
Tashkent has become one of the most important centers of learning not only for Central Asia but for the entire Soviet Union. Today the capital boasts 17 higher educational institutions and more than 30 technical schools and other special secondary schools. The city's 25 thousand students represent all the nationalities of Central Asia.

Tashkent is also the seat of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR, raised to independent status during the war, and its network of subsidiary scientific research institutes: a cotton growing and cotton processing, a sericultural and an irrigation institute, a geophysics observatory (of major importance in the USSR), several large agricultural experimental stations and more than 30 other scientific institutions.

Under Soviet rule a period of unexampled development in Uzbek national art set in, with its center in Tashkent. The city has four large museums and 10 theaters.

Construction of a new building to house the State Theater is nearing completion in the capital. Designed by Stalin Prize winner Alexei Shchusev, Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the structure, in the architect's words, embodies "the age-old heritage of Uzbekistan which has many achievements in building technique and in decorative forms."

Uzbek designs ornament the vestibule, and a statue of the great Uzbek poet-thinker, Alisher Navoi (whose name the theater will bear) stands in the foyer on the second floor. On the walls of the lobby hang paintings representing some of the themes of Navoi's works. This theater, Shchusev notes, "is an important experiment in the use of the heritage of the East in modern architecture."



UNION PALACE—The Palace of Culture of the Trade Union of Leather Workers at Tashkent.

CITY LAKE—This artificial lake was built by the young people of Tashkent in 1939.

Soviet Craftsmen's Cooperatives

By Yuri Levshin

Head of the Board of Industrial Cooperatives of the Council of Ministers of the Russian SFSR

IN THE Soviet Union there is a vast number of small workshops and enterprises belonging to craftsmen's cooperatives. Before the Revolution several million persons were engaged in handicraft trades. They formed an extremely heterogeneous section of toilers. Some of them worked to individual orders. Among them were tailors, bootmakers, blacksmiths, carpenters and other artisans. Others produced articles of personal consumption which usually fell into the hands of dealers.

The dealers, with great profit to themselves, supplied the craftsmen with raw and other materials and granted them advance sums on account of the goods they were to produce. The result was that the craftsmen fell into debt, from which they never could free themselves, and were forced to sell their articles to the dealers for next to nothing. Another section of craftsmen were in the position of semi-wage-workers hired by rich owners of workshops.

All the craftsmen of old Russia, however, had these things in common: destitution; hard, exhaustive labor under unsanitary conditions; an extremely low level of technique; insecurity and uncertainty of the future. The growth of industry led to the ruin of craftsmen. Unable to stand the competition of cheap factory manufactured goods, they became proletarians.

The Russian workers have long been famous for their revolutionary spirit, solidarity and organization. The Russian craftsmen, on the other hand, were a scattered body and were deprived of organization. They were downtrodden and defenseless, and this made them a particularly easy prey to exploitation.

The Great October Revolution of 1917, having transformed the entire life of Russia, has also brought about tremendous changes in the life of the craftsmen. They gained what they lacked most of all in old Russia: organization. In the Soviet Union craftsmen usually do not work separately, but are united in cooperatives, which in their turn are combined in unions. For instance, in the Russian SFSR, which is the largest of the 16 Union republics of the USSR, there are nearly 11 thousand industrial cooperatives to which more than 800 thousand persons belong.

In the Soviet Union, where exploitation of man by man has been abolished, the fruits of the labor of craftsmen are enjoyed not by individual factory owners and merchants, but by the craftsmen themselves. Their labor is recognized to be of the same socially useful nature as the labor of factory workers, peasants, state employees, doctors, teachers and other workers in any trade or profession. The Soviet Government manifests for craftsmen united in cooperatives the same solicitude as for other working people. Members of industrial cooperatives enjoy all the benefits of Soviet laws on labor protection and on free medical treatment. They are taxed on the same moderate scale as factory or office workers, and they are provided with food rations on the same basis.

CARPETS—Weavers at a cooperative in Ashkhabad, Turkmenian SSR.

Industrial cooperatives are engaged chiefly in the manufacture of consumer goods, in meeting the everyday needs of the population, in fulfillment of individual orders. Besides this, however, industrial cooperatives produce various building materials, engage in timber felling, and work their own coal mines.

In the Soviet Union all the major branches of industry are concentrated in the hands of the State, which spends huge sums on the constant extension of production and the building of new large enterprises. The State, however, does not restrict the initiative of groups of working people in tapping natural wealth; on the contrary, it encourages such initiative. And if, for instance, there are somewhere small coal deposits or quarries of building materials, the exploitation of which does not involve much capital expenditure, they are worked by industrial cooperatives.

The cooperatives usually consist of from a few scores to several hundred members. The State, through the Board of Industrial Cooperatives of the Council of Ministers of the Russian SFSR (there are similar boards in the other Union republics) renders the cooperatives support of all kinds, supplies them with raw and other materials, organizes the sale of their products through the state trading system, assists them with credits, and so on.

The work of an industrial cooperative

TOYS—Students learn from a master toy-maker at the Art Handicraft Association in Zagorsk, Moscow Region.

is directed by a management board elected by secret ballot at a general meeting of members of the cooperative. The management boards and presidiums of unions of industrial cooperatives are elected in the same manner.

The general meeting of members is the supreme organ of the cooperative. It elects and expels members of the cooperative, amends the constitution of the cooperative, considers and adopts plans, reports, estimates norms of output and rates of pay for work. The general meeting, furthermore, fixes the amount of the share, of special payments and contributions, and determines the method of distribution of profits or covering of losses.

On joining a cooperative a new member has to pay an entrance fee and a share contribution. The total sum of these payments usually amounts to approximately two months' earnings of the new member. This amount is not burdensome as it is payable in installments which are deducted from earnings.

A new member may also settle for these contributions by contributing equipment, tools and other means of production to the cooperative. Of the total payment, 25 per cent is an entrance fee which is credited to the capital of the cooperative, and 75 per cent is the share contribution, which is payable to the member on his leaving the cooperative. A member may leave the cooperative at any time by giving a month's notice in writing to the management board.

For their labor the members of the cooperative are remunerated according to rates approved by the general meeting. In addition, at the end of the year, after the adoption of the annual report by the general meeting, a definite part of the earnings of the cooperative is distributed among the members as additional remuneration, the amount payable to a member being proportionate to his total output for the year. Another part of the profit is added to the capital of the cooperative and the remainder goes to improve the living conditions of the members and for cultural services. With part of this latter sum, the cooperatives and cooperative unions establish their own restaurants where the members are served with inexpensive and nourishing meals, they set up kindergartens and nurseries where during working hours women members of the cooperative leave their children who are cared for by experienced personnel including physicians. They also maintain rest homes, sanatoriums, country houses, sports societies, clubs, libraries, special schools and courses and other cultural institutions.

The football team of the Spartak Sports Society of the industrial cooperatives is one of the strongest in the Soviet Union and for several years held the championship of the USSR. Every member of the cooperative belongs to the mutual aid fund which renders free aid in the event of sickness, disability or other misfortunes. Contributions to this fund are made by the cooperative from its funds. The members of the cooperative pay nothing at all.

By uniting their labor, their funds, their knowledge and experience, by receiving credits and other help from the State, the members of the industrial cooperatives are now using up-to-date lathes and machines in their workshops and enterprises. Rationalization suggestions and inventions are encouraged in Soviet industrial cooperatives to the same extent as in state enterprises.

Komi Republic Marks Anniversary

By a Moscow Correspondent

THE Komi Autonomous Republic celebrated its 25th anniversary on August 22. Newspapers published greetings from the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party, as well as editorials devoted to the jubilee.

In an editorial entitled *The Great Life-Giving Power of the Soviet System*, PRAVDA writes:

"A quarter of a century is a comparatively short period. But in the course of these years the Komi people have traversed a path that under different, non-Soviet conditions they would not have covered in many centuries.

"This part of the country, endowed with abundant natural resources, is situated in the extreme northeastern region of the European part of the USSR, and it constitutes a vivid example of the great life-giving force of the Soviet social and state systems.

"For ages incalculable natural treasures lay untouched in this rich land of the Northern Urals. Not only were they hidden beneath the weight of perpetually frozen soil, but they were obscured by dense forests. These treasures were concealed and hidden from the people by the rotten regime of the Russian bourgeoisie and gentry."

Referring to the economic and cultural progress made by the Komi Autonomous Republic, PRAVDA continues:

"The Soviet people found their way to the treasures of the Arctic tundra. In a zone of perpetually frozen soil they created the Pechora coal mining center —one of the richest coal basins of the country, which has become the largest center of fuel supply for the entire North of the European part of the USSR.

"Ukhta oil plays an ever greater part in the fuel balance of Soviet northern industry. Lumber output has increased more than fivefold. The new Pechora railroad, 746 miles long, connects the young industrial districts of the Komi Republic with the center of the country. The Soviet system has instilled life into the economy of this region, making it advance by leaps and bounds.

"The Republic's achievements in the development of culture give equally shining proof of the life-giving power of the Soviet system. The Komi people, who before the Revolution did not have a written language of their own, are today almost one hundred per cent literate.

"More than six hundred schools, two higher schools, fifteen technical schools, a branch of the Academy of Sciences, indigenous theaters, clubs, and other cultural institutions have been given to the Komi people by the Soviet system.

"More than two thousand medical workers with higher and secondary educations are working in the Republic, where before the Revolution there were only five doctors. The Soviet system saved the Komi people from epidemics and social diseases and extinction.

"The Komi people have become masters of their land and full-fledged participants in the construction of socialism, displaying their abundant talents to the utmost. Thousands upon thousands of outstanding organizers of economy, industrial executives, scientists, artists and Red Army officers were produced by this talented people.

"These people, like all the other peoples of the USSR, unsparing of their forces or their very lives, defended their Soviet native land in the Great Patriotic War. Thirteen Heroes of the Soviet Union and more than 10 thousand citizens of the Komi Republic have been awarded combat decorations, which constitutes vivid proof of the heroism and patriotism of the Komi people."

KOMI FARMERS—A fitter delivers a repaired seed drill to a farm brigadier.

The Soviet Writers' Union Club

By D. Stonov

IN the old Moscow mansion that is now the Soviet Writers' Union Club a large meeting was held recently at which medals were presented "For Distinguished Labor in the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945." This is a decoration awarded by the Soviet Government to workers, peasants, and intelligentsia for unselfish work contributed to the winning of the victory over fascist Germany.

As the poet Vassili Lebedev-Kumach expressed it, there is a great idea behind the conferring on outstanding writers of an award also made to those who work in the industries and agriculture. This in itself is a confirmation of the unity of our Soviet literature with the whole people.

Sergeyev-Tsensky, Leonid Leonov, Konstantin Simonov, Ilya Ehrenburg, the poet Sergei Mikhalkov, and the noted Shakespearean scholar Mikhail Morozov were among those given awards.

This evening's event was only one of many held at the club, where the activities of Moscow writers center. Many of the recent events have had to do with the service given the Soviet people and country during the war by the writers.

On another recent evening, those who had served with the military forces of the Soviet Union were honored.

When the writers learned of Germany's treacherous attack upon the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941, they gathered in their club within the hour. Their speeches were brief and to the point. They expressed their determination to fight against the enemies of mankind until final victory.

Nine hundred and forty writers of the Soviet Union during the war faced the Nazi invaders on the battlefields. As the great poet Vladimir Mayakovsky once expressed it, they had "turned their pens into bayonets." They worked for many army newspapers which were published at the front. They led their battalions and regiments into battle, struck at the enemy from the ranks of the partisans, faced the Nazis in many places, arms in hand. Two hundred and forty-two Soviet writers died at the front.

CLUB—The building of the Soviet Writers' Union Club at Moscow.

All who were at the reunion arose to listen in silence to the roll of their comrades who had perished in battle against the Nazi invaders. Eyewitnesses related how the gifted young writer Yuri Krymov had mowed down the Nazis at close range as they closed in upon him. Others remembered for their arduous work at all sectors of the front were Eugene Petrov, Soviet war correspondent, Arkadia Gaidar, known for his children's stories, Mark Volosov, the novelist and translator, Boris Lapin, popular essayist, Zakhar Khatsrevin and many others who fell at the front.

During the four years of the war the Soviet writers gained vast experience. The results may not yet be evaluated since most of the author-veterans were able to return to their writing only recently. A number of books on the war are now being finished. Many new ideas are being put into practice.

The war also brought forth new writers. The cinema director Peter Vershigor was a rank-and-file partisan, then a unit commander and, finally, the commander of the famous First Ukrainian Partisan Division. Having covered more than six thousand miles behind the enemy's lines he was advanced to the rank of major general and earned the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. After the war this partisan general wrote the splendid novel *Those Who Are Conscience Pure*. The first part of the novel has already been published; the second is now being printed. Many similar examples could be cited. Several new authors appeared in the ranks of the Red Army and the partisan detachments and the number of author-veterans undoubtedly will continue to grow.

Seated about the tables, the author-veterans recalled the years of the war, spoke about their work and plans for the future. It was unanimously agreed henceforth to hold an annual reunion of Soviet writers and poets who fought in the Great Patriotic War.

Children's Clubs on Farms

By V. M. Ozerov

BEFORE the great Patriotic War a small but cozy and well equipped children's club for collective farm pioneers was built in the village of Bryukhovetskaya, in the Kuban.

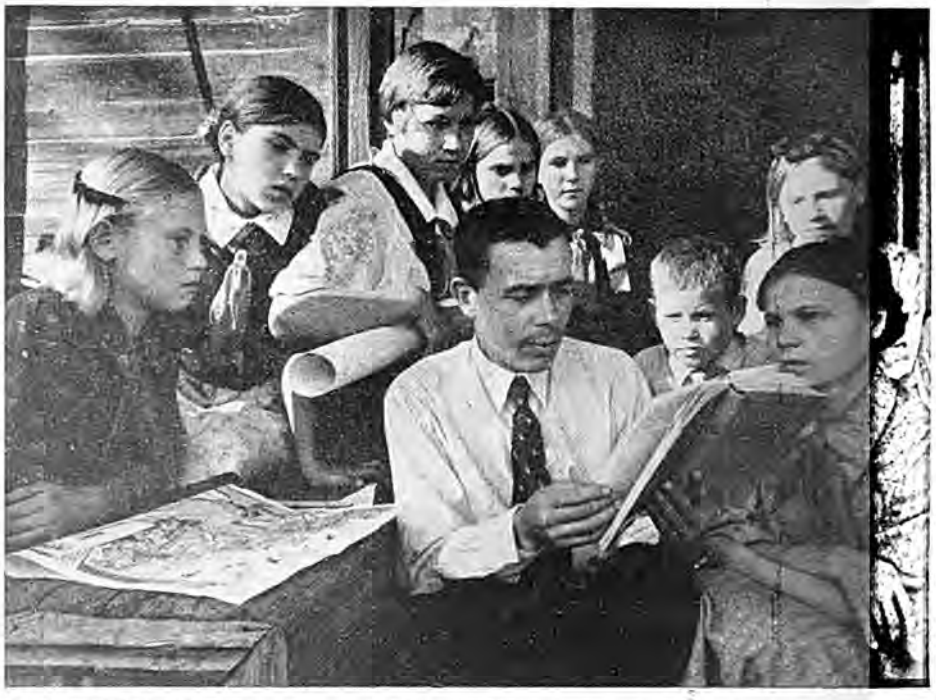
When the German fascist aggressors invaded the village, they wrecked the farm buildings, seized the agricultural equipment, and burned many of the collective farm dwellings. They also stripped the House of the Young Cossack Pioneers, cut down the park and wrecked the auxiliary farm that the youngsters had created.

The growing generation is surrounded with care and attention in the Soviet Union. Accordingly, in rehabilitating their wrecked economy the Kuban collective farmers thought first of all of the children. The school building was the first job that the villagers tackled. Furthermore, the three collective farms in Bryukhovetskaya pledged to build a new House of Pioneers with collective farm funds.

Situated in an orchard is an attractive white building. The orchard descends to a river, an ideal place for swimming with its sandy beach. This plot was selected as the site for the House of Pioneers. Collective farm carpenters, painters and roofers repaired the building while the schoolboys cleaned the garden and wired the place for electricity, and the girls embroidered curtains and tablecloths.

In May the children received a lovely gift. The collective farm marked the opening of the House of Pioneers with a big celebration—fireworks and all. The club is equipped with a motion picture hall, a portable stage, a rest room, a library and a reading room. There is a large garden and an athletic field. All the conditions have been created for joyful and cultured recreation.

The young Cossacks are not only interested in recreation. Housed on the club's first floor are woodworking and binding shops; at the experimental agricultural sector, young naturalists have planted golden Kuban wheat. Nearby is an apiary, a vineyard and a melon field. Here lovers of agriculture, future agronomists, beekeepers and grape growers are always to be found working under the supervision of specialists.



FARM CHILDREN—Youngsters of the Soviet village collective farm, Bogorodsk District, Gorky Region, studying agronomy.

News of the initiative of the Bryukhovetskaya collective farmers spread to the village youngsters of many areas and regions of the country. The legitimate desire of school children to have their own clubs found support among the collective farm managements.

Today a broad movement for the creation of Pioneer clubs has begun in rural localities, a movement that involves the construction of thousands of clubhouses. Clubs are being built in villages near Moscow, in the Ukraine, in the Volga region and in Siberia.

Collective farmers of the village of Medvedovskaya, Krasnodar Territory, turned over the best building to the children and provided 60 thousand rubles for repair and equipment.

In the faraway Altai collective farm called Voskhod the youngsters received a fitting reward for their good progress at school. A splendidly equipped club was ready for them when school holidays began. In many village houses of culture, in clubs and village reading rooms of the Crimea and the Stavropol Territory, special rooms have been fitted out for the children.

Through these clubs the children of Soviet farms engage not only in healthful recreation and play, but also in study of subjects which interest them and in constructive work. Many of them have organized nature-study circles, and students of such circles have often won prizes at agricultural exhibits for projects begun as part of the work of such circles.

The construction of village Pioneer clubs for the children of Soviet collective farms is steadily acquiring greater scope throughout the Soviet Union.

Trial of the Japanese Agents

By a Moscow Correspondent

THE conviction and sentencing of the traitors and Japanese spies Grigory Semenov, Konstantin Rodzayevsky, Alexei Baksheyev, Leo Vlasyevsky Boris Shepunov, Ivan Mikhailov, Nikolai Ukhtomsky and Leo Okhotin by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR concludes years of activity by this group against the Soviet Union.

The summing up of the State's case against Semenov and his henchmen was conducted on the final day of trial by Colonel of Justice Kulchitsky, in the absence due to illness of State Prosecutor Lieutenant General of Justice Vavilov.

"The defendants sitting here in the dock," the Assistant State Prosecutor said, "are charged with the gravest and most abominable crimes against their country, committed upon the instructions and with the direct help of the Japanese fascist government. While in White emigration, the Semenovites closely linked their fate with the Japanese imperialists and actively participated in acts of aggression against the USSR.

"This trial has shed bright light upon the predatory policy pursued by the Japanese imperialists and has confirmed once more that Japanese aggression was directed against our country. The Red Army, which routed the much lauded Japanese Kwantung army in 1945, saw with its own eyes what Japan did in Manchuria from a military viewpoint, in what direction and how the Japanese had prepared their blow."

The Assistant State Prosecutor proceeded to speak about the numerous cases of provocation by Japanese imperialists on the Soviet frontier. The Red Army, he said, dealt shattering blows to the Japanese provocations, but the object lessons received by the Japanese at Lake Hassan and Khalkhin Gol, had not checked their aggressive tendencies against the Soviet Union. Japanese militarists began to hatch new plans of attacking the USSR.

What did the defendants actually do to fulfill the tasks entrusted to them by their Japanese masters? The entire hostile anti-Soviet activity of the defendants was conducted under Japanese leadership in three main directions: organizing and carrying out espionage, sabotage and terrorist subversive acts against the USSR; setting up fascist White Guard organizations and spreading anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda; and forming and training White Guard military formations for participation in a war against the USSR on the side of fascist Japan. One of the central places in the arsenal of White Guard Semenovites in their struggles against the Soviet State was occupied by the devices of espionage, sabotage and terror.

All of the eight defendants are seasoned Japanese spies who were fully maintained by the Japanese intelligence service. For more than 25 years they loyally and faithfully served Japanese intelligence service organs, fulfilling espionage assignments against the Soviet Union. The defendants' own evidence clearly confirmed the charges of criminal espionage and sabotage, of terrorist activity against the Soviet State. This is confirmed by much material evidence.

After the speech of the Assistant State Prosecutor, defense counsel spoke. While conceding the guilt of their clients, they asked that sentence be mitigated because they had not attempted to conceal the details of their activity.

The court then proceeded to hear the defendants' last pleas. The first to make his last plea was defendant Semenov, who spoke about the grave crimes he committed against the Soviet Union. Mentioning his frank confessions, Semenov requested the court to show clemency in its verdict. All the other defendants admitted their guilt and the gravity of their crimes.

After hearing the defendants' last pleas, the court retired for consultation. The preliminary and court investigation, the verdict of the Military Collegium states, has established that as enemies of the Soviet system Semenov, Baksheyev Mikhailov, Vlasyevsky, Shepunov and Ukhtomsky from the very beginning of the formation of the Soviet State conducted an active armed struggle against the Soviet Union under the direction of Japanese imperialists, first in Soviet Russia and later abroad, setting themselves the task of overthrowing the Soviet regime and restoring capitalism.

The verdict further states that Semenov, Rodzayevsky, Baksheyev, Vlasyevsky, Shepunov, Mikhailov, Ukhtomsky and Okhotin for many years carried on active subversive work against the USSR as paid agents of the Japanese intelligence service, as organizers of and active participants in the anti-Soviet White Guard organization which existed in Manchuria. The verdict of the Military Collegium also gives a detailed account of the facts of the espionage, sabotage and other subversive activities conducted by the defendants and of the participation in actual preparation of an armed attack against the USSR by Japan, of "Brem," "RFS" and other anti-Soviet White Guard organizations which they headed.

In accordance with articles 319 and 320 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR sentenced Grigory Semenov, as a most vicious enemy of the Soviet people and a most active helper of the Japanese aggressors, guilty of the death of scores of thousands of Soviet people, to death by hanging with confiscation of his entire property.

Konstantin Rodzayevsky, Alexei Baksheyev, Leo Vlasyevsky, Boris Shepunov and Ivan Mikhailov were ordered executed by firing squads with confiscation of their entire property.

Nikolai Ukhtomsky and Leo Okhotin, in consideration of their comparatively lesser part in anti-Soviet activities, have been sentenced to serve 20 years and 15 years respectively at hard labor with confiscation of their entire property.

The verdicts have been executed.

Trade Union Notes

By K. Isayev

Already exchange of experience and method of work is one of the characteristic features of the countrywide competition now in progress for the fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. A delegation of rubber boot makers from the Krasny Treugolnik factory in Leningrad recently visited the Krasny Bogatyr factory in Moscow and invited workers to send a delegation to visit their factory.

Klavdia Zanova and Polina Yeliseyeva, respectively a shift foreman and an engineer, went to Leningrad, where they spent several days making a study of the methods their friends were applying. At a meeting held after the inspection of the factory, Zanova mentioned the shortcomings she had noticed, and at the same time informed them of the things she had noted to apply on her conveyor.

The workers of the Krasnaya Talka and other textile mills in Ivanovo are following a similar method in the exchange of experience.

As the competition takes scope, trade union organizations are in every way supporting the movement for the exchange of experience.

★

The Byelorussian Committee of the machine and tractor station workers' trade union has equipped a motor truck with cinema apparatus, a radio, library and musical instruments. The truck makes trips to various machine and tractor stations and conducts cultural and educational work in villages and among crews working in fields.

★

Footballers of the Torpedo Sports Association sponsored by the Stalin auto plant in Moscow recently returned from Poland. The game played in Warsaw against the All-Star team ended in a 1-1 tie. In Lodz, the Muscovites won 3-1 in a game against the All-City team.

The basketball teams of the Stroitel trade union sports organization and the Moscow Aviation Institute won all 14 of the games they played in France.

Simultaneously with the restoration of the Kirov engineering works in Leningrad, the Government is building a great number of houses for employees of this enterprise. Last year 3,675 workers and specialists of the plant were provided homes in newly-built houses, and this year another 355 thousand square feet of living space will be made available.

The plant trade union committee has set up a special housing commission to supervise the progress of construction and to assist in the distribution of living space.

★

In the Molotov region, where timber is rafted, a boat club sponsored by the Regional Committee of the lumber workers' union cruises the rivers. On board is a concert troupe, a librarian, an accordionist and cinema operator. The club visits caravans of barges and remote forest sections.

★

Forty-five tourists' houses and camps, which suspended activities in wartime, were reopened this year. They served some 50 thousand tourists during the summer season. Many such vacation spots are sponsored by Soviet trade unions.

Traveling is one of the favorite forms of recreation in the Soviet Union. Before the war the excursion and tourist department of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions had 160 tourist bases.

The German invaders demolished comfortable tourist houses in Kiev, Zaporozhe, Dniepropetrovsk and other cities in the Ukraine, as well as in Malchik and Pyatigorsk. Tourist houses in the Crimea and in the Moscow countryside were damaged.

The Presidium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions has allocated 10 million rubles for the restoration of tourist bases within the next five years.

During July and August Swedish and Yugoslav trade union delegations visited the Soviet Union.

The Swedish delegation was headed by Roland Teurel, head of the Stockholm branch of the Swedish metalworkers' union. The guests visited many enterprises in a number of towns. "The Soviet Union," stated Roland Teurel, "is a striking example of what the working class can attain in all fields."

Teurel and other members of the delegation representing trade union organizations at several factories were greatly impressed by the speed of the restoration work, the system of medical services, social insurance, sanatoriums and resorts at the disposal of workers and the care devoted to children.

Voja Lekovich, Assistant President of the Central Committee of the United Trade Unions of Yugoslavia and head of the Yugoslav trade union delegation to the USSR, stated that what they had seen surpassed all expectations.

Milada Raiter, secretary of the bank trade workers' union, declared: "I have been touched deeply by the care I have seen devoted to children in the Soviet Union. This could not have been done in any other country."

Strakhila Gigova, a member of the Committee of United Trade Unions of Macedonia, said that the Soviet trade unions not only cooperate in fulfillment of production plans but are constant guardians of the interests of the workers.

★

The Ivanovo Regional Committee of the peat workers' trade union has equipped a recreation club train of three cars that runs along the narrow gauge lines through the peat fields. The first car has a stage, the second a cinema, picture development laboratory and a library. The third car serves as a temporary residence for the personnel: the organizer of activities, the accordionist, librarian, artists and photographer.

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The Stalin Victory Vase. Made at the Lomonosov works in Leningrad, it is eight feet three inches high, the largest fine porcelain vase in the world.

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ILYA REPIN
(1844-1930)

September 29 marks the sixteenth anniversary of the death of the world-renowned Russian artist, Ilya Repin. On this occasion the people of the Soviet Union will pay tribute to the memory of this great painter, whose work was a mighty expression of the people's will to throw off the yoke of tsarist oppression.

(Story on page 2)

The Work of Ilya Repin

By a Moscow Correspondent

THE world-renowned Russian artist Ilya Repin, the sixteenth anniversary of whose death will be observed September 29, ranks among the greatest painters of the second half of the past century.

Born in 1844, he spent his childhood in the city of Chuguyev, Kharkov Region, where he received an elementary art education. In 1864 he entered the St. Petersburg Academy of Arts.

He did not, however, limit himself to the Academy, where only pictures on mythological themes detached from life were then regarded as real art. Repin made ordinary phenomena the subject of his work, portraying real everyday life in his magnificent creations.

His picture *Volga Boatmen,* the fruit of three years of intensive labor, brought the young artist world fame. It revealed the hopeless life of the boatmen, the heavy yoke under which all the peoples of tsarist Russia were languishing. The painting attracted attention at Vienna in 1873 and at the 1878 world exhibition in Paris.

Repin's creative development reached its zenith in the '70s. The artist closely studied the works of the old painters, such as Velasquez, Titian, Veronese and Rembrandt, drawing upon the great heritage of these masters of the brush, but simultaneously defining his own personal style. He took his place at the head of the Russian realistic school, creating a number of portraits in which he presents with utmost expressiveness the characteristic features of the Russian peasant of that time.

Artistically true, Repin's creations are distinguished by their remarkable execution, particularly his masterpiece *Church Procession in Kursk Gubernia,* completed in 1883. In this canvas, which portrays a mass of peasants, he has brilliantly solved one of the most difficult problems in composition: the representation of a crowd in which each figure retains his individual and at the same time his typical features.

Repin's work, his ideas, are imbued with profound democracy and humanism. This is evident both in his choice of subject matter and in the method of portrayal which the artist adopted.

From 1870 to 1880 he produced a series of paintings reflecting the freedom-loving spirit of the progressive intellectuals so close to him in outlook: *Under Convoy* (1877), *The Arrest of a Propagandist* (1878), *An Unexpected Arrival* (1884) and many others. In his famous picture *Zaporozhye Cossacks* (1880-91), he has portrayed with unusual mastery the proud spirit of the Ukrainian people.

In 1878 Repin joined the progressive group of artists who formed the "Peredvizhniki," a society of artists who exhibited their works on tour.

This society was joined by artists of democratic views, who broke with the reactionary trends of the Art Academy. The "Peredvizhniki" fought for truth and the profundity of the idea in art, for folk content and for connection with life. This society of democratic artists, uniting such outstanding painters as Repin and Surikov, played a considerable progressive role in the development of Russian painting at the end of the century.

In 1885 Repin finished his world-

"VOLGA BOATMEN"—Repin's great painting of the toiling boatmen of the Volga in pre-Revolutionary times.

famous picture *Ivan the Terrible and His Son Ivan.* In this work the artist displayed amazing skill in solving a most complex psychological problem. He depicts Tsar Ivan IV bent over the body of his son whom he has murdered. The picture was accepted by the public as a sharp protest against the tyranny of tsarist absolutism. On special orders of the tsar it was withdrawn from exhibition.

Besides many exquisitely rendered drawings, the great artist produced a number of outstanding portraits of Russian writers and composers: Leo Tolstoy, Mussorgsky, Rubinstein and others.

The Soviet people greatly revere the memory of this gifted artist, this great national and world painter, humanist and democrat who so profoundly influenced the development of Russian art.

His great works, collected with love and care, have been well preserved and are displayed at the Tretyakov State Art Gallery in Moscow and in the Russian Museum in Leningrad.

His works are regarded by Soviet art lovers as among the finest Russian paintings, and thousands annually visit the museums to view them. His influence on the work of later Soviet painters has been considerable.

Repin was one of that school of Russian intellectuals in all fields of art who, in pre-Revolutionary times, expressed the aspirations of the people of old Russia for freedom.

This expression was found not only in painting, but in music and other art forms, and was particularly striking in the field of literature, where the democratic spirit and liberating ideals of Russian writers exercised great influence on the spiritual development of Western European and world literature.

For many years before the Revolution, this current ran strong in Russian intellectual circles. Repin's powerful paintings were another expression of this longing for freedom of the Russian people, of their struggles to attain it, and of the oppression under which they lived in tsarist times.

COSSACKS—Repin's "Cossacks of Zaporozhye," finished in 1891, is considered one of the great painter's best works.

FAMOUS PAINTING—Repin's "Ivan the Terrible and His Son Ivan" shows the murdered tsarevich and the father who murdered him.

TEHERAN—Alexander Gerasimov's "Teheran Conference of the Three Great Powers" depicts the scene at the historic wartime conference. Gerasimov is noted for portraiture and paintings of historic scenes.

GERASIMOV—Alexander Gerasimov, one of whose paintings appears at the left. He is a Stalin Prize winner.

"ZOYA KOSMODEMYANSKAYA"—Painting by S. G. Gregoriev of the scene when the famous partisan girl, still in her teens, was captured by the Germans.

Soviet Art

Shown on this page are some works of contemporary Soviet artists. Two of the artists represented here are Stalin Prize winners: Alexander Gerasimov (above), People's Artist of the USSR, who was awarded the Stalin Prize in 1944 for his painting of a group of artists; and sculptress Vera Mukhina (right), People's Artist of the USSR, who was awarded the Stalin Prize this year for her portrait statue of Academician A. N. Krylov.

Much of the work being done by Soviet artists today draws inspiration from the

KONCHALOVSKY—P. P. Konchalovsky, People's Artist of the USSR, noted in the field of portraiture, puts the finishing touches to a portrait of Princess Ashraf Pehlevi, which was painted when the Iranian princess recently visited the Soviet Union.

And Artists

glorious exploits of the people of the Soviet Union in defending their country in the Great Patriotic War. "The war sharpened the sensibility of the artist to the fine qualities inherent in Soviet man," wrote artist Gerasimov recently. "These qualities which came to the fore during the war—true comradeship in battle, the boundless heroism of Soviet officers and men, their moral fortitude, the selfless labor of workers and collective farmers on the home front, the deep loyalty of Soviet scientists—all have found reflection in the work of artists of the Soviet Union."

MUKHINA—The famous Soviet sculptress Vera Mukhina, a Stalin Prize laureate, in her studio with some of her sculptures.

The Stalin Victory Vase

By P. Shari

THE Victory Vase, a fine porcelain art vase made at the Lomonosov porcelain works at Leningrad to celebrate the first anniversary of victory over Germany, is now on display at the Tretyakov Art Gallery at Moscow.

On May 8, a delegation from the Lomonosov porcelain works arrived in Moscow to present the vase to Generalissimo Stalin. The art vase is eight feet three inches in height. On one side of the vase there is a portrait of Stalin, and on the other side, a picture of the victory salutes fired in Leningrad and Moscow; incidents from the war are also illustrated.

When the vase was presented to him, Generalissimo Stalin sent the following message to the staff of the Lomonosov works:

"Please convey my best thanks to the administration and staff of the Lomonosov porcelain works in Leningrad, for the Victory Art Vase, an outstanding piece of work made in commemoration of the victory over fascist Germany. I wish you further success in your work."

I. M. Leibman, Director of the Lomonosov porcelain works, said in an interview with a PRAVDA correspondent: "This monumental art vase is without equal in the world. Its height is eight feet three inches, and its diameter about two feet four inches. The largest known porcelain vase hitherto made also came from the Lomonosov works in 1828, and is now on exhibition in the Hermitage Museum. Its height is seven feet four inches. In the same museum there is also an early 18th century Sevres porcelain vase, four feet three inches in height.

"The staff of our works began making the Victory Vase in 1944. Everybody in the plant put into the vase all the skill he had acquired in the course of many years' work. Especially worthy of mention is the work done by our chief designer, Suyetin, who has been with us more than 20 years, by the artist Skvortsov who has been with us 42 years, and by chief engineer Shukher.

"The painted decorations on the vase are beautifully done. In the center is a portrait of Generalissimo Stalin surrounded by laurel leaves in gold. On the opposite side is a picture of the salute fired across the Neva in Leningrad on May 9, 1945. Around the lower part of the vase are arranged six medallions, depicting incidents from the recent war.

"On the vase a quotation from Stalin's Victory Day speech, 'Glory to our great people—the victor people!' is inscribed in gold leaf. Two groups engraved in gold on the vase symbolize the cooperation between the home and fighting fronts during the war.

"Stalin's portrait was painted by Skvortsov. The picture of the salute is the work of L. I. Lebedinsky.

"The staff of our works developed a special technique for the manufacture of this huge vase. It was annealed four times in a specially designed electric furnace. Special time and temperature data had to be worked out so that the porcelain would not crack and so that the colors would retain their freshness.

"Since it was founded, the Lomonosov porcelain works has turned out a large number of objets d'art in porcelain; many of them are on exhibition at the Hermitage Museum. The Victory Vase is evidence of the growth of creative skill in our staff. The figure of Stalin on which they were working served as an inspiration, for they see in him a talented leader and general to whom the people owe the salvation of their country and their historical victories in battle and in the factories."

THE Lomonosov porcelain works has long been famed throughout the world for its fine porcelain, of which the Victory Vase is one of the best examples.

The factory was built on the banks of the Neva in 1744, by order of Empress Elizabeth. From the first days of its existence the factory manufactured splendid dinner and tea sets, vases and sculpture which gained world fame. The factory museum has thousands of exhibits. The wares found there have been manufactured by many generations of Russian craftsmen. Hardly a foreign delegation or foreign tourist group has failed to visit this repository of national art.

The exhibits of the museum begin with a cup made by the famous Russian chemist Vinogradov, the father of Russian porcelain.

An incomparable bouquet of white roses, marvelously made, is the pride of the museum. The leaves and petals look almost alive. The bouquet was made in tsarist times by the serf-craftsman Ivanov. This talented artist spent fifteen years in making the bouquet.

When the war broke out, the rose sculpture, together with the other valuable exhibits, was evacuated to the Urals. All the exhibits have been returned intact to the museum, which soon will be reopened to the public.

The factory was awarded gold medals at the International Exposition in Paris in 1925 and at the New York World's Fair in 1939. Gold and silver medals were awarded in Paris to the artists A. Shchekotikhina, N. Suyetin and Z. Kobyletskaya, and to the sculptors A. Matveyev, D. Ivanov, and others.

Before the war, the factory had plans for making 16 beautiful vases, each expressing the identity of one of the Soviet Union republics. One vase was made, but the war interrupted the work. After victory, the artistic staff of the plant began work on the Victory Vase.

In a letter to Stalin, the workers and specialists of the factory have pledged themselves to produce new examples of outstanding work.

The factory is now making a bust of Stalin after a model by the sculptor V. Bogoliubov, and is preparing to produce a series of monumental sculptures of Soviet statesmen. A series of sculptures, *Russian Knights,* is also in preparation. A practical project, designed to beautify the new Leningrad subway, is a special series of statues.

Soviet Sculptors Today

By Tatyana Lebedeva

To Sergei Merkurov, People's Sculptor of the USSR and one of the outstanding masters of Soviet sculpture, we owe the best statues of Lenin and Stalin. Simplicity and depth mark Merkurov's monumental works. One is struck by the sculptor's ability to stress inspired thought and concentrated will in his portraits of the Soviet Union's great leaders.

A huge statue of Lenin, which will top the Palace of Soviets, is a work to which Merkurov has devoted many years.

Only recently Sergei Merkurov completed two noteworthy monuments: a statue of Mikhail Lomonosov, the father of Russian science and literature, which will be erected in the place of an old statue which was shattered by a fascist bomb during the war, and the Nikolai Gogol Memorial. At present, Sergei Merkurov is working on a sculpture which he calls *Icarus*—a monument to the heroic Soviet flyers who fell in the war.

Sergei Merkurov is a Stalin Prize winner. At 64 he is as vigorous and active as ever and continues to combine sculpture with public work. He is a Deputy to the Moscow Soviet and Director of Moscow's Museum of Fine Arts.

GORKY BUST—Statue of Maxim Gorky by Ivan Shadr.

Vera Mukhina, who is also a Stalin Prize winner and a People's Sculptress of the USSR, enjoys great esteem in Soviet artistic circles. She is well-known abroad for her sculpture *The Worker and Collective Farm Woman,* which crowned the building of the Soviet pavilion at the International Exposition in Paris in 1937.

Apart from her monumental works, Vera Mukhina has created a portrait gallery of eminent Soviet citizens. "The Patriotic War," says the sculptress, "has given birth to many heroes who cannot possibly help attracting the artist's attention."

Mukhina is an extremely versatile artist. Her portrait gallery ranges from war heroes and scientists to the charming and graceful statue of prima ballerina Marina Semenova.

Matvei Manizer, another prominent master of monumental sculpture, has executed several successful statues of Lenin and Stalin. Manizer is also known for his striking monument of Vassili Chapayev, famous hero of the Civil War. During the war he won the Stalin Prize for the second time for his statue of Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, partisan heroine of the recent war.

Sara Lebedeva has won distinction in the field of the intimate portrait. A psychological tartness, refined forms and original interpretation lend a peculiar interest to her sculpture.

Alexander Matveyev is one of the Soviet Union's oldest sculptors. Plasticity and a variety of genres distinguish the excellent workmanship of this sculptor, who is looked upon as an authority in the Soviet art world.

A romantic approach to his subject is typical of the late Ivan Shadr, whose sculpture *Maxim Gorky* is one of the best portraits of this great writer.

LENIN STATUE—S. Merkurov with his statue of Lenin.

Of decided interest are the works of Dmitri Tsaplin, whose forms are derived from the archaic, and Joseph Chaikov, who is extremely original in his compositions.

Of the younger but already famous sculptors who executed a considerable number of successful works during the war, Ekaterina Belashova has made particular headway. Her sculptures *Unconquerable Girl* and *Partisan Girl* are profoundly stirring.

Zair Azgur, a young Byelorussian sculptor, has done several noted statues of Soviet war heroes.

A number of monuments dedicated to war heroes have won Eugene Vuchetich wide recognition.

"Though they are monuments to fallen heroes, I meant them to glorify life," says the sculptor of his work. And, true enough, the sculptor's monuments are imbued with a profound affirmation of life. A number of statues of Red Army generals and *Partisan Women,* a dynamic sculpture full of life, also are the work of Eugene Vuchetich.

Lina Po, Blind Sculptress

By Sergei Kournakov

An exhibition of the fine sculptures of the Soviet artist Lina Po, who began her serious work in sculpture after she was blinded 12 years ago in an accident, is on display at the Central House of Art Workers in Moscow.

Lina Po was born in the Ukraine. She went to school, as all other children did, but from the age of fifteen she began to feel that sculpture was her real vocation. But, somehow, when finally the time to decide upon a career came, she entered the Kharkov Ballet School. Until 1934 she danced, touring the Ukraine and Byelorussia.

Lina Po did not confine her art work to dancing. She sketched dancers and modeled them in clay. She became a ballet master and director, shaping and controlling the artistic expression of others. Her dreams were filled with dancers in movement and in dynamic attitudes. Upon awaking, she confided her dreams to clay and plasticine.

And then, in 1934, tragedy struck suddenly. Lina Po lost her sight and the use of her legs in an accident. For two years she was confined to a hospital bed, unable to move, unable to see movement.

Surgery restored to her the use of her legs, but her eyes were gone for good. Many times, in the close stillness of the night in the ward she decided that life was not worth living, that it was better to get out of it with one good leap. Flat on her back, she could not even attempt to transform her dreams into forms of clay.

But, somehow, one day, she began fingering what was left of her bread after supper. She does not know what gave her the idea of making a toy mouse. Was it the yearning for sculpture as such, or just the urge for a little prank to break the terrible monotony of life?

Be this as it may, Professor Dmitri Shamburov, the famous nerve pathologist, was told the story of the mouse in the morning. He fingered the little animal for a long time and then pronounced his verdict: "From now on give Lina Po some extra bread." And turning to the blind girl he advised her to make more toys.

They had started to teach Lina Po the use of the typewriter to give her a new profession. Professor Shamburov ordered the staff to take the typewriter out of the ward. He sent clay and plasticine to the blind sculptress and talked to her at length about her talent and the possibilities life still had to offer her. Finally, he gave her her first definite "order"—the head of a young girl. When it was completed in 1936, he had it cast in bronze. It is today the central piece of the Lina Po exhibition in the Central House of Art Workers in Moscow.

While Lina Po was still flat on her back she was forced to model small things because she could not stand the weight of larger things on her chest. Hence the large number of miniature sculptures at her exhibition. Most of them are marked with the years 1934-1936. Many of them are dance groups—hopaks, sarabandes, and bacchanales. In the beginning of her really creative period she was still drawing for inspiration on things she knew so well and so intimately when she was a dancer.

BLIND SCULPTRESS—Lina Po with her "Victory" statue.

As I walked through the exhibition hall with Lina Po, I was amazed by the fact that she does not seem to need a guide. She carries no cane and she does not put her hands forward. She seems to sense where things are and she avoids them deftly. Her sense of perception seems to be developed to a very high degree. For instance, the only sculpture in which I detected a flaw in proportions was marked "1929." It was made when she still could see. All of her later works, those which were created when she was already totally blind, bear an extraordinary fidelity to life.

Lina Po put her hand on my arm and said: "Dreams supply me with models. I dream of people, of faces, movements, groups. Some of them I see so clearly that in the morning I can start to work and finish something in one sitting. . . . Sometimes, if I don't put the dream into plastic shape at once, it is lost forever. The models simply don't come back. Other things I carry in me for months, sometimes for years, before I am able to recreate them in clay."

The proof was right there, before my eyes—graceful groups of dancers, lovely human heads, beautiful nudes, flexible even in their immobility, rugged pictures of life's tragedies, and, to top them all, a glorious exuberant girl expressing in an unusual form the elation of Victory and the triumph of what is good and beautiful in mankind.

And all this was born under the fingers of a woman whose talent we all can see, but whose strength and sensitiveness of soul seem beyond the grasp of an ordinary person like myself. What obstacles stood between her and the consummation of her talent! And, still, she won out.

The End of the Tether

By Professor A. Trainin

In Nuremberg, where Adolf Hitler's raucous oratory was heard for years, where Goebbels prophesied so knowingly and so much and Rosenberg spouted Nazi ideology, the Nazi defendants have made their final pleas. The final pleas of the defendants to all practical purposes conclude the proceedings in a courtroom.

Immeasurable and undeniable though their crimes were, these creatures who made a mockery of justice all their lives are entitled by the principles of that very justice to have their final say. In accordance with Article 24 of its regulations, the International Military Tribunal on August 31, after nine months of proceedings, heard the final pleas of the major war criminals.

The latter, of course, were quick to realize that the tribunal was not the tribune of Nuremberg Stadium, that at the trial they would have to dispense with their stock of fascist "ideas" and slogans, that they would have to use words that were strange to them, simulate sentiments which they could not feel and pretend to espouse ideas which they never held. Accordingly, they staged a show, a futile masquerade of words, ideas and sentiments.

The spectacle was edifying: headhunters in the role of nature-lovers. Unscrupulous as usual, they resorted to all possible means to save their necks: they called upon the gods, referred to history, international law and their love for children.

On one question they were unanimous, however. They knew nothing about the crimes against humanity. They had never heard of Maidanek, Oswiecim, Dachau and Buchenwald. This was their final act of aggression, aggression against the truth.

For four years, beginning in 1941, the world press and radio continuously informed nations about the systematic annihilation of entire peoples organized by the Nazi state. The air was filled with the cries of victims and the wrath of liberty-loving nations.

It would seem, however, that in the

JUDGMENT DAY—This cartoon by the Soviet artists, Kukryniksi, demands justice for the Nazi war criminals.

very heart of Germany there was a group of people who knew nothing at all about these things, who learned about the sanguinary facts of the Nazi regime only at the trial in Nuremberg.

Who were these pure souls whose consciences had never been troubled by the smoke of Nazi cremation furnaces? Had they been languishing in dungeons of the Gestapo, entirely isolated from the world? Nothing of the sort. This sweetly ignorant crew were the rulers of fascist Germany, its fuehrer's ministers and gauleiters who now claim to have known nothing at all about the things that were known to millions of Germans and to the entire world.

An individual defense of each of the war criminals was built up in a very primitive manner. Each in his final plea tried to get away from himself, to make himself out to be the opposite of that which he actually was.

Goering, second fuehrer in the Third Reich, organizer and commander of its air forces, in his final plea declared: "I did not want war and did nothing to bring it about. I did everything to prevent it." The head of the Hermann Goering concern of exporters of paintings and carpets from Paris to his own villa now claimed that he had been moved only by a single sentiment—love of his country!

Alfred Rosenberg, organizer of the large-scale plundering and the slave regime in the Eastern territories occupied by the Germans, in his final plea declared: "I strove for the improvement of the physical and spiritual well being of the peoples of Eastern Europe. I opposed coercion with all my might."

Hjalmar Schacht complained to the tribunal: "This is an affront to my sense of justice." For years he had been indifferent to the crimes of the Nazi regime, but now he has become very sensitive. His feelings were hurt because the prosecution refused to regard him, a man who had created and secured the financial basis for fascist aggression, as a fanatical pacifist.

Fritz Sauckel, whose character and biography may be summed up by the single epithet, "slave-dealer," in his last plea likewise attempted to get as far away from himself, the real Sauckel, as possible, and fervently assured the tribunal that in heart and soul he remained a sailor and worker.

A dyed-in-the-wool pogrom-monger and permanent editor of the sordid *Der Stuermer,* clamoring for the blood of Jews day after day, Sauckel now chose to appear in the role of a would-be Zionist. "I demanded the creation of the Jewish state," he declared in his last plea.

IMAGINING themselves to be more clever than their fellows, another group of defendants chose to construct their last plea in a more convincing manner by pretending to the role of innocent bystanders, accidental visitors in the courtroom. Saying nothing at all about themselves or the things that brought them to the prisoners' dock in Nuremberg, they spoke about various things in a general vein.

Nazi Germany's Minister of Armaments, Albert Speer, for example, delivered himself of a brief exposition on the theory and practical aspects of modern warfare. "Every country," he assured his listeners, "is in danger of being terrorized by technique. The development of military technique in the next five or ten years will make it possible to shell one country from another. . ." Speer carried on in this manner, but neglected to say anything about himself.

Ribbentrop was smart enough to refrain from lectures in a general vein, and realizing that his biography was very well known, he had to talk about himself. His final words were couched in the usual Ribbentrop terms.

In the daily newspapers he had been eagerly observing fresh outbreaks of international reaction, and this prompted him to say that Europe and the world are confronted with a single paramount problem. Is Asia to seize Europe, or will the Western Powers be able to liquidate the influence of the Soviets on the Elbe, on the Adriatic coast and in the Dardanelles? Great Britain and the United States, in other words, are confronted with the same "dilemma" as was Germany.

The effect of this argument is bound to disappoint Ribbentrop. Its defensive value in the courtroom is exactly nil. His final plea, however, once more reveals the political ties between the ex-rulers of fascist Germany and those reactionary circles abroad who are striving to incite a fresh war in a world yet stained with the blood of the last war.

As is known, Shakespeare introduced an element of comedy in every tragic situation, and at Nuremberg the trial's comic relief was furnished by Rudolf Hess, who in his last plea tried to prove that he had been constantly surrounded by lunatics. "The people who surrounded me when I was a prisoner," he said, "behaved in a queer, incomprehensible manner. One might have thought they were insane."

Though lost in a maze of lies, the defendants sounded more truthful when they spoke of Hitler and his regime. Hans Frank, one of Hitler's closest associates and cruelest executor of his policy of terror, the same Frank who had completely exposed himself in his own diary, told the tribunal that the road of Hitler was the damnable road of political madness, death and destruction.

Hess, too, of course, claimed that the fuehrer was insane. "The fuehrer," he said, "was not quite normal in the last few years. A number of my colleagues told me that the expression of his face and eyes in the last years was something terrible to see, something that bordered on lunacy. . . ."

The Nuremberg trial has fully exposed the political machinery of the fascist regime, a regime of terror and lies. Numerous witnesses disclosed the moral level of the key men in the fascist state apparatus.

The final words of the accused indeed completed their exposure.

Rising from their disgraceful perches one by one, the pale-faced fuehrers made their last bid for salvation. Try as they would, however, they could not get away from the specter of the events of Nazi times—the gas wagons, the gas chambers, the machine-gunning of innocents. The conscience of every onlooker in the courtroom demanded that justice be done—that justice take its course!

The Turkmen Soviet Republic In the Five-Year Plan

By A. Devyatkin

Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, Turkmen SSR

UNDER the new Five-Year Plan the people of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic will continue the cultural and economic progress begun in Soviet times under the prewar Five-Year Plans.

The Turkmen SSR, or Turkmenia as it is called, in Soviet Central Asia, is bordered on the south by Iran and Afghanistan and stretches from the Caspian Sea to the Amu Darya River. Eighty per cent of its 187 thousand square miles is desert land, the vast, brownish wilderness of Kara Kum (Black Sands). The Republic's population, for the most part dwelling in oases at the edge of the desert, numbers 1,254,000.

Before the October Revolution Turkmenia was an oppressed and poverty-stricken frontier country of the tsar's empire, engaging exclusively in agriculture and serving as a raw materials base for Russian industry.

Industrialization paced the progress of Turkmenia following the Revolution, outstripping agriculture in the Republic's economy. Under the prewar Five-Year Plans Turkmenia acquired branches of heavy and light industry, notably oil, chemical, textile, glass, flour and building materials. Power stations, radio, telegraph and telephone services were established in towns and district centers.

The Republic's industrial development was accelerated by the country's needs during the recent Great Patriotic War. During this period new oil refineries, hydroelectric stations, chemical plants and other large industrial enterprises were built, enabling Turkmenia to supply the front with important products.

Development of the Republic's industrial capacity is the major feature of the new Five-Year Plan, with two thirds of the capital allotment earmarked for investment in industrial expansion. Turkmenia's overall industrial output in 1950 is to be 76 per cent higher than the prewar level.

The Republic's oil output will show an 80 per cent increase, with petroleum extraction reaching a level of 1,104,000 tons in 1950. For the fulfillment of this quota 495 new well sites will be prepared for operation during the five-year period. A new oil refinery and a petroleum pipe line will be built.

While the expansion and re-equipment of old enterprises will account for a large part of the industrial increase planned, a number of large industrial enterprises will be constructed and put into operation during the five-year period. These include a superphosphates plant for the phosphorites from Kara Tau; the Bezmeinski cement works with a capacity of 50 thousand tons; and a number of building materials plants. To meet the needs of the large-scale urban

TEXTILE FACTORY—Sapar Mukhamedova, a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, at her job in one of the great Turkmenian textile plants.

and rural housing program mapped under the Five-Year Plan, Turkmenia's building materials industry is called upon to step up its output considerably. The production of tile, for instance, will be increased tenfold by 1950 as compared with the prewar level.

The chemical, textile and food industries will be further developed. By 1950 the output of cotton fabrics will be increased to 22 million yards, woolen fabrics to 820 thousand yards and silk fabrics to 825 thousand yards. The output of hosiery will be increased 450 per cent, to 3,100,000 pairs; of footwear 170 per cent, to 1,470,000 pairs; the production of knitted underwear will be increased by 230 percent, and of other knitted goods by 270 per cent. Food factories will annually supply 20 thousand tons of vegetable oil, four million tins of meat and large quantities of other products.

New enterprises of these industries to be built during the five-year period include: the second section of the Ashkhabad textile mills, a fulling mill, a silk factory, a vegetable cannery with a capacity of 2,200,000 standard cans, and a number of distilleries and mechanized bakeries.

Electric power stations with a total capacity of 33 thousand kilowatts will be put into operation during the five-year period, increasing the Republic's annual power capacity to 150 million kilowatt-hours—an increase of 80 per cent over the 1940 level.

In conjunction with this program a considerable increase in coal supplies is required. Under the new Five-Year Plan Turkmenia's coal resources, potentially sufficient to meet all her fuel requirements, will be developed to a capacity of 60 thousand tons annually, thus considerably reducing the Republic's consumption of coal from other parts of the Soviet Union.

The extraction of natural sulphur from the Gaurdak field will be increased by 130 thousand tons, and deposits of ozocerite will be surveyed in the course of the five-year period.

The Republic's agriculture is also slated for significant development and expansion under the Five-Year Plan. Conducted on a primitive level by an enslaved peasantry before the Revolution, Turkmenia's agriculture underwent a sweeping transformation with the introduction of Soviet rule.

AGRICULTURE — Harvesting barley in Turkmen fields.

The land was tilled with primitive instruments, and the primitive irrigation system on which the fruit and cotton growers depended was controlled by small groups of local chiefs who rented the land and water to the peasants at exorbitant rates. The cotton yield was extremely low, rarely reaching 0.28 tons per acre. The orchards and vineyards, which had been cultivated in Turkmenia for generations past, fell into decay. Turkmenian cattle and sheep herders led a nomadic life, roaming the deserts with their herds.

Farming was collectivized and mechanized under the Soviet regime. The lands were cultivated with the aid of tractors and combine harvesters provided by the Soviet Government, and a network of irrigation canals was constructed.

Turkmenia has become one of the chief cotton producing regions of the Soviet Union. In 1937 cotton acreage was 120 per cent greater than in 1913; and in 1939 the total crop amounted to 240 thousand tons, almost 360 per cent more than the 1913 figure.

In 1939 wheat was grown on 1,037,000 acres, compared to 759 thousand acres in 1913. The cultivation of barley, grapes, fruits, vegetables, melons and oil bearing plants was also raised to a high level.

During the war the areas sown to industrial crops were reduced in order to enlarge the grain harvests. Within the next five years the areas sown to industrial crops, including cotton, must be brought up to the prewar level.

A 31.8 per cent increase over 1945 in the area planted to cotton is planned for the five-year period. The restoration of the cotton plantations will be effected by the introduction of complete cotton-lucerne crop rotation.

A considerable improvement is also to be brought about in the quality of the cotton grown. The less valuable varieties will give way to the long-fiber varieties; twice as much long-fiber cotton will be planted during the five-year period as before the war. Attention will also be devoted to the cultivation of colored and woolly varieties.

The area sown to sesame for the needs of the food industry will be maintained at the prewar level. But with the completion of the Tedzhen water reservoir, regular cultivation of all the land in the Tedzhen district will be made possible, making for higher yields of sesame and for uniformly high quality.

The area sown to tobacco in 1950 is to be triple that of 1945, and will ensure the uninterrupted work of the Ashkhabad tobacco factory.

The area under potatoes and vegetables, for the most part the suburban zones on the outskirts of large towns and industrial centers, will be doubled. So also will be the acreage sown to fodder crops, particularly lucerne, which are of importance in view of the planned increase in livestock breeding.

The extension of the cultivation of industrial crops will be carried out chiefly by utilization of new tracts of land, and only at the cost of a very slight reduction in grain acreage. The latter will be reduced by 13.7 per cent by 1950 as conpared with 1940. This reduction in area will not, however, result in a decrease in the quantity of grain grown. On the contrary, large-scale application of modern agricultural

methods will result in a considerable increase in the crop yield, topping the prewar grain yield by 12.1 per cent.

Turkmenia's orchards and vineyards are also given due consideration in the Plan. By 1950 their acreage will increase threefold as compared with 1940, subtropical plantations will take up nine times their prewar area and mulberry plantations twice their former acreage. By 1949 the layout of the Sandy-Kachinsk state farm with orchards covering 15 hundred acres and vineyards covering 12 hundred acres will be completed.

To make possible the attainment of these objectives, expansion of the Republic's irrigation system is planned. In Soviet times alone Turkmenia's irrigated area was increased nearly threefold, totaling 1,200,000 acres.

Principal irrigation project under the Five-Year Plan is the completion of the Kara Kum Canal and its related irrigation systems in the Tedzhen and Murgab valleys. This project is designed to correct a basic flaw in the distribution of the Republic's water resources.

The waters of the Amu Darya River, which provides more than enough water to its basin, will be diverted to the fertile Tedzhen and Murgab valleys, now drought areas.

When completed, the canal will greatly improve the irrigation of half a million acres of existing farmlands and this, in effect, should approximately double the harvests of Turkmenia. The canal will also irrigate more than a million acres of virgin land in the southeastern section of the Kara Kum desert. This will stimulate livestock breeding, fishing and hunting. The canal will also bring water to a number of inhabited places and railway stations. It will be navigable for river transport, and will offer wide possibilities for the construction of large hydroelectric power stations. On the other hand, reduction of the volume of the Amu Darya will eliminate the recurrence of damaging floods and wipe out undesirable marsh areas in this region.

Livestock husbandry is also slated for significant development under the Five-Year Plan. Before the Revolution, the nomadic breeders who drove their herds from oasis to oasis had to rely completely on the desert, as they could not lay in stocks of fodder for the winter. Under Soviet rule livestock breeding was settled on the land. With the aid of machine and tractor stations stocks of hay are prepared for the winter, and in the warm seasons the herds pasture on the desert grasslands.

EDUCATION—Students in the laboratory of the Turkmenian Medical Institute.

Under the Five-Year Plan livestock will number more than four and one half million head by 1950. Major emphasis is to be placed on the breeding of the famous fine-fleeced caracul sheep, doubling their number in the five-year period to reach the figure of 4,330,000 head by 1950. The number of long-horned cattle will also be doubled, and development of short-horned breeds will be continued on a large scale.

Cultural and material standards in the Republic will advance in step with economic development. Ignorant and poverty-stricken before the Revolution, the Turkmenian people experienced a profound national renascence under socialism. From 1927 to 1939 the population increased 25 per cent. Whereas less than one per cent of the population could read and write before the Revolution, the Soviet Government introduced universal education and revived the languages of all the nationalities of the Republic.

The Republic has 33 technical schools and four institutions of higher learning, and has more than 30 scientific institutions working under the supervision of the Turkmenian branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

By 1950 the primary and secondary school systems will be expanded to number 1,102 schools, with an attendance of 203 thousand pupils.

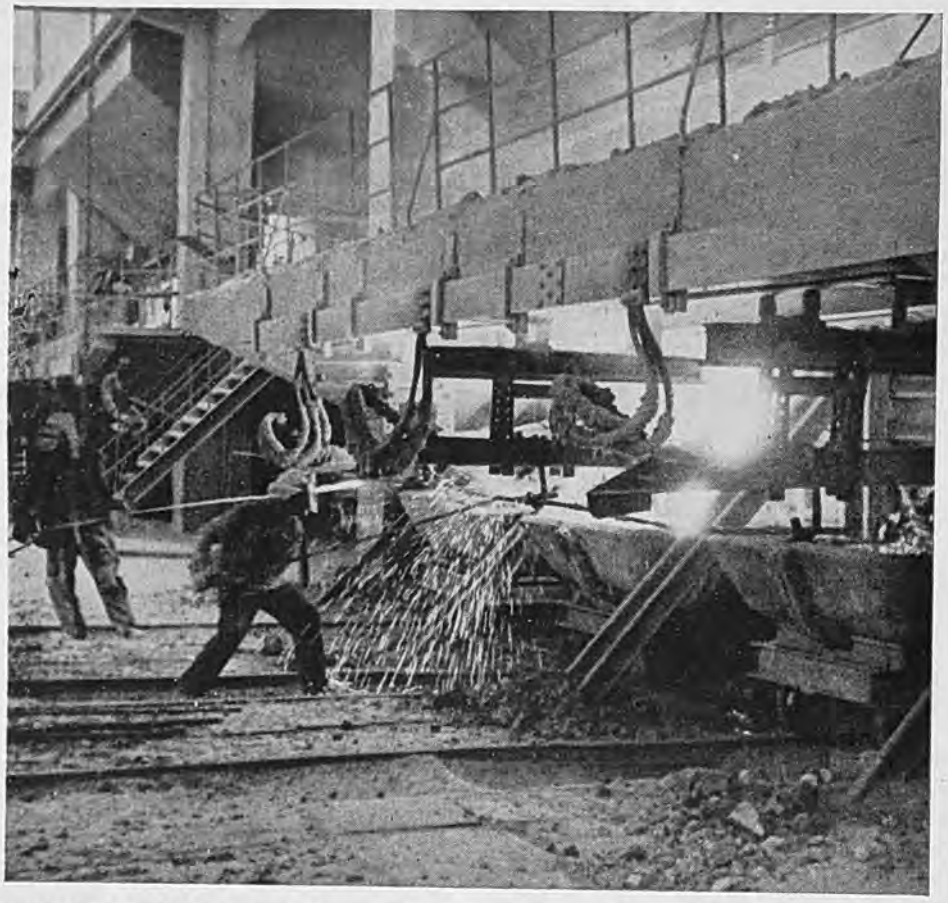
Great progress has been achieved in the field of public health under Soviet rule. Before the Revolution there were no more than nine physicians in this country; today there are more than one thousand. Malaria, formerly the scourge of the population, has now been practically eliminated. Under the Five-Year Plan the Republic's hospital facilities will be expanded to number eight thousand beds.

More than 3,335,000 square feet of new housing floor space will be built in the five-year period.

With almost a year of the new Five-Year Plan behind them, the people of Turkmenia are well on their way to the realization of a fuller economic and cultural life.

Soviet Rubber

Expansion of the Soviet Union's rubber industry—the production of both natural and synthetic rubber—is provided for in the new Five-Year Plan. By the end of the five-year period the rubber industry is to double its total output as compared with 1940. The Plan calls for an increased use of raw materials other than food crops in the manufacture of synthetic rubber, in which field the Soviet Union led the world in 1940. In addition the large-scale cultivation of the native rubber-bearing *kok-sagyz* will swell the resources of the natural rubber industry. The output of rubber products will show a corresponding increase. Production of automobile tires will be trebled, and of rubber footwear increased one third. Significant improvement in quality is given equal emphasis.



SYNTHETIC RUBBER—Workers making artificial rubber at the synthetic rubber plant in Erevan, Armenian SSR.

KOK-SAGYZ—Director Bulgakov of the selection department of the All-Union Rubber Plant Institute, examining plants.

TIRES—Made from kok-sagyz rubber, these tires wear well.

Natural and Synthetic Rubber

By G. Yaffe

I HAVE seen plantations of rubber trees in many districts of the USSR. I have also seen agricultural institutions and collective farmers in their persistent search for new methods of raising the yield of these valuable plants. I have seen rubber trees near Tula and Tashkent, in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Byelorussia. They are spread over the Vladimir, Kursk and Orel regions, the Chuvash, Tatar and Bashkirian Republics.

In addition to the *kok-sagyz* found in the mountains of Tien Shan, other rubber plants and gutta-percha plants are also grown in the Soviet Union. Natural growths and artificial plantations of gutta-percha spindle trees are encountered along the Volga and in the North Caucasus. The guaiula, migrant from Mexico, has acclimated itself in Azerbaijan. *Tau-sagyz,* the native herbacious plant, is also planted.

The intensive search for rubber trees began in the Soviet Union at the end of the '20s and the beginning of the '30s of this century. In botanical gardens and high in the mountains, in hothouses and in the open steppes and semi-deserts, academicians, professors and students studied the known plants and searched for new ones. The problem was to find the plants and bushes containing rubber or gutta-percha in their roots, stalks or leaves. Many thousands of plants were thoroughly analyzed.

The search for rubber plants was attended by numerous failures. It seemed that a similar fate would overtake the expedition of the Leningrad Botanical Institute traveling in Tien Shan. The caravan of the expedition was on its way home with nothing substantial in its collections.

But at one of the halts the members of the expedition talked with a local collective farmer, Spivachenko. He asserted that he knew a place where there was grass with roots that stretched like rubber. Snowstorms had already begun in the mountains at the time. But Spivachenko and the young laboratory technician Rodin braved a search. Both were nearly lost, but they brought back the first samples of the wonderful grass which is now widely grown in the Soviet Union under the name of *kok-sagyz.*

Migrating miles from its habitat, moving from altitudes of approximately five thousand feet above sea level to distant plains, *kok-sagyz* has nicely acclimated itself to new lands. Of course, this did not come of itself, but was the result of many years of persistent work. Varieties of *kok-sagyz* capable of living in many districts of the moderate zone of the country and of rapidly accumulating rubber in their roots have been bred by means of selection. The best agronomists, chemists and engineers of the country have engaged in the search for the most effective methods for extraction of rubber from *kok-sagyz* roots, for increasing the yield of rubber plants and for mechanizing their processing.

HARVEST MACHINE—Designer T. Philippov shows his machine for harvesting kok-sagyz seeds.

The first lot of Soviet natural rubber was obtained in the autumn of 1931.

Kok-sagyz has now become a common plant in the collective farm fields. It is tilled by specially designed or converted machines. The scientific work on rubber has also been expanded. Two scientific research institutions now supervise the studies of rubber: the Institute of Rubber Plants of the Ministry of Industrial Crops and the Institute of Natural Rubber of the Ministry of the Rubber Industry.

The practice of growing Soviet rubber plants has refuted the traditional ideas that rubber plants can grow only in a hot climate and only in the shape of trees or bushes. Last year the collective farms of the Kiev region in the Ukraine harvested a crop disproving this theory. Individual collective farms harvested 10-12 tons* of roots from one-year plants, or 133-177 pounds of rubber per acre. The "classical" rubber plant, guaiula, yields such crops only in the seventh or eighth year after planting.

The new Five-Year Plan provides for a further increase in the areas and yields of rubber plants.

The raw materials base of the rubber industry of the Soviet Union is not limited to natural rubber. A synthetic rubber industry has been built in recent years. The further development of this industry will proceed hand-in-hand with the development of the production of natural rubber.

In his speech to the First All-Union Conference of Workers of Socialist Industry on February 4, 1931, the leader of the Soviet people, Joseph Stalin, said:

"We have everything in our country with perhaps the exception of rubber. But within a year or two we shall have rubber, too."

The history of the rubber industry of the Soviet Union clearly illustrates the correctness of this prediction.

* Metric tons; 2204 lbs.

Canals in the Deserts

By G. Savelyev

More than 700 million acres of dry lands in the southern deserts were waste in old Russia. The soil had the life-giving warmth but lacked the moisture to convert it into flourishing farmland.

Long before the war, the Soviet Government launched a large-scale program for combining the warmth with water. Under the Five-Year Plans before the war great tracts of fertile lands were wrested from the immense expanse of Central Asia's "Hungry Steppe." In 1939 the Great Ferghana Canal, 168 miles long, was built in Uzbekistan, another was built in the Vakhsh valley in Tajikistan, and many more were constructed in other areas. Today cotton and other subtropical crops cover the sweeping stretches of the once barren desert.

But the water resources of Central Asia have been far from fully tapped. It is estimated that the waters of but three of the largest rivers in Central Asia—the Amu Darya, the Syr Darya and the Chu Balkhash—can irrigate nearly 25 million acres.

Construction of additional Central Asian irrigation systems under the new Five-Year Plan will reclaim vast areas of arid desert.

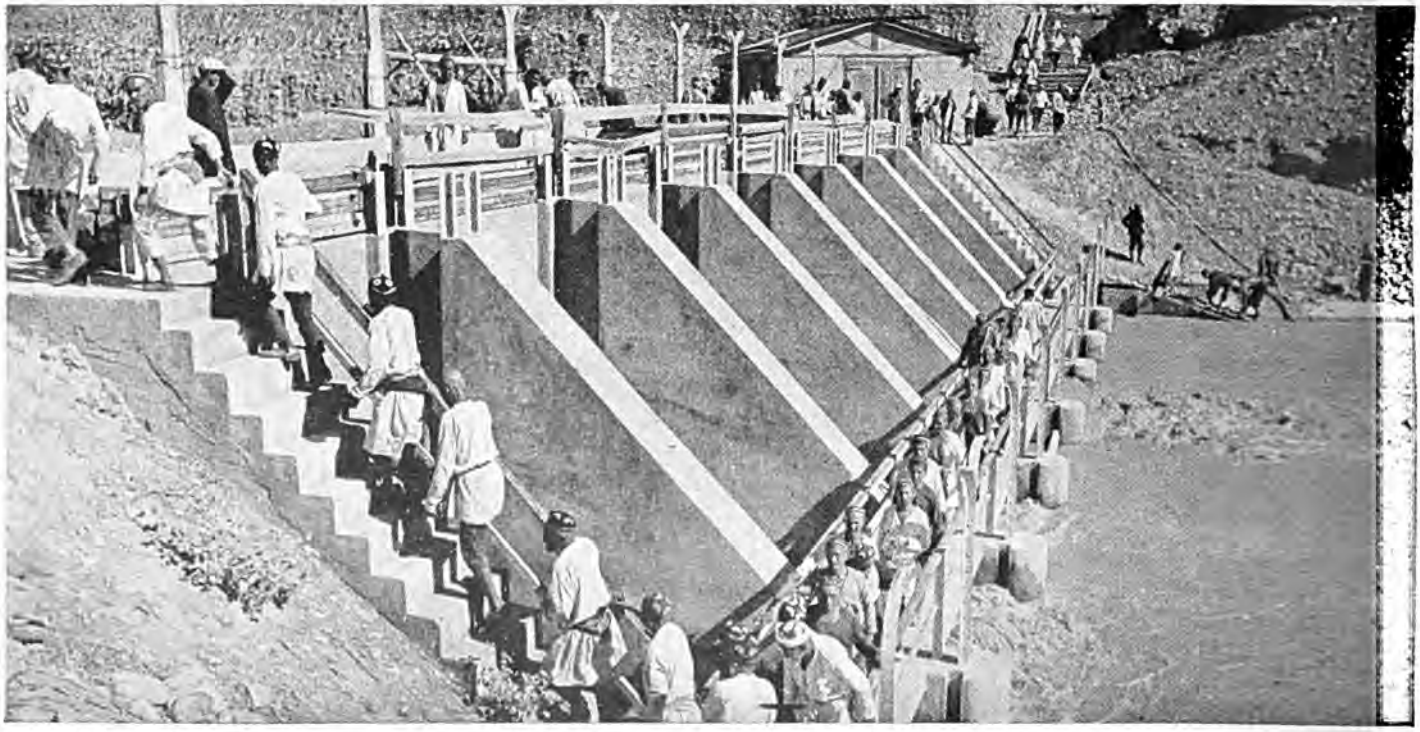
One of the most far-reaching of the new projects now under construction is the Kara Kum Canal, which will water the bare sands of the Kara Kum (Black Sands) Desert in Soviet Turkmenia.

The construction of the great canal is a triumph of Soviet research and engineering. Its construction was proposed years ago, but at first encountered great difficulties.

Expedition after expedition went to the Kara Kum. Irrigationists, topographers, geodesists and hydro-geologists roamed through the anciet channels of the Amu, over the shifting sandy hillocks, studying the lay of the land, the soil and the subsoil waters.

Various schemes were suggested. One of them proposed to direct the Amu Darya along its main old channel—Darya Lyk. It seemed an alluring prospect; it meant the construction of a waterway from the Amu Darya to the Caspian Sea, it would irrigate nearly 1,250,000 acres of land, it would solve the problem of supplying water to the industrial districts of western Turkmenia. But the project had one serious defect: in the path of the old channel of the Amu Darya is the pear-shaped Sarykamysh hollow, which would hold more than 10 and one half million cubic feet of water. According to the author's calculations it would take five years to fill the hollow, but his opponents declared that the period would be 17 years and that furthermore there was the danger that the hollow could not be filled at all.

An alternative proposal was to dig a canal to circumvent the Sarykamysh hollow. Other schemes were proposed, but all of them were rejected. This work was, however, not in vain. It became clear that the key to the outlet from the Amu Darya must be sought not in the



FERGHANA CANAL—Collective farmers of the neighborhood examining the building of the canal during its construction.

north of the Kara Kum, but in the south, in the Kelif Uzboi district.

The southern variant answered the urgent needs of the national economy of the Republic, since it was extremely important to irrigate the fertile Murgab and Tedzhen districts that were suffering from insufficient water.

Construction of the Bossaga-Kerkin Canal was completed in 1929. For the first time the Amu Darya waters, flowing through the Bossaga-Kerkin main canal and the overflow canal, rushed in a mighty stream into Kelif Uzboi. It was a stirring sight. Hundreds of men on horseback from the neighboring villages dashed along the Uzboi where with a triumphant din rolled the boiling waves of the Amu Darya. And with the water marched life itself.

Two years passed. The water penetrated for a stretch of 37 miles into the Kara Kum. The desert was transformed. Green grass carpeted the land along Uzboi, and young mulberry and other trees flourished. Flocks of goats pastured near the watering place. The air was alive with the joyous twitter of birds. The age-old dream had become a reality.

That, it is true, was only the first, but a very important, step that facilitated the planning of a great lake in the desert. The experience gained was so encouraging that in 1940, a government decision calling for an increase of cotton growing in Turkmenia set the task of running the water along the Kelif Uzboi to irrigate the pastures in the southeastern Kara Kum, and, if possible, to supply water also to the Murgab and Tedzhen oases.

The war prevented the accomplishment of this task. But the officials of the Republic continued to study the question of a Kara Kum canal. Finally a project was drawn up. It is the key to the outlet from the Amu Darya which had been sought for ages.

The project of the Kara Kum Canal is simple, but far-reaching. No special dam is to be built on the Amu Darya. The existing structures and systems are to be utilized. Near the river lies the village of Bossaga. Here begins the Bossaga-Kerkin Canal. This main canal is to serve as the first section of the Kara Kum Canal, letting water into the Kelif Uzboi. The Uzboi itself will be transformed into a gigantic lake reservoir with a surface of more than 12 square miles and with a capacity of 12,359,-900,000 cubic feet of water or as much as all the other water reservoirs of Turkmenia taken together.

UZBEK CANAL—Part of the irrigation system which waters the once bleak "Hungry Steppe" in the Uzbek Republic.

From the Kelif Uzboi the canal breaks into the very heart of the southeastern Kara Kum and, after passing 143 miles through the desert, will come out to the railway line. Thence the Amu Darya waters will flow along the desert lands of the Mary and Bairam Ali districts and not far from Mary will rush into the Murgab channel. A powerful stream of both rivers will reach the dam of the Egri Guzar and, once more moving along the desert expanse, it will join the river Tedzhen. The entire path of the Amu Darya waters to the Tedzhen oasis will be 414 miles.

To enable the Amu Darya to cover this path more than three billion cubic feet of earth will have to be excavated and more than 500 million cubic feet filled in. The construction of the canal is divided into two sections. The first section—to let the water into the Murgab River—is planned to be completed in the next five years.

The Kara Kum Canal will open a new page in the history of Turkmenia. The Amu Darya waters will flow like fresh blood into the exhausted arteries of the Murgab and Tedzhen oases, and will irrigate more than 500 thousand acres of new lands, which is equal almost to half the present irrigated area of the Republic. New cotton plantations and gardens will blossom forth in the Murgab and Tedzhen valleys. Hydroelectric power stations erected at the falls of the canal will supply electricity to towns and villages. Bright lights will flare up in the very depths of the Kara Kum.

And the Kara Kum will be transformed. A large area will be won from the grim desert. New oases will flourish in the sands, illimitable pastures will give wide scope for grazing of the flocks of collective and state farms. And the Kara Kum will behold strange caravans—caravans of ships sailing along the canal connecting the Gaurdak-Kugitan industrial district with the Murgab and Tedzhen agricultural areas.

And this is no longer a dream, but a very real project forming part of the five-year plan for the development of Turkmenia's national economy. Work will be started in the current year.

The construction also in the course of the Five-Year Plan period of many other irrigation systems will give a tremendous impetus to the agricultural economy of the Soviet Union.

Ashkhabad, Capital of Turkmenia

By A. Titkov

At the foot of the Kopet Dagh Mountains at the edge of the Kara Kum desert lies the city of Ashkhabad, capital of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic. A city of the dry subtropics, of glaring sunlight, blue skies and fertile oases, set off by majestic mountains, it is known among Turkmenians as "The City of Love."

Along its straight wide streets, through its broad squares and parks, stretch rows of mulberry and plane trees, black elm, thuya and acacia, merging with the fruit orchards and vineyards which flourish in the outskirts of the city. The large, modern buildings, erected during the last 20 years, are conspicuous among the tiny, white houses. Through the streets run irrigation canals, or *aryks,* carrying water to different parts of the town. The city also has large water mains.

Ashkhabad arose in 1882 on the site of ancient Turkmenian settlements. In 1885 it was linked by railway with the Caspian Sea, and in 1906 a through line united the city with Central Russia.

Nevertheless, up to Soviet times it remained a small trading and provincial administrative town with almost no industry. But with its promotion to the status of capital of Soviet Turkmenia the city made rapid progress in its economic and cultural life.

The population grew rapidly in Soviet times, from 26 thousand in 1920 to more than 126 thousand at the time of the 1939 census. While the city is inhabited by people of several nationalities, the Turkmenian section has grown especially quickly since the Revolution; in the 13 years from 1926 to 1939 the Turkmenian population of Ashkhabad grew 5.5 times.

Industrialization was the key to the capital's growth in Soviet times. Ashkhabad acquired a large textile industry producing cotton thread and fabrics, silks and knitgoods. It also has a garment industry, a shoe industry and a wine making industry, and recently acquired a large meat packing plant, a glass works and a tobacco factory. Ashkhabad is also famous for its rugs. The city's industry is powered by a power station operating on oil extracted from nearby fields. Ashkhabad's industrial enterprises employ 14 thousand workers—70 times more than were employed before the Revolution.

The capital has become the cultural center of Soviet Turkmenia, mirroring the remarkable cultural regeneration that has taken place in the Republic under the Soviet regime. It has 32 primary and secondary schools, 20 advanced technical schools and four institutions of higher learning — a pedagogical, a teachers', an agricultural and a medical institute. The city also has numerous scientific institutions functioning under the Turkmenian branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, whose headquarters are in the capital.

Wide recognition has been won by the Turkmenian musical and Russian drama theaters in the capital, its philharmonic orchestra and its geographical, historical and art museums. Film studios in the capital produce motion pic-

VIEW OF ASHKHABAD—The Turkmen capital has fine modern buildings and much greenery, as shown here.

tures reflecting the life and development of the Turkmenian people.

The city's growth has continued to this day and is to proceed at an even more rapid pace under the new Five-Year Plan. New large buildings are being erected, more streets are being asphalted and the parks extended. Automobile roads have been built from Ashkhabad into the Kara Kum desert and to the canyons of the Kopet Dagh Mountains.

The most urgent problem to be coped with by the city's administration in the current five-year period is that of water supply. The city's water supply drawn from artesian wells some 12 to 18 miles outside the city, always runs low in warm weather, to the detriment of its vegetation. Every year scores of thousands of saplings perish.

Work began this year on the construction of 18 new wells, and on the reconstruction of old wells. With this program completed, by the end of the year the city's water supply will be increased by more than five hundred quarts per second — which will cover the city's shortage.

Hardly less important is the problem of electric power. The existing power station is no longer able to cope with the needs of the city's homes and industry. The Five-Year Plan also provides for the construction a new eight thousand kilowatt steam power plant.

Other new construction projects include the addition of a factory block to the city's textile mill, which now has 13 thousand spindles and is to get 22 thousand more. Silk spinning and silk weaving departments are to be added to the silk reeling mill. A porcelain plant and an engineering plant are also to be built.

During the coming five-year period Ashkhabad will get several new schools and a hospital. A nine-mile trolley-bus line will also be laid out.

Ashkhabad, which before the Revolution was a typical city of government officials, is becoming more fully developed as the center of the growing national culture of Turkmenia.

MODERN SCHOOL—The imposing facade of the Turkmenian Medical Institute, one of Ashkhabad's fine higher schools.

Consumer Goods Production Rises

By L. Ryabov

THE postwar reconversion of industries producing consumer goods is beginning to make itself felt. Recently Mikhail Makarov, the Minister of Trade of the Russian SFSR, announced some highly significant figures in this connection. According to the Minister, retail sales increased during the first half of this year as compared with the same period of 1945 as follows:

Cotton goods, more than two and one half times over; ready-made clothing and underwear, more than five times; woolens, by more than 17 per cent; silks, by more than 50 per cent; hosiery, also by more than 50 per cent; laundry soap, by more than 11 per cent, and porcelain and chinaware, nearly one hundred per cent.

Although these figures are for only one of the Union republics, the Russian SFSR, they are nevertheless indicative, for during the war not only the heavy industry of the Russian Federation but its light industry as well was converted to production almost exclusively for the armed forces. It will be remembered that the Soviet Union itself satisfied the basic needs of the armed forces, for as large as the shipments of supplies from Allied countries may have seemed, they nevertheless covered only a small fraction of the total requirements of the enormous front on which the Soviet Union fought the fascist armies.

Under these circumstances the Soviet people had to deny themselves a great deal during the war and go without the clothing and footwear they badly needed.

The war was not yet over when Generalissimo Stalin posed the task of starting the gradual revival of civilian branches of industry in order to increase the output of consumer goods. Textile, clothing, leather goods and other factories began to expand the output of goods for the general market, and the quantities of goods issued on ration cards were gradually increased. At the same time the number of stores selling non-rationed manufactured goods at higher prices was increased.

Though the consumer goods industry is still unable to meet the great demand, the figures announced by the Russian SFSR minister of trade show that sizable steps forward have been taken in this respect as well.

This can be seen particularly clearly if we examine the performance of the textile industry. For a long time this industry did not fulfill its plan. During the war, when the principal raw materials, fuel and electric power were diverted primarily to war industry, a sizable part of the textile plant which was essential for filling army orders stood idle.

Now the situation is the very opposite. The Government has demanded the speediest possible resumption of textile production at full capacity without exception. Measures are also being taken to give a thorough overhauling to the machinery in order to make up for wartime wear and tear.

Another postwar development is that whereas during the wartime shortage in electric power the textile industry was subjected to the most rigid restrictions, now it is among the branches of industry enjoying priority as consumers of electricity. In Moscow, for instance, which is one of the Soviet Union's leading textile centers, textile mills are given preference in this respect over the enterprises of some other branches of industry.

Great opportunities for increasing the output of consumer goods are enjoyed by the so-called local industries. This category includes small plants and workshops, of which there are thousands throughout the country. To encourage local authorities to promote this field of manufacturing effort, the Government has passed a decision according to which all locally manufactured goods are retained for local consumption.

New small plants are now being set up everywhere in the country to use locally available raw materials and by-products of large industrial enterprises. Large factories too are establishing various workshops and special departments turning out consumer goods. Moscow

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—New designs on display at the children's department of the Moscow Fashion House.

machine tool works, for instance, are now manufacturing, without detriment to their basic lines of production, various hardware items such as door locks and cutlery. Aircraft plants have begun turning out metal bedsteads as a sideline, while iron and steel works produce cast-iron and enameled kitchenware.

A recent consumer goods exhibition in Moscow displayed many items manufactured by heavy industry enterprises. The Moscow Chamber of Commerce, incidentally, has a permanent display of such articles for the convenience of directors and chief engineers of basic industry enterprises who are looking for auxiliary lines to put into production.

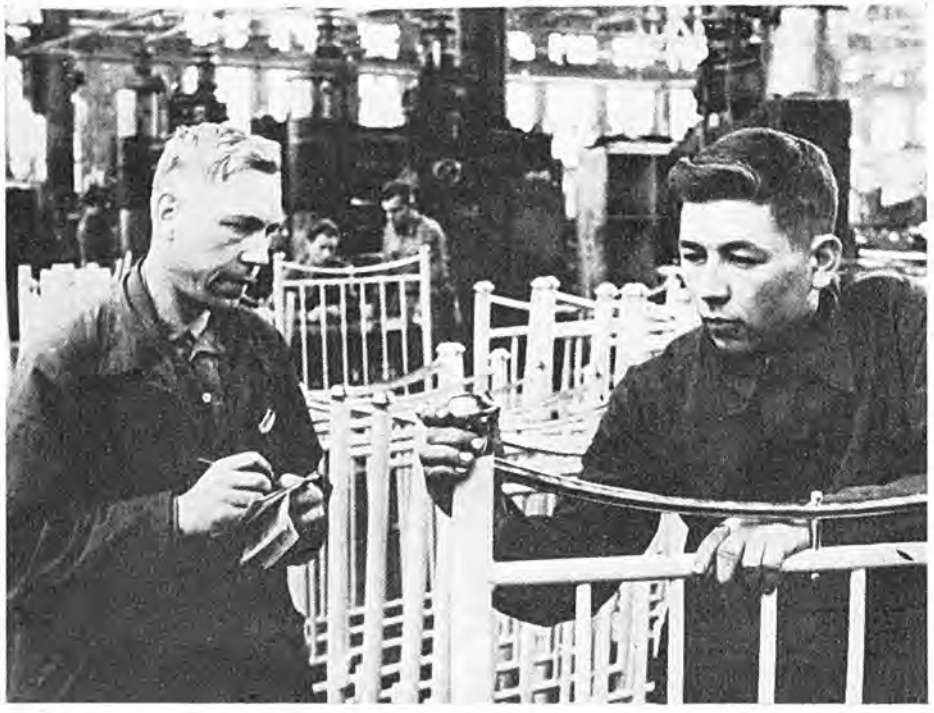
The ministries concerned are now taking measures to expand the output of such items as clocks and watches, radio receiving sets and bicycles, production of which was greatly curtailed during the war. The types to be put out, moreover, are to incorporate many improvements over prewar models. Quality is one of the keynotes in this program, and measures have been taken to prevent any substandard goods from reaching the consumer.

The textile, food and many other branches of industry are directly dependent on agriculture for their raw materials. The cotton harvest, for instance, determines the raw material supply for the cotton mills, the vegetable and fruit crop sets the pace for the expansion of the output of canned goods and preserves, and so on. In spite of the unfavorable weather conditions this year in some sections of the Soviet Union, the general harvest outlook is quite satisfactory, and industries using agricultural raw materials have good prospects ahead. At present the factories are getting ready to begin processing this year's crops. Overhauling of plants is under way, stocks of fuel are being set up, and other preparations are being made.

In Soviet shops, new fashions have been appearing as a corollary of the increase in production of clothing, and at the beginning of July the Ministry of Trade of the USSR announced an average price cut of 40 per cent on manufactured goods sold without coupons at higher prices than those which are rationed. Footwear, ready-made clothing, knit goods and hosiery were affected by this policy.

Throughout the USSR during the first six months of 1946, production of hosiery, for instance, rose by 60 per cent and that of knit underwear by 66 per cent.

DESIGNS FOR CLOTH—Artist Tatyana Mosolova with her designs for the Molotov cotton cloth mills.



BEDS—Furniture production is rising. These are beds made at the Stalin plant at Kuibyshev.

The Training of Architects

By F. Buzenkov
Soviet Architect

MORE than seven thousand Soviet architects owe their training to the Moscow Institute of Architecture, which was founded 15 years ago last April when the Soviet Union launched its large program of industrialization. These architects have taken part in some of the country's most important construction jobs and have helped build many new cities. They also designed the magnificent stations of Moscow's subway.

Some of the Soviet Union's most eminent architects—K. S. Alabyan, Vice-President of the Academy of Architecture; N. Y. Kolli, Member of the Academy of Arcitecture; D. N. Chechulin, Chief Architect of Moscow; and A. V. Vlasov, Chief Architect of Kiev—are graduates of this Institute.

At the beginning of the war, the faculty and all valuable property of the Institute were evacuated. However, its handsome building was hit by German bombs, damaging its bas-reliefs, cornices, various ornaments and the interior of the building.

Upon their return, faculty members and students resolved to restore the building themselves. It took months of hard work during summer vacations, and on September 1, 1945, the student body of two thousand and the faculty resumed their studies in a completely renovated building.

Greatly attracted by prospects of designing and building, Soviet youth is eager to enroll in the Institute of Architecture. Last year, for example, there were more than one thousand applicants for the Institute's 260 vacant places.

The term of study at the Institute is six years. Graduates of the Institute receive degrees that entitle them to design all types of buildings.

There are two divisions at the Institute. The first presents a general course and the second gives specialized courses in advanced work. Covering a program of three years, the general course gives the student a good grounding in higher mathematics, physics, the study of resistance of materials, drawing of all types of architecture and the principles of designing. Students gain practical knowledge working with finishing materials, mahogany panels, sculpture ornaments and monumental paintings.

Beginning with the fourth year, most of the student's time is devoted to the main subject of designing. The sixth year is devoted to work on the student's diploma project.

Foreign languages and physical culture are compulsory throughout the course of study. Students of other than Russian nationalities are instructed in Russian, and there are special coaches in all subjects.

Diploma projects are of the most varied character. Last year's diploma theses, for example, included designs of theaters, railway stations, industrial buildings, dwellings and museums. Ambitious students also designed plans for rebuilding such Nazi-wrecked cities as Yalta, Velikie Luki and Kerch.

The Institute's library, with its 20 thousand volumes of various reference books and manuals, is a great aid to both the students and the faculty. Among the library's treasures are treatises on architecture by Palladio and Cerlio which were published in the sixteenth century. In the last six months alone the library has issued some 245 thousand books to readers.

This year's graduates of the Institute of Architecture were commissioned to work in the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Moldavia, the Kirghiz, Kazakh, Latvian, Karelo-Finnish and other republics.

Large groups of the graduate architects are working on the restoration of cities that were destroyed by the Nazis.

DIPLOMA PROJECT—P. Rusakov, a graduate of the Moscow Institute of Architecture, is finishing his diploma project: a seaport station.

Soviet Sports News

By D. Stonov

Two Soviet basketball teams, the men's five of the Moscow Stroitel Builders Union Sports Society and the women's quintet of the Moscow Aviation Institute, have returned to the Soviet capital after a 14-game playing tour in France. The Soviet team won all the matches by comfortable margins.

The Moscow Aviation Institute five beat a representative women's team of the CGT (French General Confederation of Labor) 55-4; a representative Paris team, 70-20; Strasbourg, 76-20; Lyons, 52-9; Nice, 88-14; Marseilles, 72-20; and Brive, 46-12.

The Stroitel courtmen defeated a representative Paris team composed of the best players of the French National Basketball Federation 48-29 and then scored a 30-24 victory over Lyons, the French basketball champions. The Muscovites then went on to beat CGT 65-28; Strasbourg, 80-32; Marseilles, 51-15; Nice, 56-17; and Limoges, 43-21.

The Soviet men's team was composed of amateur players—four builders, two engineers, three students and one technician. Star performer of the team in the tour of France was Konev, a second year student of the Moscow Institute for Building Engineers. In the match against CGT, Konev chalked up 23 points.

The youngest player, Alexander Moiseyev, 18, played on a juvenile team last year. He finished high school this year. The oldest Stroitel player was 24 years old.

The Stroitel basketball section has 90 players who practice and compete regularly. There are no less than two hundred basketball players in branches of the union's sports society set up at different construction sites.

Last year the Moscow Stroitel won the trade union basketball cup. Two days after their return from France, the Stroitel team met the Locomotive Railwaymen's Union in a match to determine which of the two would represent Moscow in the USSR basketball tournament held in Kiev at the beginning of September.

The team scoring the best goal aggregate in the two games would be sent. Stroitel won both encounters, the first by a score of 38-24 and the second 37-22. Thus Stroitel traveled to the Ukrainian capital to compete with nine other leading basketball teams of the country for the national title.

It is very seldom nowadays that one meets an athlete who can claim top honors in more than one field. The age of the universal athlete is nearly forgotten now, and all fields of sports are becoming more and more specialized. Even the fact that one swimmer, like Leonid Meshkov, can excel in both free style and the breast stroke is regarded as the exception to the rule. All the greater, therefore, is the spreading fame of Alexandra Chudina, 22-year-old athlete, a comparative newcomer who shines in many fields.

Chudina worked at the Krasnaya Zarya factory and did not suspect that she had it in her until her girl friends coaxed her into joining the hockey team of her shop. It did not take long before she became the star of the home team. She was bitten by the sporting bug and decided to become a top-notch hockey player. It was natural that her quest brought her to the Burevestnik team, which had reigned unchallenged on the ice for several years. But she was given a rather cold reception and told that she lacked the proper build for hockey.

You can picture to yourself how Vera Prokofyeva, captain of the Burevestnik, felt last season when her team faced Dynamo in the finals and Chudina drove home the goal that robbed Burevestnik of the cup.

After hockey came volleyball, and before long Chudina became one of the Dynamo top-notchers in this game. She also plays on one of the country's best basketball teams.

Chudina next took up track and last season won the national title for the 400-meter dash. In the high jump she quickly reached the 155-centimeter mark, only four centimeters less than the all-Union record set by Galina Ganeker, Baku engineer.

Now Chudina has done it again. At the Moscow championship track meet Ganeker decided to pit her skill against that of her young competitor. Both easily cleared 150 centimeters. Five centimeters were added and Ganeker cleared it only after her second try. Chudina, however, made it easily and asked for another five centimeters. She cleared that height too after her second try. Two more centimeters were added and Chudina cleared that as well, setting a new all-Union women's record. Her mark is among the best set in Europe this year.

Though Chudina is still nine centimeters behind the world record set by a Dutch sportswoman in 1943, her trainer feels that if Chudina puts in sufficient effort she may top that mark as well. But whether Chudina is going to concentrate on high jumping is hard to say; there are so many other fields that claim her interest and her time.

The sport of weightlifting is steadily gaining popularity in the Soviet Union. Thousands of athletes belong to weightlifting clubs which have been established in many parts of the country.

A number of major weightlifting meets took place in recent weeks in Leningrad to mark the 60th anniversary of the introduction of this sport in Russia. Three generations of Russian weightlifters were invited to these meets.

The third generation of Russian weightlifters now holds 28 of the 35 world records. It has become a tradition in the Soviet Union in recent years to hold district, city, regional, republican, trade union, army and USSR championships in weightlifting.

Notes on Soviet Life

THE following communique of the USSR Council of Ministers has been published:

"In order to prepare conditions for the abolition of rationing in 1947 and to establish single prices, the Council of Ministers of the USSR has found it necessary immediately to carry out measures towards bringing nearer to each other high commercial prices and low rationed food prices, so that by the time rationing is abolished commercial prices shall be eliminated and new rationed food prices shall be adopted as single state prices.

"Considering the difficulties which an increase in rationed food prices involves for low and medium paid workers and office employees, and in order to compensate for the losses of workers and office employees whose monthly rates and wages are not higher than nine hundred rubles, the Council of Ministers of the USSR has decided to raise their wages. Changes in wages and in rationed food and commercial prices go into force on September 16, 1946."

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Fifty years have passed since the foundation of the only Cossack museum in the Soviet Union—the largest repository of documents and materials on the history of the Don Cossacks.

The museum collections include more than 20 thousand articles, such as ancient Cossack arms, costumes, documents on the participation of the Don Cossacks in the War of 1812 and in the Civil War.

Recently a new department dedicated to the participation of the Don Cossacks in the war with the German invaders was opened at the museum. Of great interest are silver cups turned over to the museum by Cossack Guard units, which received these cups from the population of various Yugoslav towns as a token of gratitude for their liberation from the German invaders.

★

In the last six months the Soviet food industry has made great progress in the rehabilitation of destroyed and construction of new enterprises. Most of the meatpacking houses in the Ukraine, Byelorussia, the Kuban valley and the North Caucasus have been rebuilt. Several new large packing houses are being built in Siberia and Central Asia.

Reconstruction of all factories producing fats has been essentially completed. In 1947 their number will exceed the prewar figure.

Soviet confectionary factories are fully restored and have surpassed the prewar production in assortment. The total capacity of restored and newly-built canneries amounts to 200 million cans a year.

Complete technical re-equipment of food industry enterprises has been begun in conformity with the Five-Year Plan. In the last six months investments in equipment of factories of the food industry with new machinery equal investments of the last three prewar years.

★

An agricultural science department has been established under the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. The president of the department, Academician Grishko, told a TASS *correspondent: "Under the new Five-Year Plan the institutes of the Department of Agricultural Sciences will solve the problems of speedy restoration and further development of agriculture in the Ukraine, including methods of raising the efficacy of fertilizers and methods of introduction of new crops in the Ukraine.*

"Of great interest in the program of the Forestry Institute is the study of the influence of surroundings upon the growth and development of various trees. On the basis of these investigations, improved methods of forestry will be evolved.

"At present, all institutes under the new department are carrying on extensive work in setting up laboratories and supplying them with up-to-date equipment."

Tests of a new type of icebreaker have ended. As distinct from existing types, this ship makes a passage for herself in the ice, not by means of crushing the ice from above, but by ripping it from below. The fore of the icebreaker has the shape of a narrow wedge. Tests showed the great efficiency of this new icebreaker, which breaks thick ice like the largest of the existing icebreakers, though its engines are considerably less powerful, and the hull is twice as light. The passage made by this new icebreaker is considerably wider. Building of icebreakers of this new type will begin in the near future.

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Traces of a famous ancient structure —an aqueduct built on arches by means of which Samarkand was supplied with water many centuries ago—have been found in the northern part of Samarkand.

The aqueduct was lined with lead inside and was, therefore, called the "Lead Canal." The hordes of Ghenghis Khan who ruined Samarkand in 1220, destroyed the "Lead Canal" so well that even its traces could not be found until lately.

★

The All-Union Institute of Agricultural Microbiology has developed a new bacterial fertilizer—phosphoro-bacterin—which intensifies biochemical processes in soil and markedly raises the harvest of all agricultural crops.

The use of phosphoro-bacterin in fertilizing clay soil sown to barley on one collective farm has increased the harvest by two centners per hectare; on another collective farm the barley harvest on a field fertilized with phosphoro-bacterin increased by four and five centners per hectare.

At present the Institute is working on a new form of this bacterial preparation in the shape of kaolin powder. Before sowing, seeds are soaked in a solution of this powder. Two hundred and fifty grams of kaolin phosphoro-bacterin are required to fertilize one hectare.

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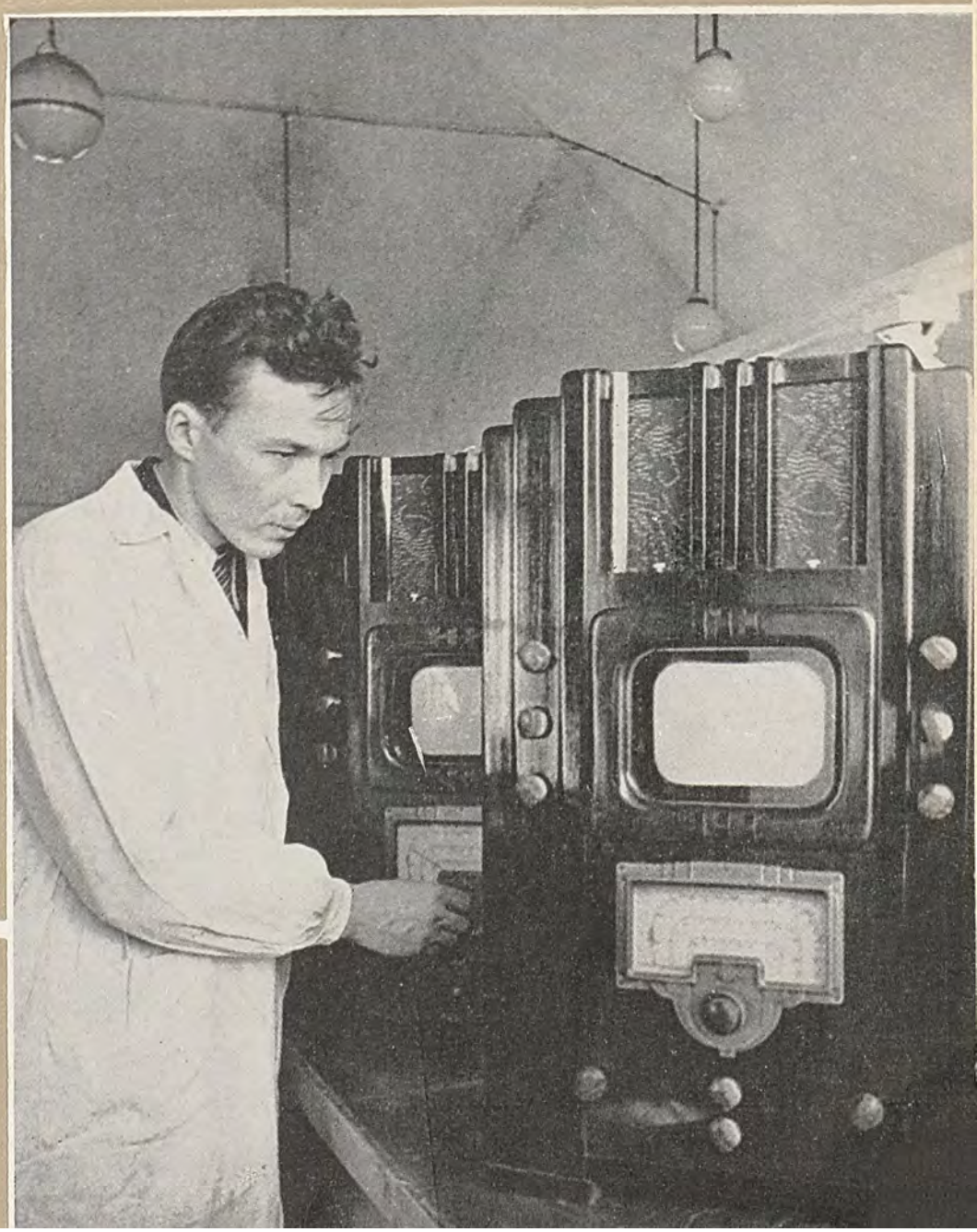

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USSR INFORMATION BULLETIN
VOLUME VI ★ NUMBER 62 SEPTEMBER 25, 1946

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Friendly Rivalry

THE second USSR-USA chess match is now in the records. After sustaining defeat at the hands of the Soviet team in the radio match a year ago, the American team made a strong comeback in their return match, giving the Soviet team the stiffest opposition it has yet faced.

By their strong play the American players won the respect of their opponents and of the vast audience of Soviet chess fans who followed the game avidly, move by move.

The friendly rivalry between the two teams is by no means at an end. A four-round continuation of the Moscow match will be played in the United States some time next year, and players of both teams are eagerly looking forward to that engagement.

The visit of the American chess team to the Soviet Union was of more than professional interest to the Soviet people. The American chess players were welcomed as honored guests from the United States, and their sojourn could not help but promote closer friendship between the peoples of the two great countries.

In response to the warm welcome which the Soviet people extended to the American team, Eldridge Durbrow, Charge d'Affaires at the American Embassy in Moscow, said he felt "it is very important to make every effort to increase ties of this kind between our two countries."

Maurice Wertheim, one of the sponsors and captain of the American team, declared that the match was the fulfillment of a dream not only to play chess but "to make more friends in the USSR."

Members of the Soviet team are looking forward to next year's contest as the fulfillment of a dream to make more friends in the United States.

USSR-USA Chess Match

The wirephotos on this page show scenes in the large hall of Moscow's House of Trade Unions during the playing of the first two rounds of the USSR-USA chess match which ended September 16. Facing their stiffest competition of the year, the Soviet team defeated the American team by a score of 12½ to 7½. The final four rounds of the contest will be played in New York some time next year.

Every one of the hall's 15 hundred seats was filled, and standees jammed into all the available space. Many disappointed ticketseekers had to be turned away. The audience avidly followed the play, cheering every move of the players.

MATCH OPENS—Chairman Romanov of the All-Union Sports Committee speaks as the chess match begins.

AMERICAN GREETINGS—Maurice Wertheim, non-playing captain of the American team, greets the Soviet players at the opening ceremonies.

FINE—The American Grand Master Reuben Fine weighs a move.

DRAW—Soviet Grand Master Andrei Lilienthal and Master Arthur W. Dake of the USA team in a tense moment of play. They drew both games.

USSR Chess Team Wins at Moscow

By Helen James

THE splendid United States chess team, which has just completed its visit to the Soviet Union, gave the Soviet masters their heaviest competition of the year, in international team play, in the first two rounds of the second USSR-USA chess contest. The final four rounds of the tournament will be played in New York some time next year.

The Moscow matches, which ended September 16 with a score of 12½ points for the Soviet team to 7½ for the Americans, aroused great interest in the Soviet Union and were attended by large audiences who filled the Hall of Columns of Moscow's House of Trade Unions to capacity.

Of the 20 games played, nine were drawn. Of all the players, only Soviet Grand Master Vassili Smyslov and Soviet Master Vyacheslav Ragozin scored wins in both rounds.

On the top board, Soviet champion Mikhail Botvinnik, playing against American Grand Master Samuel Reshevsky, won one game. Their other game was a draw.

Of the Americans, one game apiece was won by Master Isaac Kashdan, playing against Soviet Grand Master Alexander Kotov; by Master Alexander Kevitz, playing against Grand Master Igor Bondarevsky; and by Master Olaf I. Ulvestad, playing against Master David Bronstein.

Each table was decorated with two small flags—American and Soviet—while large flags of both countries hung high above the stage and also at the entrance of the Hall of Columns.

A big surprise of the first round was the titanic struggle which went on at board 10 between American Master Olaf Ulvestad and 22-year-old Master David Bronstein of the Soviet team. On the ninetieth move, hours after the other players had completed their games, their game was adjourned once more. Both players fought magnificently, and only after some 15 bouts, Ulvestad gave up on the one hundred and eighteenth move. Ulvestad squared matters, however, by taking the second game from Bronstein.

FIRST BOARD—USSR champion Grand Master Mikhail Botvinnik and Grand Master Samuel Reshevsky attracted great attention at the top board.

It was natural that board one on which Reshevsky fought against Botvinnik attracted the most attention throughout the match. In the first round, although Botvinnik played white, he obtained the worse position in the opening —something that very rarely happens to him.

The stronger team won the match. But the American team has improved considerably since last year. As American champion Arnold Denker put it, "If next year we improve as much as we have improved since last year's radio match, we have a very good chance to win."

At the conclusion of the match the Soviet players voiced their respect for their American opponents, while members of the American team expressed the hope that they would turn the tables in their next encounter.

USSR Champion Botvinnik told correspondents: "The Americans were well prepared for the match. This was particularly evident in their openings. As compared with last year, they reinforced their team including the recently demobilized Ulvestad and Dake, the latter having once defeated Capablanca. I was not pleased with my own playing. It was affected by my fatigue after the Groningen tournament."

Soviet Grand Master Vassili Smyslov, who defeated the American champion Arnold Denker in both rounds, said: "Both rounds were marked by strenuous struggle. We had to display a great deal of endurance and skill to achieve success."

Soviet Grand Master Salo Flohr, who scored a win and a draw over Master Herman Steiner, commented: "This time the Americans did not lose a single game because of errors in the opening stages. The issue was decided at the end of the games. The games are, therefore, all the more valuable."

The lead-off American player, Grand Master Samuel Reshevsky, commented: "As far as I could notice, the playing on all boards was of high quality."

"I am disappointed, because I thought our team would win," declared Master Israel Horowitz, who drew both games with Soviet Grand Master Isaac Boles-

lavsky. "I hope we will win the next match."

Master Herman Steiner commented: "The Soviet players were better prepared than we. There is more system in the Soviet players' game."

The lineup, in order of boards, was: Botvinnik (USSR) versus Reshevsky (USA); Keres (USSR) versus Fine (USA); Smyslov (USSR) versus Denker (USA); Boleslavsky (USSR) versus Horowitz (USA); Kotov (USSR) versus Kashdan (USA); Flohr (USSR) versus Steiner (USA); Ragozin (USSR) versus Pinkus (USA); Bondarevsky (USSR) versus Kevitz (USA); Lilienthal (USSR) versus Dake (USA); and Bronstein (USSR) versus Ulvestad (USA).

In this encounter the United States team showed a great increase in strength over a year ago, when the international radio match between USSR and USA teams ended in a score of 15½ for the Soviet players to 4½ for the Americans.

Since then, the Soviet team has engaged in several international matches, winning the London-Moscow match with an 18-6 score, and the Moscow-Prague match with a score of 51½ points of a possible 72.

ULVESTAD—This American master, a war veteran, impressed all with his strong play against his Soviet opponent, Master David Bronstein.

The match just ended was held at the invitation of the Soviet team. American sponsoring groups were the United States Chess Federation, the Chess Review, and the American Society for Russian Relief, Inc.

The players think this match should be only the first of a whole series of sports exchanges. The present match is very valuable for the development of better understanding and friendship between the Russians and Americans.

Maurice Wertheim, the American team captain, expressed assurance that the match would play a more important role than a mere meeting of chess players—it would doubtless help to make more friends among the American and Russian people. "A wise man once told me," said Mr. Wertheim, "that two men can never quarrel if they put their feet under the same table."

"We are only worried whether we can do the same for the Russians when they come to New York," said Isaac Kashdan, expressing the sentiments of the entire team, at a press conference after the match. "We were treated beyond all expectations. We got everything we wanted, and it got so that we were afraid to ask for some unimportant things for fear of causing too much trouble. We had cars at our disposal, and anyone who needed a special diet got it. We were given a special plane to come from Leningrad to Moscow, and we are leaving for Stockholm in a special plane, too."

Kenneth Harkness, the manager of the American team, said he was impressed by the tremendous interest in chess in general and in the American team in particular. On Monday, with only three games to be completed, the Hall of Columns still was packed.

"We shall all return to our different home towns in all parts of America. Through the local press and in talks with our friends we shall pass on our knowledge about Russia," the American players told correspondents. "We think we have accomplished our task of getting to know the Russian people and have contributed to the cause of promoting friendship between our peoples."

The American players were deeply interested in sightseeing, which included such an unusual treat as a visit to the Kremlin. They also were interested in sports and saw the famous Dynamo soccer team play a game at the Moscow Dynamo Stadium. They were much impressed by Moscow and Leningrad theaters, particularly the ballet, which they found most beautiful.

SMYSLOV—This young grand master, still a student, who won both games against his American opponent, was one of the stars of the contest.

The Museum of the Leningrad Siege was the thing which left the deepest impression on them. Expressing the opinion of all the members of the team, Arthur Dake said: "This was something we could not imagine. And the most wonderful thing about that museum was that Leningraders started putting it together while the siege was still on. They were confident it would be over soon."

The American team was feted and entertained in the last few days of its Moscow stay. On Monday the players were given a supper with Russian music. On Tuesday and Wednesday receptions were arranged for them by the American Embassy and the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The Soviet Radio Industry

By Konstantin Sergeichuk
Minister of Communications of the USSR

RUSSIA is the birthplace of radio. It was 51 years ago, on May 7, 1895, that Alexander Stepanovich Popov first demonstrated, at a session of the Russian Physico-Chemical Society, an instrument he had invented for radio communication. Soon after this initial demonstration Popov and his close assistant, P. N. Rybnikov, effected the first radio communication over a distance of 820 feet. From that time on radio began to develop rapidly; the distance over which it could be employed increased steadily until today there are no limits.

Vladimir Lenin had a high opinion of the importance and possibilities of radio. In a letter February 5, 1920, to M. A. Bonch-Bruyevich, chief of the Nizhni Novgorod radio laboratory, Lenin wrote: "I take this occasion to express to you my deep gratitude and sympathy with regard to the great work you are carrying on in radio invention. The newspaper without paper and 'without distance' which you are creating will be a great thing. I promise to render you all possible assistance in this and similar work."

The development of modern Soviet radio engineering is wholly linked up with the names of Lenin and Stalin.

With the successful realization of the Stalin Five-Year Plans as a basis, and thanks to the assistance of the Soviet Government and of Stalin personally, a Soviet radio industry was built up, and a network of radio broadcasting and relay stations was set up.

Radio communication is of exceptional importance in the Soviet Union because of the vast extent of its territory. The power of the country's short-wave transmitters was increased 2.8 times under the First Five-Year Plan, and the number of inter-regional hook-ups was increased 22 times.

By the end of the Second Five-Year Plan the Soviet Union had risen to first place in the world for the number of radiograms transmitted. It continues to occupy first place to the present day.

The Soviet Union has always been in the forefront in the erection of powerful broadcasting stations. In 1933, for example, a 500 kilowatt station that was the world's most powerful was put into operation in Moscow. In 1938 two 120 kilowatt short-wave stations that were also the most powerful of their type at that time were built and put into operation.

The designing of a newer and still more powerful station was begun in 1940 at Stalin's personal instruction. This station was erected during the war. The most powerful in the world, it started functioning at the time of the siege of Stalingrad.

The fact that such a station was built in the difficult war period served as an indication of the limitless potentialities and might of the Soviet people.

Simultaneously with the construction of transmitting stations, a ramified network of receiving stations was built up. By the outbreak of the war all the towns and district centers had powerful relay stations which brought broadcasts to the ears of millions of listeners.

During the Great Patriotic War the radio was significant not only as a mobilizing medium, but as a most important instrument for directing huge military operations.

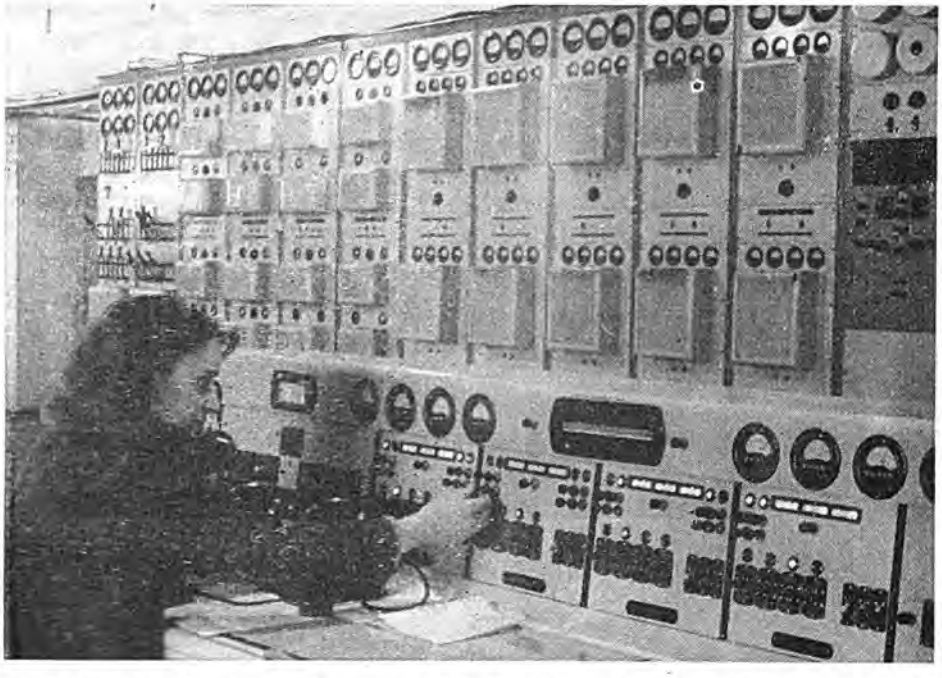
Extensive introduction of radio communications in the Red Army guaranteed the exceptional maneuverability of combat operations. About nine thousand radio stations were utilized to direct troops during the rout of the Germans at Stalingrad. During the expulsion of the Germans from Byelorussia, more than 27 thousand radio stations of various types ensured communication between the headquarters of fronts, armies, corps, divisions, regiments and battalions, and coordinated the operations of infan-

RADIO FACTORY—Women workers at the Svetlana factory at Leningrad making a new type of generator valve for two-way radio.

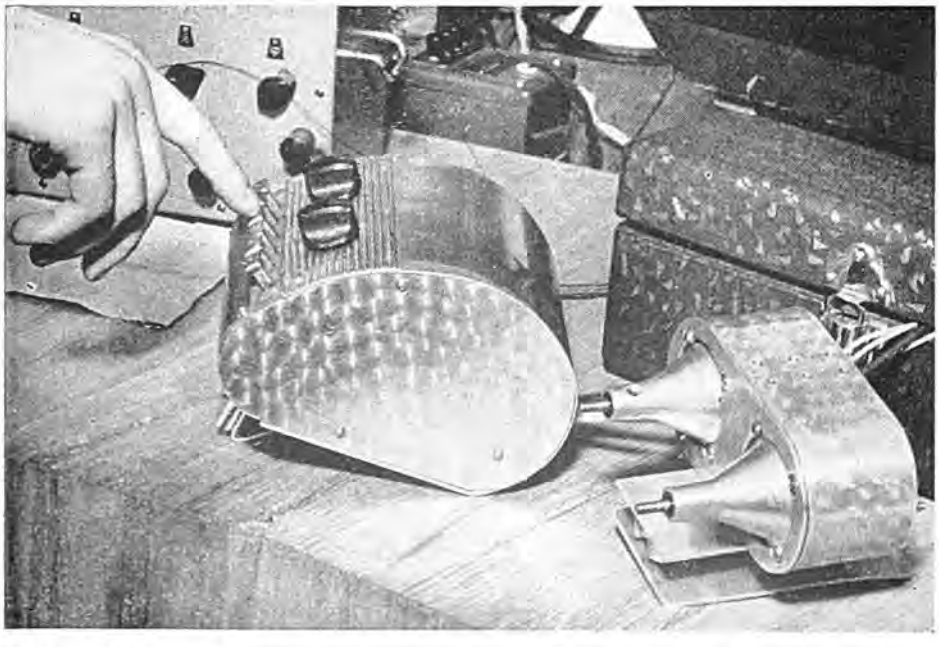
try, cavalry, tanks, artillery and aircraft.

When the war ended the country resumed its peaceful life and socialist construction. A paramount task was the organization of work to repair the tremendous damage done to our economy by the fascist barbarians.

The radio broadcasting and relay stations on the territory that had been occupied were completely destroyed. The Soviet radio workers carried out an exceptionally big job in reconstructing all this. Moving on the heels of the advancing Red Army units, they set up radio communication with Moscow and built relay networks—and soon powerful loudspeakers could be heard on the squares of the liberated towns.



DISPATCHER—Anastasiya Firsova, chief dispatcher of the great Moscow radio station, at the control board.



TINY RADIO—A receiver to be mounted on a bicycle, built by a young Moscow amateur, Valya Golyayev.

The erection of powerful broadcasting and relay stations got under way everywhere. Particularly notable among the work done in a very short time was the restoration of the 150 kilowatt station in Kiev and of the stations in Stalino, Dniepropetrovsk, Minsk, Kharkov, Rostov and other towns.

In the course of this year, the first year of peaceful construction, substantial achievements have already been made. Powerful broadcasting and relay stations have been built, in particular a 100 kilowatt medium-wave station in Moscow, a 50 kilowatt station in Vilnius, several 50 kilowatt stations in Moscow and Kiev, and stations in Odessa, Dniepropetrovsk and Stalingrad.

Thousands of small stations for interregional communication have been put into operation. By February of this year, about two thousand radio stations had been delivered to the remotest parts of the Soviet Union (the Far North, the Chukotka Peninsula, the Pamir Mountains), notwithstanding the severe winter weather.

In the course of this year more than six hundred relay stations have been built by the Ministry of Communications alone. The relay network has been increased by 700 thousand subscribers.

One of the points of the new Five-Year Plan is to completely restore and guarantee further development of the means of communication in the districts that were subjected to German occupation, and particularly radio communications and trunk cable lines, on the basis of the introduction of the latest achievements of engineering.

It is planned to erect 55 powerful radio, telegraph and telephone transmitters, including 20 in the central districts, to increase the means of radio communication with the Far East, Kazakhstan, Central Asia and the Transcaucasus. We will ensure the further development of broadcasting by building 28 powerful stations and by increasing the receiving network by 1950 to a level 75 percent greater than the prewar level.

The Five-Year Plan provides, fur-

EXHIBITION—A showing at Moscow of the work of Soviet radio amateurs, of whom there are thousands.

ther, for the reconstruction and modernization of the Moscow television center and for the construction of television centers in Leningrad, Kiev and Sverdlovsk.

A great deal of work toward realization of the Five-Year Plan is now under way. Powerful new broadcasting stations are being built in Moscow, Leningrad, Riga, Lvov, Minsk, Krasnoyarsk, Simferopol and other cities.

This year we will increase the power of the present relay stations and build new ones, as well as increase the number of subscribers by 600 thousand. In 1950 alone 925 thousand receiving sets will be manufactured; in the course of the five-year period more than three million are to be produced.

The Five-Year Plan provides for the restoration and development of the national economy on the basis of the introduction of the latest engineering achievements. In the sphere of radio communications this means the creation of transmitters and receivers that guarantee reliable operation under all conditions. The new broadcasting stations must send out programs that can be heard clearly and at great distances. Broadcasting on ultra-short waves with frequency modulation must be widely introduced in the large cities. This will guarantee high-fidelity reception free of electrical interference.

Special radio lines on decimeter and centimeter wavelengths are to be developed to ensure the exchange of television programs between the country's largest cities as well as to build up a multichannel system of telephone and telegraph communications. This will be a most valuable addition to the present communications network.

Since its very inception radio engineering has been one of the most rapidly developing branches of all engineering. Today it is developing with growing rapidity and finding ever more widespread application in our country's economic activities—in medicine, meteorology, geological prospecting and many other spheres of human endeavor. Soviet scientists and engineers have to their credit substantial services in the advancement of radio engineering. Many of them have earned Stalin Prizes.

In addition to radio, other means of communication will also be significantly expanded under the Five-Year Plan. Reliable telephone and telegraph communication will be installed between Moscow and all republican, territorial and regional centers, and between the capitals of the republics and their regional centers; telephones will be installed in all district centers, village soviets, machine and tractor stations and state farms.

Nearly five thousand miles of trunk telephone and telegraph lines will be restored or newly laid. More than 31 thousand miles of overhead nonferrous metal wires will be laid, and trunk communication lines will be equipped with modern high-frequency apparatus.

The capacity of telephone exchanges will be increased, and special emphasis is being placed on the introduction of automatic telephone exchanges.

The country's postal services will be generally improved. Five thousand new post offices will be built in the rural areas.

The Kirghiz Soviet Republic In the Five-Year Plan

By Iskhak Razzakov* and V. Antonov

**Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kirghiz SSR*

THE Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic, which this year celebrated 20 years of progress as an independent nation, is looking forward to still greater prospects within the next five years. Two decades of economic development under the prewar Five-Year Plans will be capped by striking new achievements in all branches of national life under the new Fourth Five-Year Plan.

The Kirghiz SSR, known as Kirghizia, extends over an area of 78 thousand square miles in the eastern part of Soviet Central Asia, on the frontier between the USSR and Sinkiang (Western China). Its population of one and one half million in the main inhabits the wide, semi-enclosed valleys of the north, the southwest and the south of the Republic.

Twenty-seven million acres of rich pastures cover Kirghizia's high. slopes and tablelands. In the foothills and irrigated valleys of the Tien Shan Mountains there are fertile fields of cereals and industrial crops, orchards and vineyards. Buried in the Tien Shan Mountains are vast deposits of coal, and throughout the Republic are large resources of oil, lead, mercury, tungsten, gold, antimony, molybdenum, sulphur and gypsum.

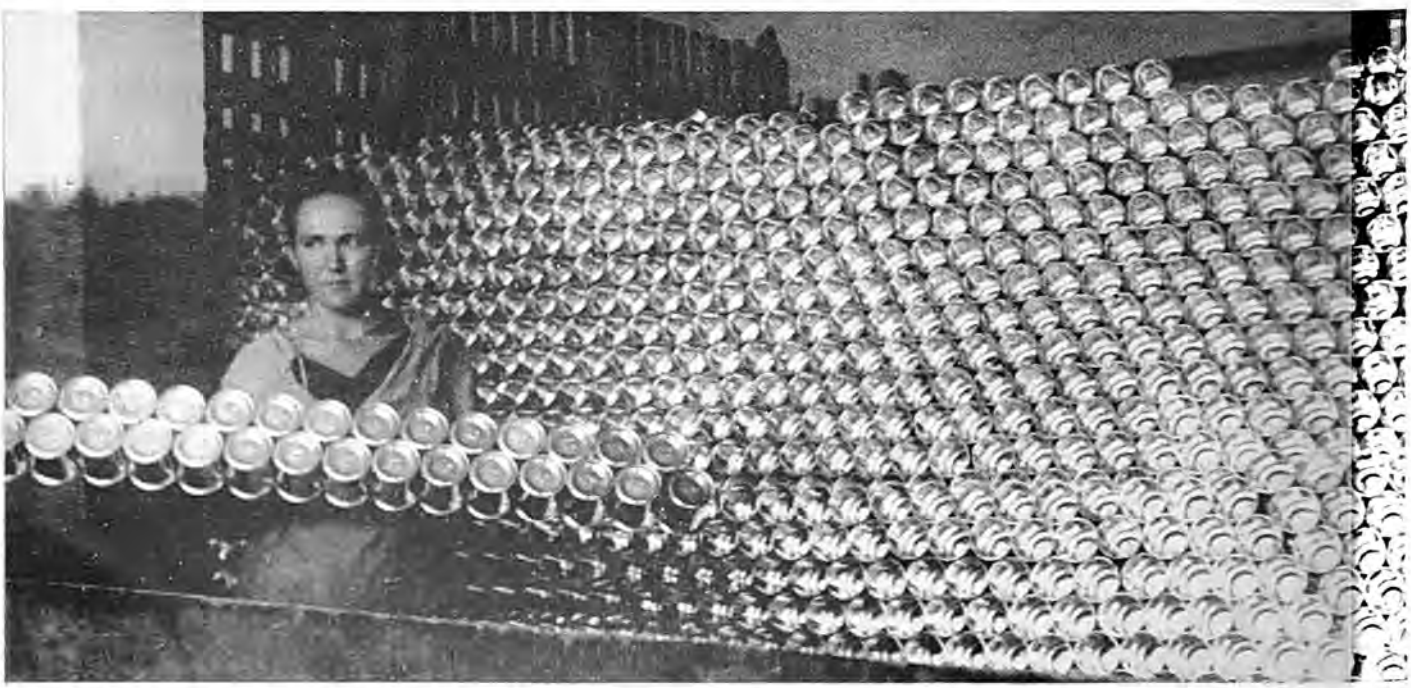
Kirghizia was one of the country's most backward regions under tsarist rule; her natural wealth lay untapped and her people, exploited and dispossessed, roamed the land in search of fodder for their cattle. The Kirghiz women were slaves, as were most of the women of the East.

In the two decades before the October Revolution, the Kirghiz people were actually dying out at an alarming rate. A 10 per cent decline in population was recorded in the decade ending in 1914.

The Soviet regime brought regeneration to the Kirghiz people. Like the other nations in the Soviet Union they obtained national autonomy, forming the Kirghiz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic in 1926, to be elevated ten years later to the status of a Union Republic. In the 12 years preceding the 1939 census a 45 per cent increase in population was recorded. Women have taken their place alongside the men in the national life of the Republic.

Before the Revolution Kirghizia's industry consisted of a few small handicraft shops, employing not more than a thousand workers. By 1941 Kirghizia's industrial output had increased 153 times, employing no less than 115 thousand workers.

An added impetus was given the Republic's industry by the needs of the country during the war. In the three



FOOD INDUSTRY—Stocks of tin cans at a meat-packing plant in Frunze, the capital. This is an important industry in the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic.

years from 1940 to 1943, the output of the nonferrous metals industry doubled, textile production increased 87 per cent, and the meat and dairy industry increased its output by 55 per cent. During the war a large works for the processing of antimony and mercury was put into operation, as were a lead mine and several tungsten and molybdenum mines. Also built during this period were a hydroelectric station and several sugar refineries.

Kirghizia today is the chief source of coal for the Central Asian republics; other major industries are the extraction and processing of petroleum and nonferrous and rare metals, and the food and textile industries. Kirghizia has some five thousand industrial enterprises, of which four hundred are large plants.

Under the new Five-Year Plan the Republic's industrial production is to be raised to more than double the 1940 level. Particular emphasis will be placed on the expansion of the mining of coal and rare and nonferrous metals, and of the food and textile industries. New hydroelectric stations are to be built and a railway laid.

The output of Kirghizia's coal basins is to increase 50 per cent over the 1945 level by 1950, reaching the figure of 1,600,000 tons.

Some idea of the extent of Kirghizia's coal deposits is afforded by the fact that the deposits prospected in Eastern Ferghana are calculated in billions of tons. The Dzhergalan coal fields in northern Kirghizia have large deposits of high-caloric coal, and the Uzgen basin in the southern part of the Republic has large deposits of fine coking coal.

New mines with a total capacity of 825 thousand tons will be put into operation in this period, and 20 sites with a total annual capacity of five and one half million tons will be prepared for exploitation. Kirghizia's coal will be a vital factor in the development of the new iron and steel industry and growing railway transport planned for the Central Asian republics.

The production of nonferrous metals is to be increased from one hundred to three hundred per cent in the course of the five-year period. During the war,

LIVESTOCK—Fine-wooled sheep of the Dzhuan Tjube livestock state farm in the Kirov district of Kirghizia. The farm has 32 thousand sheep.

when the Germans seized the Nikitovka mercury mines in the Donbas, Kirghizia was the Soviet Union's chief source of mercury. Under the Five-Year Plan production of mercury is to be more than doubled. An extensive program has been outlined for the prospecting of new deposits of rare metals and minerals, such as antimony, tungsten, molybdenum, lead and tin.

New branches of industry will be built in Kirghizia in the five-year period. Foremost among these will be new agricultural machinery and machine tool plants to produce equipment for the food industry and spare parts for tractors and other agricultural machines. In the near future Kirghizia will turn out annually 40 thousand horse-drawn haymowers, 10 thousand harvesters and 15 thousand horse-drawn rakes to meet the needs of its growing agriculture. The Republic's agriculture will also receive small hydroturbines for the electrification of its villages, turning lathes and other implements.

Other enterprises to be built in Kirghizia under the Five-Year Plan include: the Kurmentin cement works, with an annual capacity of 30 thousand tons; a cotton ginning mill with an annual capacity of 10 thousand tons of fiber; the Dzhalabad paper mill; spinning mills; a sacking plant; a meat packing plant; confectionery and tobacco factories; and rope mills.

Such a rapid development of industry in Kirghizia will naturally demand a corresponding expansion of its power base. Expansion of the Great Chu Canal is under way to provide the water necessary for the construction of another, the second, hydroelectric station along that waterway. New power stations to be built in Kirghizia during the five-year period will have a total capacity of 38 thousand kilowatts, and all the power stations of the Republic will generate 180 million kilowatt-hours of electricity in 1950.

Construction of the Kant-Rybachye railway line, interrupted by the war, was resumed this year and is to be completed in the five-year period. While not very long, this line, connecting the Issyk Kul region by rail with the rest of the country, is a complicated engineering problem. It will be cut through the

solid granite rock of the almost entirely unpopulated Boohm gorge.

The new road will invigorate economic activity in this rich region and will open possibilities for the large-scale utilization of its virgin natural wealth.

The Plan also calls for the construction of a number of branch lines and highways which will be of major importance in mountainous Kirghizia.

Kirghizia's agriculture, which similarly has made tremendous progress in the past 20 years, is to be considerably developed within the next five years. In one generation the Kirghiz people, who had been nomads for centuries, settled on the land and in the cities. Today 99.7 per cent of the Kirghiz peasantry is on collective farms, tilling the soil by modern methods, raising livestock according to the latest scientific technique.

Livestock breeding, the leading branch of the Republic's agriculture, has made substantial progress. The number of head of cattle doubled between 1934 and 1945, and much has been done to improve their breed and productivity.

Huge sums have been invested by the Soviet Government for irrigation of the Republic's parched, arid farmlands. Almost two million acres of desert lands were transformed into flourishing plantations as a result of the irrigation program carried out in the prewar years.

Kirghizia's major crops are sugar beet, grain and cotton. Thousands of acres of sugar beet, never before grown in Kirghizia, were planted in the irrigated valley of the Chu River. Today this Republic ranks first in the world in the production of this crop, its fields yielding nearly 57 tons* per acre.

Wheat, too, occupies a sizable portion of the Chu Valley; Kirghizia now raises more than enough grain for its own needs, shipping substantial quantities to the other Central Asian republics. The cotton crop grown in the fertile Ferghana Valley, which Kirghizia shares with Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, is one of the most important in the USSR.

Other important crops grown in Kirghizia are: on the irrigated lands, tobacco, poppies, rice, apples, apricots, grapes, mulberry trees and bast crops; and on the unirrigated lands, barley and maize.

LIFE-GIVING WATER—The great dam which regulates the feeding of water into the once-arid Chu Valley.

Under the new Five-Year Plan the cultivated area in Kirghizia will be extended to cover nearly three million acres. The livestock breeding program is to be expanded to number almost five and one half million head of cattle, sheep, goats, horses and pigs by 1950.

This program of agricultural expansion is based on the projected expansion of the country's irrigation system. Irrigation of the Chu Valley will be extended, with construction of the Great Chu Canal and the Orto-Tokoi reservoir to be expanded. The reconstruction of the Krasnorechye irrigation system will be completed, and the irrigation of the Otuz-Alyr lands will be begun. These new irrigation projects will account for the addition of more than 34 thousand acres to the Republic's cultivated area in the five-year period.

Cultural and material standards will continue to rise in the Republic.

Kirghizia, which before the Revolution could not boast a single man with a higher education, today has six higher educational institutions, 33 advanced technical schools, and a branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR with 23 subsidiary research institutes.

By 1950 Kirghizia will have 1,585 primary and secondary schools, with a total attendance of 278 thousand pupils.

The five-year housing program calls for the construction of more than 2,300,000 square feet of new dwelling floor space, and the public health program will be expanded to reach the capacity of 72 hundred hospital beds by 1950.

The Kirghiz people, today free and equal members of the Soviet commonwealth of nations, are applying their creative energies toward the attainment of greater heights of material and cultural well being than they have ever known.

* Metric tons (2204 lbs.)

Nonferrous Metals in the USSR

By Fiodor Redin

THE development of the nonferrous metals industry in Russia began only after October, 1917. Only negligible quantities of copper, lead and zinc were mined in addition to gold and silver in pre-Soviet Russia. No aluminum, nickel, tin, tungsten, molybdenum or other rare metals were mined. The explored reserves of nonferrous metals were very meager. The economic backwardness of Russia was hardly felt so much in any other branch of industry as in the production of nonferrous metals. The elimination of this backwardness and the gradual liberation of the country from dependence on imports in this field are big achievements of Soviet economics.

The prewar Five-Year Plans for the development of the productive forces of the Soviet Union were, simultaneously, plans for the rapid growth of nonferrous metallurgy. The output of the copper, lead, and zinc industries was increased many hundred per cent during the ten years preceding the Second World War.

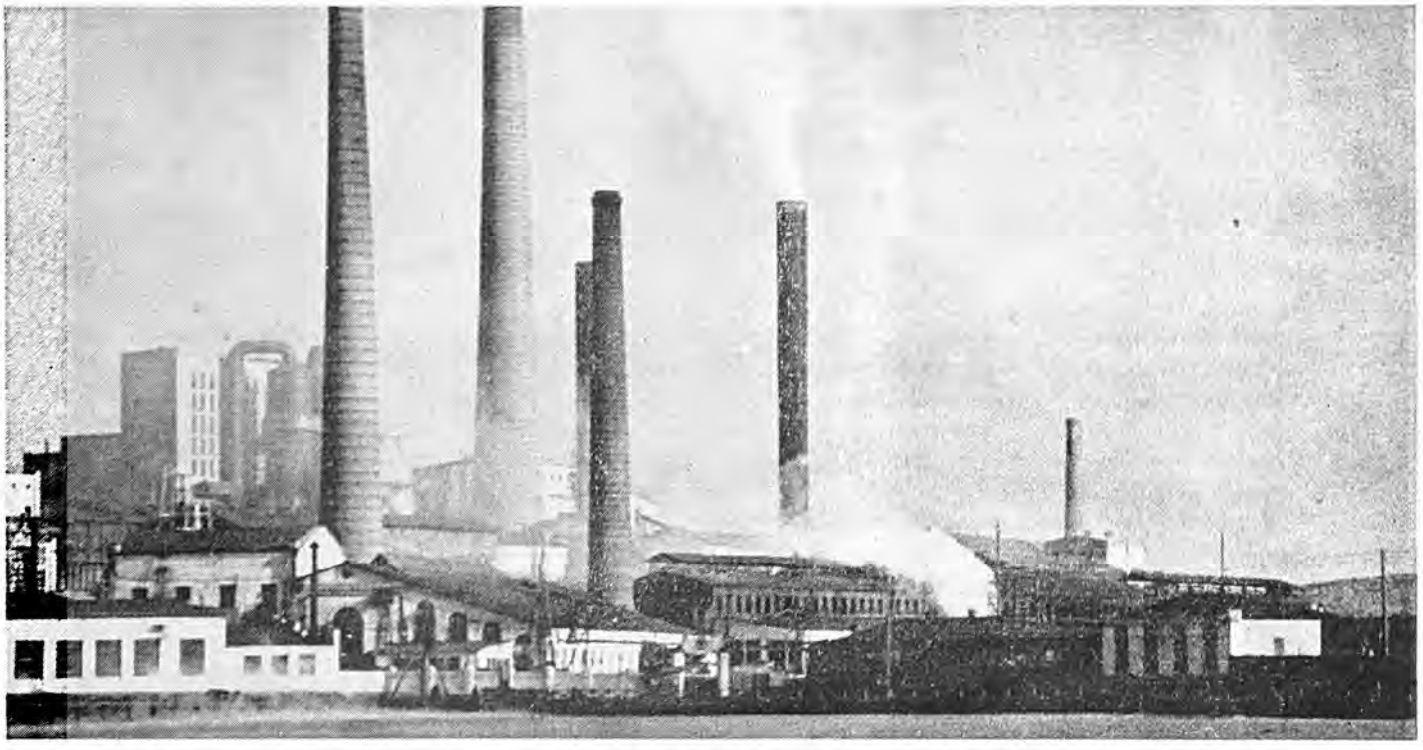
New branches of nonferrous metallurgy appeared. New powerful plants, ore concentration factories and mines came into being, and towns and workers' settlements grew up in the Urals and in Siberia, in the mountains of the Caucasus and the steppes of Kazakhstan, in Central Asia and beyond the Polar Circle. The Soviet people were proud of their powerful enterprises, equipped according to the latest engineering principles.

These included the aluminum plant on the Dnieper, the tungsten-molybdenum plant in the Caucasus, the South Urals and Monchegorsk nickel plants, the copper smelting plant on the shores of Lake Balkhash and many others.

With the coming of the war, a considerable part of Soviet territory was temporarily occupied by the Germans, who caused great damage to nonferrous metallurgy. They destroyed and put out of order 20 enterprises, including the Dnieper and the Volkhov aluminum plants, the Tyrny-Auz tungsten-molybdenum plant, the Konstantinovka tin plant, and the Tikhvin bauxite mines.

But the war required ever greater quantities of nonferrous metals Under incredibly difficult conditions the Soviet people had to solve a truly gigantic problem, the problem of increasing the output of nonferrous metals in order to satisfy war needs. The workers of nonferrous metallurgy honorably solved this problem.

Despite wartime difficulties the Balkhash plant produced twice as much copper as before the war. The largest nickel plant in the Southern Urals nearly trebled the output of nickel. Production of aluminum in the Urals plant increased five and one half times. The aluminum plant in Siberia was built in the third year of the war, and the one



COPPER WORKS—The great Karabash copper works in Chelyabinsk Region in the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic.

in the Northern Urals in 1945. A large nickel plant was built in Norilsk during the war.

Toward the beginning of the postwar Five-Year Plan the nonferrous metals industry had greatly increased its output. Here are some figures: As compared with 1940, production in 1945 amounted to 409 per cent in molybdenum; 222 per cent in tin; 213 per cent in tungsten; 176 per cent in nickel; 145 per cent in magnesium; and 144 per cent in aluminum.

These figures represent a very incomplete summary of the unselfish work of the workers in one of the branches of industry of the Soviet rear.

The postwar Five-Year Plan provides for an increase in the production of nonferrous metals to a point which will ensure full satisfaction of the needs of the national economy. During the five years it is planned to increase production of copper 1.6 times; double the production of aluminum; increase production of magnesium 2.7 times; of nickel 1.9 times; of lead 2.6 times; zinc 2.5 times; wolfram concentrate 4.4 times; molybdenum concentrate 2.1 times; and tin 2.7 times.

The Altai area of the Russian SFSR is the gem of Soviet nonferrous metallurgy. Incalculable deposits of lead, zinc, copper, gold, silver, and rare metals have been discovered here. More than one third of the lead resources of the USSR are found in the Altai Mountains. The enterprises now in operation will be expanded, and new mines, ore concentration plants, lead and zinc plants will be built during the coming five years. Construction of a zinc plant is being begun in the Far East. The Cheliabinsk and Siberian zinc plants are also being expanded. Two zinc plants will be reconstructed in the South.

But the construction of lead and zinc plants and mines is only part of the enormous program for the further development of nonferrous metallurgy. Great tasks have been assigned by the Five-Year Plan to every branch of nonferrous metallurgy. The list of enterprises to be reconstructed during 1946-1950 is extensive. Thirty-three new large plants, 29 ore concentration plants, and 34 mines will be constructed. The Soviet Government will spend 12 billion rubles on capital construction in nonferrous metallurgy during the coming five years, which is ten times as much as was spent for this purpose during the First Five-Year Plan and three times as much as that spent during the Second Five-Year Plan. New centers of nonferrous metallurgy are coming into being in various districts of the USSR; in Kazakhstan and Armenia, in Bashkiria and the Kola Peninsula, in Azerbaijan and the Maritime Territory in the Northern Urals and Siberia. The scope of the work of construction and reconstruction is, indeed, very extensive.

NICKEL WORKS—The ore-crushing shop of the South Urals nickel works in Orsk (Chkalovsk Region).

As compared with 1940, the well-known Balkhash plant will triple its smelting of copper by 1950. The copper smelting plants in the Urals and the Transcaucasus will increase their production of metal. The powerful metallurgical plant being built to work the Djezkazgan copper ore deposits will be an accomplishment worthy of real pride. The first section of the new copper smelting plant in the Southern Urals will also be begun.

The aluminum industry is also facing great prospects. The Dnieper hydroelectric power plant will soon again sparkle with lights, and the Dnieper aluminum plant will rise from its ashes. The Volkhov plant will be rebuilt even finer than before and will produce aluminum from new raw materials. New aluminum plants will be built in the South and in Siberia.

The first sections of three new nonferrous metals rolling mills will be begun. Large investments in the gold mining industry will considerably increase its output.

A great deal of attention is devoted to the mechanization of nonferrous metallurgy, and primarily of the mining industry. More than 180 million tons of ore and minerals must be mined and processed in 1950. Therefore, in order to facilitate the work of miners and to increase their labor productivity, many of the work processes—drilling, loading, lifting the ore to the surface—will be mechanized. Excellent machinery has already been designed for this purpose.

Naturally, with the construction and reconstruction of the enterprises of nonferrous metallurgy, new towns and workers' settlements with thousands of modern houses will be built. The Five-Year Plan provides for an expenditure of nearly two billion rubles for this purpose alone.

Soviet Flax and Hemp Production

By Helen Smirnova

Assistant Head of the Flax and Hemp Administration of the Ministry of Industrial Crops of the USSR

BEFORE the war the Soviet Union held first place in the world for the production of flax and hemp. It produced 80 per cent of the world's output of flax and 64 per cent of the world's hemp. In 1940 flax crops in the USSR covered an area of 5,210,845 acres, and hemp, 1,476,917 acres.

Soviet power provided the collective farms with new technique which lightened the labor of flax and hemp growers. In pre-Revolutionary Russia a peasant family spent 115 days on the cultivation of a hectare of flax (a hectare equals 2.471 acres), whereas collective farmers, served by machine and tractor stations, spend only 42 days.

In 1940 as many as 10 thousand pulling and eight hundred complex threshing machines of Soviet make were used in harvesting flax in the USSR. These machines relieved hundreds of thousands of men and women of heavy, exhausting hand labor. In addition the collective farms also had 22,500 mechanical brakes and about 9,000 flax scutching machines.

The application of complex, advanced agronomic technique and a proper system of fertilizing the fields assisted the collective farms in cultivating rich harvests of flax and hemp. The crop yield of flax on many collective farms of the Moscow, Kalinin, Leningrad, Novgorod and other regions amounted in 1939 to more than 490 pounds of fiber and 445 pounds of seed per acre.

The Nazi hordes, who for a time occupied the western districts of the country, inflicted heavy losses on Soviet flax growing, having devastated the collective farms of the major flax cultivating regions. Flax seeders of most of the collective farms were destroyed, and many collective farmers must now sow by hand. The Government has therefore taken steps to intensify the manufacture of seeders, scutching and other machines for the cultivation of flax.

Flax is one of the major sources of income of scores of thousands of collective farms. Wide experience has shown that the successful development of flax cultivation is assisted by the sowing of grass, which enriches soils of poor fertility. On the Krasnoye Trosukhino and Krasny Putilevets collective farms in the Kalinin region, for example, the flax crop yields were very poor. Before the war these collective farms harvested only 178-266 pounds of fiber per acre. Last year these farms introduced grass sowing with the result that the crop yield increased to 624 pounds of flax fiber per acre.

In the Kirov region the Path to Socialism collective farm in the prewar years cultivated the Stakhanovets variety of flax on a large area, and earned an annual income of no less than a million rubles. In the war years the flax sowings greatly declined owing to the shortage of labor, but those groups of farmers who continued working obtained good harvests. The group headed by Katherine Kuzbasova last year harvested 4.5 tons* of flax seeds from an area of 22 acres, making an average of 450 pounds per acre. This year Kuzbasova and her fellow workers in the group set as their goal a yield of at least 535 pounds of flax seed per acre.

"Northern silk" is what collective farmers call flax, and they cultivate it lovingly. Last year the Council of People's Commissars (now Ministers) of the USSR awarded the Challenge Red Banner to the Kalinin region, which holds first place in the USSR for flax production. The Flax Institute keeps in close touch with the work of the Kalinin farmers and is compiling a handbook in which the experience of the Kalinin flax growers will be generalized.

The Uzbek cotton growers recently addressed an appeal to all collective farmers of the Soviet Union calling upon them to join in an All-Union competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the program for the cultivation of industrial crops in the new Five-Year Plan period, and for fulfilling the 1946 quota before the end of the year.

The flax growers of the Sandovsk col-

HARVEST—Machine harvesting of flax at the Hero of Labor collective farm, Leningrad Region.

* Metric tons (2204 lbs.)

lective farm in the Kalinin region heartily responded to this appeal and in a letter to the cotton growers of Uzbekistan wrote: "Flax covers an area of 173 acres on our collective farms. We shall now cultivate at least 535 pounds of fiber and 355 pounds of seed from every acre. By 1950 we pledge to raise the flax crop yield to 715 pounds of fiber and 445 pounds of seed per acre."

The postwar Five-Year Plan provides for a harvest of 800 thousand tons of flax fiber in 1950, which is 39 per cent above the harvest of 1940 and 242 per cent above that of 1913.

Of no less importance to the country's national economy is hemp, which is used in the production of various fabrics and other goods and is also a source of vegetable oil production. In the war years cultivation of hemp, like that of flax, was completely destroyed in the regions and districts that had been occupied by the enemy. After the liberation of these regions the Soviet Government rendered the collective farms substantial assistance in the rehabilitation of hemp cultivation. By last year the collective farms of the Orlov region, for instance, were able to sow hemp on an area of almost 30 thousand acres.

Production of hemp seeds and fiber nets large incomes for the collective farms, and the collective farmers are naturally doing everything for the rehabilitation of hemp cultivation. The Zhovten hemp growing collective farm in the Chernigov region before the war harvested 838 pounds of fiber and 750 pounds of seed per acre.

Soviet science has achieved notable successes in the cultivation of hemp. Before the war the All-Union Scientific and Research Institute of Bast Culture worked out a method of effectively combating the hemp flea and other measures for securing high crop yields of hemp.

In the current year special hemp cultivation groups were formed on collective farms which are applying advanced agronomic technique in the cultivation of hemp. The masters of hemp cultivation, who, before the war, harvested more than 11 hundred pounds of fiber per acre, are now making efforts for the revival of the former level of Soviet hemp cultivation.

WATERING FLAX—A woman collective farmer of the Red Flax Grower collective farm, Ivanovo Region, Russian SFSR.

DRYING FLAX—Flax drying in the sun on a collective farm in the Gorky region.

Frunze, Capital of Kirghizia

By Nikolai Mikhailov

IN the midst of the rich and fertile Chu Valley, at the foot of the Alatau Mountains, nestles the city of Frunze, capital of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic. The magnificent panorama of snow-capped mountain peaks forms an impressive setting for the beauties of this garden city.

The city is criss-crossed by mountain streams. Its geometrically straight streets are lined with towering oak, poplar, elm, maple and birch trees. Especially charming is the main avenue, Dzerzhinsky Street. Rows of trees that stretch out in trim, even files and endless lawns and flower beds lend the street, like many another part of the city, the appearance of a shady nook in an enormous garden.

The city, formerly called Pishpek, was founded in 1878 on the site of what was once a fortress of the Kokand Khanate. In 1913 Pishpek was a wretched little town with a population of 18 thousand, situated hundreds of miles from the nearest railway line.

The industrial life of the city was negligible, its main economic function being that of a tremendous Eastern bazaar. A conglomeration of little mud huts roofed with cane rushes, the town had almost no schools.

In 1928, Pishpek, renamed Frunze in honor of Mikhail Frunze, the great Soviet general and Civil War hero, who was born there, became the capital of the Kirghiz Soviet Republic. The city was connected by rail to the Turkestan-Siberian line. During Soviet years the population increased more than fivefold, numbering 100 thousand persons.

The external appearance of the city underwent great change. A large number of well built houses and public buildings were erected, streets were asphalted, water mains were laid and electricity was introduced. A square with flower beds has been laid out in the heart of the city. Lombardy poplars stand erect as sentinels along the paved streets and avenues. On the outskirts of Frunze are her industrial establishments, built in recent years and steadily expanding.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE—This Institute at Frunze is typical of the imposing modern buildings of the capital.

Frunze has become an important industrial center for the processing of agricultural raw materials grown in the Chu Valley and other districts of the Republic. Its factories and plants, all built in Soviet times, turn out canned meats and other meat products, flour, wines, tobacco and cigarettes, woven and knitted goods, fabrics, leather and footwear. A large hemp and jute industry established last year manufactures rope and fabrics from bast crops grown in the Chu Valley.

On the banks of the Great Chu Canal near Frunze a system of hydroelectric power stations is being constructed. The first of these, the Voroshilov station, is already in operation, supplying power to the city's industries and homes. A railway line is being constructed from Frunze to Lake Issyk Kul, a large lake high in the mountains in a region rich in deposits of lead, coal and rare metals. In the coming five-year period the construction of a waterworks, a sewerage system and a trolley-bus line in the capital are to be completed.

In Soviet times, Frunze became the center of Kirghizia's cultural rebirth. Pre-Revolutionary Kirghizia, a land of poverty, was a land of widespread ignorance and illiteracy as well. Only two per cent of the population could read and write; there were only two secondary schools in the whole country; and a total of seven thousand children attended the few schools that did exist. The Kirghizians did not have a written alphabet.

Under the Soviet regime, an alphabet was created, and Kirghiz folklore was transformed into literature. The introduction of compulsory universal education raised the level of literacy to 70 per cent by 1939.

The capital today has four higher educational institutions, and is the head-

SQUARE—Red Square in Frunze. In the foreground is a statue of Joseph Stalin.

quarters of the Kirghiz branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Also located in the capital are several scientific research institutions which function under the jurisdiction of the branch of the Academy. These include a history, literature and language institute, biological and geological institutes, an institute of epidemiology and microbiology, and a livestock institute, as well as veterinary, agricultural, fruit, vegetable and tobacco stations and other research establishments.

The capital has a regional museum and an art gallery, several public libraries and reading and recreation rooms. Frunze is also the center of Kirghizia's national theaters, established for the first time in her history in Soviet times: drama, opera and ballet theaters. There is also a State orchestra of folk instruments. Newspapers, magazines and books are published in Frunze in the languages of all the peoples that inhabit the Republic.

Frunze's swift and intense growth and rapid economic and cultural development bear witness to the genuine regeneration of the Kirghiz people under the Soviet regime.

APARTMENT HOUSES—Dzerzhinsky Street in Frunze. Many new apartment houses have been built in Frunze.

Travel in the USSR

By Olga Arkhangelskaya

THE Soviet people are extremely fond of traveling for recreation. Tours are arranged with the aid of sports societies and tourist circles set up at the schools and clubs. The members of these circles map out itineraries, arrange training sessions and exhibitions, and hold lectures and special evenings to review their experiences in this form of healthy recreation.

There is a special administration set up by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) in charge of the organization of tours for adults. At the disposal of this administration are many tourist hostels and camps scattered throughout the Soviet Union.

All the rest homes which belong to the trade unions and fishermen's and hunters' camps are at the service of the Soviet tourist. The administration has a factory which manufactures all kinds of traveling equipment.

The administration and its branches likewise have consultation centers and libraries which help the tourists to map out their routes and prepare for their pleasure trips. They possess maps and literature which acquaint the travelers with the districts through which they will pass, as well as photo albums and reports of touring parties which have already journeyed through these districts. The travelers may also receive advice there from experienced tourists.

The publishing houses of the sports associations, trade union and youth organizations, assisted by the administration, print handbooks for tourists.

Excursions for children are arranged by the Central Children's Excursion Center set up by the Ministry of Education, with branches functioning in the different regions of the country. They open up a large number of tourist camps for the youngsters during the summer school vacations.

Both the children's excursion center and the trade union administration had bases in the districts most frequently visited by the travelers, where the latter could obtain all the equipment they needed for a small fee. During the war these bases were completely destroyed in the Ukraine and Byelorussia. Bases in the Crimea and other regions suffered heavily at the hands of the German occupationists. Millions of rubles have been set aside for the rehabilitation of damaged tourist hostels and camps.

One will encounter all climates, except tropical, on the territory of the Soviet Union. The great variety of natural and climatic conditions permits the promotion of tourist travel all year round.

The Crimean Peninsula is very popular among Soviet tourists. Here the picturesque natural setting—beautiful landscapes, healthy Southern climate and the Black Sea shores—is enhanced by re-

PARK—Upper station of the rope railway in the Stalin Park of Culture and Rest in Tbilisi, Georgian SSR. Georgia is a favorite vacation land.

markable monuments of the old and new culture, such as Khersones, the cave cities, palaces and museums.

The Soviet people are also fond of taking pleasure trips in the Caucasus. Starting out from the northern slopes of the Caucasian range, the travelers cross mountain passes which lead them to the subtropical districts along the Black Sea coast. Tourists make this journey by automobile, on bicycles or on horseback. Some of them, particularly the youth, prefer to hike the whole distance.

Tourists usually choose the Volga, Dnieper and the Northern Dvina Rivers in the European part of the USSR and the Ob and Yenisei Rivers in Siberia for boat trips. Many of them like to cruise down the smaller rivers such as the Chusovaya and Belaya rivers in the Urals, the Biya in the Altai Territory, the Onega and Ileksa in the northern part and the Kerzhenets in the central part of European Russia. These rivers are beautiful, flow through sparsely populated areas and are well stocked with fish. Some of these rivers have rapids. Another favorite spot for tourists is Lake Seliger with its wide expanse of water and numerous islands.

Many groups of young tourists journey to the state preserves in the Crimea and the Caucasus and the Ilmen mineralogical preserve in the Urals. They also visit the ice-roofed caves in Kungura which are 25 miles long, and the Altai preserve, the area of which exceeds two and one half million acres.

In the winter excursions to Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev are organized, where the tourists visit the museums and acquaint themselves with the architectural memorials. Tourists likewise visit Novgorod, Suzdal, Vladimir, Chernigov and other historical cities. Tourist parties make trips to Pushkin's grave on Pushkin Hills, Taras Shevchenko's grave and the Shevchenko museum in Kanev and the L. N. Tolstoy museum in Yasnaya Polyana.

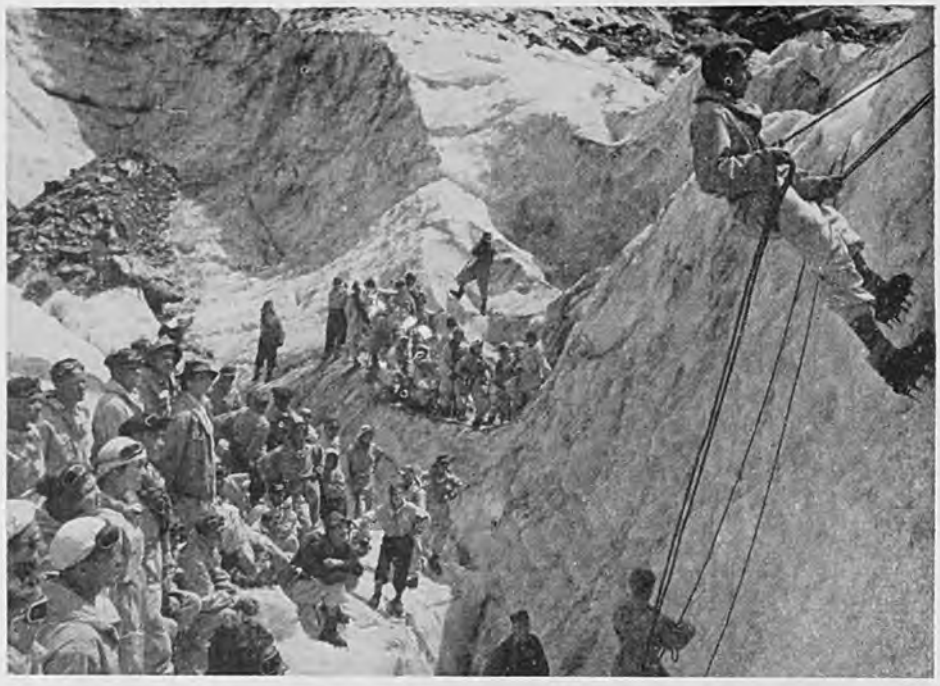
The number of people who spend their annual vacation touring the country is increasing from year to year. The trade union organizations are allocating ever greater sums of money for the development of traveling.

VACATION—Moscow auto workers in the park of the vacation rest home maintained by their union.

BOAT TRIP—A steamer on the Volga River. Boat trips are a favorite means of holiday travel.

Holiday Travel

Traveling is one of the most popular forms of recreation in the Soviet Union. A large portion of the cost of vacation trips is borne by the trade unions, placing the most far-flung resorts and places of interest well within the reach of every Soviet worker. The immense expanse of the territory of the Soviet Union, with its variety of climate and scenic features and its many places of interest, is an inviting prospect for the vacationer.



MOUNTAIN CLIMBING—This is a popular sport of holiday travelers.

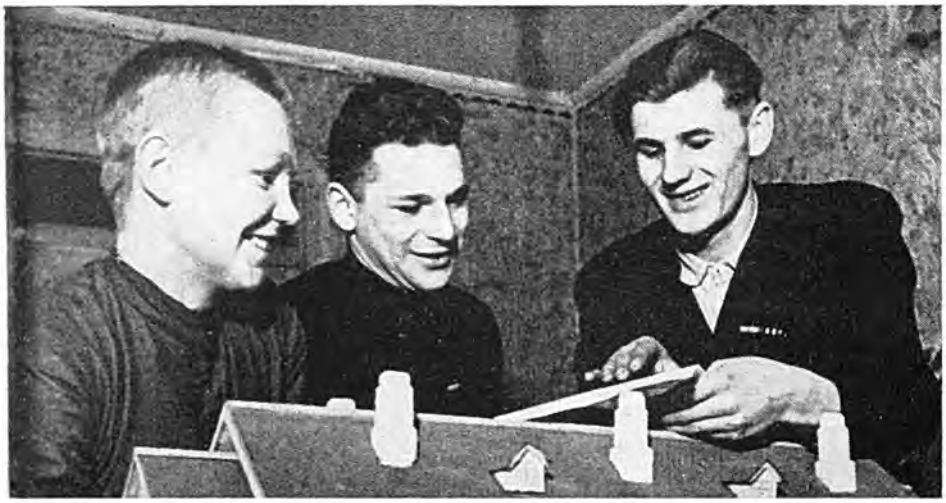
SOCHI—Miners in their sanatorium at the Black Sea resort.

SEA SHORE—Vacationers at Sochi sit by the sea shore, enjoying the beauty of the scene and the cool breezes.

The Bachilo Family

The pictures on this page tell the story of the famous Bachilo family, whose members fought as partisans in the Minsk region of Byelorussia during the war. Father, mother and the two elder sons took part in active and dangerous combat, cutting down the enemy in the rear. The youngest, six-year-old Anatoli, tended the unit's cows.

Today the Bachilos, back in civilian life, are displaying the same devotion and heroism in the task of reconstructing their devastated village as they did in the grim days of struggle against German occupation. The head of the family is again chairman of his village Soviet; two of the sons are continuing their schooling and the third has gone into industry.



BACK AT WORK—Feodor Bachilo (right), the former partisan, teaches railway trainees. Here, he demonstrates model housing for railway workers.

SCHOOL AGAIN—Little Anatoli, (center) tells of his days with the partisans.

IN THE VILLAGE—Athanasius Bachilo (center) is again chairman of the Village Soviet of Novodvorye Village.

FIRST JOB—Vladimir has finished his schooling and works as a fitter.

A Partisan Family in Peacetime

By M. Zheleznova

THE story of the famous Bachilo family of the village of Novodvorye near Minsk is typical of those of many Soviet families who fought as partisans during the war and now have returned to the work of peaceful construction.

When the Germans approached Minsk, Athanasius Bachilo, his wife Vera, and their three sons, armed with axes and one shotgun, left their home and joined a partisan brigade in the forests.

In this brigade, which the partisans named for Marshal Budyonny, Athanasius Bachilo became commander of the supply platoon. His wife became a signaler and participated in many ambuscades of German forces.

The eldest boy, 19-year-old Feodor, who had been about to enter an institute to study to become a railway engineer, applied his knowledge of railways to the necessary task of wrecking the trains which bore the hated Nazi troops.

Vladimir, then 16 years old, became a scout adept at securing information on enemy concentrations. Many effective partisan attacks were based upon information which he supplied.

Little Anatoli, only six years old, had his work too. He tended the cows, not an easy job when the cattle meant food for the partisans and had to be concealed from the enemy.

When the Red Army drove the Nazis from Byelorussia, the Bachilo family returned to the ruins and ashes of their once prosperous village. Their collective farm lay devastated; their house and those of their neighbors were only heaps of charred sticks and stones.

Life was not easy. But the Bachilos, like the thousands of others who had fought the Nazi hordes which had swept over their homeland, began to build a new village and a new life, to restore the farm to productivity and to take up again their peacetime work.

Feodor, who wrecked so many trains, is learning to build and operate them. He is studying at an institute at Minsk, and at the same time is teaching railway trainees in the beginners' classes.

Vladimir, now 21 years old, has finished his course at a vocational school and now works as a fitter in a plant.

Eleven-year old Anatoli, now a schoolboy at the village public school, is the hero of his classmates. He is perfectly willing to tell them for hours of his exploits as a partisan.

Athanasius Bachilo has been elected again as chairman of the Novodvorye Village Soviet. Much of the responsibility of rebuilding the economy of the village has been his, for his constituents look to him for guidance in the work.

Vera Bachilo has returned to her peacetime work on the farm and in the home. This Soviet mother of a partisan family proudly wears three medals for her work in the war.

PARTISAN—Feodor Bachilo as he looked when a partisan.

FAMILY GROUP—The Bachilo family today. They listen to a radio program from Moscow.

Training for Motion Picture Work

By Oleg Leonidov

THE All-Union State Institute of Cinematography, which is a school of higher learning, trains film directors and cameramen, artists and engineers, script writers and actors. In a period of four years, students of the screen get an exhaustive course in the history of art and literature, learn the art of acting as well as general academic subjects. Their practical training consists of playing small roles on given themes and taking part in film shorts. Actors are trained in special film studios where instruction is given by prominent screen and stage directors.

The graduates of the Institute are well educated and cultured young people, thoroughly versed in the dramatic arts. They are not just "types" chosen from time to time because they happen to look like certain characters and who never again engage in screen work. Naturally, not all the graduates of the Institute possess equal ability and talent, but each one has a good professional command of the requirements of screen acting—if not for major roles, then for minor ones.

A Soviet film star who has made a brilliant career on the screen is Nikolai Cherkasov, a graduate of two Leningrad Institutes—the screen and stage. With equal skill and brilliance Cherkasov plays the most diverse roles: the sly deceitful tsarevich Alexei in the film *Peter I,* and the wise, mighty ruler Ivan the Terrible in Eisenstein's production. His versatility finds full scope in his charming Paganele in *Captain Grant's Children* by Jules Verne, the merciless pirate Billy Bones in Stevenson's *Treasure Island* and his excellent portrayal of old Professor Polezhayev in *Baltic Deputy,* whose prototype was the famous Russian scientist Klimenty Timiryazev. Cherkasov created the character of a Russian general, Prince Alexander Nevsky. Another exquisite impersonation by Cherkasov is that of Maxim Gorky having a heart-to-heart talk with Vladimir Lenin in Mikhail Romm's film, *Lenin in 1918.*

All these characterizations are drawn with masterful skill by Cherkasov, who is generally referred to as an "actor of a thousand masks."

Four young actresses who were graduated from the Institute during the war made their screen debuts as their diploma work. Student Galina Vodyanitskaya acted with astounding inner vitality and exceptional temperament in the role of the famous partisan girl Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, in the film *Zoya.*

Valentina Karavayeva played the title role in *Mashenka* with surpassing charm, femininity and sincerity. Graduates Nina Mazayeva and Irina Radchenko gave impressive performances in the roles of nurse and school teacher in the films

CHERKASOV—The Stalin Prize winner Nikolai Cherkasov, People's Artist of the USSR, as he looks in street clothes (left) and as he appeared (right) in his great role in the film "Baltic Deputy."

Moscow Sky and *It Happened One Night.*

Film casts are composed not only of young graduates of the Institute. Outstanding actors of the Art, Maly and other theaters play major roles on the screen. They enrich a film with their wealth of experience, profound sense of feeling and fine psychological understanding. The Leningrad stage actor Boris Babochkin created a classic Chapayev.

The late Boris Shchukin won wide recognition as an actor. We owe him gratitude for his wonderful impersonations of Lenin in *Lenin in October* and *Lenin in 1918.*

From the point of view of range, brilliance of expression and tone, actress Vera Maretskaya is on an equal footing with Boris Shchukin. With perfect ease she changes from the enticing enchantress Mirandolina in *The Mistress of the Inn* by Goldoni to the stirring, awkward juvenile Mashenka in Afinogenov's play of that name. She is masterful also in portrayals of serious roles.

Another memorable role of hers is that of Pasha Lukyanova. She was a vivacious, jolly collective farm woman before the war, the leading tractor driver in her village. The Germans killed her husband, they crushed her little son right under the caterpillars of a tank before the maddened mother's eyes. Pasha becomes a morose, broken-hearted old woman. But the will for vengeance makes her strong, gives her a new aim in life. She becomes a commander of a partisan detachment and is known as the elusive "Comrade P."

Dozens of other actors and actresses are very popular in the USSR. One of them is Lyubov Orlova, the star of the musical films *Volga-Volga, Jolly Lads, Circus* and *Tanya.* Orlova got her training in the musical theater of Konstantin Stanislavsky and Vladimir Nemirovich-Danchenko. Her vocal ability and charm go well with her talent for comedy.

A general favorite with Soviet moviegoers is Boris Chirkov, who created the young worker hero of the screen trilogy *Young Maxim, Return of Maxim* and *Vyborg Side.*

Films with Zoya Fedorova are always popular. She played in *Musical Story* and *Girl from Leningrad.* Marina Ladynina has created some fine roles in the films *Rich Bride, Tractor Drivers* and *The Swineherd and the Shepherd.*

Although having widely differing talents, temperaments and style, Soviet screen actors have one thing in common: they deeply live the roles they portray. They reveal the psychology of a person, they strive to convey the ideas and emotions that motivate the characters.

BABOCHKIN—People's Artist of the USSR Boris Babochkin in his great role of Vassili Chapayev, in the film epic, "Chapayev."

ORLOVA—The Soviet film star Lyubov Orlova in the recent film production "Tanya."

Trade Union Notes

THE trade union of art workers has a membership of 120 thousand. All Soviet artists are employed by state and social organizations, and are guaranteed continuous employment and a regular wage. They work an eight hour day, including time spent at rehearsals.

No more than two calls for work a day are allowed—rehearsal in the morning and the show in the evening. The interval between two calls must be not less than three hours. If a rehearsal is called off through no fault of the artist, he is paid in full.

Each art worker has a "quota" regulating the number of times a month he is expected to perform. In general, the higher the performer's qualification, the lower the quota. Opera singers, for example, are expected to give from 4 to 12 performances a month, actors from 6 to 24 and ballet dancers from 5 to 20.

This means that if, say, a famous ballerina like Olga Lepeshinskaya appears in two successive ballets at the beginning of the month, she may appear only on three other nights in the course of the month. Perhaps this will help to explain why so many of the most famous Soviet artists find time to take a prominent part in public life, as members of local councils and of the Supreme Soviet.

Payment is reckoned on a "unit" basis. Thus a single performance, which is generally a four to four and one half hour engagement, is counted as one unit. Rates depend, of course, on the artist's qualifications. Art workers are divided into five categories, with the exception, however, of the very top ranking stars, who earn more than any of the regular categories. Rates also vary with the theater or concert hall, for the theaters, too, are divided into categories.

Apart from their regular employment, actors, singers and dancers are always in great demand for outside shows, for instance, at workers' clubs. Payment for such performances is based on rates which are higher than the regular wage. When a group of artists gives a show, they are paid according to a group contract. For a solo recital, payment is usually six times the usual rate.

Every artist is entitled to one full day off a week. This usually falls on a Monday. Only in exceptional cases, and then only by special permission of the trade union, may an artist be called to report for work on his day off. Work on public holidays, such as May Day, November 7 and Victory Day, is paid at double rates.

Art workers are entitled to an annual holiday with pay extending from two weeks to a month, depending on the place of work. Like all other employees, they are insured at the expense of the State, and their social insurance funds are administered by the trade union. The trade union social insurance budget for 1946 amounts to 54 million rubles.

Out of these funds, sick benefits are paid at a rate varying from 50 to 100 per cent of the regular wage, depending on the number of years the artist has been employed at the same place. The trade union's holiday centers and sanatoriums are financed from the social insurance fund, as is the general practice with Soviet trade unions. Apart from ex-service personnel and war casualties who get accommodation at sanatoriums or rest homes free of charge, the worker pays 30 per cent of the cost of his holiday, the union pays the rest.

★

Moscow, Leningrad and Kharkov high schools of the trade union movement, sponsored by the AUCCTU (All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions), are training about one thousand workers for trade union posts.

Fifty students who had completed a year's course at the Leningrad school were recently graduated in the first such exercises held since the end of the war. They made a thorough study of the history of the trade union movement in the USSR, of laws for the protection of labor, and of labor social insurance.

Soviet trade unions have established thousands of radio relay stations in various factories and plants. The network has developed rapidly since the end of the war. The AUCCTU last spring decided to increase the number of loudspeakers in factories and other enterprises to one million during the period of the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

★

With the coming of peace, Soviet trade unions everywhere again demanded the exact observance of Soviet labor laws, which fully protect the rights of factory and office workers. Trade union bodies have taken action against any attempt to violate these laws, regardless of what persons were guilty of the violations.

Trade union organizations of the Kalinin and Krasnoyarsk railways, for instance, recently lodged protests against the adding of obligatory additional work to the regular work of railwaymen working on track repairs. Although the extra work had been proposed by Minister of Railways Ivan Kovalev, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions supported the stand of the unions and the measure was not put into effect.

★

During the past six months, 142 inventions and labor-saving devices and suggestions proposed by workers of the Borets oil machine building plant at Moscow were adopted, according to Chairman Ryabov of the factory trade union committee.

These innovations, leading to greater productivity of the plant, have produced an economic value of 170 thousand rubles a year, he said. The encouragement of such inventors and innovators is an important function of Soviet trade unions.

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Nina Klyueva. This outstanding Soviet scientist, with her husband, Professor Georgi Roskin, developed the new "KR" treatment for cancer.

USSR INFORMATION BULLETIN

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GENERALISSIMO JOSEPH STALIN

On September 24, TASS transmitted Joseph Stalin's answers to a series of questions submitted to him on September 17 by the correspondent of the London Sunday Times, Alexander Werth. For the full text of this interview see page three.

KR, the New Cancer Treatment

By L. Dudar

WITH the manufacture in the Soviet Union of the bio-preparation KR, a new page is turned in the history of the struggle against the dread disease cancer. KR, named for the initials of its creators, the Soviet scientists Nina Klyueva and Georgi Roskin, dissolves the cancer tumor without affecting the healthy tissue of the organism.

KR was first tested on humans one year ago, after years of experimental work with cancerous mice. The experiments on human patients were conducted by the distinguished Moscow professors Trutnev, Lyampert and Egorov.

The clinical observations showed that while KR had little effect in cases of cancer of the skin, it was highly effective in cancer of the throat, of the cervix of the uterus and of the breast.

Twenty years ago Professor Georgi Roskin of the Moscow State University set himself the task of finding a living organism capable of fighting the cancer cells. He based his research on the confirmed theory of the antagonism existing between living organisms in their struggle for existence.

As a result of many years of experimental work, his attention was drawn by the *trypanosoma kruzzi,* a one-cell animal and carrier of a disease mortal to man and beasts. Further research proved that the trypanosoma, on being introduced into the organism of a mouse suffering from cancer, penetrated to the tumor and multiplied, devouring the cancer cells.

In 1939 Georgi Roskin handed over his trypanosoma culture to the outstanding Soviet scholar, Nina Klyueva, now his wife. Experimental research in the fields of microbiology of intestinal infections, the changeability of bacteria and the microbiology and pathogenesis of cholera had given Nina Klyueva fame as a theoretician.

On receiving the trypanosoma culture, Nina Klyueva commenced experiments on the creation of a stable and concentrated preparation. The war somewhat delayed her work, which she completed this year, having experimented on 13 thousand mice with brilliant results. In 85 per cent of the first group of one hundred mice the living culture of the trypanosoma completely destroyed the cancer cells. However, the living trypanosoma, having devoured the cancer cells, began to destroy the animals' organism.

This obstacle was subsequently overcome, however, as the research and experiments proceeded.

Nina Klyueva succeeded in producing a medicinal preparation from dead trypanosoma, which retained the ability of the living trypanosoma to collect in the cancer tumors. Under the action of the KR preparation, the cancer disintegrates, giving place to fresh, healthy tissues.

ROSKIN—The Soviet scientist Georgi Roskin did the preliminary research on which KR is based.

KLYUEVA—Nina Klyueva in the laboratory. She developed KR in its final form.

Answers by Joseph Stalin to Questions of London Sunday Times Correspondent

FOLLOWING is the text of Joseph Stalin's answers to questions put by the Moscow correspondent of the London Sunday Times, Alexander Werth, on September 17, 1946.

Q. *Do you believe that there is a real danger of a "new war," about which at the present time there is so much irresponsible talk throughout the world? What steps should be taken for prevention of war if such a danger exists?*

A. I do not believe there is real danger of a "new war." There is clamor of a "new war" made at present mainly by military-political adventurers and their few supporters among civilian officials. They find it necessary to make this noise only to:

a. Frighten with the specter of war certain naive politicians from among their opponents, and thereby help their governments to extract more concessions from these opponents.

b. Prevent for some time the cutting of the military budgets of their countries.

c. Check demobilization of troops and thereby prevent the rapid growth of unemployment in their countries.

One must differentiate strictly between the uproar about a "new war" which is being spread today, and the real danger of a "new war," which does not exist at the present time.

Q. *Do you believe that Great Britain and the United States of America are consciously creating "a capitalist encirclement" of the Soviet Union?*

A. I think that the ruling circles of Great Britain and the United States could not create "a capitalist encirclement" of the Soviet Union even if they wanted to, which however I cannot assert.

Q. *Speaking in the words which Henry Wallace used in his last speech, can England, western Europe and the United States be assured that Soviet policy in Germany will not be turned into a weapon of Russian efforts directed against western Europe?*

A. I believe that utilization of Germany by the Soviet Union against western Europe and the United States of America is out of the question. I believe it is out of the question not only because the Soviet Union is bound by a treaty of mutual assistance with Great Britain and France against German aggression, and with the United States of America by the decisions of the Potsdam Conference of the Big Three powers, but also because a policy of utilization of Germany against western Europe and the United States of America would mean a departure of the Soviet Union from its fundamental national interests.

Briefly speaking, the policy of the Soviet Union on the German question amounts to the demilitarization and democratization of Germany.

I think that the demilitarization and democratization of Germany represents one of the most important guarantees for the establishment of a sound and lasting peace.

Q. *What is your opinion on the accusation that the policy of Communist parties of western Europe is "dictated by Moscow?"*

A. This accusation I believe to be absurd, borrowed from the bankrupt arsenal of Hitler and Goebbels.

Q. *Do you believe in the possibility of friendly and lasting cooperation between the Soviet Union and the western democracies despite the existence of ideological differences of opinion, and in the "friendly competition" between the systems, of which Wallace spoke in his speech?*

A. Yes, unconditionally.

Q. *During the sojourn in Moscow of the British Labor Party delegation, you, as I understand it, expressed belief in the possibility of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain. What would help in the establishment of such relations, which are so eagerly desired by the broad masses of the British people?*

A. I am indeed convinced of the possibility of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain. Establishment of such relations would be considerably facilitated by strengthening political, trade and cultural relations between these countries.

Q. *Do you believe that the speediest possible withdrawal of all American troops from China is vitally necessary for future peace?*

A. Yes, I do.

Q. *Do you believe that the virtual monopoly possession of the atomic bomb by the United States of America is one of the principal threats to peace?*

A. I do not believe the atomic bomb to be so serious a force as certain politicians are inclined to consider it. The atomic bombs are intended to frighten the weak-nerved, but they cannot decide the outcome of war, since atomic bombs are by no means sufficient for this purpose. Certainly, monopolist possession of the secret of the atomic bomb does create a threat, but at least two remedies exist against it:

a. Monopolist possession of the atomic bomb cannot last long;

b. Use of the atomic bomb will be prohibited.

Q. *Do you believe that with the further progress of the Soviet Union toward communism the possibilities for peaceful cooperation with the rest of the world will not decrease insofar as the Soviet Union is concerned? Is "communism in one country" possible?*

A. I do not doubt that the possibilities for peaceful cooperation, far from decreasing, may even grow. "Communism in one country" is fully possible, especially in such a country as the Soviet Union.

Molotov's Statement on International Relations and the Veto Right

Following is the text of the section on "International Relations and the Veto Right" of the speech made by V. M. Molotov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, on the Trieste Statute on September 14 at the session of the Committee on Political and Territorial Questions of the Peace Treaty with Italy of the Paris Peace Conference.

THE proposals which we have undertaken to prepare must provide a new place for Trieste in international relations. As far back as in September of the past year, the Council of Foreign Ministers recognized that Trieste should be a free international port. Trieste is to play an important part in international trade, and we must see to it that the proposals which we elaborate will facilitate that.

It goes without saying that this must be done not at the expense of the interests of the population of Trieste, but on the contrary, with regard to these interests. In this connection it is necessary to dwell on relations between Trieste and its neighbors—Yugoslavia and Italy. We believe it necessary that there be special free zones for both neighbor states in the port of Trieste. And one should not fail to see that Trieste is particularly concerned in developing relations with Yugoslavia, which is its main hinterland, its economic rear.

With a view to this, the Soviet delegation regards as correct the proposal of a customs union between Trieste and Yugoslavia and also the establishment of a joint administration with Yugoslavia of Trieste railways. Under such conditions, more favorable ways for the economic rise of Trieste, and for international trade in general, will be established.

One of the delegates who spoke here told of his apprehensions in this connection, lest this should prepare the ground for the inclusion of the free territory into Yugoslavia. This apprehension, however, was not backed in any way. In any case, when setting up the free territory, we cannot forget about its

V. M. MOLOTOV

geographical situation and about its need for intimate economic ties, particularly with such a neighbor as Yugoslavia. Concern for the interests of the free territory demands such a decision, and we must take this path.

I pass to the question of Trieste's political place in international relations. All drafts which have been submitted by the representatives of the Four Ministers contain proposals on the demilitarization of Trieste. Yet only the Soviet draft says that the free territory must be neutral as well. Recognition of neutrality means that there would be no armed forces—either internal or foreign—in this territory. The Soviet delegation believes that the Conference must back up such a proposal. In this connection it is necessary in the first place to adopt a decision on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Trieste within a certain term. Nothing is said about this, however, in the submitted drafts. Meanwhile, the Soviet delegation does not deem it possible to gloss over such an important question.

It is noteworthy that the memorandum of the United States of America emphasizes that the Security Council must have the necessary means to provide for the independence and integrity of the free territory. They are gently silent as to what kind of "necessary means" they mean. To questions which I put to the representative of the United States here, no satisfactory answer was given either, but it is not difficult to guess that even armed forces might be meant in this case as "necessary means." If this is really so, then the Soviet delegation cannot consent to the proposal of the United States.

We must clearly note that the presence of armed forces will convert the free territory into a military base. This will happen even in case those armed forces are formally subordinated to the Security Council. It was decided by the Council of Foreign Ministers that Trieste should become a free international port. But no one has yet believed it possible to say that Trieste should become a base for any armed forces. The Soviet delegation is relying on the principle that not only any individual Power, but even the Security Council, should not convert the free territory into a military base, since this would add a perfectly new and undesirable aspect to the entire question of Trieste.

As is known, the United Nations Organization Charter provides that all members of this organization shall furnish the Security Council in certain cases with the armed forces necessary to maintain peace. According to the essence of the Charter such actions are provided for in cases connected with preventing aggression or suppressing action of an aggressive power. It is provided, also, that in cases of that sort special agreements should be signed between the Security Council and the members of the Organization. All this, however, provides no reason whatever for introducing

into the free territory the armed forces of any Power or of the Security Council, and for this territory actually to become a military base. Attempts of that sort must not meet with support among us.

The question about relations between the free territory and the Security Council merits special attention. According to the submitted draft, the Security Council provides for the integrity and independence of the free territory, appoints a governor and, finally, receives annual reports from the governor.

The Australian delegation yesterday opposed these decisions. They tried to prove that the Security Council will not be able to cope with such tasks. The Australian delegation failed to make any other proposals meriting attention, but they declared that the Security Council, since its permanent members are granted the right of veto, is an inefficient organ and that, therefore, the above authority should not be delegated to it. Thus the Australian delegation once more has found an opportunity to censure, blame and spit upon the right of the veto which is granted to certain members of the Security Council. One could say on this occasion: "Do not spit into the well—it might yet yield you water to drink."

BUT we cannot limit ourselves to this answer only with regard to the question of the right of veto. The more so, since ever new reckless actions against the veto have been occurring lately and do not meet with due rebuff even on the part of those members who are the authors of the Charter. If this continues the respect for the United Nations Organization will be undermined at its very foundations.

What does the Australian delegation want, after all, when opposing the veto right in the Security Council, and do they understand where it leads?

An international organization, confronted with the serious tasks of struggling for the peace and security of nations, was for the first time founded at the San Francisco Conference. This organization is built on the unity of all peace-loving Powers with the purpose of protecting universal peace.

It is precisely the right of the veto which was granted to the five Great Powers in the Security Council that is the chief element of the principle of this organization. According to the United Nations Organization's Charter, the veto means that in all important questions concerning the interest of peace, the United States of America, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, France and China must act in accord, and the Security Council cannot adopt any decisions on those questions with which any of these powers may not be in accord. That means that the veto prevents a situation in which two or three or even four Powers could agree among themselves and act against one or another of the five chief states.

The veto stimulates the Great Powers to joint work, hampering intrigues of some against others, which undoubtedly conforms to the interests of all the United Nations and to the interests of universal peace.

It goes without saying that this does not eliminate the present disagreements and disputes; however, free and open discussion on disputed questions, when there is the right of veto, provides in the long run a better way for understanding and concessions, for cooperation and agreements. Thus the veto is aimed at benefiting all peace-loving states, large and small, by the actions of the Great Powers.

There was no right of veto vested in the Great Powers in the League of Nations. The League was formally built on the principles of equality of large and small states. Those who now advocate the abolition of the veto are dragging us back from the United Nations Organization to something of the sort of the League of Nations. But it is precisely this which determines the political meaning of those actions as well.

We must recall something concerning the developments of the prewar years. The League of Nations was created after the World War of 1914-1918. It was the first experiment in setting up an international organization, and it cannot be recognized as successful. In fact, the League of Nations failed to play a substantial part in defending the cause of peace. The League of Nations failed to become an efficient organization to protect the security of the peoples, and, moreover, it failed to defend even the security of the countries of the Anglo-French group, which enjoyed a dominating influence in that first international organization. How it ended—we know.

The League of Nations vividly demonstrated its impotence in defending the cause of peace when a new war storm was looming over the horizon. Then the decision of the question was transferred from Geneva to Munich, as the aggressor demanded. The disgrace of Munich consists in that those Powers which played the leading part in the League of Nations signed a statement in their own impotence in defense of the cause of peace, and stooped to strike a bargain with the aggressor, doing so behind the backs of other peace-loving countries and at the cost of their interests, thereby only encouraging the aggressor in his plans for military adventures.

Munich led us to a new world war, convincingly showing that without a united front of all peace-loving Powers, due opposition to aggression cannot be achieved and the cause of peace cannot be defended.

In the course of the last war a bloc of Great Powers sprang up, and they took the lead of the democratic countries and routed the aggressor in the West and in the East. As a result of this, it was recognized as necessary to set up a new international organization to defend the peace and security of the peoples. The United Nations Organization appeared, as well as the Security Council and the right of veto. Thereby, an attempt was made to create at last an efficient organization to ensure universal security.

It is precisely the veto that plays the leading part in this. The principle of the veto demands that all the Great Powers display attention with regard to their common interests and the interests of universal peace, hindering the creation of narrow blocs and groups of some Powers against other Powers, and still more hampering opportunity for anyone's bargaining with an aggressor behind the backs and contrary to the interests of peace-loving countries.

What can refusal of the right of veto in the United Nations Organization mean? It is not difficult to guess that it can untie someone's hands for certain

actions. Refusal of the right of veto would facilitate, of course, the setting up of narrow groups and blocs among the Great Powers, and in any case would untie the hands of those who oppose a united front of the United Nations in defending the cause of peace.

But we have already tried that path. Along that path we reached the Second World War. That path promises nothing but a disgraceful collapse of the United Nations Organization.

Such plans meet the desires of reactionary circles alone, and help the camp of unbridled imperialists only. They do not conceal that they feel uncomfortable about collaboration with the Soviet State. There are no few people in these circles, of course, who are inclined toward cooking up ever-new anti-Soviet projects.

But we have behind us the unforgettable experience of the League of Nations. It tried to defend peace without the Soviet Union, and even directly at the cost of the interests of the Soviet Union. Nothing good came of that.

In our time it is dangerous to ignore the Soviet Union, to forget the importance of its support in matters of peace. This path could be taken only by those who, instead of collaboration with the Soviet Union, prefer to build their calculations on bargains and agreements with a future aggressor, which, of course, has nothing in common with the interests of peace and international security.

Such calculations have been crushed before. They will be crushed once more, for which purpose it is particularly important to expose in time to the people their beastly imperialist essence and their incompatibility with the interests of peace and the security of the peoples.

A new organization to defend the peace has sprung up after the Second World War. The Security Council has now been authorized to ensure the collaboration of all the Great Powers and at the same time to display undeviating care for the interests of universal peace. No such organization existed in the nineteenth century, nor on the eve of the First or on the eve of the Second World Wars. An international organization has been created which is built on the principle of not allowing neglect, not only of the Soviet Union, but of other peace-loving states as well.

The right of veto is precisely intended for this purpose. Of course the veto is no panacea. Blocs and groups occur now, too, and yet the principle of the veto furnishes a certain basis for the development of collaboration among the Powers in defending the security of nations, no matter how great are the difficulties in this respect. If we really stand for peace and security, we must value this weapon, which is intended to serve such important aims. Among the Powers there are no few differences, of course, on these or other questions, and disputes are inevitable.

Yet we have already more than once found ways of solving disagreements. These ways are not barred to us in the future, either, and especially if we all understand that attempts to dictate the will of one Power or of one group of Powers to other Powers are inconsistent and out of place. We must look ahead and not permit ourselves to be dragged back to a broken trough—the League of Nations.

In this international organization created after the war, we must strive to set up a united front of peace-loving states which will not permit the ignoring of any Power, and which will be aimed against any attempts to resurrect aggressors.

The Australian delegation's attacks on the right of veto have nothing in common with the interests of universal peace, with the interests of development of collaboration among nations. Impotent, angry talk against the Security Council and against the veto can render help only to those against whom we fought, and will win the gratitude only of a future aggressor. We would like to hope that these strained attempts will suffer a fiasco, meeting with rebuff on the part of all true champions of peace and the security of nations.

Petrov Honored

By a Moscow Correspondent

THE late Evgeni Petrov (Katayev), noted Soviet author and war correspondent who was killed in action in 1942 covering the battlefront in the recent Great Patriotic War, has been awarded a gold medal by the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Petrov, who filed dispatches to the United States as a correspondent of the North American Newspaper Alliance, was one of 34 war correspondents who lost their lives covering military action to be so honored.

In transmitting the award to Petrov's widow, Valentina Katayeva, the North American Newspaper Alliance wrote:

"The work of this correspondent was of the greatest value in helping the world understand the great part played by the Red Army in the defeat of Nazi-fascism.

"We consider that through him the North American Newspaper Alliance has again played an important part in helping establish mutual understanding between the USSR and the USA."

EVGENI PETROV

Petrov is also known to Americans for the book, *Little Golden America*, of which he was co-author. In it the authors record their impressions of the United States, which they visited.

Fuel Resources of the USSR

By P. Ivanov and V. Poznanskaya

V. Poznanskaya, a mining engineer, was awarded a Stalin Prize in 1940 for elaborating effective methods of coking Donbas coal. P. Ivanov is a Candidate (Master) of Economic Sciences.

NATURE has lavishly endowed the Soviet Union with minerals, especially with coal and oil. For ascertained deposits of coal the USSR is second to the United States, and for oil it holds first place in the world.

In 1937 the estimated total coal reserves in the USSR were 1,654,000,000,000 tons, which constituted nearly a quarter of the world's reserves. In the same year the oil reserves in the Soviet Union were estimated at 6,376,000,000 tons, or 55 per cent of the world's "visible" reserves.

In tsarist Russia, owing to the low level of its industrial development and insufficient knowledge of its minerals, poor use was made of the natural resources of the country. In 1913 the total coal reserves of Russia were estimated at no more than 225 billion tons. Geological surveys covered only 10 per cent of Russia's territory.

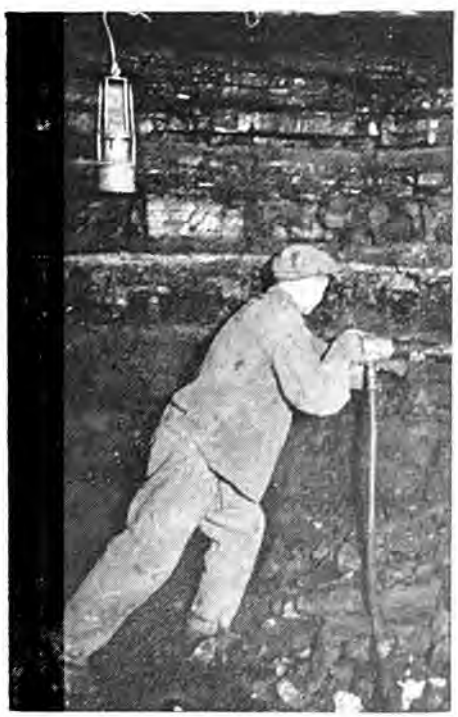
It was only after the October Revolution that geological surveys assumed a wide scope in conjunction with the industrialization of the country. Not only did the Soviet people gain a clear idea of the prodigious wealth hidden in the bowels of their land, but they now had infinitely better means of tapping it than before the Revolution. The annual output of coal in the Soviet Union increased from 29 million tons in 1913 to 166 million tons in 1940, and the output of oil from nine to 31 million tons.

By 1950, coal output in the Soviet Union will mount to a high of 250 million tons a year, and will reach the 500 million level at the end of three more Five-Year Plans. Oil production is slated to reach the level of 35,400,000 tons annually in the course of the current five-year period, and will reach the 60 million mark by 1965.

Before the Revolution the fuel industry of the Russian Empire was concentrated in but a few districts. The Donbas produced 87 per cent of the country's total output of coal, and the Caucasus almost 97 per cent of the oil, and of this 83 per cent came from the Baku district.

With the advent of industrialization, all-round development of the nation's fuel resources was undertaken in all districts.

Soviet geologists discovered a number of new coal and oil deposits, including the large Karaganda coal basin (in the Kazakh SSR) whose estimated reserves exceed 50 billion tons, the huge coal regions in Siberia and the Far East and the extensive oil district between the Volga and the Urals. The Kuznetsk coal



MOSCOW BASIN—At work in a restored pit of this vital coal region.

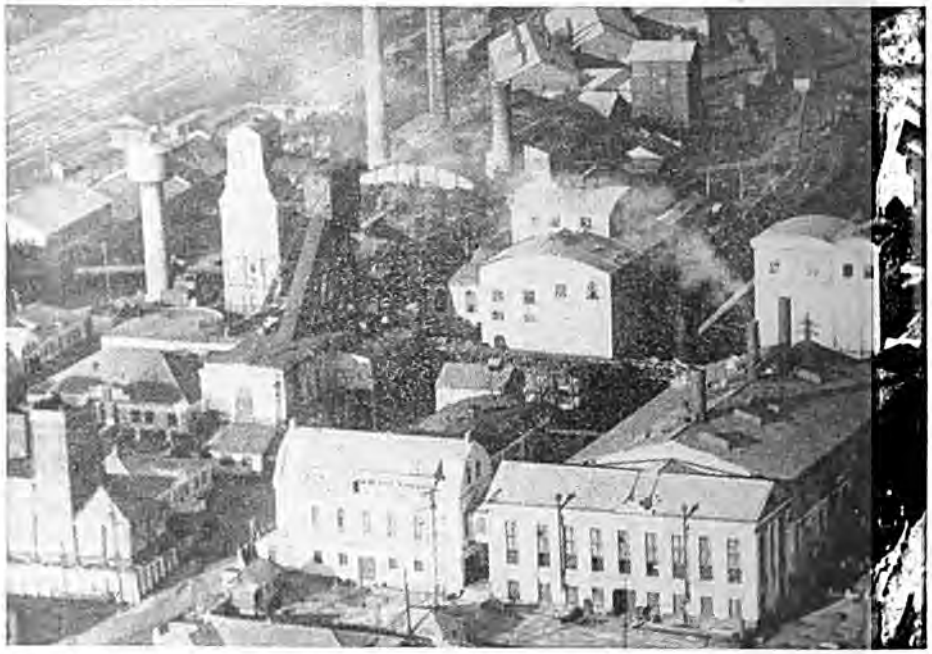
KUZBAS COAL—This giant modern conveyor hauls coal from the shafts in one of the mines of the rich Kuznetsk basin.

basin in Siberia was found to be one of the largest in the world, its reserves being estimated at nearly 450 billion tons.

Before the war more than 60 million tons of coal were being mined annually in the Kuzbas, Karaganda, the Urals and other eastern districts. In 1940 approximately four million tons of oil were produced in the eastern regions of the Soviet Union.

In Russia before the Revolution, mechanization of the coal industry did not exceed two per cent, and of the oil industry six per cent. At the outbreak of the war 90 per cent of the coal mines and 98 per cent of the oil wells were mechanized. The technical re-equipment of the fuel industry and the tapping of coal and oil resources in the eastern regions of the USSR played an outstanding role in the successful prosecution of the war.

The temporary loss of the Donbas and the Moscow coal field, which together before the war had been producing nearly 60 per cent of the country's coal, seriously aggravated the fuel problem in the war period and placed on the eastern regions the entire burden of supplying the fuel needs of the country.



DONBAS—The Kochegarka No. 1 mine in the great Ukrainian coal fields in the basin of the Don River.

KOLYMA—Rich open-cut mines have been developed in this east Siberian area.

Output of coal in the eastern districts was growing year by year. During the war new coal deposits were tapped: those of Volchansk in the Urals, the Pechora basin in the North and the coal districts in Kazakhstan and Central Asia. Nearly two hundred new mines were sunk. As a result of this, the output of coal, as compared with prewar times, almost doubled in the Urals, and increased by 70 per cent in Karaganda and by 35 per cent in the Kuznetsk basin.

Development of the recently discovered coal field in Bureya (in the northeastern borderland of the USSR forming part of the extensive Khabarovsk territory in the Amur region) is under way. The Bureya coal field is situated at a distance of 375-500 miles from the economically developed districts of the Far East—the cities of Khabarovsk and Komsomolsk—and from the Amur trunk railway.

New railways are being built to connect the Bureya coal field with the trunk railway. This district was until recently a remote borderland of the USSR, and access to it was difficult. Its population consisted of nomad hunters, and only rarely was it visited by travelers or geologists. Its natural resources were almost unknown. Now, Bureya is being added to the economically developed districts of the Far East.

The coal resources of the basin are considerable and its geological structure is simple. The Urgal deposit of the basin has been most extensively studied, and as many as 25 coal strata are known to exist within its bounds. The thickness of the strata generally ranges from two to three yards; some of the coal layers, however, are from six to eight yards thick, while one layer is more than 50 yards thick. The coal reserves of the district are estimated at 26 billion tons.

In view of their considerable pitch content the coals of the basin are suitable for obtaining liquid fuel.

The mineral resources of the Bureya district are not limited to coal; the mountain ranges surrounding the basin contain various ore deposits.

The laying of new railways will fundamentally change the economy of the region.

An entirely new industrial district is springing up, which is destined to play a big role in the economic development of one of the richest borderlands of the USSR.

The Germans turned the powerful

Donets coal basin into a mass of ruins, they demolished 70 to 80 per cent of the surface buildings and machinery and flooded almost all the mines. The Nazis reckoned on putting the Donbas mines out of action for decades. But the Soviet people decided that they must be rehabilitated within a brief period. Now, less than three years after the liberation of the Donbas, more than a thousand of its mines are producing coal. The country is now receiving from the Donbas thousands of tons of coal daily.

An important role in the country's war economy was played by the rich oil resources and developed oil industry of the Soviet Union. Despite all the difficulties of wartime, the Soviet oil industry uninterruptedly supplied the Red Army and the country's war industry with fuel. Baku is the main center of the oil industry in the Soviet Union, but it is not the only center. The significance of other oil districts has been growing in the USSR year by year. Even before the war the development of oil production grew much more rapidly in the eastern districts than in Baku.

The steady prospecting for oil in the districts of the "Second Baku" (between the Volga and the Urals) was crowned with complete success. In 1944-1945 a huge oil deposit, stretching for several scores of square miles, was discovered in the Tuimazy district of the Bashkirian Autonomous Republic.

As a result of the work carried out during the war the output of oil in some of the districts increased many hundred per cent. In the Kuibyshev oil fields, for instance, four times more oil is being produced this year than before the war.

The prospects for the development of the oil industry in the eastern districts, especially in the "Second Baku," are tremendous. The importance of these districts in the supply of fuel to the national economy will grow enormously in the next five years.

The fuel industry is called upon to play a big role in the solution of the major problems of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The development of this industry will largely determine the tempo of growth of all branches of the national economy.

KARAGANDA—Vast coal deposits are buried in this region of Kazakhstan.

BAKU OIL—Soviet oilfields are among the world's richest.

PEAT—The Soviet Union possesses more than half the world's deposits of peat. This is a peat-cutting machine.

The Estonian Soviet Republic In the Five-Year Plan

By G. Savich

DURING a recent interview with A. Veimer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, I had a glimpse into Estonia's future.

The older Soviet republics had their Five-Year Plans before the war, but for Estonia, which became part of the USSR in 1940, this is the first time it is embarking upon a long-range program of comprehensive progress in every field.

What fires the imagination of the people is the scope and swift pace of this new development, which stands out in such striking contrast to the stagnation that prevailed for two decades in Estonia under bourgeois rule.

In pre-Soviet times Estonia was completely in debt to foreign powers. All that she produced was shipped to Germany and other countries to pay her debts. The metalworking and shipbuilding industries, for which Estonia was famous, dwindled.

This tiny Soviet Republic, with its area of 18 thousand square miles and population of slightly more than one million, is in line for phenomenal industrial expansion, which is to send the production curve soaring to nearly three times the prewar level within five years. This is the fastest pace mapped for any of the 16 Soviet Republics under the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

To ensure this rate of growth, the Law on the Five-Year Plan for the Soviet Union as a whole has earmarked for little Estonia a capital investment amounting to 3,500,000,000 rubles, the largest per capita investment for any Union republic.

A. Veimer received me in the office of the permanent representation of the Estonian Republic. I was struck by the phenomenal memory of the Estonian statesman, for in the course of our lengthy interview he rarely looked into the numerous documents piled up on the desk.

The first major task confronting the Estonian people, he said, is the restoration of heavy industry. "Incidentally," he told me, "not only the Germans, but also the government of pre-Soviet Estonia, had a hand in the destruction of the country's industry. Some of the factories built in tsarist times had been reduced to a lamentable state during the rule of the old government."

For decades the rulers of the so-called "independent Estonia" discussed the construction of a hydroelectric station on the Narva, regarded as an urgent necessity, but never attempted to translate their words into action. Con-

WEAVING MILL—Agnes Madisson, Stakhanovite worker of the Baltic manufactory in the Estonian Republic, operates eight looms at once.

struction of this station has now commenced, Veimer informed me. "It is to be completed in three years and we expect it to yield 60 thousand kilowatts of electric power in 1948. By the end of the five-year period, the total capacity of our power stations will be 395 million kilowatt-hours, an increase of 355 per cent as compared with 1941, and of 580 per cent over that of 1945.

"A heat and power station equal in capacity to the Narva station is now under construction at Akhtmee. We expect it to generate 12 thousand kilowatts this year and to reach full capacity in 1950. This will greatly relieve Tallinn. The Pussi station, completely destroyed by the Germans, will be restored this year.

"In the old times every enterprise built its own power plant; only Pussi was connected with Narva, the country's second largest city. There were also three independent municipal stations. No attempt was ever made to combine and enlarge the enterprises. As a result, when Estonia joined the USSR, we were the most backward Soviet republic with regard to the consumption of electric power.

"Work designed to link the various districts will begin this very year. The shale-producing district, for instance, will be linked with Tallinn. This will also relieve the transport system."

Cardinal item in Estonia's industrial program is the development of its shale industry, its most important natural wealth. This Republic, which lies on the Baltic coast between the Gulf of Riga and Finland, is known to the continent as one of world's richest sources of combustible shales. Estonia's shale reserves are calculated in billions of tons.

Before Soviet times Estonia could not launch their large-scale, rational exploitation, and the old Estonian government granted concessions to foreign companies. In the recent war, the Germans wantonly wrecked and flooded all the shale mines before they retreated.

In the course of the five-year period, Veimer revealed, shale production is scheduled for a fivefold increase. "The production of shale in 1940 amounted

AGRICULTURE—The grain is harvested.

to 1,800,000 tons," he informed me. "By the end of 1950 it is expected to rise to about 8,410,000 tons. Shale is a bit too bulky to be used for fuel, and no more than 50 per cent of it will be used for this purpose. The rest will be processed on the spot. Chemical distillation will provide oil for the production of gasoline, lubricants, bitumen, phenolate (for the production of plastics and tanning materials), and our shales will supply more than 280 billion cubic feet of gas to Leningrad, through the 160 mile pipe line now being laid. Shale ash, which has the properties of cement, will be used in construction. It will yield excellent brick and insulating materials. In addition, the chemical industry uses shale for the production of many medical preparations."

In addition to her deposits of shale, Estonia also has substantial reserves of peat, limestone, blue clay, gypsum, phosphorites and marble. "The production of peat will increase from 180 thousand tons this year to 319 thousand tons in 1950," Veimer said. "The use of wood for fuel will be reduced; the Germans have barbarously destroyed our forests. A new briquetting factory will be built at Oru.

"Despite the fact that Estonia was an agrarian country in the past," Veimer continued, "it was not until 1939 that the construction of a plant for the production of phosphate fertilizers from domestic phosphorites commenced in pre-Soviet Estonia. In accordance with an agreement, the milled phosphorite was to be shipped to Germany, returning from there as expensive superphosphates. In other words, the German practice was double robbery. The new plant we intend to build will produce about 150 thousand tons of superphosphates annually.

"Estonia had fine shipbuilding yards during tsarist times. They disintegrated completely under bourgeois nationalist rule after the First World War, and practically ceased to exist. Two new shipbuilding plants will be built during the coming five years.

"For the first time in her history Estonia will have her own metallurgy: electric furnaces, open-hearth furnaces and rolling mills. We will also produce boilers and construction and road building machinery for our Republic. The Volta plant will be expanded into an electrical equipment plant.

"The restoration of the pulp and paper mills wrecked by the Germans will gradually lead to an increase in the production of paper and semi-finished goods. In 1950 the production of cellulose is expected to reach 55 thousand tons and of paper, 35 thousand tons.

"No more than six per cent is left of our prewar textile industry destroyed by the Germans," Veimer revealed. "The first section of the Krenholm mills with 60 thousand spindles has been restored and is in operation. This year the number of spindles in these mills will increase to 150 thousand, and full capacity production will be attained by the end of the five-year period. The mills will be reorganized and larger weaving and finishing departments will be added to turn out finished fabrics.

"By 1950 our mills will be turning out more than 132 million yards of cotton goods—the biggest per capita out-

put among the Union republics. We will also lead all the republics in the production of footwear.

"The raw materials base of Estonia's food industry is scheduled for considerable expansion," the Chairman of the Republic's Council of Ministers stated. "The Ministry of the Food Industry expects a shipment of 5,000 pure bred pigs this year. The growth of pig breeding will lead to the restoration of bacon production. Much attention will be devoted within the next five years to the development of dairy and poultry farming, creameries, canneries and fruit and vegetable cultivation. The extensive raw materials base at the disposal of the Ministry of the Food Industry will enable the latter to achieve a 250 per cent increase in the production of meat by 1950 (as compared with 1941), and a fourfold increase in the production of sausage; the production of butter will increase 170 per cent; of alcohol, 260 per cent; confectioneries, 200 per cent; vegetable oil, 360 per cent; tinned meat, 330 per cent; beer, 170 per cent; soap, 690 per cent; and fish, 280 per cent. The canning industry is slated for a fourfold expansion as compared with 1941.

"The principal aims of the Five-Year Plan with regard to Estonia's industry are," Veimer declared, summing up: "the transformation of the country into an industrial-agrarian republic, the all-round development of industry and the free utilization of local raw materials for the purpose of satisfying the needs of the population.

"Agriculture is scheduled to attain its prewar level in 1950, with a 107 per cent increase in the cultivated area and a 114 per cent increase in the crop yield as compared with 1941. Special stress will be placed on the cultivation of vegetables, potatoes and fodder crops, but meat and dairy products will still be the major branches of our agriculture.

"We expect to achieve the complete restoration of our livestock and poultry by 1950 despite the heavy damage caused by the Germans—in some districts only about 10 per cent of the poultry remained. The census taken at the beginning of the year shows a considerable increase in the cattle herd.

TARTU—Reconstruction and improvement of Estonian cities, such as Tartu, is an important part of the Five-Year Plan.

"Complete restoration of our agriculture and industry," Veimer told me, "would require at least two or three Five-Year Plans if it were not for the aid received from the fraternal republics, which will continue to supply equipment, transportation facilities, agricultural machinery and building materials.

"The complete restoration of our devastated cities will likewise be achieved by 1950. Narva, Otepea, Tirva and other cities razed by the invaders will be completely restored, as well as the housing of Tallinn and Tartu (nearly 50 per cent of it was destroyed by the Germans). The Plan calls for the construction of more than 12 million square feet of housing in Estonia in the course of the five-year period.

"Altogether the Republic will have 14 theaters (there were 10 in 1940), 215 cinemas (as compared with 56 in 1940 and 64 in 1945) and about 18 hundred clubs and libraries (as compared with 1,357 in 1940 and 1,529 in 1945). Although the number of schools will be smaller, they will have facilities for a greater number of pupils; their enrollment is expected to be 136 thousand as compared with 125 thousand at present and 128 thousand in 1941.

"The number of hospital beds will increase to 64 hundred by 1950, as compared with three thousand in 1940 and 4,931 in 1945; in 1940 the Republic's network of nurseries accommodated 350 infants; 1,203 children were accommodated in 1945, and there will be facilities for 31 hundred in 1950.

"The Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR will be called upon to play a major role in the restoration and advancement of the Republic's economy, by organizing geological prospecting (the natural wealth of our Republic has been little studied in the past), research in soil science, botany, and other branches of science which will be of great aid to our industry and agriculture.

"The inestimable aid of the fraternal republics and the enthusiastic effort of the Estonian people," declared the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Estonian SSR, in conclusion, "guarantee that the vast program outlined above will be fulfilled, and, perhaps, even exceeded."

Choosing a Job in the USSR

By B. Novitsky

To secure sufficient numbers of skilled workers for industry, the Soviet Government before the war organized trade, factory and railway schools on a large scale. By the end of the current Five-Year Plan Soviet industry will be receiving about one million skilled workers annually from these institutions.

Soviet industry also is drawing its workers from the countryside. In addition, there are the demobilized soldiers. The Council of Ministers of the USSR has permitted a number of the industrial ministries to recruit skilled workers among the soldiers and sailors scheduled for demobilization. The men scheduled for demobilization take employment with the enterprises which offer them the best conditions.

If the demobilized soldier is compelled to move his family to a new town to accept his new job, all expenses for the transportation of his family and property are assumed by the enterprise. Arriving in his new home, the demobilized soldier is assisted with a sum of money, depending upon the size of his family.

The enterprise also is obliged to build and sell individual houses to the new workers and to allot them plots of land for truck gardening. The cost of each house is 20 thousand rubles and must be paid in 10 years. In addition, the new worker receives a loan of three thousand rubles to equip his home. The loan is to be paid within two years.

The Government has permitted the enterprises to sell to the workers on credit dairy cattle and poultry from their respective auxiliary farms. Each demobilized soldier, too, is enabled to buy a suit, coat, shoes, underclothing and cloth for himself and his family at cut-rate prices. Such conditions, undoubtedly, will attract to industry many thousands of chauffeurs, mechanics, fitters, carpenters, communications men, construction workers and others now serving in the Army.

Former Red Army men may learn new trades in a special department of the First Moscow State ball-bearing plant. Returned soldiers also receive first consideration in the schools for young workers.

BACK AT WORK—Hero of the Soviet Union Nikolai Shartsev has chosen a job at the Stalingrad tractor works as an inspector.

The Rutchenkovsky coke-chemical plant in the Donbas during the past year employed dozens of demobilized soldiers. These men not only received work but also homes. Ex-soldier Luke Fetrov, for example, received an apartment with all conveniences in a new house. In the back yard there is a garage where he keeps the automobile with which he was presented when demobilized. A section of land has been allotted for truck-gardening and decorative shrubbery.

At the Baku plant producing equipment for the oil industry, 35 bachelors, demobilized soldiers, have been moved into a house for single men. Those who decided to build their own houses have received long-term loans.

All of the newcomers are attending special training courses. Skilled workers have been assigned to them as instructors. Many of the demobilized men are already working independently and earning good wages.

A man can easily find his place in the Soviet Union. He does not have to look for employment. Work, in fact, comes to him of itself. The right to work is guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution, which states in Article 118:

"Citizens of the USSR have the right to work, that is, are guaranteed the right to employment and payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality.

"The right to work is ensured by the socialist organization of the national economy, the steady growth of the productive forces of Soviet society, the elimination of the possibility of economic crises, and the abolition of unemployment."

Tallinn, Capital of Estonia

By Harald Arman

Chief of the Architectural Department of the Council of Ministers of the Estonian SSR

TALLINN, capital of the Estonian SSR, is one of the most beautiful cities in the Baltic republics. As far back as the tenth century, Vyshgorod, the oldest part of Tallinn, was an important trading center on the Baltic coast and served as a commercial link between West and East. Here still stand the age-old walls and buildings of the ancient city presenting an inimitable panorama of medieval Gothic architecture.

The city boasts of many buildings of historical significance erected between the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries, including St. Olai's Church, St. Nicholas Church and Vyshgorod Cathedral. Among the more interesting memorials of antiquity there is the well preserved building of the old Town Hall which now houses the Executive Committee of the City Soviet.

For seven hundred years, until their liberation by the Red Army in the Second World War, the Estonian people lived under the yoke of German tyranny or under the threat of invasion.

The economic and cultural development of the city took place chiefly in the brief period when its close relations with Russia ensured its industrial enterprises an adequate supply of raw materials and huge markets for its products.

In 1881 there were 28 industrial enterprises in the city; by 1900 their number had increased to one hundred. In 1913 the largest shipbuilding yards in Russia, the Russo-Baltic yards, were completed here, while the construction of another shipyard was in progress. Tallinn also began to manufacture railroad cars at that time.

On the eve of the First World War the population of the city included 70 thousand industrial workers, and Estonia as a whole had become one of the most highly developed industrial regions of Russia.

In the two decades between the two World Wars, when Estonia was separated from Soviet Russia and thereby deprived both of raw materials and markets, her economy went into a disastrous decline. The shipbuilding and machine building industries died out. Dozens of factories were closed down and demolished. The huge Krenholm textile mill at Narva, largest in all Europe, which before the war employed 14 thousand workers, now employed a mere thousand. Light industry alone continued to hold its ground. Estonia became an agrarian country.

In 1940 hitherto inconceivable prospects were opened up to the Estonian people. In June of that year the people overthrew the reactionary, pro-fascist clique that governed the country and elected a democratic State Diet, which proclaimed the country a Soviet Republic. On August 6 Estonia was accepted with full rights as an equal Union Republic of the USSR. Tallinn became the

TALLINN—A general view of the capital of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic. It is situated on the Gulf of Finland.

capital of the Estonian Soviet Republic.

One brief year of freedom transformed the country. Industrial production rose 63 per cent. Unemployment vanished. Tens of thousands of peasants received land. Tallinn, the capital, entered on a new era of prosperity, with her textile, shipbuilding, cement, metalworking and timber industries revived.

But then opened the most terrible chapter in the history of the Estonian people—the nightmare of Nazi German occupation.

Enormous damage was inflicted on the city by the Nazis. They demolished 24 hundred buildings, nearly half of the city's housing. Many historical memorials of medieval architecture were destroyed by the Hitlerite vandals.

Rehabilitation work is now in full swing in Tallinn. More than one million square feet of the city's housing have already been rebuilt.

A splendid future lies before Tallinn. Ancient, hoary Vyshgorod, at the foot of which the rest of the city had grown and spread out, will be belted with a ring of gardens and parks.

At present there are few squares in Tallinn. The architectural plan provides for the laying out of a central square on the site of Viru Vjaljak, but of much larger dimensions. Around it are to be erected several magnificent buildings: the House of Soviets, a building for the ministers of the Republic, a museum and a library.

The district adjacent to the central square will be built up with houses of five or six stories. Here will also be situated many theaters, including a new opera house.

The splendid Kadriorg Park will extend to the very coast of the bay. At the other end of the city, a park of culture and rest will be laid out.

The industrial district of the city, now lying mainly in Kopli in the northwestern part of Tallinn, is to be transferred to the neighborhood of Lake Julemiste. This will eliminate the smoke and soot in the center of the city blown from the factory stacks by the northwest winds. The marshalling yard also will be transferred from the residential district to the Julemiste district.

MODERN BUILDING—The offices of the Ministry of Local Industry of the Estonian Republic at Tallinn.

Typical Soviet Trade Schools

By P. Sharl

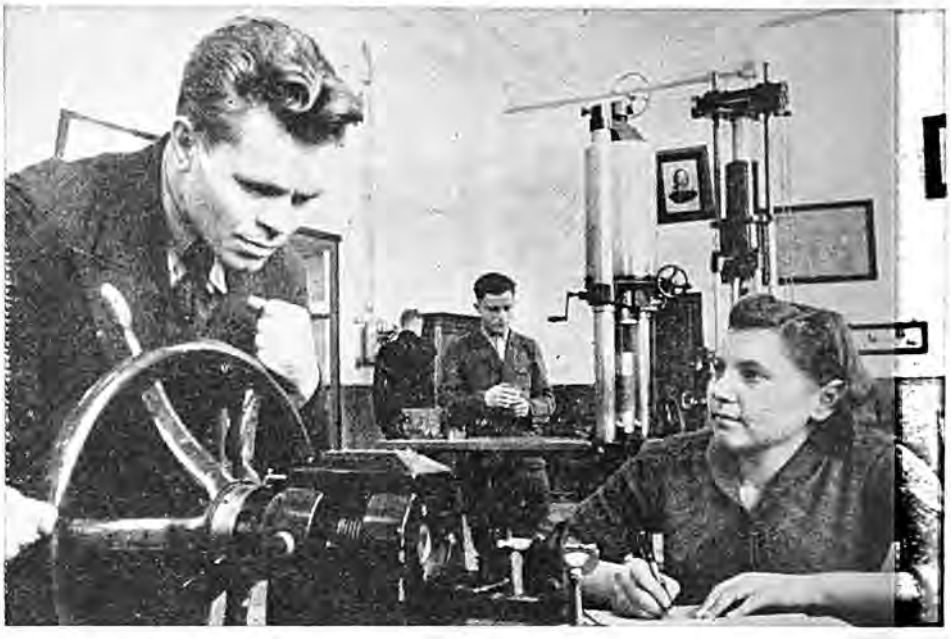
In every department of the Magnitogorsk steel mill—the open-hearth furnaces, the blast furnaces, the rolling mills, the blooming mills—one sees boys and girls side-by-side with the older workers, attentively watching the work of their elders. The youngsters are pupils of the Magnitogorsk Trade School No. 13, which celebrates its fifth anniversary this year.

It is a very interesting school, with an established reputation as the smithy for training qualified workers for the Magnitogorsk steel mill. For its excellent work the Government decorated the school with the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. In its five years of existence the school has graduated 3,126 rolling operators, smelters, blast furnace men and other specialists of steel production, who are now working at the Magnitogorsk steel mill. The equipment operated by the school's alumni has already produced 2,062,000 tons of pig iron, more than 2,361,000 tons of steel and 1,391,000 tons of rolled steel.

Many of the graduates display superior knowledge and ability, more than 40 of them having been decorated with orders and medals. One of these honored workers is the smelter G. Kildiushkin, who enrolled in the school one year before the outbreak of the war when he was only 15 years old. "I shall never forget the two years spent at school," he told me. "It was there that I obtained my essential knowledge."

Kildiushkin's friend Mitkov was born and bred in a steel worker's family. His father is still working as foreman at the second blooming mill. Young Mitkov decided to become a qualified rolling operator during the war. Today Mitkov is working as chief rolling operator, supervising the work of his friends, and is preparing to enroll in a technical school in order to advance his knowledge.

Smelter Nikolai Kostenko, son of a Magnitogorsk crane operator, was recently graduated from the school, and is now himself in charge of a group. He has already trained 27 steel-smelters.



TRADE STUDENTS—Young men and women at a typical Soviet trade school, studying metallurgy. Such schools are connected with factories.

The pedagogical process, with regard both to theory and practice, has been properly organized at the school. The novices are first acquainted in detail with steel production. The studies in theory begin after numerous group excursions to different shops. Then the pupils learn directly in the shops. At first they imitate their elders, but in the second year of training they become full-fledged workers. Five or six months before graduation the pupils are given jobs at the plant.

In training the young workers, the steel mill management decided to set up special youth teams which take full responsibility for the work entrusted to them. The first team of this kind was organized in the second open-hearth furnace shop in 1942. It was not easy for the youngsters at first, but they came through.

The open-hearth furnaces operated by the youngsters not only fulfilled their plan, but produced 640 tons of steel above the quota in the third month. Today the former members of this team operate whole shops and sections of the steel mill. Youths operate four blast and eight open-hearth furnaces.

Miniature steel production shops are set up in the school building. There are study circles in blast furnace, open-hearth furnace and rolling mill production, which meet and hear reports.

The pupils are now intensively studying the five-year plan for the development of the Magnitogorsk steel mill. Two more powerful blast furnaces are to be added to the blast furnace shop, now the largest in the Soviet Union. The smelting of pig iron will reach 70 per cent of the capacity of all the steel mills of pre-Revolutionary Russia in 1913. Four more open-hearth furnaces will be added. The smelting of steel will be increased by 1,700,000 tons. Steel output will increase to 13.2 per cent of all the steel produced in the USSR, as compared with 8.9 per cent in 1940. Production of rolled steel will be increased by 1,310,000 tons.

The young metallurgists have a big part to play in the further development of this great Soviet metallurgical plant.

New Schools for Theatrical Students

By Z. Voitinskaya

THIS year the first graduating class completed its course of study at the new theatrical studio schools which were opened during the war, sponsored by theaters of the capital and regional centers. These studios represent a more developed form of theatrical secondary school. The advantage of this new type of studio is that it trains the young actors to work on the stage from the very beginning.

It also differs from previously existing theatrical studios in that it has a unified course of study worked out by the Arts Committee on the basis of tried and tested theatrical pedagogics. Every theater may modify the subjects—movement, speech and musical training—to suit its artistic requirements. The studios were first established in 1942-1943 when many Moscow theaters were in eastern parts of the country. Now this is the predominating form of theatrical education.

One of the best studios of the new type is the one under the auspices of the Lenin Komsomol Theater. The director of the theater and the studio is Ivan Bersenev, People's Artist of the Russian SFSR, pupil of Stanislavsky and formerly an actor of the Moscow Art Theater. A gifted director and actor, he also is a splendid teacher.

The practical work of the studio is distinguished for its consistent line of teaching. Attaching great importance to the spoken word as the basic means of expression on the stage, Bersenev has introduced into the study program supplementary speech training. The principle existing in the practical training program (taking part in actual productions of the theater) is that in the first year of study not a single word be spoken on the stage. This principle inculcates in the students a feeling of great responsibility toward their profession and respect for the theater and audience.

The students are given every opportunity to use their own initiative and imagination in the regular class work of the studio. Ivan Bersenev, who is in charge of stage training, keeps the students well informed of the theater's plans and guides them in the interests of the whole theatrical troupe.

In the theater and on the stage the students are in constant contact with such outstanding masters as Serafima Birman, Stalin Prize winner and Honored Artist of the Russian SFSR, and Sofia Giatsintova, Honored Artist. The whole personnel of the theater has a warm and affectionate attitude toward the growing young artists.

Theatrical studio schools of this type will play an important role in the training of young actors and technicians for the theater in the coming five-year period.

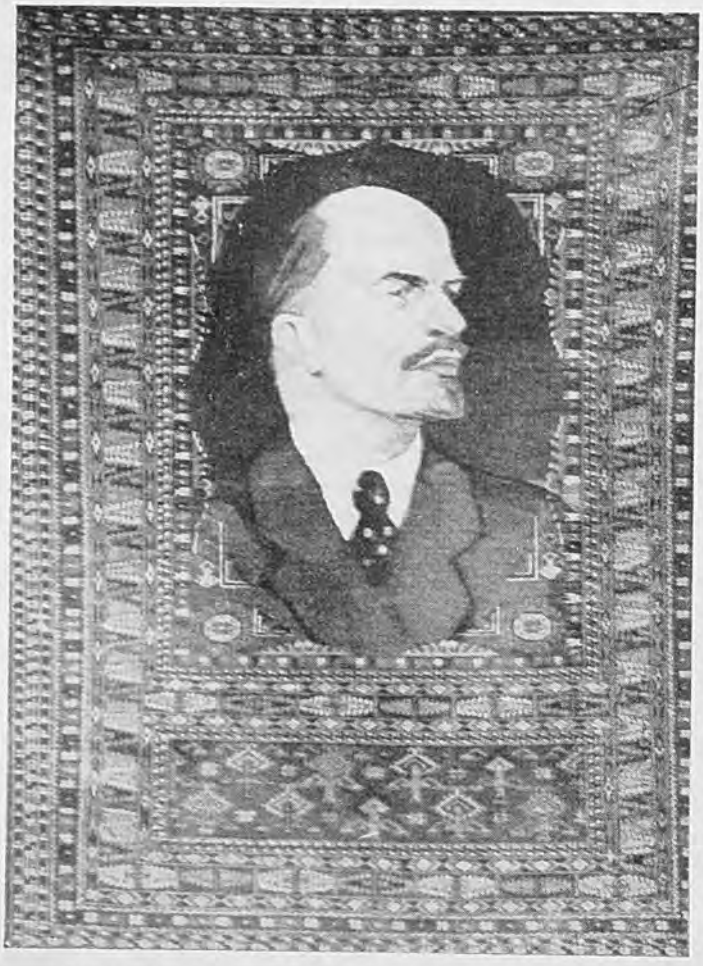
The Fourth Five-Year Plan calls for considerable expansion of the country's theatrical program. The general task as set forth in the Plan is "to ensure new advances in Soviet culture and art."

Restoration of wrecked and damaged theaters and construction of new ones will raise the number of theaters in the country to 898 in the course of the five-year period. Special attention will be paid to the children's theater; 45 of the 159 new theaters to be opened within the next five years will be for children.

Actors, directors, musicians and technicians for these new theaters will be trained by the 13 higher theater schools in Moscow, Leningrad and other parts of the country. In addition, 94 theatrical studio schools attached to theaters in the Union republics are training actors.

During the five-year period, the higher schools will award 250 doctors' degrees and will turn out 18 hundred actors, four hundred critics and about 50 producers. The secondary theater schools including the studio schools will turn out more than two thousand actors. Twenty-five new studio schools are to be opened this year.

THEATER SCHOOL—Serafima Birman (center), a Stalin Prize winner, teaches two students theatrical technique.



PORTRAIT RUGS—Portraits of Lenin and Molotov have been skillfully woven into these Turkmenian rugs.

WEAVERS—Mered Klycheva, Kurtach Annamuradova and Aman Beke Shikhberdyeva are famed throughout Turkmenia.

The Rugs of Turkmenia

In the olden days when the Turkmen nomads wandered with their herds and all their domestic goods and had no settled homes, their only protection from heat and cold was the roughly-woven or fulled wool that served as covering for their tents and as their bedding and floors.

Woven wool was more serviceable and looked better than fulled wool or felt, and it could be made decorative by introducing designs and color.

The art of carpet weaving arose out of necessity, and in this country it reached a very high level.

The women became famous for their fine workmanship, and Turkmenian carpets came to be known all over the world. They are valued not only for their coloring and the beauty of their highly conventionalized design; the weaving and finish are of a particularly high standard. They are woven on a horizontal loom, and the texture is exceptionally close and thick; there are about 800 thousand knots to the square meter.

Formerly Turkmenian carpets were distinguished according to oases and tribes, each of which had its own characteristic design and color scheme. They were known as the Tekin, Pendin, Iomud, Saryk and Salor carpets.

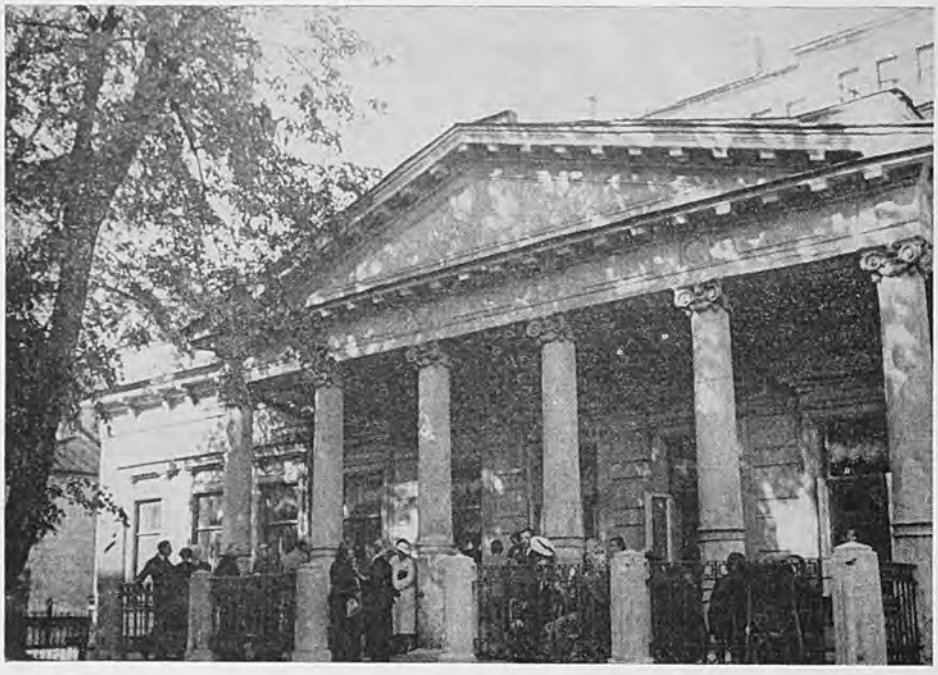
The prevailing color for all of them, despite their differences in design and ornament, is a deep beet-root crimson.

The last few years have seen the introduction of portraits, realistic treatment and large compositions on historical and contemporary themes. With the appearance of this new trend, the rich sources of the people's creative art and age-old traditions received a new meaning and expression. In carpet weaving, as in painting, the people now endeavored to express their thoughts and feelings, and to create pictures of their best loved heroes.

The result was a remarkable series of pictorial and portrait rugs, works of art that brought still greater fame to the carpet weavers of Turkmenia.

These achievements and successes were possible only when the weavers, who formerly had worked in isolation, were united in a craftsmen's association, and their art became a branch of the art industry of Turkmenia.

AT WORK—Three weavers of the Ashkhabad workshop, Kurban Charayeva, Sherin Shamuradova, and Kurbantach Sheikmuradova, at their loom.



MUSEUM—An old Moscow mansion houses the Museum of Eighteenth Century Russian Literature.

New Museum

On this page are scenes of the opening day of the exhibit of eighteenth century Russian literature. This exhibit is a recent addition to the State Literary Museum in Moscow, devoted to the history of the development of Russian literature, and is housed in a beautiful old mansion. The new exhibition occupies eight halls and consists of valuable manuscripts, rare editions, engravings, pictures and portraits reflecting the development of literary trends and schools in eighteenth century Russia.

A large crowd of visitors, among them eminent professors and historians of Russian literature, was attracted on opening day.

VISITORS—Students who attended the opening of the museum examine an eighteenth century piano.

A New Moscow Museum Is Opened

By Tatyana Lebedeva

THE State Literary Museum in Moscow, devoted to the history of the development of Russian literature from its inception to our day, has just opened in a beautiful old mansion on Kropotkin Street a special section for Russian literature of the eighteenth century. The new exhibition occupies eight halls and consists of valuable manuscripts, rare editions, engravings, pictures and portraits reflecting the development of literary trends and schools in eighteenth century Russia.

From the well chosen material one gets a picture of the period as a whole as well as of the contributions of individual writers. The first hall is devoted to the era of Peter I and features rare manuscripts, books and engravings pertaining to the work of the writers Feofan Prokopovich, Antiokh Kantemir, Vassili Trediakovsky and others.

In the second hall devoted to the life and work of Mikhail Lomonosov, great Russian eighteenth century poet and scientist, are found first editions of his poetic and scientific works and copious iconographic material, among which is a bust of the poet by his famous contemporary, the sculptor Fedot Shubin.

A special hall familiarizes the visitor with the works of Alexander Sumarokov, Mikhail Kheraskov and other eighteenth century poets representing the dawn of Russian classicism. Materials dealing with the life and works of Gavril Derzhavin, the great Russian poet, who exercised a profound influence on the poetry of Alexander Pushkin, are exhibited in a separate hall. Another hall features the literary heritage of Nikolai Novikov, generally recognized as the father of Russian journalism. Further the visitor is acquainted with the works of Alexander Radishchev, Russia's first revolutionary writer, Denis Fonvizin, the first Russian dramatist, and documents related to the history of popular uprisings of the eighteenth century.

A small hall that is full of the charm of the period features a display devoted to Nikolai Karamzin, historian and writer, regarded as the father of Russian sentimentalism. Apart from the books, engravings and a beautiful portrait of the writer, the hall contains old furniture from Prince Vyazembsky's estate, Ostafyevo, where Karamzin was a frequent visitor and where he wrote a great deal.

In the last hall are collected comments of Russian writers of the nineteenth century on the role and significance of Russian eighteenth century literature.

On the opening day of the exhibit all the eight halls of the old mansion were filled with visitors, among whom were many professors and eminent historians of Russian literature. Professor Dmitri Blagoi, who delivered a speech on the occasion of the opening, emphasized the value of a museum of this type as a link between literary historians and the broad reading public interested in the history of literature.

A concert was given with a program of music by international eighteenth century composers. The musical program was followed by readings from the works of eighteenth century Russian writers.

AT THE OPENING—Professors D. Blagoi and I. Rozanov discuss the exhibits with a member of the museum staff.

The Soviet Gem Industry

By M. Gordienko

Chief Engineer of the Moscow Jewelry and Diamond Polishing Works

THERE are many important deposits of precious stones in the USSR, the chief of them being in the Urals (where emeralds, amethysts, rubies, mountain crystal, aquamarines, topazes, beryl and others are found) and in the Transbaikal region (topaz, aquamarine, agates, tourmaline and others); some precious stones are found in Karelia while yellow, blue and golden topazes are found in Volynia.

The polishing of precious stones dates back to the seventeenth century in Russia. At the turn of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there were 1,500 skilled lapidaries in the Urals who handed their craft down from generation to generation.

Until 1924 the lapidaries worked as individual craftsmen on their own hand or treadle machines. Despite the primitive methods they used, the Russian lapidaries turned out some beautiful clear stones which lost very little weight in the cutting. After 1924, a certain amount of mechanization was introduced into the work of the lapidaries although they continued to work on individual electrically driven tables.

The mass output of polished stones is now mechanized, although remarkable stones are still cut and polished by hand to prevent loss of weight and to help the lapidary retain his skill.

In the USSR as in other industrial countries precious stones find widespread technical use. Diamonds are used in drilling and stone-cutting, rubies are used in watches, clear quartz is required by radio stations, large numbers of agates are used as prisms in scales, and so on. The lapidary finds a use for his skill at many Soviet factories manufacturing electric lamps, precision instruments and hard alloys.

The cutting of precious stones for jewelry and ornamental purposes is now mainly the work of shops of the Russian Precious Stone Trust, those of the Jewelry Trade Board, workshops in Sverdlovsk, and Berezniki in the Urals, workshops in Leningrad and in Moscow. There are still many lapidaries who work in their own homes in Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk and in other places in the Urals. They fulfill the orders of state enterprises, mainly of the Jewelry Trade Board and the Russian Precious Stone Trust. Representatives of the famous families of Urals lapidaries who hand down their craft from father to son—the Kitaevs, Voronovs, Ulanovs, Turchanovs, Kovylkins and others—still turn out masterpieces.

JEWELRY—These jewels are made of Urals precious stones, ground at a mill in Sverdlovsk.

Some of the master lapidaries today hold important posts in the state stone-cutting establishments. A famous diamond cutter, Ivan Ulanov, heads a state stone-cutting enterprise in Leningrad, while another famous Urals master, Nikolai Turchanov, heads a similar institution in Moscow.

Lapidary's work is regarded as of great importance in the USSR. Vocational schools in Leningrad and Sverdlovsk have special departments where young stone-cutters are trained.

Soviet industries are badly in need of lapidaries and youngsters are also trained individually in factories. Nikolai Turchanov, in his Moscow factory, has himself trained a large number of fine lapidaries during recent years. The appearance of women in the stone-cutting enterprises a few years before the war met with doubt from the old masters. However, women with their natural precision, careful movements and fine taste, proved excellent lapidaries. Sufficient proof of this is in the fact that the diamonds in the stars worn by the Marshals of the Soviet Union and in other bejewelled orders of the Soviet Union were all cut by a woman lapidary.

The Russian lapidaries have plenty of work. Craftsmen working at home are swamped with profitable orders from state enterprises; many of them have work for more than a year ahead. All lapidaries are members of their trade union. Pay in the workshops as well as at home is on a piecework scale which is drawn up and approved with the participation of the union. The work of the lapidary is highly paid in the USSR.

The new Five-Year Plan will require a greater output of precious stones required for technical purposes.

A Pioneer in Electrical Research

By Y. Satunovski

SEVENTY years ago, in the spring of 1876, the Russian electrician Pavel Yablochkov obtained a patent on the electric lamp he had invented.

In those days, when success had finally crowned the labors of the unknown Russian inventor, electricity attracted the attention of many scientists and inventors. But its energy had not yet been properly harnessed.

Pavel Yablochkov became interested in arc-lights, already well known at the time. Their shortcoming, which actually brought their usefulness to naught, was the fact that the carbon electrodes in the lights burned down rapidly and had to be constantly shifted closer to one another in order to keep the electric flame burning. This required a special watchman to regulate them. It was obviously impossible to illuminate the streets with such lights.

Yablochkov's invention proved unusually simple and clever. The Russian electrician placed the electrodes not with their tips facing each other, as it had been done before him, but upright and parallel to each other. He placed them at a distance which engendered an electric arc between them when current was passed through the electrodes, and in order that the arc appear only between the tips he coated the electrodes almost to the very tip with a special substance (kaolin).

Because of the high temperature the coating on the electrodes gradually evaporated exposing new areas, and the electric arc continued to burn.

In 1879, all of Paris gathered around the Opera House to see an unusual sight, which was Yablochkov's "Russian light." The entire square was flooded with light. The arc lights burned and illuminated the enraptured faces of the crowd.

Yablochkov became popular. His name was on everybody's lips.

By that time Yablochkov's lights had appeared on the Thames, in the gloomy quarters of London. They burned in Persia, in the palace of the Shah.

Only in Russia, the home of the inventor, the reactionary tsarist government refused to recognize this "innovation" for a long time. Yablochkov's electric lights began to burn in Petersburg much later than they did in London and Paris.

In 1879, the inventor returned to his native land absorbed by the idea of finding a cheap and convenient method of producing electric power by chemical means. The most interesting of his inventions are the galvanic element with sodium and the "battery." However, Yablochkov never succeeded in completing and introducing any of his inventions. His health gave way, and in 1894, in Saratov, at the age of 46, this highly talented Russian died, forgotten and neglected by everyone.

THE life and inventions of this Russian electrician are extraordinarily interesting and instructive. Pavel Yablochkov was born in an impoverished landowner's family in 1847. As a youth he had invented and constructed a device which measured the distance traversed by a cart by the number of revolutions of its wheels.

In 1866, he was graduated from an engineering school, and in order to advance his training enrolled in the military Technical Galvanic Institute. After graduation from the Institute, Yablochkov headed a galvanic squad.

In 1870, he withdrew from the army and went to work as telegraph chief of the Moscow-Kursk Railway. There he made the acquaintance of another outstanding Russian electrician—Vladimir Chikolev.

In 1874, the two of them installed an electric arc light on the locomotive of the train running from Petersburg to the Crimea. The light burned, but Yablochkov himself had to watch and adjust the arc light in the cold, and convinced himself of the imperfection of the regulators which he proposed at the time.

Soon Yablochkov left tsarist Russia and decided to go to the United States where he might apply his unusual abilities in his favorite scientific endeavor. He stopped in Paris, on his way, and there his invention took definite shape It was in Paris that the Russian inventor realized his idea. He took a French patent on his light in March, 1876.

A report of his invention was presented to the Paris Academy the same year. Yablochkov also obtained patent rights which gave him priority in the use of transformers for electric lighting.

Many years have elapsed since Yablochkov's discovery. These were years of engineering. Yablochkov's light has been replaced by more convenient and safer incandescent lamps. These were invented by another undeservedly forgotten Russian inventor, Lodygin, and later were perfected by Edison.

Yablochkov is one of many Russian scientists of the last century who pioneered in the discovery of phenomena and the invention of techniques which have revolutionized the development of industrial processes all over the world.

Russia is the birthplace of radio. Fifty-one years ago, in 1895, the Russian scientist Alexander Popov demonstrated an instrument he had invented for radio communication. Soon after this initial demonstration Popov and his assistant P. N. Rybnikov effected the first radio communication, over a distance of 820 feet.

The Russian scientist Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, pioneer in aerodynamics, in 1885 conceived the principles of an entirely new type of aircraft—the all-metal dirigible. In 1887 he published his ideas for the construction of such a craft (an envelope made of thin sheets of corrugated metal whose volume could be changed to regulate its lifting power), ten years before Zeppelin's airship demonstrated the soundness of his calculations. Tsiolkovsky also designed the first airplane and built the first rocket-propelled engine.

Notes on Soviet Life

Upon the invitation of American public health agencies, Secretary of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Professor Vassili Parin is leaving shortly for America to exchange information on medical research work. Professor Parin has worked many years in the sphere of the physiology of blood circulation and is author of more than 50 scientific studies.

In the last few years Professor Parin has combined scientific work with important organizational and public activities. He is Vice President of the Medical Section of the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (VOKS). Professor Parin is an Honorary Fellow of the Rumanian Academy of Sciences and of the Rumanian Medical Academy, Honorary Fellow of the Czechoslovak Doctors' Society and Doctor Honoris Causa of Bucharest University.

★

Seven million eight hundred and thirty-three thousand acres have been planted to winter crops in the Ukraine, which exceeds by 3,212,300 acres the amount that was planted during the same period of 1945.

Ukrainian collective farms are increasing the pace of winter crop sowing. Particularly successful are collective farmers of the Kharkov region, who have sown 150 per cent more than during the same period last year.

★

The famous Byelorussian guerrilla Talash, who is popularly known as "Grandfather Talash," has died at the age of 102, in the village of Novoselki in the Polessye region. For his fighting services and gallantry displayed in the Civil War, Talash was decorated with the Order of the Red Banner. In the Patriotic War he received the Order of the Patriotic War and the Guerrilla of the Patriotic War Medal.

The Council of Ministers of the Byelorussian Republic has appointed a special commission to make arrangements for Grandfather Talash's funeral.

By 1950 the Soviet glass industry will raise its output by 60 per cent over that of the prewar year of 1940.

Eighty-five per cent of the glass factories ruined by the Germans already have been restored, and construction of 11 new plants is well under way. Production of glass fiber will be increased four- or fivefold.

★

Dirigibles are being used for the first time during the current fishing season for locating shoals of fish and sea animals in the northern seas of the USSR. They will indicate to fishing and whaling vessels the location and direction of the movement of fish and will be used, in addition, for scientific observations.

Five permanent observation air bases are being set up on the shores of the Barents, East Siberian and Okhotsk seas for the fishing industry.

★

Ninety per cent of disabled veterans are engaged in constructive labor. Twenty-one and seven tenths per cent are engaged in industry, 17.1 per cent in various institutions and 51.2 per cent are engaged in agriculture.

Many disabled veterans hold leading posts. Twenty-six and one half per cent of the invalids engaged in agriculture are chairmen of collective farms, team leaders or managers of stockraising farms and apiaries. The Government pays much attention to the welfare of disabled veterans. Their incomes, consisting of wages and pensions, exceed their prewar wages on the average by 22 per cent.

★

A review of the national art of the Moldavian Republic has ended at Kishinev. Among the participants in the review were singers, dancers and ensembles of folk instrument performers. Nearly six hundred performers took part in the concluding concert. The best of them will be sent to study in music and theatrical schools.

The draining of the Kolkhida lowlands, interrupted by the war, has been resumed. The Five-Year Plan provides for bringing under cultivation 49,420 acres of reclaimed lands.

Reclamation workers will have to dig more than 186 miles of draining canals, erect almost 50 miles of protective dams along rivers crossing the Kolkhida lowlands, build 124 miles of railways and 150 bridges.

By the end of this year, 4,942 acres of fertile land reclaimed from marshes will be brought under cultivation.

★

Thirty geological parties and expeditions are conducting explorations in the mountains and deserts of Uzbekistan and in the adjacent districts of Tajikistan and Kazakhstan. Exploration of the country's largest iron deposit in Abail is nearing completion. Large-scale prospecting work is being conducted at the Susingen iron ore deposits.

Quartz and dolomites needed for the iron and steel industry have been discovered and explored in three districts. Of great importance are Koalin and fire clays discovered this year.

In addition to prospecting for useful minerals, Uzbekistan scientists are conducting hydrological studies for future irrigation projects.

★

The Ministry of Construction of Fuel Industry Enterprises has approved plans for the construction of the 323-mile long Dashava-Kiev gas pipeline. At present surveying of the line has been completed. The first group of workers has left for the construction site. Kiev will daily receive about five million cubic meters of gas from Dashava. A branch pipeline will carry gas to Vinnitsa.

—★—

Correction

Due to a typographical error the figure given for grain acreage in 1938 in the article *A Rich Siberian Harvest* (Number 60, September 11, page 14) is incorrect. The correct figure is: 39,232,067 acres.

USSR

OCTOBER 9 ★ 1946

FORMATION BULLETIN

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NION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
EPUBLICS IN THE U. S. A.

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OLUME VI NUMBER 64

he head of the Russian Orthodox hurch, Patriarch Alexius of Mos-w and All Russia (center) with letropolitan Benjamin of North merica and the Aleutians (right) nd Metropolitan Nikolai Kru-titsky (left).

USSR INFORMATION BULLETIN
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Religion in the USSR

THE decree guaranteeing freedom of conscience, published by the Soviet Government in 1918, ensures to every religious denomination the right to conduct its spiritual life and services according to its faith, providing only that it does not violate the public peace and the rights of other citizens.

The Constitution of the USSR, subsequently adopted, reaffirms this right and guarantees full freedom of self-administration to religious bodies. No interference is placed upon the religious life of believers or the life of churches in general.

The patriotic role played by the Russian Orthodox Church in the Great Patriotic War is a signal demonstration of the good relations existing between the Soviet State and the Church. Hitler's Nazis, who had believed that the Church would play the role of traitor to the Motherland, were disillusioned when the leading prelates of the Church, scornfully repudiating this insult, bent every effort to rally their congregations in defense of their native land.

Early in 1945, the General Council of the Russian Orthodox Church addressed a message to Christians throughout the world, asking their prayers for victory and the extermination of fascism.

Citing the possible danger of another rise of fascism in the world and urging Christians everywhere to pray and work against the survival of these seeds of fascism, the message said:

"Yet nevertheless voices are sometimes heard calling 'in the name of forgiveness' to pardon the infanticides and traitors! And they come from people who have the hardihood to consider themselves Christians.

"Is it that too little blood has been spilt? Is it that too few tears have been shed? Is it possible that our children, too, will live under the perpetual danger of new wars? May this not be!"

FRIENDSHIP—The Dean of Canterbury (center), with Mr. T. A. D'Eye, shown visiting Archbishop Grigorius, then acting head of the Leningrad eparchy, in 1945.

BISHOPS—The Bishops of the Russian Orthodox Church in their mantles during the election of Metropolitan Alexius as Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia in 1943.

PATRIARCH—Alexius, just after his election, is presented with the documents of office by Metropolitan Nikolai Krutitsky (right).

Full freedom of religion has been known in Russia only since the establishment of Soviet power. After the Revolution the Russian Orthodox Church, the State Church of Russia under the tsars, was separated from the State. This measure brought the Church, for the first time in its history, freedom from State interference and the right of self-government.

In Soviet times, especially in the recent period, the Russian Orthodox Church has been a patriotic force, rallying its worshipers to the cause of the defense of the Motherland in the Great Patriotic War, and playing a major role in the effort to exterminate all remnants of fascism.

The Russian Orthodox Church

By G. G. Karpov

Chairman of the Council for the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

THE good relations existing between the Russian Orthodox Church and the Soviet State were exemplified recently by the presentation of the Order of the Red Banner of Labor to the Patriarch Alexius of Moscow and All Russia.

The presentation of the order was made at the Kremlin by Soviet President Nikolai Shvernik. It was awarded in recognition of the outstanding services during the war of Patriarch Alexius, who was active in rallying the faithful to the defense of their Motherland.

Patriarch Alexius, as head of the Russian Orthodox Church, led the prelates and clergy who during the war took a firm stand against Hitlerism and for the fight of free peoples to exterminate fascism as the suppressor of freedom of faith, the tormentor of worshiping Christians and clergy, and the enemy of the church.

Many clergymen and prelates, together with communicants of the Church, have been honored with decorations in recognition of their work during the war.

Sixty clergymen of the Moscow region, for instance, were recently awarded medals "for valorous labor in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945."

Archpriest Vassili Kopytov, Prior of the church in the town of Yegoryevsk, and the Reverend Zernov, speaking on behalf of the group of recipients, expressed gratitude to the Soviet Government and to Joseph Stalin for the great attention which has been paid to the Russian Orthodox Church and to its servants. The Church, they said, will continue its loyal service to the people and the Motherland.

In the history of the Russian Orthodox Church the period of the Great Patriotic War between the Soviet Union and Hitlerite Germany occupies a very special place. The fascists who attacked the Soviet Union suddenly and treacherously counted on the support of the heads of the Orthodox Church. But they were far out on their reckoning: the Russian Orthodox Church not only made no concessions to the German fascists but, without hesitation, actively supported the effort of the Soviet people in the struggle with the enemy and became a protagonist of the patriotic movement.

Radiophoto

AWARD—Patriarch Alexius of Moscow and All Russia receives the Order of the Red Banner of Labor from Soviet President Nikolai Shvernik.

In August 1941, the late Metropolitan Sergius, of Moscow and Kolomna, who was discharging the functions of the Patriarchal head of the Orthodox Church, informed representatives of the press:

"Today, when the blood of our people crimsons Russian soil, when thousands of innocent people are the victims of fascist barbarians, when our women are threatened with dishonor, our sons with slavery, and our whole country with the yoke of oppression, we of the church call upon all worshipers to rise to our country's defense."

On the day of the outbreak of war, the Metropolitan Sergius addressed a message to the churchgoers of the Soviet Union, in which he said:

"Our Orthodox Church has always shared the destiny of the people. She has borne their trials and been consoled by their successes. She will not desert her people now."

The Metropolitan concluded his message with his blessing on all members of the Orthodox Church who went out to defend the sacred frontiers of their country.

This document was the basis of the patriotic work of the Orthodox Church, whose example was afterwards followed by other religious organizations in the USSR.

On June 26, 1941, between 10 thousand and 12 thousand persons attended the service at the Cathedral of the Epiphany in Moscow, where Metropolitan Sergius conducted a service to pray for the victory of the Soviet forces. After

prayer he delivered an eloquent sermon calling upon the congregation to defend their country and to perform patriotic exploits. Similar prayer services were held in Leningrad, Kiev, Odessa, Stalingrad, Novosibirsk, Kazan, Kuibyshev, Ufa and many other cities; the churches were crowded. The clergy delivered patriotic sermons in which they appealed to the worshipers to do all in their power to help in defending their land against the invasion of the fascist robbers.

On October 14, 1941, when the Germans undertook their advance on Moscow and the capital was menaced with immediate danger, Metropolitan Sergius addressed another message to his flock:

"With God's help, our people will be enabled as before to stand up for themselves in this year of trial and, sooner or later, will expel the foreign invader."

In November 1941, Metropolitan Sergius delivered his message, The Hour of Victory for Us is at Hand, in which he strengthened the people's confidence in victory.

In January 1942, he addressed a reminder to the clergy and congregations in temporarily occupied territory in which he said they should never forget that they were Russians, and he warned them against treachery. In this message he also appealed to them to give the partisans every assistance.

When Metropolitan Sergius died in 1943, his place was filled by the eminent prelate, Metropolitan Alexius of Leningrad, who soon after this was elected Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia by the General Council of the Russian Orthodox Church.

Throughout the nine hundred days of the Leningrad blockade, Metropolitan Alexius remained in the city, holding services and making eloquent and impassioned appeals to the congregation to struggle against the enemy.

Another prominent clergyman of the Russian Orthodox Church who continually encouraged the congregations to withstand the fascist invader in the sacred war was Metropolitan Nikolai Krutitsky, who for the first two war years was Exarch of the Ukraine.

Subsequently, Metropolitan Nikolai took an active part in the work of the Extraordinary State Commission for the Ascertaining and Investigation of Crimes committed by the German-fascist Invaders on our territory. He regarded this as a contribution to the useful work done by his church for the country's benefit.

Metropolitan Nikolai received practical aid in this work from local clergy of the churches and from the parishioners; they informed him of the circumstances of the destruction of the churches and the plunder of church property, and of the insults and mockery endured by the clergy. Letters with facts bearing on these affairs reached the Metropolitan from many regions temporarily occupied by the fascists.

At the Assembly of prelates of the Russian Orthodox Church which took place in September 1943 in Moscow, a message was addressed to Christians all over the world:

CONGREGATION—Easter service at Moscow Cathedral.

"With the voice of the Assembly of all the bishops, called in Moscow for the election of the Patriarch, the Orthodox Church appeals to the Christians of the world to make every effort in this world struggle for the ideals upon which Hitler has trampled, the ideals of Christianity, the freedom of the Christian churches, the freedom, happiness and culture of all mankind."

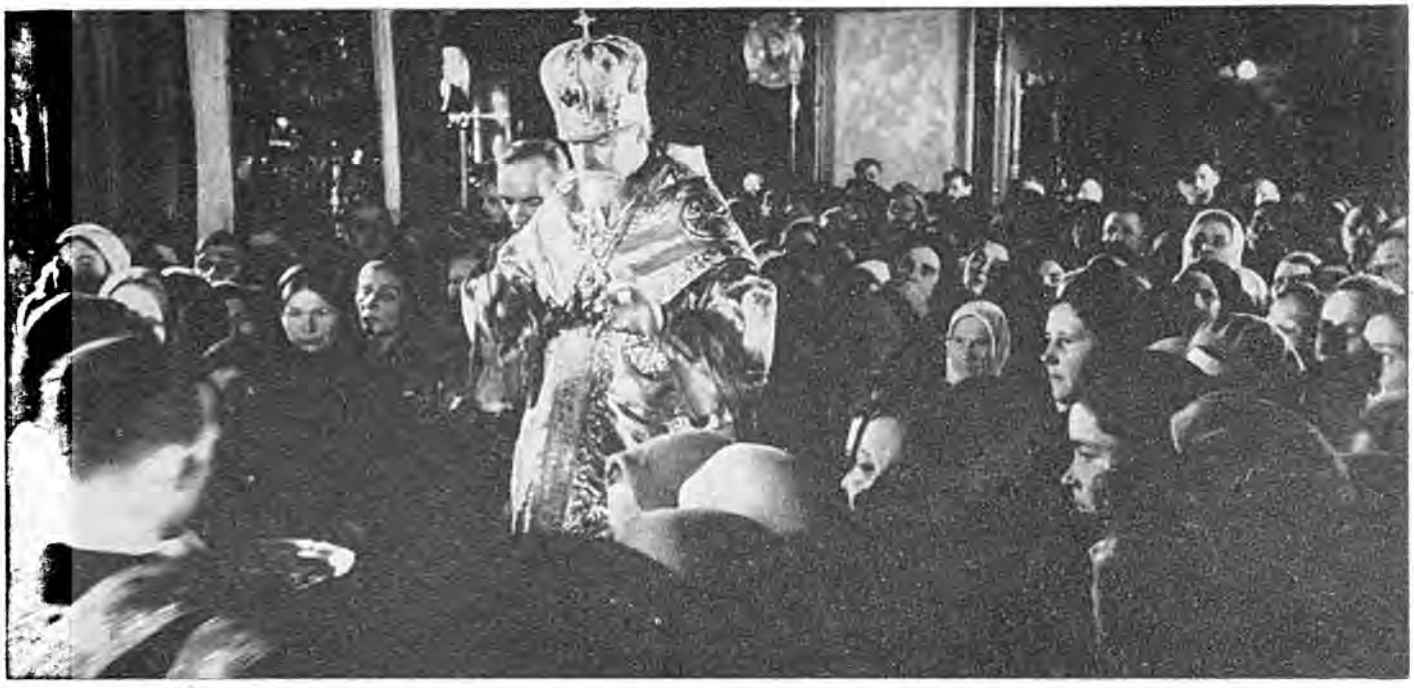
On September 8, 1943, this same Assembly of bishops passed judgment on traitors to faith and country.

Patriotic appeals and addresses were issued by the leading clergy of the Russian Orthodox Church in 1944-1945. These clergymen organized collections of money for the Defense Fund for the construction of tanks and aircraft, for the needs of the hospitals, and for children's institutions. In December 1942, Metropolitan Sergius appealed to communicants to organize a collection of funds for the building of a tank column. More than eight million rubles were collected. Altogether the Orthodox Churches of the Soviet Union collected during the war more than three hundred million rubles in cash; large contributions were made in kind, for the most part in agricultural produce.

The tide of the patriotic movement among the worshiping Christians headed by the clergy of the Orthodox Church surged beyond Soviet borders. Many of the Orthodox churches abroad expressed their solidarity with the patriotic work of the Moscow Patriarchy. Telegrams and letters were received from eminent prelates abroad, expressing solidarity with the Moscow Patriarchy.

The clergy in this country became more and more firmly convinced that the Soviet Government alone had the power to save the Russian Orthodox Church, which faced the same danger of fascist enslavement and destruction as did all else that was Russian.

During the occupation, the Hitlerite robbers strove to use the Church for their own predatory ends. In the occupied territory the members of the congregations themselves frustrated the German plans for making the Church an



BLESSING—Metropolitan Nikolai of Kiev and Galich blesses believers from a dais in the middle of the church, during Easter services at Moscow.

instrument in the enslavement of the people.

The Nazis mocked at the worshipers' religious feelings, defiled their sacred shrines, plundered and wrecked the churches and killed the clergy who refused to meet the demands of the German command.

The extremely patriotic position taken by the Church from the beginning of the war was highly appreciated by the Soviet Government, which introduced measures that contributed to the organizational strengthening of the Church and were directed to building up more normal relations between Church and State.

THE Soviet Constitution guarantees freedom of religion to all citizens, as did laws in effect before the enactment of the Constitution in 1936.

With the coming of Soviet power, the church was separated from the State, and the schools from the church.

In the case of the Russian Orthodox Church, the State Church of Russia under the tsars, this resulted, according to leading prelates, in the freedom and self-government of this church for the first time, since in tsarist days it had been virtually a department of the State, headed to all intents by the tsar.

Nikolai, Metropolitan of Kiev and Galich, commenting in 1943 on this aspect of church history, said:

"In the 25 years of its free life, the Russian Orthodox Church has become internally fortified, has gained in inner strength and has completely forgotten its former service and subordination to the State. The Stalin Constitution confirmed the right of the Church to full freedom, and guarantees the inviolability of this right conferred a quarter of a century ago by the Soviet regime at the very dawn of its existence in our country.

"In these 25 years the Church has had no restrictions on its internal affairs. Nobody interferes with it in the performance of divine services and the mysteries enjoined by its canon and laws.

"Every parish is governed by a Church council, which is elected once every three years. The parishes are united into eparchies, each headed by a bishop. The Russian Orthodox Church as a whole is headed by the Patriarchal Incumbent, the Right Blessed Sergius, Metropolitan of Moscow and Kolomna. [Since succeeded by Patriarch Alexius.] The Administrator of the Moscow Patriarchate, which is the Supreme Church Administration, is Nikolai, Metropolitan of Kiev and Galich.

"After 25 years of the separation of the Church from the State in Russia, our eyes are turned with sincere gratitude to our Government, which has so wisely and to the benefit of the Church solved the problem of the relationship of the Church and the State."

Although many other religious communities, suppressed and persecuted in tsarist times, exist and enjoy freedom in the Soviet Union, the Russian Orthodox Church remains one of the largest communities of religious persons in the western part of the USSR.

In 1944 the Government set up, to facilitate liaison in temporal matters between Church and State, the Council for the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church; and, a little later, a similar Council to maintain liaison with other denominations.

Through these bodies, the churches receive permission to establish theological schools, to take over the control of shrines and other religious edifices which are a part of the country's cultural heritage, and maintain contact with State bodies on other matters of a non-spiritual nature.

DELEGATES—The American delegates R. J. Thomas (left) and James B. Carey (right) with M. Tarasov, secretary of the Soviet All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions.

Trade Unionists At Moscow

Moscow was the headquarters this summer of the first session of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions. At that meeting the world labor leaders, representing some 70 million trade unionists, decided to seek labor representation in the United Nations organization, and went on record demanding that the Franco regime in Spain be outlawed. American delegates to the session were R. J. Thomas, Vice President of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) and James B. Carey, Vice President of the CIO. The delegates, in addition to conducting official WFTU business, toured Moscow factories and talked to Soviet trade unionists.

CRUISE—Delegates Jouhaux of France and Thomas of the United States enjoy a trip on the Moscow-Volga canal.

FACTORY MEETING—Mr. Thomas speaks to workers at the Stalin auto plant.

The Tajik Soviet Republic In the Five-Year Plan

By Nikolai Mikhailov

THE Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic this month celebrates its seventeenth anniversary as a Union Republic. A backward, agrarian country with almost no industry in tsarist times, the Tajik Republic made enormous strides after the Revolution, and is well on the way toward another milestone in its economic and cultural progress.

The Tajik Republic, known as Tajikistan, covers an area of 55 thousand square miles in Soviet Central Asia, bordered by Afghanistan and western China.

Tajikistan's population numbers 1,485,000, of which three quarters are Tajiks; the remainder includes Uzbeks, Kirghizians and Russians.

Under the tsarist regime Tajikistan was an oppressed and backward country. The best land and pastures and almost the entire irrigation system were the private property of the Emir of Bokhara and the local feudal chiefs. The bulk of the population was engaged in stock breeding.

Industry was practically non-existent; before the Revolution there were only two hundred industrial workers all told in Tajikistan. Indeed, the Tajik language contained no word meaning "factory" or "plant." Just before 1914 the coal and oil industry began to develop, but the production level was limited to a few thousand tons.

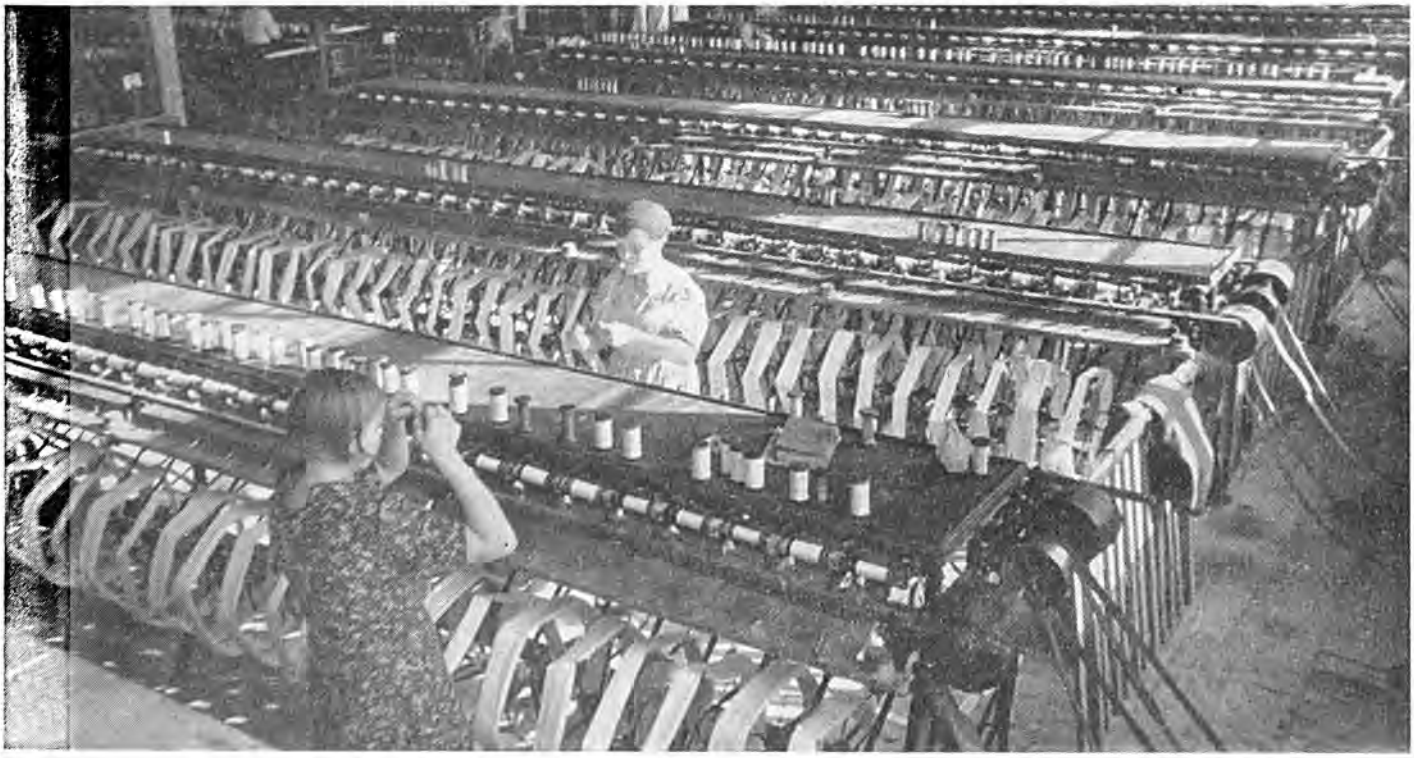
On October 14, 1924, Tajikistan became an Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, and five years later attained the status of a Union Republic. Under the Soviet regime an intensive industrialization program was introduced, irrigation was expanded, agriculture was collectivized and mechanized, and the people of Tajikistan experienced a veritable economic and cultural renascence.

Under the prewar Five-Year Plans the industrial output of Tajikistan increased more than 240 per cent. The production of coal, oil, gold and nonferrous metals and building materials was substantially developed, and branches of the textile, food processing and other light industries were established.

Under the Fourth Five-Year Plan the Republic's industrial output is to rise another 56 per cent (above the 1940 level), with major emphasis placed on the development of the mining, textile and food industries.

Large-scale prospecting for new deposits of coal, tungsten, antimony and mercury will be conducted, and newly located reserves of tin and tungsten trioxide will be prepared for exploitation.

The Republic's coal output is scheduled to reach the level of 440 thousand tons annually by 1950. A coal mine with a capacity of 100 thousand tons will be sunk and put into operation, and a nar-



TEXTILES—A shop of the great silk mill at Leninabad, Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic.

row-gauge railway will be built to the Ziddin coal field.

The construction of lead and zinc mines will be begun, and the construction of a fluor spar works will be completed.

In 1950 Tajikistan's textile industry will turn out more than 19 million yards of cotton fabric and more than five and one half million yards of silk fabric. The Stalinabad cotton textile mills will be expanded with the addition of 18,500 spindles. The capacity of other textile mills will be expanded with the addition of another 12 thousand spindles. More than four million pairs of hosiery and more than one million pairs of shoes will be manufactured in the Republic in 1950.

New enterprises to be launched in Tajikistan in the five-year period include a window glass works, two creameries and several machine shops.

The Republic's power base will be enlarged, with the construction of new electric power stations with a total capacity of 28 thousand kilowatts scheduled for completion in the course of the five-year period. Electric power production in Tajikistan will reach the level of 180 million kilowatt-hours by 1950.

The Republic's agriculture is also slated for considerable expansion under the Five-Year Plan. In the prewar Five-Year Plan periods Tajikistan's agriculture made tremendous strides.

The key to the development of the Republic's agriculture in Soviet times was the far-reaching program of mechanization and irrigation introduced for the first time on a large scale. More than 50 machine and tractor stations were established to service the Republic's farms with up-to-date machinery.

Immense irrigation systems were constructed in the valleys of western Tajikistan and the adjacent mountains. Outstanding among these are the Vakhsh section of the Great Stalin Ferghana Canal, the Northern Ferghana Canal and the Gissar Canal. These and other irrigation systems reclaimed 725 thousand acres of fertile land by 1938, effecting a sixfold increase in the Republic's cultivated acreage as compared with the 1914 area.

This irrigation program enabled Tajikistan to develop cotton cultivation on a large scale until today the Republic is one of the Soviet Union's leading producers of long-fiber Egyptian cotton. In 1939 no less than one hundred thousand acres were planted with this fine grade of cotton.

Also grown on the Republic's irrigated farm lands are rich rice crops, the finest apricots in the USSR and the sweetest grades of grapes, as well as apples, pomegranates, almonds, pistachios and walnuts. In the extreme south of the Republic are the only sugar cane plantations of the Soviet Union.

On the non-irrigated lands wheat and barley are grown covering an area of almost one and one half million acres. Cereals and grapes have even appeared on the high slopes and tablelands of the Pamirs. In no country is agriculture carried on at such high altitudes as in Tajikistan, where grapes grow at a height of six thousand feet and barley at ten thousand feet.

Under the Five-Year Plan greatest emphasis will continue to be placed on the cultivation of fine, long-fiber Egyptian varieties. Cotton acreage will be expanded to more than 264 thousand acres in the course of the five-year period.

Exclusive of cotton crops, the area under cultivation (to grain, vegetables, fruits, industrial crops and fodder crops) will amount to more than 2,300,000 acres by 1950.

Livestock breeding, an important branch of the Republic's agriculture, will be further developed in the coming five years. Horses, cattle, sheep and goats graze in the country's mountain pastures, and Tajikistan is famous for its fat Gissar sheep, the largest in the world. Caracul sheep are also bred here. By 1950 the number of head of livestock will exceed four and one half million.

Tajikistan's irrigation system will be further expanded to make possible fulfillment of the Republic's agriculture program. The irrigation of the Vakhsh valley will be completed, and the irrigation systems in the Gissar valley and the drainage canals in the Kanibadam district will be improved and expanded. This program will add some 44 thousand acres of fertile land to the Republic's

COAL INDUSTRY—Buildings of the coal fields in the Isfarinsky district of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic.

agriculture in the course of the five-year period.

The conditions of life and culture of the Tajik people will continue to improve as a result of this five-year program for economic development.

In one generation of Soviet rule cultural development has taken such immense strides that it is difficult to find points of comparison between the old and the new Tajikistan. In pre-Revolutionary Tajikistan only one half of one per cent of the population could read and write. In 1939, as a result of the introduction of compulsory education, 72 per cent of the population was literate.

Tajikistan today has seven higher educational institutions, 30 technical schools and a number of scientific institutions functioning under the direction of the Tajik branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Seventy newspapers are published, most of them in the Tajik, Uzbek and Kirghiz languages. Hundreds of public libraries and reading rooms have been established. Tajik drama, music and art are famous throughout the Soviet Union.

Tajik women, who before the Revolution were compelled to wear the veil and live in seclusion, bereft of all rights in the family as well as in society, have obtained equal rights with men, and are today taking an active part in the Republic's economic and social life. Between 1927 and 1939 (the dates of the last two census tabulations) the population of Tajikistan increased 44 per cent.

By 1950 the number of elementary and secondary schools in Tajikistan will be increased to 3,123, and the number of pupils enrolled will reach 301 thousand. The number of hospital beds in the Republic will be increased to 73 hundred. Tajikistan's Five-Year Plan also calls for the construction of more than three million square feet of new housing by 1950, and for the improvement and expansion of public facilities in the Republic's cities.

The people of Tajikistan, continuing the uninterrupted development of their national life, have their sights set on ever higher standards of material and cultural well being.

IRRIGATION—Aerial view of the Vakhsh dam and of a canal leading from it. Irrigation projects constructed in Soviet times increased the Republic's agriculture sixfold.

FLOCKS—Livestock pasturing in the mountains of northern Tajikistan.

The Soviet Fishing Industry

By Alexander Malinin * and Professor Mikhail Somov

* *Chief of the Planning Department of the Ministry of the Fishing Industry of the Western Regions of the USSR*

FISHING has always been a most important industry in the Soviet Union, which is washed by the seas of the Far North, by the Baltic Sea on the west, the Bering, Okhotsk and Japan seas on the east, the Azov and Black seas on the south; and which has such large internal waterways as the Volga, the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena. In extent, the industry was third in the world before the war, exceeded only by those of the United States and Japan.

The new Five-Year Plan for 1946-1950 outlines measures for restoring what was destroyed by the Germans in the Kuban, the Don and the Ukraine, including the fishing fleets. By 1947, the 1940 level is to be reached again and by 1950 the catch is to be 2,200,000 tons,* or 50 per cent higher than in 1940.

Like all spheres of economy in the Soviet Union, the fishing industry endured many hardships during the war. Fishing enterprises, as well as the homes of the fishermen, were destroyed in Murmansk by Nazi bombs. The fishing flotilla lost many of its tugboats and barges. The task is particularly great, since as a result of victory the Soviet Union has gained new fishing grounds.

Particularly rapid development is planned for the fishing industry of the Far East, the Baltic, and the Far North. The fishing fleets of the North and the Baltic are to be augmented, and the Far Eastern fishing industries will extend operations to Southern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands. The industry in these latter places will have to be put on a new footing entirely, as the Japanese industry there never achieved any considerable output of high-grade fish. The greater part of the output of the islands went to make fertilizer for the rice fields.

Kamchatka, the Amur and other Far Eastern districts are to be increasingly important fishing centers. The Kuban and Don rivers will yield a catch of 150 thousand tons (as against 78,700 tons in 1945). The Ukraine will produce double its present catch of fish by 1950.

A primary requirement is a large number of fishing craft to satisfy the needs of the industry in old fishing waters and to begin operations in Southern Sakhalin, the Kurile Islands and the Baltic. The Ministries of Fishing of the East and the West have begun fishing fleet construction at their yards.

During the next five years, more than 35 hundred motor vessels and more than 10 thousand sail- and rowboats will be built for the fishing fleets.

Special trawler shipyards are to be put into operation, and by 1950, 150 first-class vessels of this type will be built.

Output of fresh frozen fish will be 80 per cent higher than it was before the war, of smoked fish 50 per cent, and of caviar 80 per cent. Three times as much fillet as in 1940 will be produced, and canned fish output will rise to more than double its prewar level. The Five-Year Plan provides for 13 new canning factories and 30 refrigeration plants to begin work between 1946 and 1950.

Research institutes are doing considerable work in connection with these new plans in evolving improved methods of fishing and handling, oceanographical investigation, and the study of new fishing waters.

The Soviet fishing industry is notable for utilization of all possible scientific and technical aids to ensure maximum catches. Thorough oceanographic studies are constantly made to aid the fishing fleet; planes scout the seas for great schools of fish; and sometimes scientists discover rich fishing grounds where none had been known to exist.

It was once believed, for example,

TRAWLERS—Vessels in the port of Parnu, Estonian SSR. New craft of this type are being built.

* Metric tons (2204 lbs.).

that the fishing possibilities of the Barents Sea were commercially negligible, although these waters, thanks to planned research conducted during the past 26 years, are now among the best fishing grounds in the Far North.

Studies made in 1898 by an expedition headed by Professor Knipovich had indicated an abundance of fish in this sea, but it was not until 1920, in accordance with a decree signed by Lenin, that a state trawling fleet was mustered to exploit this rich field.

A year later, also on Lenin's initiative, a special research institute was set up to study fishing potentialities in northern seas.

This institution in 1930 became the State Oceanographic Institute at Moscow, and its Murmansk branch in 1933 was reorganized as the Arctic Scientific Research Institute of Marine Ichthyology and Oceanography. Here all research for hydrographic and fishing conditions in the Barents Sea is now conducted. The principal task of the Institute is to stimulate the development of the fishing industry in this area.

Scientific work is particularly important in this region because the hydrographic conditions of the Barents are more difficult to determine than those of other waters.

The Arctic Institute possesses special research ships, and its members also often sail with fishing flotillas and conduct observations from various stations.

The continuity of the important observations was interrupted when the Barents Sea became an arena of naval and air operations during the war.

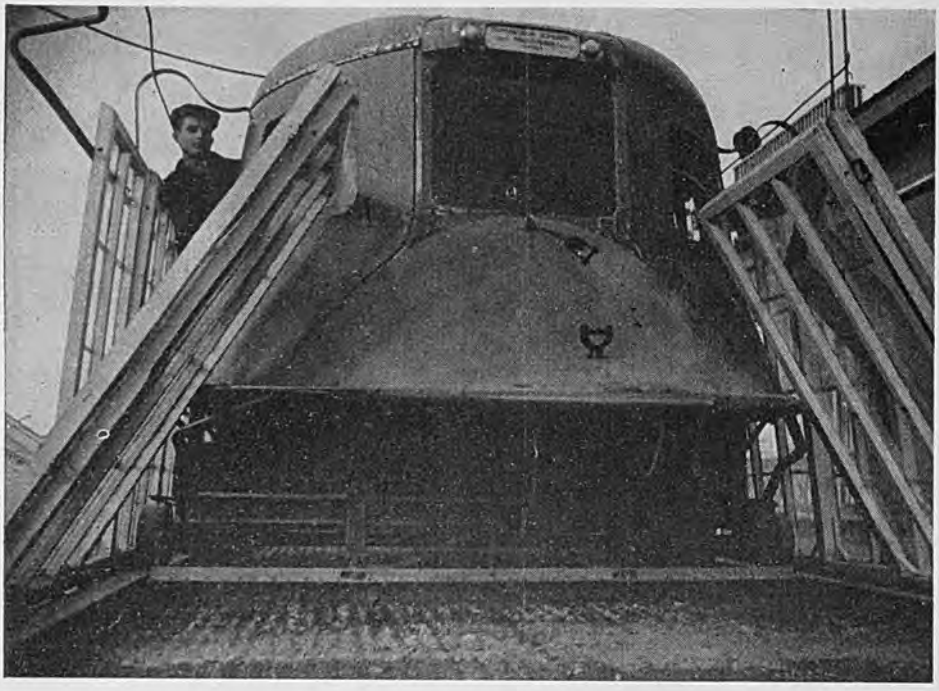
Despite severe losses and difficulties, however, the Arctic Institute in the second half of 1944 resumed its research in the southern sections of the Barents Sea and along the Murmansk coast, although navigation was still very dangerous.

The resulting studies were extremely valuable to the flotillas of fisheries supplying fish for the Army, Navy and civilian population.

In the coming five years, the scientific work which lays the basis for successful fishing is to be extended, in this as well as in other areas.

CANNING—The Tafuin fish-canning plant in the Far East annually cans two and one half million tins of fish.

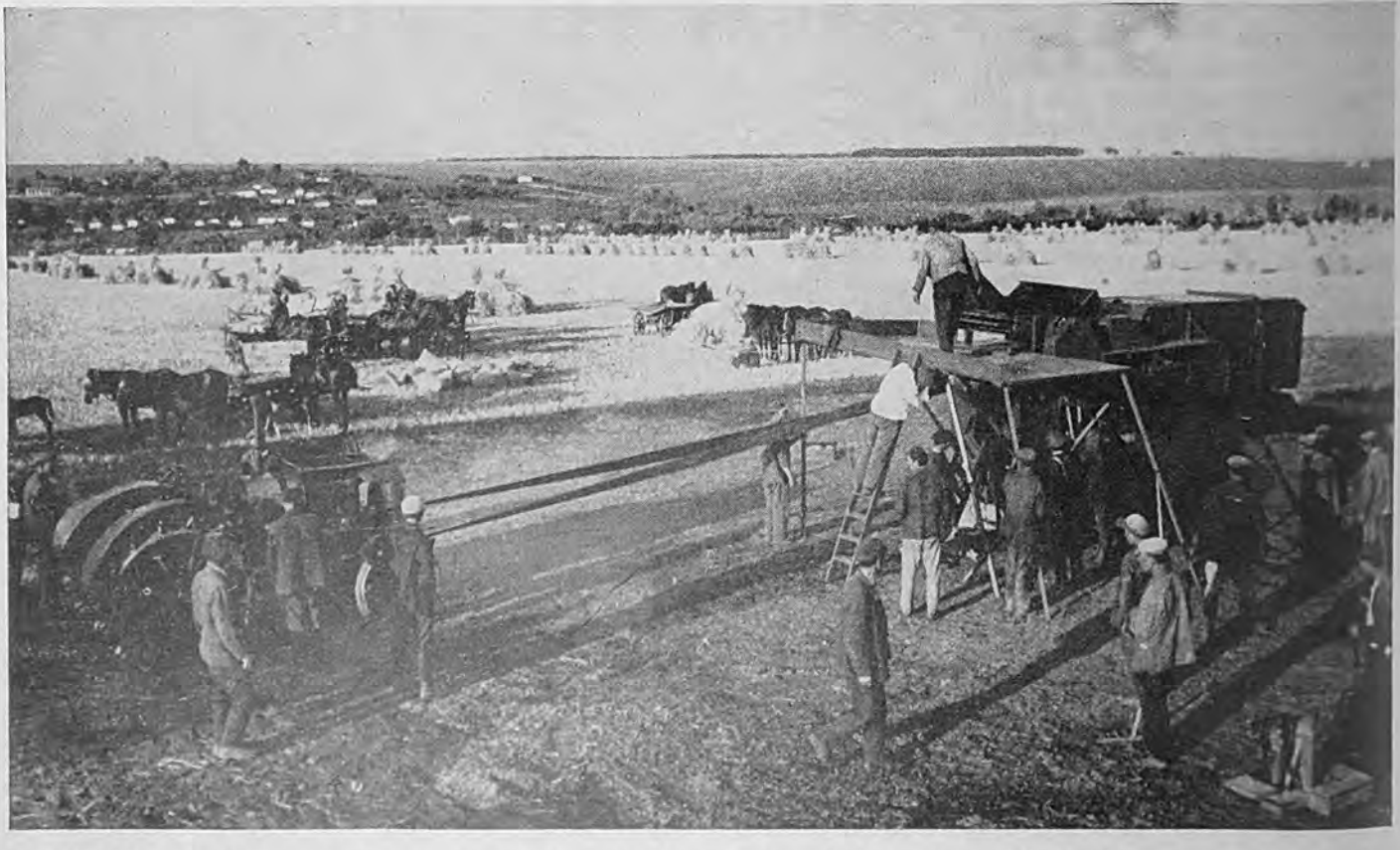
FISHERMEN—The fishing boats put out from a port on the Far Eastern coast of the USSR.



MODERN EQUIPMENT—A hotbed combine invented by V. Mkrtchyan, cultivating young growth in Soviet hotbed frames.

State Farms

State farms, as distinct from collective farms which are cooperatively operated by their members, are operated by the Government. Before the war there were some four thousand state farms in the Soviet Union, employing more than 1,300,000 persons. Farm workers enjoy the same rights as industrial workers; they belong to a trade union and receive annual vacations with pay. Before the war state farms covered 31,500,000 acres and harvested 8,760,000 tons of grain. The Fourth Five-Year Plan has assigned increased production quotas to the state farms in all branches of agriculture, as part of the general plan for expansion of agriculture in the USSR.



THRESHING—Threshing on a farm in the Ukraine. Machinery is extensively used on all Soviet farms to speed and rationalize the work, which is done on a huge scale.

The State Farms of the USSR

By P. Pelisov

STATE farms were set up on virgin soil in Russia in the first years of Soviet rule. By 1938 there were nearly four thousand state farms functioning throughout the USSR. Some of them are engaged in cultivating grain crops and others in supplying the country with cotton, flax, sugar beet, vegetables, rice, and other crops. A good many state farms are occupied in livestock breeding. Some of them breed pedigree livestock and the rest deliver meat, milk, and other dairy products to the State.

Among the state farms are well-known stud farms, which are doing good work in breeding English thoroughbred horses, famous Russian trotters, and Don saddle-horses.

Employed on state farms before the war were more than 1,300,000 persons. These farm workers enjoy the same rights as industrial workers. They are members of a trade union and annually receive a vacation with full pay.

Every state farm has a school, a club and a medical aid center. In 1938 the sowing area of the state farms reached the total of 31,500,000 acres. Working on the state farm fields that year were 85 thousand tractors and 26 thousand harvester combines. The livestock breeding state farms possessed 3,700,000 head of cattle, 2,800,000 pigs, seven million sheep and goats and two million horses.

The gross output of the state farms is impressive. Before the war the state farms harvested 8,760,000 tons* of grain and provided the country with 2,070,000 tons of milk, more than 20 thousand tons of wool, 1,500,000 tons of sugar beets and 132,500 tons of cotton.

The state farms played a great role during the war years. Together with the collective farm peasantry they supplied the Red Army and the urban population with grain, meat and vegetables and provided industry with raw materials.

The state farms are spreading the latest methods of farming. Thousands of Soviet state farm agronomists are conducting extensive work with the aid of scientists. Zootechnicians employed at the Karavayevo state farm have succeeded in developing a new breed of horned cattle, now known as the Kostroma breed. In 1932 the average yield of the Karavayevo state farm milch-cows did not exceed two thousand quarts per head. Thirteen years later, when the herds included the new breed, the average milk yield reached 5,457 quarts per head. One of the cows of the new breed, Poslushnitsa II, established a record when in 300 days of her sixth milking season, she yielded 14,915 quarts of milk.

After several years of experimental work in selective crossbreeding of American Rambouillet with New Caucasus merino sheep, Konstantin Filyansky, a rank-and-file zootechnician employed at the Bolshevik pedigree sheep-breeding state farm in Stavropol Territory (in the southern part of the USSR), succeeded in developing a new breed of sheep, now known as the Caucasian Rambouillet. Number 8-10, a champion ram of this breed, weighs 315 pounds and yields 47.39 pounds of wool each year. Caucasian Rambouillet sheep are now being bred in other parts of the Soviet Union. Filyansky was awarded a Stalin Prize for his work.

In the first postwar Five-Year Plan, Soviet state farms are faced with the task of planting new extensive areas of wasteland to grain and industrial crops, increasing the herds of pedigree livestock and other agricultural production.

RACERS—Fine race-horses are bred on state farms. Here, young horses are being trained for the track.

* Metric tons (2204 lbs.).

A Famed Farm Woman

DEPUTY—Angelina with another Deputy at a session of the Supreme Soviet.

In the Soviet Union, a tractor driver may be a famous and distinguished person. Such a one is Praskovya Angelina, leader of a team of tractor drivers employed at the Staro-Beshevo machine and tractor station, Stalin Prize laureate and Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

She is prominent among the large group of Soviet women in all fields who have attained eminence in public life and public esteem by leadership in their work, whatever it may be.

These women—Members of the Academy of Sciences, Stalin Prize laureates, Heroes of the Soviet Union, Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, leaders in industry and agriculture—provide living proof of the success in operation of the Soviet Constitutional guarantee to women of equal opportunity with men in all fields of economic, state, cultural and political life.

During the 15 years of her work as a tractor driver team leader she and her colleagues have plowed more than 185,000 acres of land. Praskovya Angelina has trained more than one hundred first-class tractor drivers.

For applying improved methods in the use of tractors and other agricultural machines which helped to secure greater crop yields in the collective farms Angelina was awarded a Stalin Prize.

Praskovya Angelina is successfully coping with her duties as a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet. Hundreds of persons from her electoral area come to her to seek advice and aid in personal and public matters. Everyone is warmly received by the Deputy and is assured of immediate attention and all possible assistance.

Praskovya Angelina is married and has three children—two daughters and a son.

Leaders in every field of endeavor, such as Praskovya Angelina, are spearheading the great national effort to fulfill and overfulfill the goals of the Fourth Five-Year Plan for the restoration and development of the economy of the USSR.

AT HOME—With her little daughter.

AT WORK—Praskovya Angelina (right) instructs the drivers of her team.

New Soviet Nurseries Planned

By Nikolai Shestopal

THE law on the Five-Year Plan for the Restoration and Development of the National Economy of the USSR for 1946-1950 provides for a 46 per cent increase in accommodation in nurseries as compared with 1940. In drawing up projects for the new buildings and in erecting them, special attention is being paid to all technical and economic factors and to the architectural treatment of them.

The buildings in which the rising generation is to be brought up should not only possess every convenience but should also be beautiful, so that the children are taught to appreciate beauty from their early days.

A number of basic principles underlie the planning of a nursery: sufficient air space (a minimum of 700 to 1,050 cubic feet per child), a large, well planted garden surrounding the building, playgrounds, and building sites which catch the maximum of sunlight.

The unit of the plan is a group of 20 to 25 children with a dormitory, dining room, toilet rooms and a cloakroom. These units are self-contained and isolated from each other in order to minimize the risk of transmitting infectious diseases. There is a general kitchen for the whole nursery, medical rooms, offices and a sufficient number of balconies and verandas.

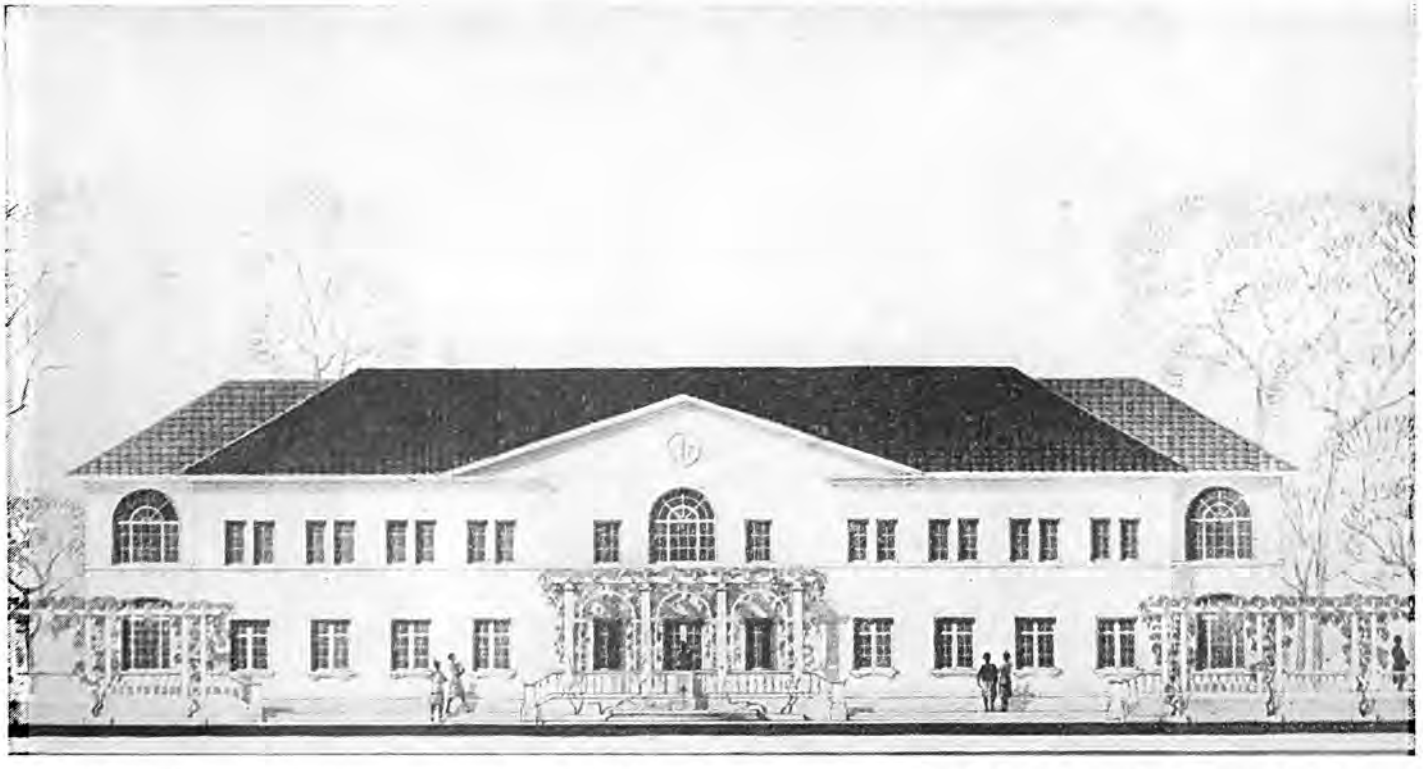
Plans have been drawn up for nurseries in the rural areas with accommodations for 25 to 44 children, and in the towns with accommodations for 66, 88 and 110 children. The external architectural treatment is designed either for the central or the southern regions of the Soviet Union. In general, the buildings are either of timber or brick.

The nurseries in the residential sections of the cities are situated within easy reach of the children's homes.

The health of Soviet children is a major concern of the State. The provision of a wide network of maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens is set forth in the Soviet Constitution, in conjunction with provisions for equality of women in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life.

It is a cardinal principle of life in the Soviet Union that every child is entitled to proper birth and proper care through childhood. This program begins with prenatal care for expectant mothers. Nursery care of the child starts in infancy if the mother works, and mothers maintain close contact with their children at nurseries established at all factories and enterprises.

Children from four to seven are cared for at kindergartens. Orphans and children of unmarried mothers stay at special homes. A network of children's sanatoriums has been set up for feeble and sick children.



NURSERY—Design for a nursery to accommodate 88 children. The facade was designed by architect A. P. Velikanov.

Some Stalin Prize Winners

By I. Petrov

THE AWARD of Stalin Prizes, the Soviet Union's highest award, marks achievement in all fields of science, industrial progress, agricultural production, and the arts.

The prizes given for work done in 1945 recognize the work of persons in widely varying fields.

The decision of the Government in making the awards is an indication of the grand scope science and art have taken in the USSR. This is evident if only from the list of the works in physics, mathematics, chemistry, geology, geography, biology, economics, medicine, history, philology, philosophy and the arts. The list of laureates is remarkable: it includes Academicians, as well as rank-and-file workers and peasants.

In the sphere of science most of the prizes go to physicists. Purely theoretical work is valued as highly as that which has an immediate practical significance.

The prize-winning scientific and technical discoveries, as well as inventions, are of great importance for the further development of Soviet industry and agriculture. Take, for example, the work of a group of geologists who discovered deposits of Devonian oil in the eastern areas of the USSR. About 20 years ago, I. Gubkin, an eminent Russian geologist, proved the likelihood of industrial deposits of oil existing in the region between the Volga and the Urals.

Industrial prospecting in that area proved his prognosis to be correct, whereupon the Soviet Government adopted a decision to set up a new oil center known as the "Second Baku." The discovery by a group of talented geologists of deposits of Devonian oil at a great depth opens entirely new prospects to these districts.

For the first time among the prize winners are men who discovered new technical methods of restoring war-wrecked industry. The fascists developed the science of destruction. The Soviet people replied by making their science creative. Never before has modern society had to cope with destruction on such a tremendous scale as that wrought by the Germans on Soviet territory. The Germans destroyed with great thoroughness. Engineers who arrived at the sites of gigantic enterprises that had been reduced to ruins found that everything had to be built from scratch.

It had taken some 80 years to build up the Donbas. How many years would it take to restore it after the Germans had been there? Soviet people asked themselves this question, and they found the answer in the new Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR. The Donbas, and with it all the other districts that suffered from the German occupation, are to be restored within from three to five years. This, however, can be achieved only by the introduction of new technical methods. And these have to be found.

One such method was found at a destroyed plant in Mariupol in the Donbas.

One of the blast furnaces had not only been blown up from within but had been undermined at its foundations, with the result that it leaned heavily to one side and threatened to fall. Some miracle, however, kept it in place. At first it seemed that the only thing to do was to start dismantling the furnace at once and rebuild it on a new foundation.

A group of Soviet engineers, whose names now figure in the list of Stalin Prize winners (Sergei Krushennikov, Yevsey Kaminsky, Peter Mamontov and others) advanced an extremely bold project which they subsequently carried out. They proposed raising the leaning furnace and shifting it back to its former supports. This was a feat that had no precedent in engineering. The furnace was restored, and the saving in time and expense was very substantial indeed.

One of the awards in the field of technical science went to G. V. Akimov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, for his work on *The Theory and Methods of Investigating Corrosion of Metals*. The importance

ARCTIC RESEARCHER—Professor Vladimir Vize won a prize for work done for the Arctic Research Institute.

ENGINEERS—A. Tsifrinovich and E. Kaminsky were awarded prizes for their industrial reconstruction work.

DANCER—Galina Ulanova, Ballerina of the Bolshoi Theater, is a prize winner.

of effective ways and means of protecting metals from the destructive action of moisture, atmospheric oxygen and sea and subterranean water is obvious, and Akimov holds the distinction of being the first to publish a major work in Russian in this field.

In the sphere of outstanding inventions one of the prizes was awarded to Kuzma Andrianov and Olga Gribanova, research workers of the All-Union Electro-technical Institute, for developing methods for producing organic compounds of silicon. This is the first time anywhere that practicable methods of obtaining these compounds have been discovered.

The discovery is of fundamental importance inasmuch as it bridges the gap between the chemistry of carbon, which is the foundation of the organic world, and the chemistry of silicon, which is the cornerstone of the mineral kingdom. The synthetic substance containing more than 50 per cent inorganic matter which Andrianov and Gribanova have produced can be used to replace natural rubber, critical synthetic tars, lacquers and lubricating oils. The two researchers have made the Soviet Union a pioneer in this new field of chemistry.

Prize winners in the field of geological and geographical sciences include V. Y. Vize, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the author of a scientific treatise entitled *Principles of Long-Range Ice Forecasts for Arctic Seas*. Vize is the Soviet Union's leading Arctic oceanographer. The work which earned him the award sums up the findings of many years of research by the author and his pupils on prognostication of ice conditions, and treats of the interconnection between seasonal changes of weather and the navigation conditions along the Northern Sea Route.

As was the case with previous Stalin Prize awards, workers and peasants figure among the recipients of prizes for fundamental improvements of production methods. One of them is the widely-known Stakhanovite Yelizar Kuratov, who works as a forgeman at the Molotov auto plant in Gorky. By rationalizing the output of forgings for automobiles, he achieved a substantial increase in the productivity of labor, improved the quality of forgings, and effected a considerable saving in fuel.

A Stalin Prize likewise was awarded to Eudokia Lebedeva, a team leader of the Combine collective farm in the Stalinogorsk district of Moscow Region, for working out and applying new farming methods and setting world records for cabbage yields in 1944 and 1945.

Both eminent teachers and their already famous pupils are to be found among the prize winners. For instance, People's Artist Agrippina Vaganova, the oldest Russian ballerina, who has trained a number of brilliant dancers, is there with Galina Ulanova, one of the Soviet Union's leading ballet dancers, Vladimir Preobrazhensky and Leonid Lavrovsky.

Prizes also were awarded for plays produced in the playhouses of the leading centers, such as Moscow, Tbilisi and Erevan, as well as in peripheral theaters, which once were dismissed without second thought as "provincial" but which have developed into first-rate art centers in the course of the Soviet years.

The winners of the 1945 Stalin Prizes come from among the many nationalities inhabiting the Soviet Union.

Plastic and Orthopedic Surgery

By V. Krasilnikov and M. Zheleznova

THE Central Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics under the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR was opened in Moscow in May, 1921. Its founder, Professor Nikolai Priorov, Merited Worker of Science, has been in charge here since that time.

In the years that have passed since its foundation the Institute has grown into one of the largest scientific institutions in the Soviet Union. Among its professors are Stalin Prize winners famous throughout the country, such as the experts in maxillary facial surgery N. Michelson and A. Rauer, Assistant Professor V. Blokhin, Professor E. Nikiforova, and others.

The Institute has a clinic with 350 beds, which includes departments of orthopedics, general surgery and maxillary facial surgery. During the war more than one hundred beds were added to the clinic, which chiefly served war invalids and wounded as well as members of the civilian population who were war victims. There were 45 cots in the children's department.

At the present time the clinic is chiefly occupied by war invalids taking treatment for complications resulting from wounds.

The Institute has an outpatients' department with X-ray, orthopedic, traumatological and artificial limbs sections. There is also a large dental department.

The Institute has its own experimental artificial limbs workshops. The Department of Mechanotherapy has divisions of occupational therapy and restorative physical culture.

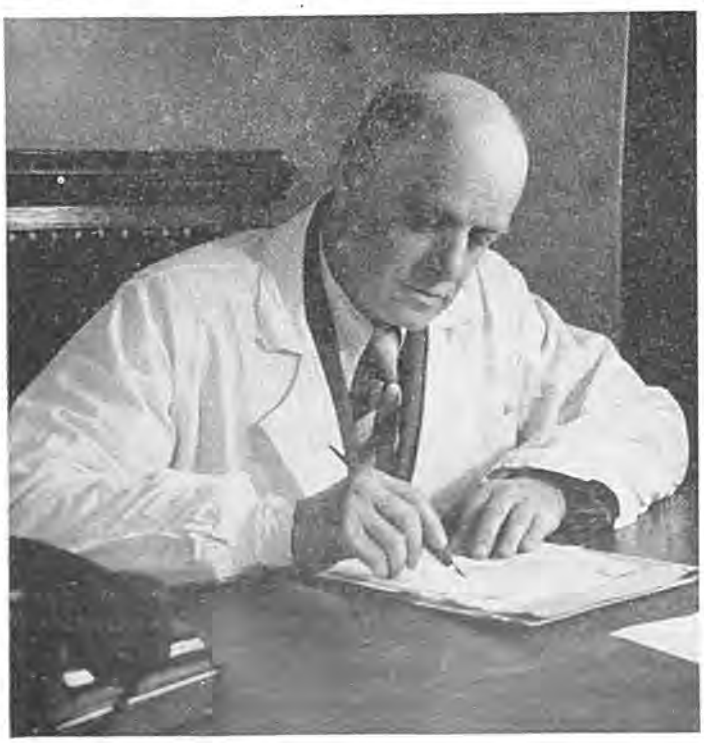
In 1934 a museum was organized in the Institute where many models of artificial limbs are on display, including those which have been manufactured in the Institute's own workshop.

The Stalin Prize winners Professors Nikolai Michelson and Alexander Rauer have devoted almost all their lives to the treatment of sufferers disfigured by wounds or burns.

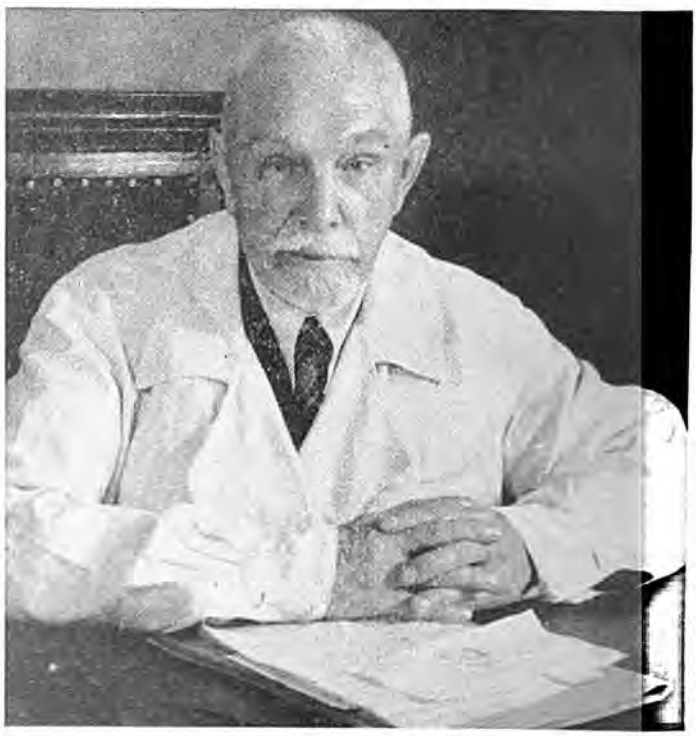
Both of them are well-known specialists in plastic surgery. Michelson, a 62-year-old, youthful looking professor, heads the Department of Face and Mandible Surgery in the Institute's Clinic. Professor Alexander Rauer, Merited Scientific Worker, is, despite his 74 years, the head of a similar clinic where he performs all the most important operations himself. He is a prominent specialist in mandible surgery.

The two professors are firm friends and have worked together at the operating table and on research for dozens of years.

Professor Nikolai Michelson has published 64 scientific papers. His paper on *Transplantation of Cartilage from a Corpse,* published in 1936, was the result of many years of experiment and research; it proved an important medical



MICHELSON—This professor is famed for his brilliant plastic facial surgery, which won him a Stalin Prize.



RAUER—Also a Stalin Prize winner, Professor Rauer is a famous plastic surgeon.

discovery and one that is widely used in both civilian and military hospitals in the Soviet Union.

Michelson's American colleagues, Professors Maligia, Levin and Braun, have also made successful use of his methods in their operations.

Professor Michelson has himself used his own methods of transplanting cartilage from a corpse in eight hundred plastic operations and has saved a huge number of mutilated faces.

Professor Rauer has published 52 scientific papers. The best known of them deal with his original methods of treating ankylosis or stiff joints. His method of transplanting cartilage to the jaw hinges is now used in treating dislocations of the jaw. Professor Rauer's method is widely used abroad.

Since the outbreak of the recent war the two professors have devoted their time entirely to the treatment of mutilated soldiers. The worst cases of face wounds were brought to the Institute—airmen with burned faces, soldiers whose heads were nothing but a bloody mass of raw flesh. The men were still alive, breathing, in possession of their senses, and suffering accordingly.

Professor Michelson has photographs of the mutilated face of Red Army Private Avdeyev. They show a man with his upper and lowered jaws shattered, his chin hanging unsupported, his teeth gone, his lips and tongue lacerated. He could not eat, drink or speak. Before the operation he was fed through a tube introduced into his nose. Professors Michelson and Rauer fitted together the pieces of the shattered jaws on steel splints. The two jaws were temporarily joined together and soft tissue stitched over them with longitudinal sutures. The tissue supplied by the surgeons and growing in the direction they wished saved the young man's life. The next day Avdeyev began to speak and in two months was discharged from hospital.

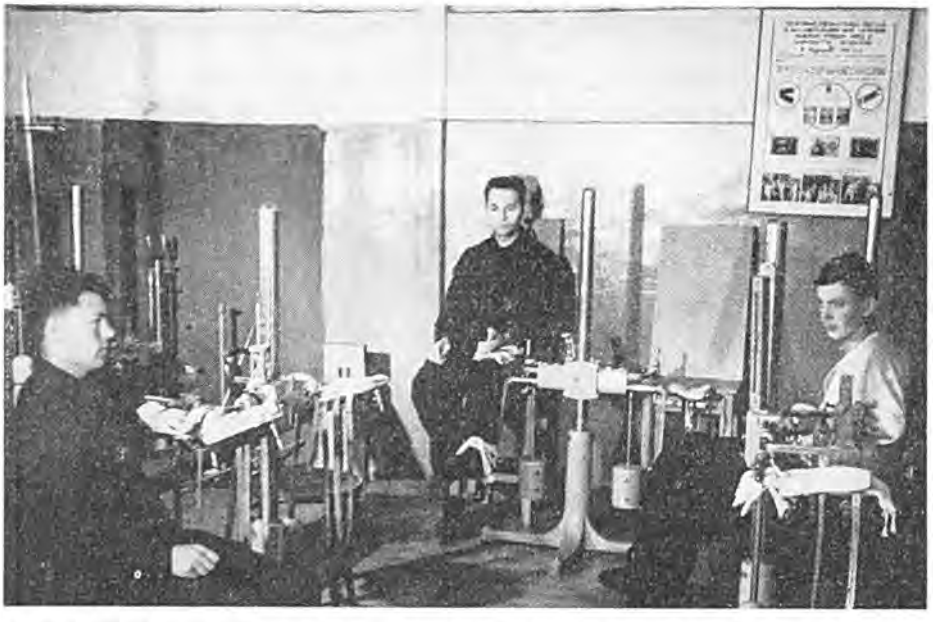
"Look at this recent photo of Avdeyev," said Professor Michelson. "It is the face of a healthy young man." All the features were perfect and the operation scars were barely visible.

Senior Lieutenant Bystryakov of the Soviet Air Force was brought to the Institute with a gunshot wound of the face. His chin and lower jaw had been shot away. Professors Rauer and Michelson immediately stitched up the jaw and sutured the remains of the chin and cheeks. The absence of a chin was the chief problem. A fortnight later the professors made the young man a chin, similar to his own, of plastics.

Shortly afterward Senior Lieutenant Bystryakov, with a perfectly normal face, was discharged from the clinic and returned to duty with his Army unit.

An explosive bullet tore off Private Alpeyev's chin. Professors Rauer and Michelson restored the chin by an original method. They took a strip of skin with hair roots from the head, and transplanted it to the chin; they restored the whole of the wounded man's lower jaw. Today Alpeyev has the normal look of a healthy man; a beard has grown on his chin and covers all traces of the operation.

PATIENT—This Army man has undergone plastic surgery to rebuild a crushed jaw.



ORTHOPEDIC TREATMENT—Patients taking treatment to correct contractions and stiff joints.

Stalinabad, Capital of Tajikistan

By A. Sivakov

STALINABAD, capital of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic, is located in the fertile Gissar valley. One of the youngest cities of the Soviet Union, it was founded in 1925 on the site of a small adobe village called Dushambe. It received its present name when it was made capital of the Tajik Republic in 1929. That year it was linked by railroad with the rest of the USSR.

One of the youngest, Stalinabad is also one of the fastest growing cities of the Union. In 1926 it had less than six thousand inhabitants; by 1939 the population had risen to 83 thousand. Dushambe had neither water mains, electricity nor paved streets; in rainy weather the streets were impassable seas of mud. There were no industrial enterprises and no cultural institutions.

The swift development of the economy and culture of the Tajik people in Soviet times is reflected in the growth of their capital. Scores of industrial enterprises sprang up in Tajikistan under the prewar Five-Year Plans, twenty of them in Stalinabad.

Today Stalinabad is a large textile and food manufacturing center. It has cotton and silk mills, a clothing factory, flour mills, a tannery and a shoe factory, a meat packing plant and a number of enterprises of the building materials industry. The first hydroelectric station in the environs of the city was erected in 1937 on the Varzob River to supply Stalinabad with power for its industry and public utilities. During the Great Patriotic War a second, larger hydroelectric station was built in the city.

Stalinabad is the hub of the Republic's transportation network, which has grown phenomenally in the last few years. Formerly the only roads in Tajikistan were pack trails, and there were only 20 miles of motor highway in the country before the Revolution. Today there are five thousand miles of good motor highways in the Republic.

Air transportation has also been developed in Soviet times, and today Tajikistan has as dense a network of air lines as any other republic of the Soviet Union. There is regular airplane service to outlying regions of the country, maintaining contact with areas otherwise almost completely inaccessible. The first wheels the inhabitants of the Western Pamir gorges ever saw, for example, were the wheels of an airplane.

A new highway links Stalinabad to the Ferghana valley to the north, cutting through three high mountain ranges —the Turkestan, Zarevshan and Gissar. Not so long ago there was no road here and these ranges presented an insurmountable barrier between the southern and northern parts of the Republic.

Stalinabad, as the rapidly developing center of Tajik cultural life, draws young Tajik men and women from all parts of the country who come to obtain a technical or university education. The capital has three higher educational institutions and nine technical schools. Tajikistan as a whole, much less Dushambe, had no such institutions before the Revolution.

One of every five inhabitants of the capital attends higher, secondary or elementary school. Scientific institutions, research stations and laboratories, functioning under the supervision of the Tajik branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, study the history and culture and the natural features of Tajikistan.

Newspapers, magazines and books in the Tajik and Russian languages, published in large editions in Stalinabad, penetrate to the most distant corners of this mountainous country. Stalinbad is also the center of Tajikistan's new national art; in the capital are three Tajik theaters, a Russian theater, the Tajik Philharmonic Society, the Stalinabad Opera House, an art gallery and libraries. These institutions are housed in newly built structures, put up in the last eight years.

The Tajik capital is an extraordinar-

COLLEGE—The Teachers' Training College at Stalinabad.

RECREATION—This artificial lake in Stalinabad, built in 1940, is an attractive recreation spot for the inhabitants of Tajikistan's capital.

ıly picturesque city. Situated on the left bank of the Dushambinka River, it stretches out between the river and the slopes of the Gissar Mountains. Stalinabad is a city of terraces which gradually rise from the river bank to the foothills.

The capital is still in the process of expansion. The old huts and *kibitki* (little houses) of Dushambe have long since been replaced by tall, modern apartment houses.

The streets are wide, asphalted and lined with trees. Government buildings flank the main avenue—modern, stone structures, combining the most advanced features of modern European architecture with the traditional Eastern forms.

Stalinabad and its outskirts are graced by many parks, fruit orchards and vineyards. The city literally hides under a canopy of green from the scorching rays of the southern sun.

In the course of the new five-year period, the capital is to acquire a trolleybus service and countless other improvements, in keeping with the general economic and cultural advancement planned for the people of the Tajik Republic and of the entire Soviet Union.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL—One of the modern elementary schools in Stalinabad built in Soviet times. One of every five of Stalinabad's inhabitants attends higher, secondary or elementary school.

The Kamerny Theater at Moscow

By Mark Levin

On Tverskoi Boulevard in Moscow, between the Pushkin and the Timiryazev monuments, stands a modest gray building with modern lines and a large awning on the facade with the words "Kamerny Theater" spelled in electric lights.

The Kamerny Theater occupies a rather special place among Moscow playhouses. Founded 32 years ago (it opened in 1914 with a production of *Sakuntala* by Kalidasi, a Hindu playwright,) its career has been a series of ups and downs, successes alternating with failures. But always it has been distinguished for its creative restlessness, an indefatigable quest which does credit to its founder and director, Alexander Tairov, and to its leading actress, Alice Koonen.

Born of the esthetic theater which carried its audience away from harsh reality to the world of pure theater, the Kamerny declared itself an enemy of naturalism on the stage.

Its leaders were repelled as much by the realism of the Maly Theater as by the psychological nuances of the Art Theater and the latter's striving to reproduce the "life of the human spirit" on the stage. For Stanislavsky of the Art, a play was an opportunity to show a cross-section of life, to break down the fourth wall of some private home and let the audience see what was happening inside and to appeal to the civic consciousness of the spectator. Tairov, on the other hand, held that the theater should be completely apolaustic, and sought every pretext for creating a dazzling spectacle, with the actor as the vehicle for conveying the rhythm, the melodious diction and plasticity of movement.

In the initial period of its existence, the Kamerny Theater was a haven for the disillusioned bourgeois intellectual who sought refuge from the turmoil of revolution in the illusory world of theatrical make-believe. Tairov's productions, whether Oscar Wilde's *Salome,* or Racine's *Phedre, Princess Brambilla* after Hofman, or *Girofle-Girofla* by Lecoque, posed no social problems.

They were, rather, a spectacular combination of light, color, music and three-dimensional sets against which background the actors moved with the supple grace of athletes. The result was a delightful feast for the eyes and the ears that left the mind blank.

It took years of the new Soviet period before the Kamerny Theater realized that its apolitical productions were alien to the new audience. The epoch of major social movement and advances, the growth of the political awareness of the people and the development of life along truly democratic lines demanded a lofty art that reflected the vital problems of the movement.

The Kamerny Theater, incidentally, is a striking example of an artistic organism which has revised its attitude to art under the influence of the Revolution, which finally induced it to desert its ivory tower and come down to earth and the people. Moreover, the Kamer-

BUDAROV—The actor G. Budarov as Cosme in Calderon's comedy "The Invisible Lady."

VRUBLEVSKAYA—This actress plays the role of Dona Anjela in the same comedy.

ny's career is ample testimony to the solicitous attitude on the part of the Soviet State toward the cultural heritage of the past and of its tolerance of artists who for a long time after the Revolution continued to adhere to reactionary ideas in art.

The development of this theater in Soviet times is indicative also of the diversity of styles prevailing in Soviet art, for although the Kamerny Theater has come closer to contemporaneity, it has retained its individuality.

In an effort to inject a message of social purport into its productions, the Theater turned to American drama, adding to its repertory Eugene O'Neill's *Hairy Ape, Desire Under the Elms,* and *All God's Chillun Got Wings* and Treadwell's *Machinal.* Although the theater did not overcome the pessimism inherent in these plays, it accentuated their social conflicts and class character.

A major landmark in the work of the Kamerny Theater was *Optimistic Tragedy* by Vsevolod Vishnevsky, a Soviet dramatist who was subsequently to become permanently associated with this theater. This dramatic play about the struggle of the revolutionary sailors, staged in 1933, was presented with a dignity and simplicity which were new to the Kamerny.

At the same time, the theater did not sacrifice any of the vivid expressiveness and theatricality for which it was famed. Now, however, the theatrical element is no longer dominant, no longer an end in itself, but merely a means to an end to which also are subordinated the sets, the lighting, the plasticity of the actors, their ability to mold figures in bold relief and to present arresting tableaux.

Together with *Optimistic Tragedy,* the theater produced *Egyptian Nights*—a combination of fragments from George Bernard Shaw's *Caesar and Cleopatra,* Pushkin's *Egyptian Nights* and Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra.*

Gradually coming closer to life, the theater turned to contemporary themes. Staging G. Mdivani's *Alcazar,* it showed the heroic struggle of the Spanish people against fascist Franco and his German and Italian patrons. In the early days of the war the theater produced another play by the same author entitled *The Battalion Goes West,* reflecting the patriotic enthusiasm of the Soviet people who rose to the defense of their country against Hitlerism. In these productions the Kamerny Theater remained true to itself, avoiding subtle psychological analyses in favor of major generalizations and graphic portraiture in the manner of posters.

"INVISIBLE LADY"—Scene from the third act of the Kamerny production of the comedy.

Returning to Moscow after a period of intensive work during the evacuation, the theater opened with a number of major performances noted for their social ideas. One of them was Vsevolod Vishnevsky's romantic drama, *At the Walls of Leningrad,* which portrays the heroic defense of that city.

In a similar vein is a more recent premiere, *Loyal Hearts* by G. Makagonenko and Olga Bergholts, showing the youth of Leningrad during the blockade. In these young men and women, gaunt and hollow-eyed from hunger, cold and disease, one feels the tragedy of the beleaguered city and the superb courage and dauntless spirit of the people who stood up against the pitiless bombing and shelling and who in the face of overwhelming odds never lost faith in victory.

Outstanding among the plays produced by the Kamerny in the latter part of 1945 was *The Inspector Calls* by J. B. Priestley, depicting the conflict between selfish interests and higher moral values.

The Kamerny Theater has ambitious plans. It continues its tireless search for a contemporary Soviet play that would reflect the lofty ideas of our times. At the same time, it seeks in our classical heritage for works which will be both entertaining for the audience and will afford the actor opportunities for perfecting his skill.

Notes on Soviet Life

An exhibition devoted to the memory of Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin has been opened at the Museum of the Revolution in Moscow. The exhibits include portraits, sculpture, and photographs as well as numerous historical documents portraying Kalinin as a great Revolutionary and one of the most active builders and prominent leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet State.

Many gifts received by Kalinin from workers, collective farmers and the intellingentsia of the Soviet Union, as well as from abroad, are on display.

★

Although part of the population of Southern Sakhalin is Korean, there was not a single Korean school here during the rule of the Japanese militarists. With the Red Army's arrival in Southern Sakhalin local Soviet authorities immediately began to open elementary and secondary schools for the children of Soviet citizens. Today there are 50 schools in Southern Sakhalin, 26 of which are conducted in the Korean language. Twelve schools were opened by Soviet authorities on the Kurile Islands, which the Japanese militarists had used exclusively for their garrisons and the erection of fortifications.

★

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic has conferred citizenship on a group of four thousand Armenians who arrived recently from abroad.

★

Following extensive restoration work, all large pulp and paper mills in the Soviet Union which were demolished by the Germans during the war have been put into operation. By the beginning of next year the Soviet pulp and paper industry will reach its prewar output level.

★

A traumatology and orthopedics research institute has been founded in Riga. It is headed by the prominent specialist Professor Machabelli.

A monument to Maxim Gorky, the great Russian writer, is now being erected on the square facing the Byelorussian Station in Moscow. Death prevented the well-know sculptor, Ivan Shadr, from completing the monument project. The task of finishing this work has been entrusted to Vera Mukhina, noted for her numerous works, including the sculptured figures atop the Soviet pavilion at the International Exposition in Paris. The new Gorky monument will be more than 30 feet high.

★

The All-Union Society for Relations with Foreign Countries has sent the Tchaikovsky Museum in Klin valuable gifts received from the Music Section of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship in the United States. The gifts included photostatic copies of reports in American newspapers on Tchaikovsky's sojourn in America in 1891 and an original copy of the program at the inauguration of Carnegie Hall where Tchaikovsky conducted the orchestra. Great interest has been aroused by the collection of phonograph records of Tchaikovsky's symphonies rendered by the best orchestras of America under the baton of world famous conductors.

★

The Fourth Five-Year Plan allocates 76 million rubles for the construction of medical institutions for the peoples of the Far North—Koryaks, Chukchi, Evenks and others. This year alone, 43 medical institutions will be opened in Kamchatka and Sakhalin. Construction of medical institutions is under way in Chukotka and in the Lower Amur.

Three hundred doctors and nurses have been sent to the northern districts of the Khabarovsk region. One hundred and forty doctors, assistant surgeons and nurses have been added to the staff of Sakhalin's medical institutions.

Districts which before Soviet times had no medical services now have hundreds of well equipped medical institutions.

The new theater season has begun in Moscow. The Bolshoi Theater opened with Tchaikovsky's opera *Eugene Onegin,* and the Affiliated Bolshoi with Dargomyzhsky's *Mermaid.*

The Moscow Art Theater launched its 49th season with Alexei K. Tolstoy's (1817-1875) tragedy *Tsar Fyodor Ioannovich.* It is noteworthy that this theater gave this play when it first opened on October 27, 1898.

The Affiliated Moscow Art Theater started its season with the 1,073rd performance of Chekhov's *Cherry Orchard,* which has been shown by this theater with success for more than 42 years.

★

At the beginning of the fall semester more than 100 thousand students filled the lecture halls, laboratories and classes of Moscow's higher learning institutions. Moscow State University began its 192nd year.

Of nearly eight thousand students now attending the University, 17 hundred are freshmen. Three hundred and eighty-two of them were graduated from secondary schools with gold medals and 354 with silver medals. Four hundred and eighteen of them are ex-servicemen who finished secondary school before the war.

The number of chairs of the University's 11 faculties is increasing from year to year. Today there are 156 chairs and 10 more will open in the near future.

★

An expedition of the Marr Institute of Material Culture has for the first time explored the southern coast of the Kola Peninsula. The scientists discovered 15 archeological ruins, including ancient fishermen's settlements.

Particularly interesting are relics of masonwork in the shape of concentric circles and complex labyrinths. The discoveries date back to the beginning of the first millenary BC, and prove that the Kola Peninsula was inhabited in remote antiquity.

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Rebuilding the Dnieper dam. Reconstruction of the great Lenin dam and hydroelectric station is nearing completion.

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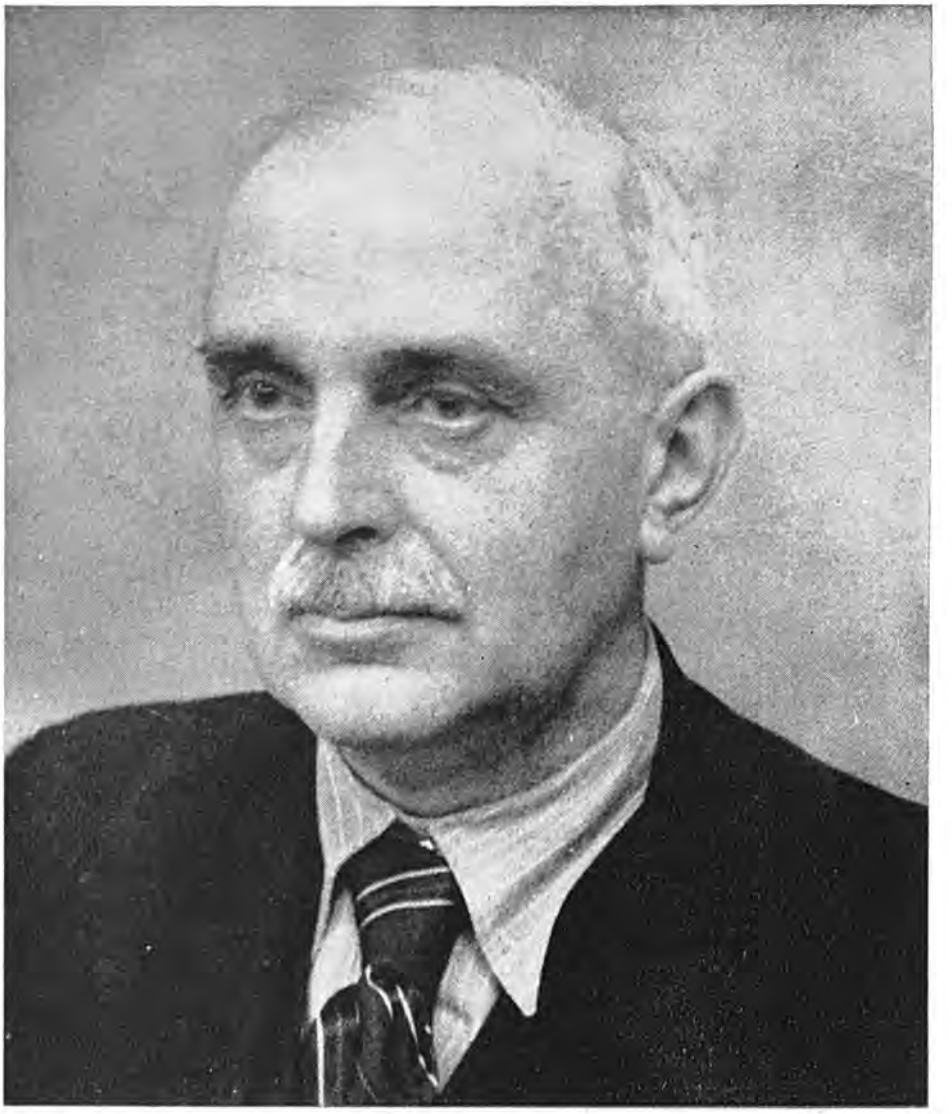


ACADEMICIAN BORIS VEDENEYEV

Boris Vedeneyev, noted power engineer and a Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, died last month at the age of 61. Following his graduation in 1909 from the St. Petersburg Institute of Communications Engineers he took part in preparing one of the first projects for the utilization of power from the Dnieper Rapids. Several years later, in Soviet times, Academician Vedeneyev launched the construction of the Dnieper hydropower station as chief engineer. Prior to this he had taken part in the construction of the Lenin hydropower station at Volkhov and in the construction of seaports in the Far East.

Soviet Statement on Verdicts

THE Allied Control Council, meeting at Berlin October 9 and 10 under the chairmanship of General Joseph Pierre Koenig, French Military Governor in Germany, rejected the appeals of the Nuremberg criminals for revision or amelioration of sentence. The Control Council confirmed October 16 as the date for execution of the sentences.

At the end of the meeting Marshal Sokolovsky, in his capacity as Soviet representative, made the following statement to the Control Council:

"The International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg has heard a case of exceptional importance. The Tribunal tried a case of criminal aggression which had plunged humanity into the catastrophe of world war, of war crimes unprecedented in their scale and atrocity, and of the murder of millions of peaceful citizens, organized by the Hitlerite state.

"As a member of the Control Council I am bound to note that after ten months of thorough consideration of all presented evidence, the Tribunal has passed a verdict revealing a full picture of the Hitlerites' crimes. I am firmly convinced of the fact that the chief war criminals sentenced by the Tribunal in the verdict which we have just approved deserved the punishment meted out by the Tribunal. At the same time I feel it my duty to state that I fully share the opinion of the member of the Tribunal from the USSR, General Nikitchenko, and I believe that there were quite sufficient grounds for convicting Schacht, Von Papen and Fritsche, as well as for the death sentence to Hess, and also for pronouncing the Hitler government, the General Staff and the Chief Military Command criminal organizations.

"During the trial it was clearly ascertained that Von Papen and Schacht actively helped Hitler's accession to power. Later on Schacht ensured economic and financial preparations for aggression.

"For a number of years Fritsche, together with Goebbels, conducted Nazi propaganda, poisoning the German people. Hess, Hitler's deputy in the party, the man who ranked third in importance in Hitlerite Germany, is responsible for all the crimes of the Hitlerite regime.

"The attitude of world public opinion toward the Tribunal's verdict and the dissenting opinion of the USSR representative have convinced the delegation of the Soviet Union in the Control Council of the justness of the decisions of the International Military Tribunal which we have considered, as well as of the dissenting opinion of the member of the International Military Tribunal from the USSR."

The Nuremberg Verdicts

David Zaslavsky writes in PRAVDA:

THE International Military Tribunal acquitted Schacht, Von Papen and Fritsche as not guilty of crimes against humanity, but mankind knows them as criminals and refuses to accept them among men. Legally the three fascist ringleaders have the right to walk out of prison from under custody, but they have no place to go. They wanted to move from the American zone to the British, to the French zones. But they were refused. Not one single state expressed the desire to accord them shelter and they themselves do not want to meet, face to face, the German people.

The Nuremberg prison has become a refuge for them. American guards protect them against the wrath of the people. . . .

The Tribunal acquitted them, yet no power in the world can wipe from their brows the brand of the criminal. The acquittal did not convince them that they have been relieved of guilt. Just the opposite; now, when the American guards are isolating them from men, they feel the weight of their crime more than ever before. It is precisely now that fear has caught them.

Von Papen is willing to exchange the freedom granted to him for life imprisonment under reliable guard.

The verdict pronounced by the International Tribunal has not been and cannot be fulfilled in one part. Goering and others sentenced to capital punishment can be hanged. Hess can be kept in custody. But Schacht, Von Papen and Fritsche cannot be set free.

This means that the verdict of the Tribunal is void of moral force in this part. Life has tellingly proved that the Soviet judge, Major General Iola T. Nikitchenko, who demanded that Schacht, Von Papen and Fritsche be condemned was right. His special opinion proved to be the common opinion of nations.

Meanwhile, the verdict pronounced by the Tribunal on Schacht, Von Papen and Fritsche proved to be the special opinion of the majority of the judges who have drastically differed with the majority of mankind.

The German people demand the trial of the fascist ringleaders who were acquitted. The Austrian people demand the extradition of certain criminals who were granted life by the Tribunal.

These demands are lawful and just. They mean that the cause of justice has not been executed. The just sentence against Goering, Kaltenbrunner and the other executioners cannot redeem the injustice with regard to their closest accomplices. That Von Papen is still sitting in jail where he sat before as a defendant testifies to the inconsistency of the acquittal.

This is a legal puzzle: on what ground has the jail been converted into a refuge for this fascist ringleader? And how long will this branded gangster, the organizer of vile murders and provocations, enjoy the protection of the authorities?

In no single country claiming to be democratic do the people want to accord shelter to the sinister criminals guilty of plotting against mankind. The earth will not bear them.

Soviet Electric Power Increases

By S. Borisov

THE current Five-Year Plan in the USSR is beginning to bear fruit. Reports received from all parts of the country for the first six months of 1946 give a picture of restored and newly built factories, mills, mines and power stations going into operation.

Whereas 15 hundred industrial enterprises were completed in the First Five-Year Plan and 45 hundred in the Second, the present Five-Year Plan calls for no less than 59 hundred enterprises to go into operation—that is nearly a hundred every month.

The restoration and construction of power stations must pace the restoration and development of industry, agriculture and railway transport. The output of electric power for 1950 is fixed at a figure 70 per cent above that of 1940. The total capacity of the country's power stations is scheduled to reach 22,400,000 kilowatts by the end of the five-year period. Soviet power stations will generate 82 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power in 1950.

That serious attention is being paid to the fulfillment of the plan for electric power development is evidenced by two important events which took place in June. I am referring to the stations at Zuyevka in the Donbas and at Stalinogorsk near Moscow, two of the biggest steam electric stations in the Soviet Union. The 100,000-kilowatt turbogenerator and other installations which the Nazis damaged at the Zuyevka station have been restored and are now in operation. Rehabilitation work started here more than two years ago is rapidly drawing to a close.

Many new parts had to be made for the 100,000-kilowatt turbogenerator at the Kharkov turbogenerator works, also wrecked by the Germans and restored by the Soviet people in a short space of time.

The capacity of the Zuyevka station will be brought up to prewar level this year with the completion of repairs on the last 50,000-kilowatt turbine.

MAGNITOGORSK—The huge dam which provides much of the power for this major Urals iron and steel industrial base.

At the Stalinogorsk station a 100,000-kilowatt high-pressure steam turbine, manufactured at the metal works in Leningrad, is at present being installed. This turbine, the first of its kind ever to be produced in the USSR, represents an important landmark in the development of Soviet power engineering. Its salient features are high efficiency and low fuel consumption.

Power engineers, designers and technologists continue to make swift progress in perfecting turbines, boilers, generators and other power station installations. Builders are steadily increasing their speed in erecting new power stations and repairing those demolished by the Nazi invaders.

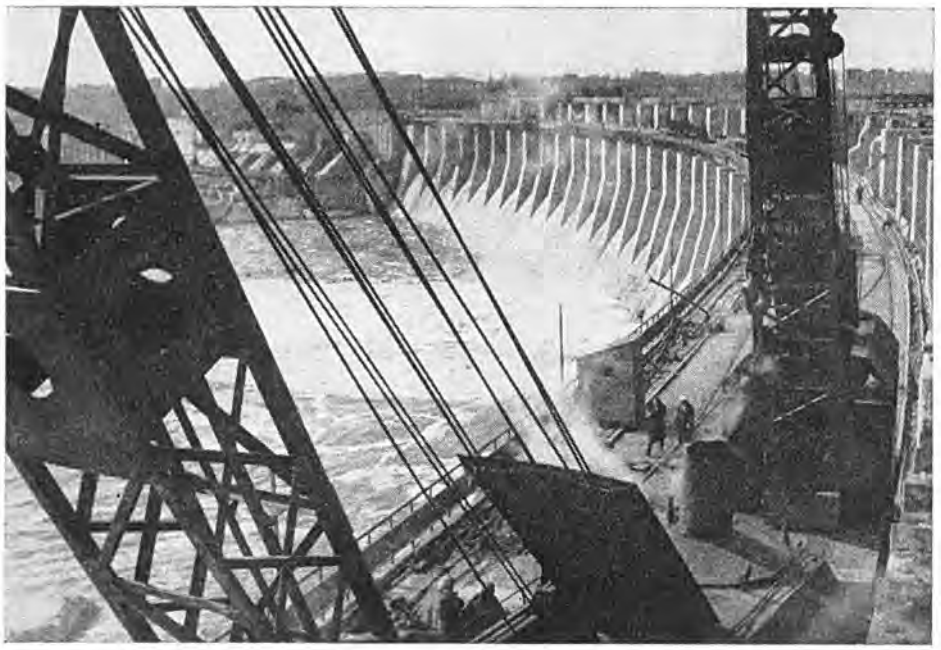
The Kurakhovka station, also in the Donbas, is rapidly rising from the ruins. A steam electric station which will surpass all existing stations of its kind in capacity is now under construction not far from Moscow.

Zaporozhye, fifteen years ago the site of intensive construction, today presents a similar scene, with work proceeding apace on the restoration of the great

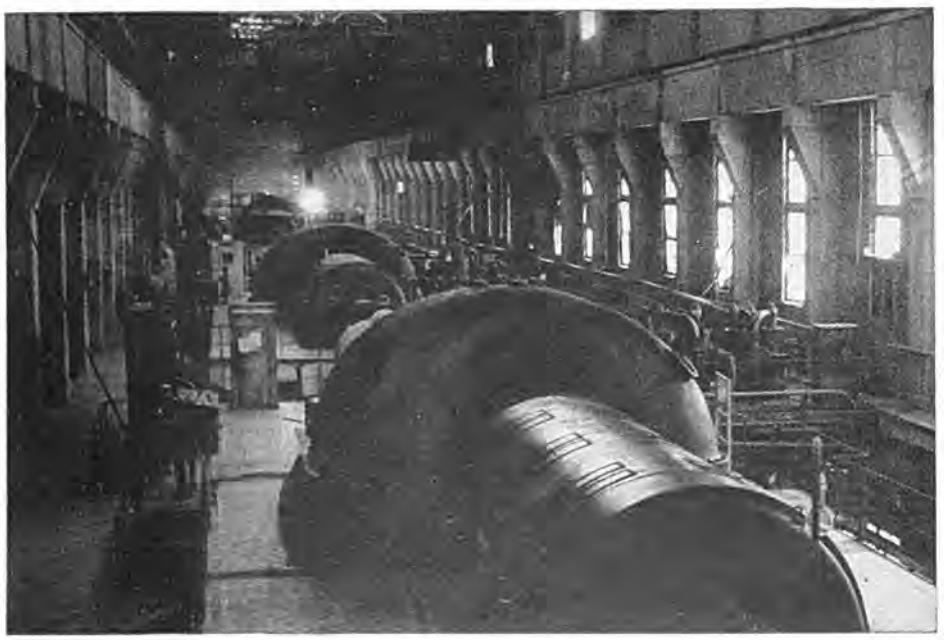
Dnieper power station and surrounding industries wrecked by the Germans.

The brief, concise provisions of the Five-Year Plan for the restoration of the Dnieper hydroelectric power station and the industries of Zaporozhye are being translated in terms of brick, steel and concrete on a breath-taking scale.

On the right bank of the Dnieper the famous Dnieper power plant and the town surrounding it are going up, and on the left, opposite the power site, an imposing battery of great industrial enterprises which before the war turned out huge quantities of pig iron, steel, aluminum, coke, ferro-alloys, chemicals and diverse machinery is rising from the ruins.



DNIEPER—The famous Lenin dam and hydroelectric station in the Ukraine are being rebuilt.



ZUYEVKA—The Zuyevka power station in the Donbas is almost completely restored and is producing electricity.

Ordinary yardsticks are applicable to very few things on the Zaporozhye construction sites. The Dnieper dam, for instance, amounts to two million tons of concrete, iron and steel. So much rock is needed that cliffs weighing tens of thousands of tons are blasted by high explosive charges that rock the countryside. Some of the large factory blocks on the left bank industrial sites are more than half a mile long.

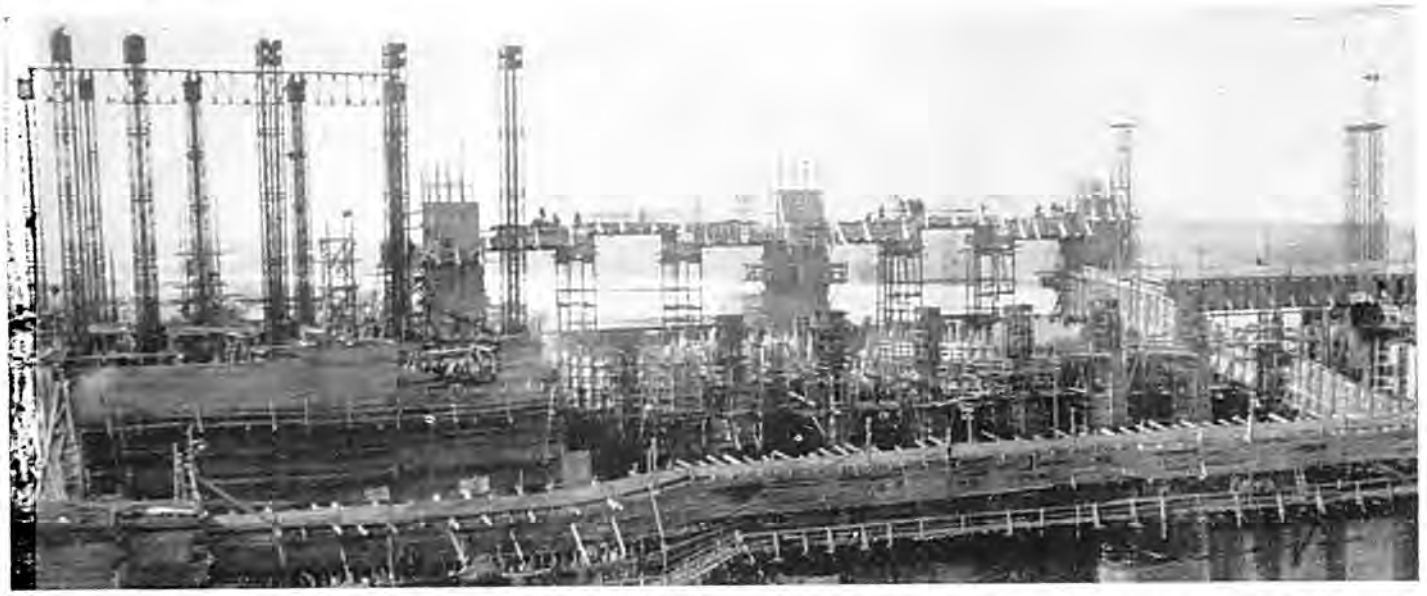
Tens of thousands of restoration workers now are busy on both sides of the Dnieper carrying out a sweeping plan that will gradually bring the region's production capacities back to life.

Priority is given the restoration of the Dnieper power plant, for without power the left bank industries would not be able to resume production. Besides, Dnieper power is needed in the coal mines of the Donbas, the Krivoi Rog iron ore mines, the southern iron and steel mills and the collective farms of the Dnieper area.

The famous power plant's dam, some 25 hundred feet in length, has been fully restored, and this past spring stood the test of the flood. The power house, as well as the locks and shipping facilities, however, is still in the process of rehabilitation. To all intents and purposes, the huge plant must be rebuilt from the bottom up, and the builders have not yet reached the stage where they can use the rose-colored tuff which has been brought from Armenia for the walls of the power house.

The first turbine is to go into operation in December. Just as before the war, the Dnieper station is to have nine turbines, although those to be installed now will be larger than the units the Germans dynamited. Originally the power plant had 90 thousand horsepower turbines, which were imported from America, for Soviet industry did not produce units of that size at the time. Now, however, the new turbines are being made by Soviet plants. They will be of 100 thousand horsepower each.

Opposite the power plant the contours of industrial plants are taking shape. One blast furnace and two open-hearth



UGLICH—The great station on the Volga, shown during its construction before the war. The Uglich station, together with the Rybinsk station now being built a few miles downstream, is a key source of power for Moscow and the industries of the central region of European Russia.

furnaces are scheduled to start operating before the end of the year. All told, by the end of the five-year period, four blast furnaces, 14 open-hearth furnaces and six large rolling mills are to be put into operation. Before the war there were three blast furnaces here, and they produced roughly as much pig iron as all of Italy's iron and steel works taken together. In 1950 Zaporozhye is scheduled to turn out one tenth of the Soviet Union's pig iron output, which would amount to about two million tons.

The rolling mills, ferro-alloys plant, coke plant and the aluminum works, (which before the war was the biggest of its kind in the USSR, and in 1950 is slated to exceed its prewar production level), are all in the process of rehabilitation. Work is also under way on the site of the magnesium works, and machine building, food products and shoe factories are either being restored or built anew.

It cannot be said that all of the Zaporozhye area plants are being revived as rapidly as the builders would wish. The Kommunar works, for instance, which produced 100 thousand combines before the war, so far turns out only reapers and other farm implements, and the output of new models of combines will not be resumed before next year. There also are rehabilitation sites where even the outlines of the new factory blocks have not yet been translated from the designers' projects into concrete and steel.

The Germans destroyed so many thousands of industrial enterprises and other buildings in the Soviet Union that it is not easy to provide each restoration site with sufficient quantities of steel, machinery and labor power at once. What has been rebuilt so far, however, is more modern than that which was destroyed during the war, for the best features of the technical progress made during the past few years are being incorporated in the plants now being restored or built anew.

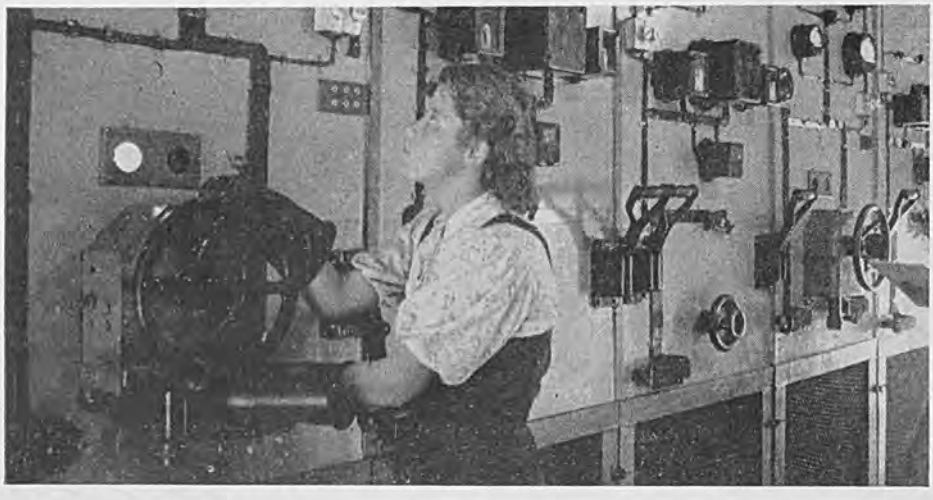
In the Irkutsk region in the heart of Eastern Siberia, the Angara River, one of the largest rivers in the Soviet Union, will serve as an inexhaustible source of electric power. The Angara Falls are 305 feet high. The mighty pressure of the river facilitates concentration of its energy at the spots most convenient for the construction of dams. Its flow will be regulated and this will secure unvarying generation of electricity throughout the year.

Before the war, the Soviet Government decided to set up the Angarastroi building trust for the purpose of constructing a huge hydroelectric plant on the Angara River. A large sum was allocated for the project, which was delayed, however, by the war against the German invaders. The great job was put off for a time. Dozens of construction sites on the banks of the river were temporarily abandoned. The end of the war has once more brought the Angara project to the fore, however.

Engineers and technicians are now at work in Irkutsk, the regional center of Eastern Siberia. The construction sites have come to life again. An idea of the dimensions of the project may be gained from the fact that the Angara hydroelectric plant will exceed the output of the famous power plant on the Dnieper.

The economic importance of this new power project can scarcely be overestimated. The new power plant will furnish electricity for numerous enterprises to be built in Eastern Siberia during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. These enterprises, moreover, will drastically transform the economy of Eastern Siberia. The harnessing of the Angara River will furnish power for such enterprises as have not existed in this region heretofore: there will be a metallurgical works, a chemical plant and other giants of industry. There will also be new machine building plants and food factories, new sawmills and railways, and the new power base will provide a tremendous impetus to the region's agriculture.

CONSTRUCTION—A gas-welder works on pipes in the hills of the "Second Baku" area.



POWER—Scene in a power station at the Yablonovy Gully oil fields of the district.

TRANSPORT—Oil barges and large tankers on the Volga River carry the oil.

DERRICKS—New wells are marked by these derricks.

"Second Baku"

On this page are pictures of work at the "Second Baku," the vast oil field between the Volga and the Urals discovered in Soviet times. Tapping of the region's rich oil deposits was begun in 1929, expanding in scope on a prodigious scale. During the war, with the Maikop oil fields seized by the Germans and the Baku and Grozny regions threatened and cut off, the "Second Baku" sustained the country's industry and armed forces. Under the new Five-Year Plan development of the "Second Baku" will continue to expand, with 1950 output exceeding that of 1940 eleven times in the Volga district and 4.2 times in the Urals sector. Construction of new pipe lines and other installations of the oil industry will advance in step with this development.

The Latvian Soviet Republic In the Five-Year Plan

By Nikolai Mikhailov

UNDER the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic, one of the youngest of the Union republics, will be transformed into an industrial-agrarian republic.

Lying on the Baltic behind the broad Gulf of Riga, Latvia is the largest of the Soviet Baltic republics, covering an area of 25 thousand square miles. With two million inhabitants it ranks second (after Lithuania) in population. Letts constitute the bulk of the population, with a kindred people, the Latgalians, the largest minority group.

More than a quarter of the territory of Latvia is covered with forests—fir and pine mingling with birch, aspen, alder and oak. Most important of its mineral deposits is peat, estimated at three billion tons. Other deposits are lignite, dolomite, limestone, chalk, clay and gypsum.

Of vital importance to Latvia's economy are her two warm water ports at Lepaya and Ventspils and the Riga port, which can be kept open throughout the winter months with the aid of icebreakers.

Prior to the First World War, when the economy of the Baltic countries was closely linked to that of Russia, a large industry grew up in the port towns of Latvia, notably in Riga. Major branches of industry were machine building, shipbuilding, textile, chemical and rubber, all operated chiefly for the Russian market. Much of Russia's export and import trade passed through Latvian ports.

In addition to economic interests, common historical and cultural ties—joint struggle against German invasion and against tsarist tyranny—united Latvia and Russia for many centuries.

The First World War brought destruction in its wake, and then separation from Russia. Heavy industry declined, giving way to the smaller-scale food and light industries. Latvia's economy became predominantly agrarian.

After its affiliation to the USSR in August, 1940, extensive industrial development was undertaken in Latvia, as in her neighbor Baltic republics. Old plants were expanded and new ones were built. Unemployment was abolished. The land became public property and was distributed among the peasants, most of whom until then had little or no land. About 75 thousand peasants obtained land for the first time. Tractors and modern agricultural machinery appeared in the fields.

There was an immediate upswing in cultural development also. The number of children attending school increased by 50 per cent. The universities, the Agricultural Academy, the Academy of Arts and the Music Conservatory were reorganized and enlarged.

A new glorious era opened for the Latvian people under the Soviet regime. But this renewed progress was temporarily halted by fascist Germany's attack in June, 1941. Soviet Latvia, for seven centuries the scene of recurring German

INDUSTRY—Agricultural machines made at the Latvian Krasny Metallist works are tested.

invasions, was occupied by the Nazis.

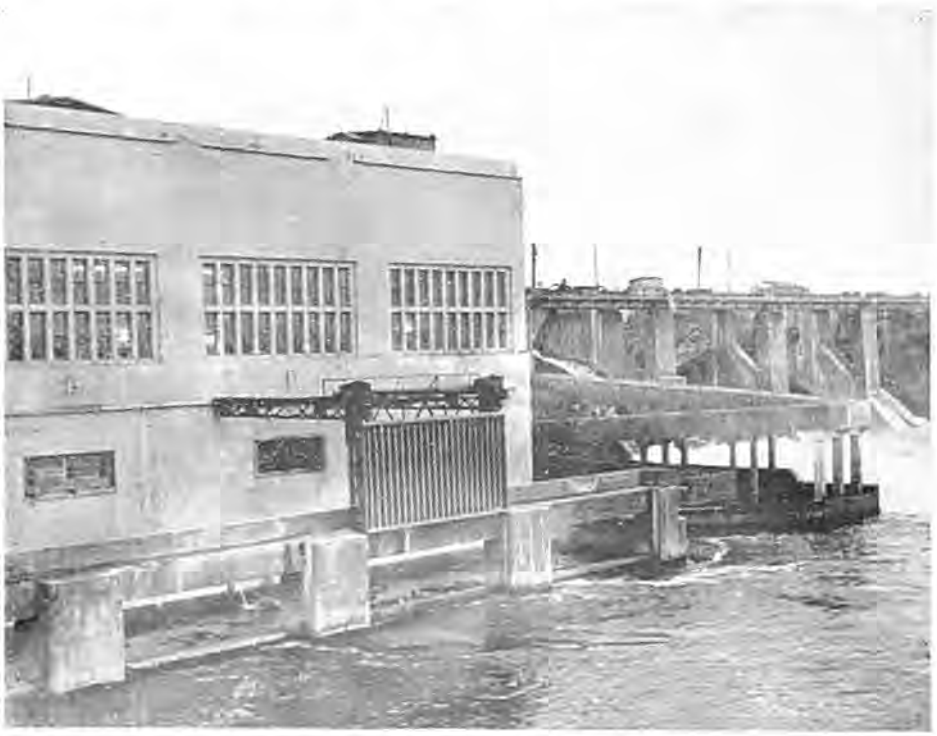
The Nazis did vast damage to Latvia. They killed hundreds of thousands of the civilian population, including 20 thousand children. Towns like Jelgava, Rezekne and Daugavpils were reduced to ruins; heaps of rock were all that marked the sites of Riga's oldest districts; priceless treasures of medieval architecture were destroyed. The Nazis destroyed 140 thousand buildings, and shipped to Germany or slaughtered more than 30 per cent of the horses, 40 per cent of the cows and 30 per cent of the hogs.

Following its liberation by the Red Army, the economy of Soviet Latvia began to revive rapidly. Top priority was given to the task of restoring the Republic's food industry. Latvia's other major industries—textile, metalworking and machine building and timber—also were set in motion again. The Republic's largest hydroelectric station, the Kegums station on the Daugava River, which was wrecked by the Germans, has been partially restored; the second section was put into operation a short time ago.

Completion of the tremendous job of restoration and further development of the Republic's economy are the tasks set for Latvia by the postwar Five-Year Plan. By 1950, according to the Plan, the volume of Latvia's industrial output will exceed the prewar level by 80 per cent. The share of industrial production in the total picture of the Republic's economy will be 56 per cent, as compared with 38 per cent in 1940.

This extensive program for the Republic's industrial development envisions the restoration and expansion of its power system, the fuel (chiefly peat) and metalworking industries, the electrical machine building, shipbuilding, paper, fishing and light industries.

Expansion of Latvia's power base is essential for the realization of the program of industrial development outlined in the Plan. In the course of the five-year period the generation of electric power will increase by 43 per cent, with the Republic's power stations attaining an annual capacity of 275 million kilowatt-hours by 1950. Electric power stations with an aggregate capacity of 82 thousand kilowatts must be rebuilt and put into operation in the five-year period.



POWER STATION—The Kegums station on the Western Dvina River, largest station in Latvia.

The extraction and processing of peat, the Republic's major resource, is to be substantially expanded under the Plan. The extraction of peat will be doubled, with output reaching the level of 564 thousand tons by 1950. Peat workings will be rehabilitated and new ones will be constructed, and peat briquette plants with a capacity of 70 thousand tons will be built.

Other enterprises to be restored or newly built include: a car building works, a ship repair yard, a locomotive and car repair shop, the Red Metallurgist works, cement mills, a flax spinning mill, a superphosphates plant, meat packing and refrigeration plants, milk processing plants and creameries.

Herring and cod fishing in the Baltic is to be organized as a large-scale industry. The production of smoked and pickled sprats will be intensified, reaching the prewar level by 1948.

Latvia, with her warm water ports and highly developed railway system, is an important transportation arm of the Soviet Union. Five hundred and sixty-eight million rubles have been allocated for the development of railway and water transport in the five-year period. Riga's port will be completely mechanized and by 1950 will be one of the largest ports in the Soviet Union.

The Republic's agriculture, which was greatly damaged by the Nazis, also will be revived and expanded beyond its prewar level. By 1950 the area under cultivation in the Republic will be almost five million acres. Grain crops—rye, oats, barley and wheat—will cover more than half the tilled acreage; other major crops are potatoes, fodder, flax and sugar beet. Special emphasis will be placed on the development of dairy and poultry farming and the raising of hogs and cattle, the chief branches of Latvia's agriculture. By 1950 the number of head of livestock in the Republic will be 2,765,000.

This tremendous program is to be carried out with substantial assistance from the Soviet Government in the form of long-term credits, seed loans and the establishment of machine and tractor stations and horse leasing stations. Particular assistance will be rendered to the 49

thousand formerly landless farm laborers who recently received one and one half million acres of land.

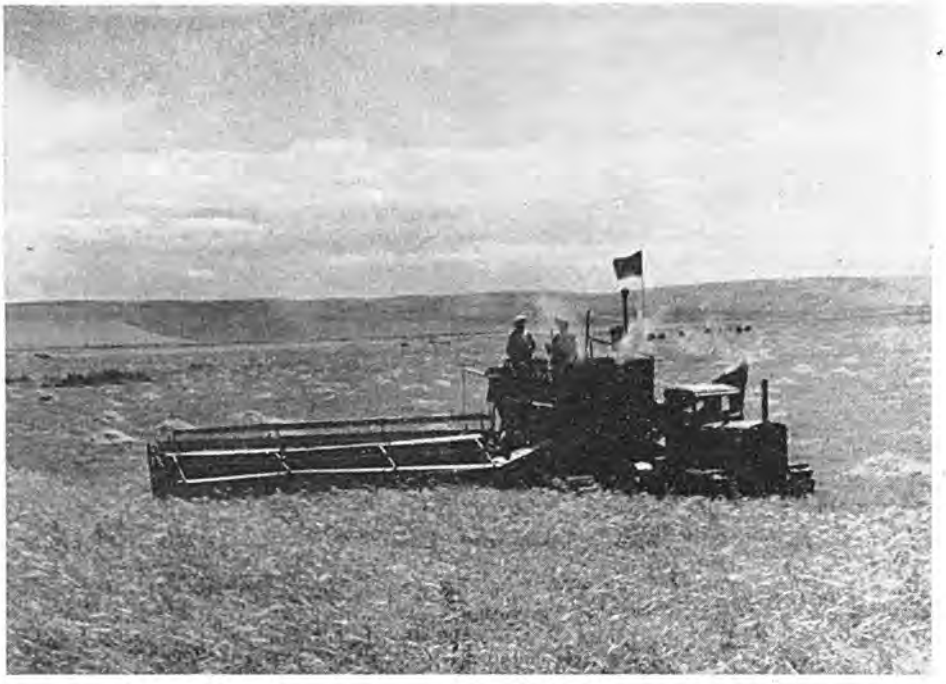
The Five-Year Plan has opened great prospects for the advancement of the material and cultural standards of the Latvian people. The academy of Sciences of the Latvian SSR was established this year, the first year of the Five-Year Plan, and its 17 institutes have already embarked on an intensive program of research geared to the needs of the Republic's developing economy. Prospecting for oil and natural gas will be conducted, and a chart of all the Republic's mineral deposits will be compiled. A peat institute has been founded by the Academy, which is compiling a detailed chart of the Republic's peat bogs, making a study of peat deposits, and conducting research on drainage systems and drying of peat.

Universal seven-grade education has been introduced in Latvia for the first time, and the Republic's educational program is being expanded on all levels. Latvia's first pedagogical institute was established this year, and 45 thousand students have enrolled in institutes of higher education for the current academic year.

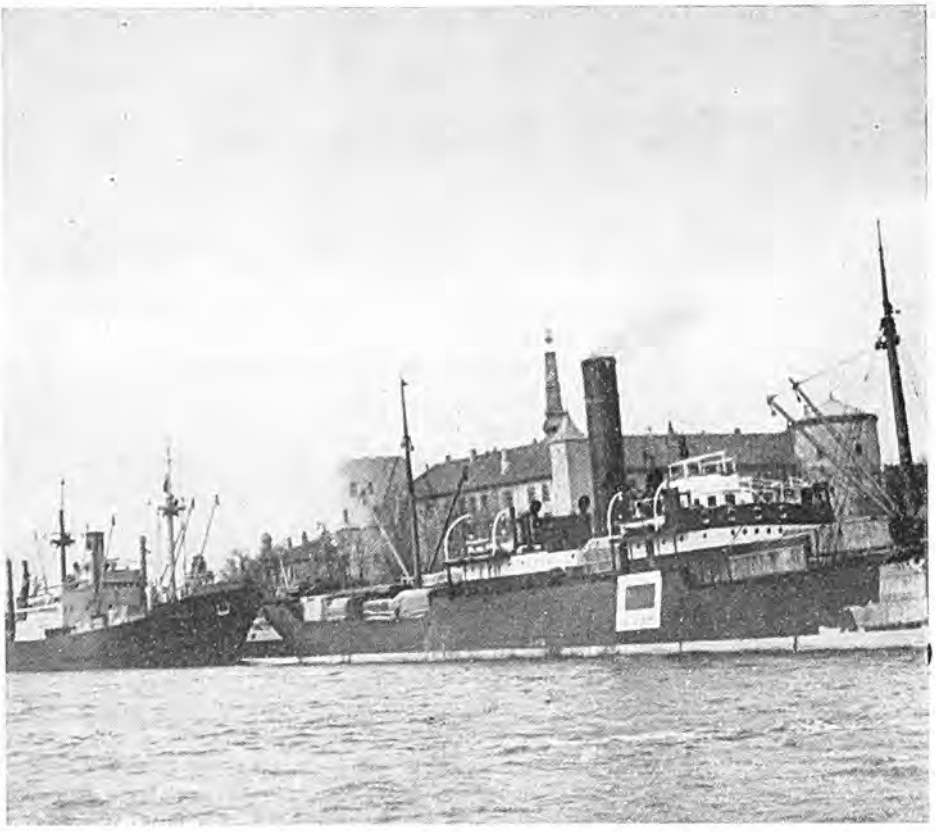
The construction of 134 new schools is under way, and by 1950 the number of elementary and secondary schools in the Republic will reach 1,598, with a total enrollment of 275 thousand pupils. Well equipped public recreation and reading rooms are being established in all 518 districts of the Republic.

Public health services are being expanded, with the number of hospital beds to reach 11,800 by 1950. The housing program, already well under way, calls for the completion of 7,750,000 square feet of floor space by 1950. This year alone 30 thousand rural houses are being built for peasants whose homes were destroyed by the Nazis.

The Latvian people, generously aided by the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union, are inspired to magnificent heights of creative effort for the fulfillment of the first five-year plan in their history.



AGRICULTURE—A modern harvester combine at work in the fields of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic.



SHIPPING—Merchant ships in the Baltic seaport of Riga, one of the major ports of the Soviet Union.

Shoe Factories

The Soviet Union's shoe industry, which ranked second in the world before the war, is geared to recover ground lost as a result of war damage and considerably to exceed its prewar capacity in the course of the current five-year period. This objective requires a four-and-one-half-fold increase in capacity over that of 1945, and is to be achieved by the reconstruction of shoe factories demolished by the Germans, the construction of new factories, and the introduction of advanced production techniques.

CUTTING—Leather is cut at a Kiev shoe factory.

FINISHING—Shoes near completion at the Paris Commune plant in Moscow.

FELT BOOTS—Cold-weather footgear made at Moscow.

RUBBERS—A Latvian factory.

The Soviet Shoe Industry

By Alexander Madonov

Member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Light Industry of the USSR

THE Soviet shoe industry developed during the Stalin Five-Year Plans from small handicraft enterprises into an important branch of the national economy. The industry's shoe output increased ninefold in the course of the Stalin Five-Year Plans, and in 1940 occupied second place in the world for the quantity of footwear produced.

During the war, Soviet leather and shoe enterprises in the Nazi-occupied districts suffered heavy losses. These losses would have been even greater but for the fact that many of the enterprises had been evacuated in good time to the eastern part of the country.

While the war was still going on extensive measures were taken to increase production. Evacuated factories increased their output. For instance, in West Siberia, many factories doubled their capacity. A considerable rise in output was registered also in factories of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic as well as in other eastern areas.

The new Five-Year Plan for the Restoration and Development of the National Economy adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR sets the task of attaining and considerably exceeding the prewar level in the tanning and footwear industry. In 1950, as compared with 1945, output will have increased four and one half times.

In the next five years all shoe factories demolished during the war will be rehabilitated. At the same time production processes will be brought up to date at existing enterprises.

Improved technical equipment will be installed in the rehabilitated enterprises in order to ensure an uninterrupted flow of high-quality output. Most of the processes in the preparatory, cutting and stamping departments are being mechanized. The most up-to-date equipment is being introduced in all phases of production. Quality, quantity, and variety is the slogan of the factories.

The construction of new shoe factories has been planned to satisfy the consumers' needs in the various regions.

STAKHANOVITE—This Moscow woman worker is honored for having rationalized and increased production.

Questions connected with improving quality and enlarging the variety are handled by the Art Council of the Ministry of Light Industry. Exhibitions are frequently held, displaying the best samples of new models. When these are passed upon and approved they go into mass production.

The style and quality of footwear produced by Soviet factories have won praise abroad and impressed observers at the Paris Exposition in 1937. Today Soviet shoe factories are making energetic efforts not only to regain their prewar standards but also to exceed them. The Skorokhod and Proletarskaya Pobeda factories in Leningrad have already reached their prewar levels. In Moscow, the Paris Commune factory as well as many others are already turning out their prewar assortment.

This year more than one hundred new models have been introduced in the shoe industry. Factory conferences are held regularly to achieve better quality and a wider variety.

During the next five years Soviet shoe enterprises will be completely modernized. A number of them have already reorganized their production system. All efforts are bent on carrying out the tasks outlined by the Five-Year Plan. This has already produced results. Output for the first six months of this year as compared with the same period in 1945 was 20 per cent higher for shoes, 35 per cent higher for soft leather goods and 20 per cent higher for hard leather articles.

Houses for Industrial Workers

By S. Borisov and L. Stesin

THE geography of the construction program of the postwar Five-Year Plan is striking for its immense scale and wide scope. Industry is marching onward to new, still undeveloped districts. Capital investments in Siberia and the Far East during the five-year period will run into scores of billions of rubles. The Urals, the Central Asia republics, Transcaucasia and other districts of the USSR will develop greatly. By the end of the five-year period industrial production in the Kazakh Republic will exceed the prewar level by 120 per cent, in Kirghizia and Armenia by 110 per cent, and in the Uzbek Republic—which in recent years, including the war period, has developed at an incredibly rapid rate—the output of goods will increase by 89 per cent as compared with prewar.

The rise of new industrial production in entirely new industrial districts is inevitably bound up with the establishment of new settlements, new cities. Housing construction on a vast scale therefore forms part of the general plan of new capital construction.

In the new Five-Year Plan the share of capital investments in housing is 14.5 per cent of the total capital investment in the national economy of the USSR, as compared with 10.5 per cent in the Third Five-Year Plan. In all, nearly one billion square feet of dwelling area will have to be rehabilitated and newly built in the next five years.

New cities will arise in the taiga and in the steppe, on the mountain slopes and on river banks. Railways are already being laid and electricity transmission lines stretched to these places, and the building season is at its height in some localities.

The manufacture of prefabricated houses is developing extensively. The enterprises of this industry are to produce yearly some 50 million square feet of prefabricated housing. Specialized and technically well equipped, these enterprises are being established in forest districts which will provide them practically unlimited supplies of raw material.

The plans for housing construction hold a prominent place in the entire program of economic activities of the next few years. The ministries in charge of the major branches of heavy industry are noting the fulfillment of plans for building dwelling houses as keenly as they do the erection of their important shops.

One of the most prominent Soviet builders, D. Raizer, Vice Minister of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, has declared: "We shall judge the entire work of superintendents and chief engineers of construction projects by the way in which they build dwelling houses, residential districts and new cities."

Soviet builders have excellently mastered the art of erecting huge and intricate factories and other industrial enterprises. Truly magnificent results have

APARTMENTS—Workers' settlement of the Kharkov tractor plant. The number of houses is to be doubled.

been achieved in industrial construction. From them is now demanded an equally high degree of art in the erection of dwelling houses, not only in cities and big centers, but also in newly developing districts, in places which at present are walled in by forests or which now are nothing but expanses of steppe.

Magnitogorsk, Stalinsk, Karaganda, Balkhash, Karpinsk, Krasnouralsk, Kamensk and many other industrial cities arose in the Soviet Union during the prewar Five-Year Plan periods. They grew, developed and improved, and many of them now have populations of 100 thousand inhabitants and more.

During these years also many new cities have arisen which are the administrative centers of new and developing districts. Among these cities, for example, is the new taiga town of Khanty Mansisk, center of the Khanty Mansisk National Area. Fifteen years ago the site of that city was an impenetrable cedar thicket. Today it is a town with splendid streets, a theater, general and special schools, a museum of regional studies and municipal enterprises.

A new Magnitogorsk is arising on the right bank of the Ural River. Its contours are already visible. Blocks of tall apartment houses are springing up with fabulous rapidity.

This development of Magnitogorsk is characteristic of all town building in the USSR in recent years. At Kamensk in the Urals, at Stalinsk in Siberia and in many other towns that have sprung up recently one may observe an ever increasing range of building and a constant improvement in the quality of dwelling houses. Never before, during the entire history of Russia, have such prodigious measures for housing construction and town building been undertaken.

Part of this construction is being carried out by individuals, who receive a 10-year loan from the State, and who, utilizing the services of different building organizations, erect their own homes. State appropriations for loans to individual house-builders are steadily increasing. Workers are eagerly taking advantage of these loans.

SINGLE HOUSE—These modest but well built houses are nearing completion at Magnitogorsk.

The sum of 32 million rubles was allocated last year for loans to persons employed in the iron and steel industry for individual house construction. This is five times greater than the total sum issued in 1944. Expenditures on construction of private homes for iron- and steelworkers this year will amount to 85 million rubles. Individual housing construction work is now going on in Magnitogorsk, Zlatoust, Chelyabinsk, Dniepropetrovsk and other cities.

The Chelyabinsk iron and steel works has helped its employees to build three hundred houses. The Magnitogorsk iron and steel works erected four hundred houses. Two settlements near the latter enterprise, Nekrasovo and Pravy Bereg, consist only of houses built by individuals.

Every individual house-builder is provided with a lot of about one quarter of an acre. The individual house-builder selects the type of home most suitable for his family. In Stalingrad, workers of the local Red October iron and steel mills prefer to build their new homes with five or six rooms.

In addition to living space, every plan provides for auxiliary buildings, such as cowsheds and hay barns. The houses are built of brick, slag, concrete and wood of good quality. Roofs are covered with iron or tile. Every house is provided with electricity, a telephone, a radio set and other conveniences.

The best plots of land are given to individual house-builders. In Magnitogorsk, for instance, employees of the local iron and steel mills are now building their houses near a birch grove. Houses are being built by workers of the Petrovsky iron and steel mills in the suburbs of Dniepropetrovsk, where many orchards have been laid out.

Hardware, roofing materials and other household articles are being manufactured for individual house-builders in the consumer goods departments of enterprises of the Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry. Some of these enterprises are manufacturing furniture which they sell to their employees on credit.

In the course of the five-year period, war-devastated cities and villages will be rebuilt, with many new features spelling additional beauty and comfort for their residents; new settlements will grow up as industrial frontiers expand; and the people of the Soviet Union will enjoy the fruits of their labor.

Medical Aid for War Invalids

By Colonel M. Barkhatov

Head of the Hospital Administration of the Ministry of Health of the USSR

AMONG the grievous consequences of the war is invalidity due to wounds and sickness sustained at the front. Much time and effort will be needed to eliminate these consequences. The public health authorities have been set the important task of organizing medical aid to war invalids.

A large network of evacuation hospitals, many of which have become notable medical institutions staffed with well trained physicians and surgeons of various specialties, was established during the war. The small number of hospital beds for restorative surgery set up at the beginning of the war proved insufficient at its end to meet the growing demand for special kinds of medical aid for war invalids.

New forms of organization of medical aid for invalids became necessary. This important problem was solved by a special decision of the Soviet Government adopted on August 29, 1945. In accordance with that decision the former evacuation hospitals in the various republics, regions and large district centers were reorganized into specialized hospitals for war invalids. These included orthopedic, prosthetic, neurosurgical, maxillary-facial and tuberculosis hospitals, as well as hospitals of a sanatorium type and for the treatment of protracted illnesses.

The plan of organization of hospitals for war invalids provided for the opening of prosthetic and orthopedic hospitals in almost all regions. In those regions where such hospitals do not exist special departments were opened in the ordinary hospitals.

The overwhelming majority of regional hospitals contain special departments, as specialized hospitals are absent in many localities. For instance, there are therapeutic, surgical, sanatorium and maxillary-facial departments in some regional hospitals, and prosthetic, orthopedic and neurosurgical departments, as well as departments for protracted illnesses, in others.

Twelve scientific and research institutes of orthopedics and restorative surgery were established to ensure scientific direction of the treatment of invalids in these hospitals and to render highly qualified consultative assistance. The work of those institutes is supervised by the Central Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics of the Ministry of Health of the USSR.

Besides these special hospitals for the treatment of invalids, civil medical institutions in towns and villages, as well as hospitals, polyclinics and dispensaries attached to industrial enterprises, give priority to war invalids.

Many thousands of invalids are in need of health resorts, sanatorium cures and balneological treatment. For this purpose special sanatoriums for war invalids were established by the Ministry of Health, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and the Ministry of Social Maintenance. Those in need of cures in health resorts and sanatoriums, after examination by special medical com-

SANATORIUM—Wounded officers rest in the sun on the balcony of their convalescent home.

missions, are provided with accommodation in these institutions free of charge.

Such commissions have been organized at regional hospitals for war invalids and in district polyclinics and hospitals as well as in village hospitals. Doctors of city districts and doctors employed in industrial enterprises are appointed to these commissions, as they are familiar with the patients and the treatment required by them.

In drawing up the plan of organization of cures for war invalids the Government established a system of priority in accommodating patients in hospitals. In determining such priority, a medical commission is guided by two considerations: clinical and social.

Priority on clinical grounds is given not only in cases requiring urgent medical attention, but also in cases where the consequences of wounds may cause serious complications, such as, for instance, adhesion after healing of wounds of the abdominal cavity, which may lead to obstruction in the intestines, or swellings which may assume a malignant form.

As for social grounds for priority of accommodation in sanatoriums and health resorts, these cover invalids of the first and second groups, i.e. those who have been temporarily incapacitated for work and who have a prospect of at least partial restoration of ability to the extent that the invalid will be able to look after himself without the help of a nurse.

With the object of watching the progress of restorative medical treatment of war invalids and its efficacy, the regional medical selection commissions keep case history records. This enables the public health authorities to know exactly how many and what kind of war invalids have been treated and to what extent their health and working capacity have been restored.

Medical treatment of war invalids and restoration of their working capacity has become a matter for the State and not for charitable institutions. There is no doubt that they will carry out their honorable task of curing and restoring the working capacity of the war invalids as successfully as they carried out the task of curing the sick and wounded Red Army soldiers and officers in the years of severe battles with German fascism.

An Arctic Expedition

By Evgeni Krein

THE icebreaker *North Pole* recently sailed from the harbor of Vladivostok for the Arctic, carrying on board a scientific expedition of the Glavsevmorput (Northern Sea Route Administration).

Our special correspondent on board the *North Pole* interviewed Igor Maksimov, head of the expedition and deputy director of the Arctic Institute, before the vessel left port for its long trip to the central sector of the Arctic Ocean and higher latitudes of the seas washing the northern coasts of the Soviet Union.

This is the seventh expedition in which Maksimov is taking part. Thirty-six years old, the son of a Leningrad professor, Igor Maksimov is the author of 30 scientific papers on various questions of the hydrology of the Soviet Arctic seas. He was awarded a number of decorations for his services during the war.

"The object of our expedition is to study the northern areas of the Chukotsk Sea, the East Siberian Sea and the Laptev Sea, which rarely have been sailed and about which we have little reliable information," Maksimov said.

For the first time in history, a ship will sail the Northern Sea Route from east to west at high latitudes. The expedition will make an attempt to round Wrangel Island, the New Siberian Islands and the North Land from the north. Throughout the voyage the icebreaker will have to battle heavy ice packs in the distant northern sectors of the continental shelf. Provided conditions are favorable, the expedition will reach the continental slope sector and make a careful study of this little-known area.

"The depth is very changeable in this sector," Maksimov explained, "varying from less than seven hundred feet, which is characteristic of a continental shelf, to ocean depth, more than six thousand feet. It is believed that it is there that the chief hydrological processes determining the ice region of the Northern Sea Route originate.

It is also thought that the area plays an important role in the formation of ice in the central sector of the Arctic Ocean.

"The expedition also must solve a number of scientific problems connected with Arctic oceanography," Maksimov went on. "Besides its purely scientific character, the expedition will be of great practical value in facilitating navigation via the Northern Sea Route."

The expedition will also be concerned with the solution of a number of geographical questions, Maksimov added, among them the question of the continental slope in the eastern section of the Soviet Arctic. It will make an attempt to survey the edges of the perennial ice fields of the Soviet Arctic regions. If conditions permit, the expedition will explore the white spot in the northern sector of the East Siberian Sea, and make an additional survey of the shallow waters north of Ushakov Island in the Kara Sea.

The personnel of the expedition—35 scientists representing various spheres of modern Arctic hydrometeorology and geophysics—has been recruited chiefly from the Arctic Institute of the Northern Sea Route Administration.

The scientific work will be carried out under the direction of the Arctic scientist Mikhail Somov, who has made many flights to the central Arctic. The ship is a floating laboratory, well equipped with scientific instruments. The icebreaker will have its own meteorological service. Long- and short-range aircraft will reconnoiter the route for the icebreaker. The expedition will be assisted by a party of students of the Higher Arctic Navigation School of the Glavsevmorput and of Leningrad University. Captain of the icebreaker is Konstantin Bizov, well-known navigator.

Care for Orphans and Widows

By V. Tatarinova and A. Semenchuk

THE Soviet Union lost during the war, as Stalin pointed out, some seven million persons due to battles with the Germans, to civilian deaths under the German occupation, and to the transportation of Soviet citizens for German penal servitude.

The number of widows and orphans in the Soviet Union therefore is tremendous. Where there had been no homeless, hungry children before the war, huge numbers of such small victims appeared.

The peoples and the Government of the Soviet Union cherish the memory of those who gave their lives for the attainment of victory. Care for the welfare of the families of these heroic dead is a paramount responsibility of the State and of society.

From the first days of the war a great deal has been done for the welfare of children who had lost their parents. During the last three years of the war more than 1,300,000 war orphans were placed in children's homes. In these homes the children are cared for and taught. Until they come of age they receive complete education and maintenance at the expense of the State.

Hundreds of thousands of children were also taken into Soviet families, where they regained the homes and tender parental care of which war had robbed them. In the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic alone, 300 thousand children have been so placed.

The Government gives financial aid to families undertaking to rear these children, and also supervises their care.

In the regions occupied during the war, the work of caring for the children was difficult, since existing homes and other facilities had been wrecked by the Germans. However, despite all difficulties, the vital task of caring for the children has been accomplished.

In the Ukrainian Republic, for instance, whose sufferings are known to the entire world, the Council of People's Commissars (now Ministers) in June, 1944, adopted a special decision on care for homeless children, after most of the Republic's territory had been liberated from the German invaders.

Since that time, the great network of children's educational institutions destroyed by the Germans has been reestablished.

The Republic has restored or built anew 521 children's homes, where 55 thousand children between the ages of four and 14 are cared for at State expense. The Ukrainian Ministry of Health has established 78 homes for five thousand children under the age of four. Twelve special homes for the education of children orphaned and crippled during the war have been established.

Nearly 100 thousand Ukrainian children have been taken into foster homes.

Of the foster parents, Alexandra Derevskaya of Romny, Sumy Region, is perhaps the most famous. She and her husband adopted their first child in the days of the Civil War. To date they have adopted 24, 16 of whom were orphaned during the recent war.

Factories and collective farms have been active in caring for orphans. They either have become patrons of children's homes, contributing to their upkeep and to the happiness of the children, or the farms and factories have established their own homes for orphans.

The Zuyevka power station in the Donbas, for instance, is famous not only for its work in rehabilitating turbines, but for the children's home which its people have founded.

The home has the best premises in the workers' settlement near the station. Its furniture was made at the building materials plant of the station; workers of the turbine installation shops made mattresses in their free time; and down for the pillows came from the station's subsidiary poultry farm.

The trade union committee of the Lenin plant in Dniepropetrovsk, together with the plant administration, established a home for 120 children. In addition, it appropriated money for the care of 39 children whose fathers had

ORPHANS—Children at a home for orphans at Voroshilovgrad.

been employed at the plant and were killed in action.

Many of the orphaned victims are themselves litt.e heroes. At a Kharkov children's home, for instance, there are 400 children of Red Army men who were killed in the war. Of these children, 35 bear orders or medals for distinguished services during the war.

The staff of the home does everything to create a domestic atmosphere, and to make the children forget the suffering they experienced during the war.

In addition to the orphaned children, there are tremendous numbers of widowed mothers with small children. Many of these women have no training for industry. Although the State provides pensions for their children, their lot would be hard if it were not for the help provided by their husbands' former fellow-workers.

Sponsorship of the families of fallen comrades has become an organized policy at many plants.

The movement had its origin in the open-hearth furnace department of the Kirov plant in Leningrad, and has now spread to many other plants.

At the Kirov plant, the workers and engineers began it by sponsoring the family of Alexei Sergeev, who when he was killed in battle left his wife Anna and three small children.

Since the widow possessed no skill, she had gone to work as a charwoman to supplement her pension. But when the people at the plant began their sponsorship, all this was changed.

The sponsors gave her a substantial sum of money, supplied the children with clothing, redecorated her apartment, and then set out to equip her to earn a comfortable living.

She was given a job in the department where her husband had worked. After training, she became an electric crane operator at good pay.

"I have no fears for the fate of my children," she says. "My sponsors give me more than material assistance. I know that my children and I have faithful friends on whom we can always rely."

This sponsorship, like the many which followed it, was made official by being recorded with the District Soviet.

EXAMINATION—An orphaned girl is given the regular medical examination at a children's home.

WIDOW—The Arkhipov family of Moscow, whose head was killed in battle, has received much help.

The striking feature of all this aid to the orphans and widows of fallen heroes is that there is nothing temporary about it; it is no mere sentimental gesture.

The care of orphans is embodied in law; the current Five-Year Plan provides that all orphans must be cared for at State expense. Huge sums are spent by the State on pensions for widows and children. In addition to this, however, the improvement of the condition of widows on a permanent basis, by the increase of their earning power, has been a major contribution to their welfare by their fellow citizens.

Riga, Capital of Soviet Latvia

By Arnold Deglav

Chairman of the Riga City Soviet

THIS year, when we celebrated the sixth anniversary of Soviet Latvia, our thoughts turned back to 1940 when the people of Latvia rid themselves of the bourgeois government and elected their own representatives to the National Diet. By the will of the people, Latvia was declared a Soviet Republic amidst nationwide rejoicing. Never before had historic Riga seen so many people on its streets at once as on July 21, 1940, when hundreds of thousands marched to the Government house to express their jubilation.

I have always loved Riga, and I remember how a long time ago I was proud to see its well-lighted, tall buildings, proud of the genius of the Latvian architects who under Bauman created what was called New Riga, proud of its spotless thoroughfares, of the narrow, picturesque streets of the old town, of the seven-century-old citadel and the embankment of the Daugava [Western Dvina] River. I rejoiced in the fine driveways running past the greenery of the parks lining the city canal where once the Radzinya flowed on its way to the Daugava.

Here there were joy and happiness and beauty, all the amenities of modern life, streetcars, motor buses, asphalted streets flooded with electricity, gas and elevators and big roomy apartments.

But I also knew another Riga: the outskirts, where wooden hovels huddled along unpaved streets. These were the slums of Riga where the city's poor lived; half of the homes here should have been razed as a menace to health and safety long before. There were no spacious, light rooms, no gas and no elevators to take you up to your floor, and even electricity was a luxury.

With the coming of Soviet times, we decided to change all this. We made it our aim to provide the majority of Riga's population with the amenities which the residents of the central section enjoyed. The work got under way and a great deal was accomplished in the course of the next eleven months.

On June 22, 1941, the German armies invaded the Soviet Union, and we had to forget about rebuilding Riga and take up arms.

More than three years later, on October 12, 1944, the City Soviet's advance party entered Riga with liberating Red Army troops. With very few exceptions we found that the apartment houses of Moscow District, Brivibas and Valdemar streets and the Rainis and Kalpak boulevards had survived. But the old town—its narrow streets, its relics of the Middle Ages and the Town Hall—was in ruins. The Germans also wrecked the Riga port, the bridges across the Daugava, the power station, pumping station, gas works, the entire telephone system and the power systems of all the city's industrial enterprises.

The next day flour and bread were issued to the people, and a hospital was

RIGA—General view of the Latvian capital on the Western Dvina River.

opened for wounded civilians. The city's inhabitants eagerly set to work clearing the streets of debris. By the third day dozens of bakeries were already in operation and the distribution of bread was organized in all districts of the city.

The staggering damage done by the fascists made itself felt with increasing force as we studied the condition of the city and its public utilities in greater detail.

Rehabilitation was undertaken immediately. In 11 days a pumping station was repaired and more than 12 miles of water mains laid; the city now had water. A little later hospitals and administrative institutions got electric lights as the workers repaired the power plants of some industrial enterprises.

Riga worked with great enthusiasm, and two months later the whole city had both water and electricity, and the central section had gas. All the hospitals, bath houses and laundries were open and the streetcar system was in operation. The Opera, Drama and Art theaters were staging their first productions.

Hardly a week passed that the city did not have a new rehabilitation landmark to celebrate. One of our major achievements was the opening of a bridge for streetcar, motor and pedestrian traffic from the main part of the city to the section beyond the Daugava. For 20 years the bourgeois governments of Latvia had discussed building a bridge here but never managed to realize the project. Now the people of Riga built it in 40 days with the assistance of the Red Army.

Since its liberation, the city has been virtually reborn in every respect. All of its industrial enterprises have been restored and are now producing. Now not one, but three, bridges span the Daugava. The sites of demolished buildings in the old quarter have been cleared of rubble and wreckage. In shell-damaged houses apartments totaling more than five million square feet of floor space have been reconditioned. Last spring the people of Riga planted tens of thousands of trees in the city's thinned-out parks.

Recently an industrial exhibition was held in Riga where all rehabilitated enterprises displayed samples of their output. The goods on display are now flowing to the stores in an ever increasing stream, and the people are able to obtain more and more shoes, textiles, clothing and household goods.

OPERA—The State Opera House at Riga.

The city's two hundred elementary, secondary and technical schools, institutes, laboratories and other educational institutions have been thoroughly repaired and equipped for normal work.

The Latvian State University enrolled two thousand new students last semester, bringing its total enrollment to four thousand, and making it one of the largest higher schools in the Soviet Union. The Agricultural Academy, the Institute of Language and Literature and the City Pedagogical Institute likewise increased their enrollments, and began the school year in well appointed buildings.

In the course of the past year the population of the city has trebled, with the return of the people who were evacuated into the interior of the Soviet Union in the early days of the war.

In directing the rehabilitation of our city, the City and District Soviets are striving to provide for all the residents of Riga the comforts and amenities of life which only one tenth of them enjoyed before the war. We are now completing the first stage on the way to this goal—rehabilitation. Last year the Kegums hydroelectric power station began supplying thousands of kilowatts of electricity to Riga, and last December the city's main power source, the Riga hydroelectric station, went into operation. The gas works has regained its prewar capacity, and a telephone exchange has been built.

According to the five-year plan for the reconstruction of Riga's public utilities and municipal services, a new large gas works and pumping stations are to be built, central heating of city blocks will be introduced, new streetcar and autobus lines opened and additional boulevards and parks laid out. Provision is also made for the construction of public buildings and apartment houses.

The Dean of Armenian Poets

By Marietta Shaginyan

FROM all corners of my native Armenia come tidings of rejoicing at the award of a Stalin Prize to Avetik Isaakyan, dean of Armenian poets.

Avetik Isaakyan was born in 1875 in Leninakan, now a modern cultural center, then a small provincial town called Alexandropol. The boy began to write poetry at an early age. His first volume of verse, which was published in the 1890's, brought him nationwide fame. It was read both in the city and the countryside. The Armenian people literally began to "sing" Isaakyan, for his verse served as the text for many songs. More than 80 of his verses were put to music, most of them by unknown composers. With Isaakyan's verses the Armenian people sang of their love for their native land, their pain and their grief.

Isaakyan's tremendous popularity is not due to any primitive quality in his work. His verse is simple but with the simplicity born of real mastery. He was educated at the Echmiadzin Theological Academy and Leipzig University; he reads Verlaine, Shelley, Menander and Novalis in the original. He traveled a great deal in the Near East, Europe and Greece, acquiring knowledge and working on his verse all the time. "Isaakyan," wrote the Russian poet Alexander Blok in 1916, "is a first-class poet; there is perhaps not another inspired and original poet like him in all of Europe."

His native land, the beauty of its landscape and the bitter lot of the Armenian people were the subjects of many of his verses in those early years. As he wandered over the face of the earth, without home or country, Avetik Isaakyan remembered the mother he left behind at home, and the image of his mother merged with that of his native land. Some of his best poetry was written on this theme. He saw this symbolic mother, ragged and ill, leaning against a wall, her arm stretched out begging for alms. The poet's poignant emotions

AVETIK ISAAKYAN

are expressed in this excerpt from the poem:

The ruthless, heartless passers-by,
Hurry, pushing, past her.
I sobbed aloud in my sleep, and waking,
Wept till dawn, my soul racked with anguish.
Ah, how many are the mothers who die of hunger
In our midst—yet we know nothing of it!

It is difficult to describe the charm these verses have in the original in whose cadences one hears the twittering of the birds, feels the awakening of the earth at springtide, the great upsurge of joy at the thought of a newly acquired homeland, of dreams come true.

Upon returning to the land of his birth, now Soviet Armenia, Isaakyan began to write in a new vein. His former scepticism, irony and passive detachment were gone. A new era had opened in the history of his countrymen, one in which the common man had become the master of his own destiny, an era of creative endeavor directed toward the common good. Instead of having recourse to dusty manuscripts, to the refined images of the culture of the past, the poet began to learn wisdom from the people, to find gems of poetry in the songs of folk bards. From Armenian folklore was drawn his poem about Mger the Titan.

My Country (1940) is dedicated to the fields of Armenia, the land which suffered for many centuries at the hands of the foreign invaders. In it the poet recalls the bitter past of his land but envisions Armenia, joyous and flourishing, her people caught up in a fever of construction. The inspired poet speaks of the "mighty native tongue" and recalls a lullaby his mother used to sing to him:

Thou wilt ring out brave and strong
In lovely songs—my native tongue
Ancient and great, heartfelt,
Forever young . . .

During the war the gentle voice of Avetik Isaakyan, the lyric poet, acquired a stern, challenging note. In *To the Eternal Memory of S. G. Zagiyan* he mourned the death of an Armenian hero who was killed in action against the Hitlerites; he wrote verse urging his compatriots to rise up and fight the foe (*Battle Cry*); his heart was with those who were shedding their blood on a front that stretched for thousands of miles (*My Heart Is in Yonder Mountains*); he saw his embattled country coping heroically with its titanic task (*Our Struggle*). And all these wartime verses by the dean of Armenian poets were picked up at the front by the Armenian soldiers, who learned to recite them by heart.

It was for these passionate verses, as well as for his earlier poems, *To the Great Stalin* and *My Country*, that he was awarded a Stalin Prize this year.

The Moscow Planetarium

By I. Krashennikov
Director of the Moscow Planetarium

BUILT in 1929, the Moscow Planetarium is a center for popularizing astronomic knowledge in the USSR. It won tremendous popularity during the very first years of its existence. Before the war the number of visitors to the Planetarium averaged from 700 thousand to one million a year. The most frequent visitors were Moscow school and university students, workers, collective farmers, professionals, as well as visitors from various regions and republics of the Soviet Union.

The Planetarium maintains contact with other regions by sending visiting lecturers to these places. Furthermore, its scientists and lecturers give consultation on various questions, and the number of these questions varies from five thousand to six thousand a year. Many requests for information were received before the solar eclipse of July 9, 1945. In addition to the many astronomy circles functioning at the Planetarium, its scientists direct the work of similar circles in the schools.

This year the Planetarium has a staff of eight lecturers, three consultants, five specialists to take care of its equipment, several laboratory assistants, managers of the astronomical research department, the slide collections and the lighting equipment. Its staff includes Professors of physiomathematical sciences K. Bayev, M. Nabokov, K. Shistovsky and P. Voinilovich. Every year the Planetarium revises its program, increasing the number of lectures and the range of subjects.

Lecture on 30 subjects are being delivered at the Planetarium this year. Lectures on the fundamentals of the materialistic world outlook, as, for example, *Was There Ever a Beginning and Will There Be an End of the World? The Universe, Is There Any Life on the Planets? Solar and Lunar Eclipses,* and *Interplanetary Communications* enjoy the greatest popularity. Children are especially attracted to such lectures as *A Flight to the Moon* and *Solar House.*

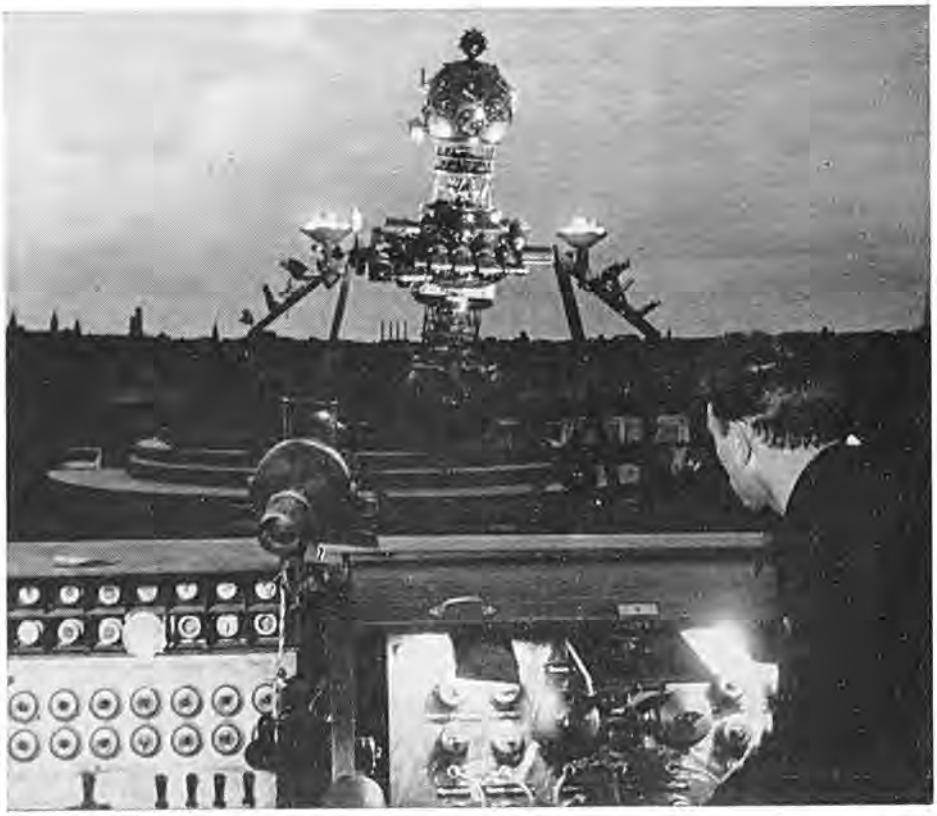
The Zeiss-Bauerfeld equipment of the Planetarium, installed in 1929, has been considerably improved. During the second year of the Planetarium's existence its workers built a special apparatus for showing all the phases of an eclipse.

In 1931 it was improved to show solar and lunar eclipses. Then a comet apparatus was designed for showing the movement of a comet with the fluctuations in the size of its tail, which is always turned away from the sun, a meridian-apparatus which reproduces the Aurora Borealis, an apparatus showing twinkling stars, and so on.

The Planetarium has a shop for producing 30 thousand slides a month and a special publishing house which before 1941 issued books and pamphlets with a range of 250 titles. Six mobile planetariums are touring the country now.

The visitors' book of the Planetarium contains enthusiastic comments written by people from all walks of life. Among the recent comments is one by Mr. Ting-Si-Lin, Director of the Institute of Physics of the Chinese Academy of Science, who came to Moscow to attend the anniversary session of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and visited the Planetarium last June 16. It reads:

"It was a great pleasure for me to see the Planetarium and attend the lecture by I. Kashchenko. I. Kashchenko obligingly agreed to meet me and answer questions of interest to me. I express my sincere gratitude to I. Kashchenko and to the directors of the Planetarium for the cordial reception accorded me, and also to the Academy of Sciences of the USSR for the invitation to visit the Planetarium."

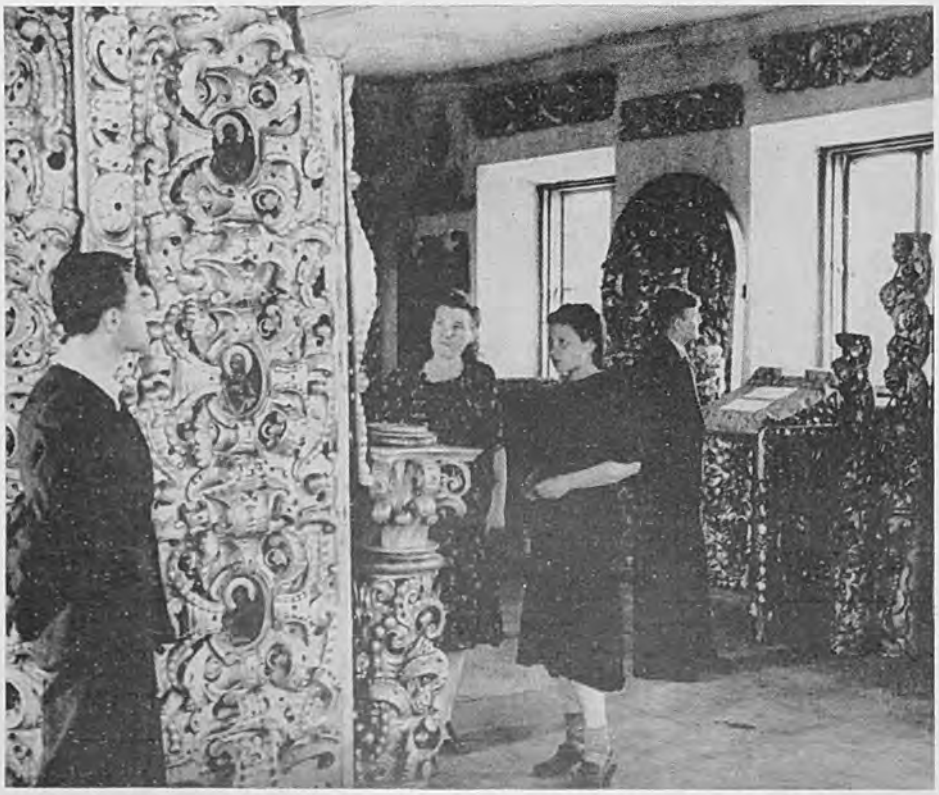


PLANETARIUM—An expert at the control board of the Planetarium's instruments.

Kolomenskoye

Masterpieces of sixteenth and seventeenth century Russian architecture and preserved objects of historical and artistic value dating back to the fourteenth century are on view at the Kolomenskoye Museum, on the outskirts of Moscow. Kolomenskoye, once the favorite summer playground of the tsars, is today the site of one of the Soviet Union's most interesting museums, attracting visitors from all parts of the country and from abroad.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY CHURCH—Church of the Kazan Icon of the Virgin Mary, built in 1644.



INTERIOR—Gates and columns of carved and gilded wood are among the sixteenth and seventeenth century objects on display in the museum.

CHURCH—Church of the Ascension, built in the sixteenth century.

The Kolomenskoye Museum

By Margarita Gra

Senior Member of the Scientific Staff of the Kolomenskoye Museum

ONE of the most interesting Moscow museums is situated at Kolomenskoye, about four and one half miles to the southeast of the capital, on the Moscow River.

Some good examples of Russian sixteenth and seventeenth architecture may be seen here, for this settlement, mentioned in documents dating back to 1328, was the favorite summer residence of the tsars for six centuries. It is closely associated with the names of Ivan the Terrible, Alexei Mikhailovich, Peter I and Catherine II.

In 1920 the house with its grounds was declared a state museum and preserved as such. A broad, shady avenue of limes leads from the entrance gate and through the carriage gate, with the watchtower, which dates from 1672, into the central square.

Framed by the double archway is a view of a fine stone church with a steeple, the Church of the Ascension, built in 1532 by the Grand Duke of Muscovy, Vasili III. From the clerestory, or gallery, of the church the view opens on the collective farm fields which, three hundred years ago, were the scene of the tsar's favorite pastimes—falconry, fisticuffs, and military maneuvers.

The seventeenth century palace, set in the midst of an ensemble of stone buildings, was a masterpiece of architecture in wood and created the impression of a palace from a fairy tale, with its brilliantly painted and gilded carvings. In the eighteenth century it was torn down because it was said to be in a dilapidated state. A model of the palace and some of the objects from it—icons painted by the tsar's court painters, carved and gilded details of ornaments, windows of mica and so on—are on display in the museum.

The court chapel, named after the famous Kazan Icon of the Virgin Mary, is still standing. It was built in 1644, and its five cupolas and curious belfry can be seen from afar.

The Chancellor's office, a one-story building with small, leaded windows, was erected in the seventeenth century. The original furniture and books have been preserved there since that time.

The buildings in the park were brought here from other places; Peter I's cottage from Archangel and the defense tower of the Nikolo-Karelsky monastery are examples of northern architecture in wood.

In the old court buildings of the palace sixteenth and seventeenth century wood carvings, ceramics and artistic wrought-iron objects are exhibited.

Kolomenskoye is the best known of the museums on Moscow's outskirts. It is a favorite spot for excursions, and visitors spend the day in the park on the banks of the river.

The staff of the museum is engaged in the study of documents on the history of Kolomenskoye and in the preservation and restoration of the objects belonging to it. They are also planning an open-air museum of Russian architecture.

ANCIENT VOLUME—Margarita Gra studies one of the huge illuminated church volumes in the library.

Trade Union Notes

By G. Inyutin

SOVIET trade union schools do not limit their instruction to the broadening of the knowledge of the trade union functionaries. They also train a great number of volunteer trade union workers who assist the factory and local trade union committees in their work.

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) operates three higher schools for the training of trade union functionaries in Moscow, Leningrad and Kharkov.

The Moscow school trains functionaries of the central and regional trade union committees and has two divisions —a one-year study course for 114 persons, and a two-year study course for 200.

The Leningrad school trains leading workers for the clubs and other cultural establishments of trade unions. This school also has two divisions—a one-year course for 50 students and a two-year course for 100.

The programs of these schools cover a wide range of subjects. The program of the Moscow school for example, includes a number of philosophical, historical and economic subjects, problems of international relations, the history of the trade union movements in Russia, England and the United States, a course on practical trade union work covering social insurance, labor safety, cultural and educational activities, a number of general educational subjects, as well as courses in the English, French and German languages.

The faculties of these schools include professors, docents and Corresponding Members of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

The AUCCTU higher school in Kharkov has a one-year course of study for trade union functionaries from republic, regional, district, factory and local trade union committees of the Ukraine, Moldavia and the southern districts of the Russian SFSR.

Those enrolled at the AUCCTU schools are given leaves from their regular work and receive stipends.

These schools also have two-month courses for volunteer trade union workers. Five hundred students were enrolled in these courses in Moscow and 700 in Leningrad and Kharkov in the past academic year. Throughout the period of study the students are paid the wages they received at their jobs.

The central committees of some trade unions, such as the trade unions of workers of the aviation industry, armaments, and railways of Central Asia, have organized their own permanent courses training chairmen of factory and local trade union committees and their various commissions. During the training period these people are given leaves from work.

From time to time, practically all the other trade union central committees arrange courses for chairmen and workers in regional and district committees and chairmen of factory and local committees.

The schools for training volunteer trade union workers at factories, plants, mines, building jobs, railway depots and offices have become widespread. There are more than five million volunteer trade union workers in the Soviet Union. To provide these people with information in their particular field of trade union activity at factories and offices, 12-16 hour courses are conducted according to a definite program.

★

The rights of the Soviet worker, his wages and conditions, are firmly and effectively protected by an elaborate labor code. Some of these restrictions were relaxed inevitably during the war, but now the trade unions are engaged in a vigorous campaign to ensure that labor legislation is observed exactly in every enterprise. Managements who think they can "get away with it" are receiving a very rude awakening.

A recent meeting of the Soviet Trade Union Committee adopted a number of decisions for tightening trade union control over the observance of the labor code. A special check-up was made on the work of what we call the "wage rates and disputes commissions," which exist in every factory. They consist of an equal number of representatives of the trade union and of the management, and their job is to deal with all disputes and complaints.

Local trade union organizations have been instructed to take an even more active part in the work of these commissions than hitherto to make certain that their representatives on them are fully acquainted with their responsibilities to the workers, and vigilantly to supervise the commissions' work.

★

Many Soviet factories are now setting up "inventors' rooms." These rooms are fitted with drawing boards, instruments and a library of technical literature, and the factory workers go there when the itch of inventiveness is upon them.

The rooms are always well patronized. If a worker is inspired with the conception of a new gadget or a new method to increase production, he is now able to work it out in a properly equipped laboratory, instead of having to puzzle it through at home.

Our production is constantly being advanced by the initiative of rank-and-file workers. Recently, for example, chairman Ryabov of the trade union factory committee at the Borets machine building plant in Moscow gave a report to his trade union regional committee on the work of rank-and-file inventors and "rationalizers" in his factory.

In the course of the last half year, he said, a great many rationalization suggestions had been put forward, and no less than 142 of them had been adopted by the management and the trade union and were being put into effect. It was estimated that this would lead to a saving of 170 thousand rubles a year in production costs. The authors of the proposals have been rewarded with substantial bonuses.

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Tamara Makarova and Vladimir Druzhnikov are shown in a scene from "The Stone Flower," Soviet film awarded first prize in the color division at the International Film Festival at Cannes, France.

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World Film Awards

THE recent award of eight prizes to Soviet entrants at the International Cinema Festival at Cannes, France, and the consequent ranking of Soviet films in first place in the contest, highlights the great attention paid to cinematography in recent years in the USSR, and the fine technical and artistic results achieved.

The versatility of the Soviet film industry was well demonstrated by the wide variance in type of the films which received prizes.

The Soviet documentary *Fall of Berlin*, showing the taking of the German capital, was adjudged best film of its kind. A moving record of an important historic event, it preserves the happenings of the last days of the war with Nazi Germany.

Themes drawn from the war predominated among the Soviet feature films which won prizes. *The Turning Point*, built around the titanic struggle for Stalingrad, won First International Prizes for its scenarist, B. Chirskov, and its producer, F. Ermler. Chirskov won a similar prize for the scenario of *Zoya*, the story of the heroic partisan girl, Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya. An international prize went to producer Mikhail Romm for *Girl Number 217*, the story of a Soviet girl in German slavery.

In an entirely different field is *The Stone Flower*, chosen best color film shown at the festival. Of particular interest to foreign observers, it introduces the first full-length feature produced in color in the Soviet Union. Its theme is the old Russian folk-tale of the shepherd boy Danila who, bewitched by the magical Lady of the Copper Mountain, carves a wondrous living flower from gems, but is imprisoned in the mountain until rescued by his sweetheart.

In still other fields, two prizes were awarded to the colorful *Youth of Our Country*, the color film record of the 1946 sports parade in Moscow, and a first international prize went to the popular science film *Sunny Tribe*.

The Great Might of the Soviet State

By a Moscow Correspondent

THE Soviet budget for 1946, providing for an expenditure of more than 319 billion rubles, was unanimously approved last week by the second session of the second Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Approval of the 1946 budget was the first item on the agenda of the second session of the second Supreme Soviet of the USSR which convened in the Kremlin October 15. The second item was a review of decrees issued by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet in the interval between sessions, which were also unanimously approved.

The budget for 1946, first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, was submitted for approval by Arseni Zverev, Minister of Finance of the USSR, who also gave an account of the execution of the budget for 1944 and 1945. The 1946 budget represents a six per cent increase in expenditures over 1945.

Commenting editorially on this phase of the Supreme Soviet's deliberations, the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA declared:

THIS year's budget can be called the Five-Year Plan in action. It embodies all the remarkable features of the Stalin Plan of great works.

In the past five years our country has been living on a war budget. Now our budget reflects new times, new tasks: the full and timely financing of heavy industry, transport, agriculture and the consumer goods industries; it reflects an increase of expenditures for cultural and material services, a considerable increase of allocations for the development of science and the training of specialists, an increase in the accumulation of capital in the national economy, and the strengthening of republican and local budgets.

Each of the above tasks directly follows from the Law on the Five-Year Plan, which life itself has shown to be fully real.

The revenues of this year's budget amount to a tremendous sum exceeding 333 billion rubles, which indicates that our country not only stood with credit all the trials of the gravest war, but has successfully healed its war wounds and is confidently marching toward new heights of progress.

The enemy's hopes that as a result of the war the Soviet Union would be exhausted failed long ago. Now a smashing blow is dealt to the enemy's hopes that the Soviet Union would fail to cope with postwar difficulties.

This year budget expenditures exceed 319 billion rubles. In the first postwar year allocations for capital construction exceeded those of the prewar year of 1940 by 40 per cent.

Expenditures for education exceeded those of 1940 by 17,600,000 rubles.

The biggest increase of budget expenditures is for the development of scientific research—this item was 2.4 times higher than last year.

Expenditures for the maintenance of schools, public health services and physical culture as well as for social insurance, social maintenance and allowances to mothers of large families will be increased this year.

Enormous funds are earmarked for housing. The Government is doing everything in its power to improve the life of our people.

Deputies representing various regions, territories and republics of the Soviet country participated in the debate. And each one of them gave the Supreme Soviet a truthful account of the postwar achievements of industry, transport, and agriculture.

Deputy Kapustin spoke of the revival of Leningrad, of industrial enterprises being recommissioned one after another, of the cultural progress and improvement of life in the city.

Leningrad industry is advancing toward the heights of world technique. Within the past nine months Leningrad industry exceeded its production program by 7.4 per cent.

Leningrad is being restored as the nation's largest industrial and cultural center—a model socialist city.

Deputy Ponomarenko reported that 235 thousand residential houses were built in the Byelorussian countryside within the past two years alone, accommodating one and one half million persons whom the Germans had deprived of homes. In 1946 Byelorussian industry will double its last year's output.

Deputy Veimer declared that within eight months of the current year Estonia's industrial output increased by 77 per cent, and shale output has already exceeded the prewar level by 20 per cent.

All those who spoke in the debate described the remarkable achievements made in the struggle for the fulfillment of the program of the first year of the new Five-Year Plan. These achievements clearly show that the Stalin postwar plans will be successfully carried into effect.

Like a mirror the State budget reflects the colossal potentialities of the Soviet State. Our financial system, based on a powerful socialist economy, is capable of covering the steadily growing expenditures for economic rehabilitation and further development.

We possess the strength and the means to build new factories and plants and to restore the old ones, to extend sowing areas and increase harvests, to develop cattle breeding.

Throughout the history of socialist construction the Soviet people have worked enthusiastically to fulfill the Government plans which satisfied their vital interests. And now that the task of healing war wounds at the earliest date and of further economic development directly faces the Soviet people, they will again exert their efforts, will overcome all difficulties and within a short period will regain and exceed the prewar production level in industry and agriculture. This will further enhance the might of our Motherland and raise the living standard of the people.

Prize-Winning Films at Cannes

By Izvestia Correspondent V. Poltoratsky

Soviet film entrants at the International Film Festival held recently at Cannes, France, took eight prizes, giving the Soviet Union first place in the international competition. IZVESTIA'S *Paris correspondent V. Poltoratsky, commenting on the event, wrote:*

MORE than 20 countries sent to Cannes more than one hundred films to demonstrate the achievements of world cinematography. The festival was a gala, colorful affair. The British, for instance, came with two companies of Scotch infantry who defiled along the embankment of the health resort town. Live mannequins from fashion shops were brought from Paris.

The festival opened with a flower parade. Colored chariots slowly moved along the streets, and among them the Kremlin tower made of fresh flowers. Sixteen white doves—representing the 16 Soviet republics—flew out of the tower to symbolize what the Soviet cinema masters brought to the Cannes festival: a desire for peace and a thirst for life.

It is noteworthy that the festival began with a demonstration of the Soviet film *The Turning Point,* which described the magnificent Stalingrad epic. [This film will be released in New York City this month.]

The Cannes festival was visited by cinema stars, producers, directors, actors, and more than 250 correspondents from various countries. On the eve of the festival the opinion prevailed that the Americans would carry the day.

But the Soviet film, *The Turning Point,* scored a great success. It was followed by *Girl Number 217* and *Stone Flower,* and those who saw them compared them favorably with the other films shown.

The Soviet films were a revelation to many. Although the French, for instance, exhibited a very fine film, *The Fight for Rails,* and the great craftsmanship of Disney's films is common knowledge, on the whole one can arrive at one conclusion only—that Soviet cinema art ranks first in importance and profoundness.

PRIZE-WINNER—Scene from "The Turning Point." This dramatic moment in the film shows the meeting of the High Command at Stalingrad to plan the offensive.

American films tend toward standardization. One of the critics here commented that "films are stamped in Hollywood just like automobile parts in Detroit."

Yet, still more important to the critics is the fact that many of the films shown demonstrated the moral degradation of much of the world's cinema art. The majority of the non-Soviet films which were shown in Cannes were devoted to the decadence of the human mind. Drug addiction, dipsomania and mysticism under the guise of psychology—such was their essence.

A direct contrast is supplied by the Soviet films which emanate vitality, faith in the future and the struggle for it.

Even the other contestants admitted the superiority of the Soviet films. By a decision of the festival jury, Soviet cinema received the highest appraisal—eight prizes—more than any other country.

The First International Prize for the best documentary was awarded to the film *The Fall of Berlin.* Soviet producer Ptushko's *Stone Flower* was proclaimed the best color film. The critics at Cannes were very enthusiastic about this film.

Two prizes were awarded to the film, *Youth of Our Country,* color newsreel of the 1946 sport parade [released in the United States as *Russia on Parade*].

A First International Prize was granted to B. Chirskov for his scenarios of the films *The Turning Point* and *Zoya.* A First International Prize was also given to F. Ermler, producer of *The Turning Point.*

A First International Prize was awarded to the popular science film *Sunny Tribe.* An International Prize was awarded to the Soviet producer Mikhail Romm for *Girl Number 217.*

The French, who won five prizes, ranked second. Noteworthy among the French prize-winning films is the above-mentioned film *The Fight for Rails,* which showed the struggle of the French people against the German invaders.

"FALL OF BERLIN"—Nazi soldiers are driven from a building to surrender to Soviet troops in Berlin.

Prize-Winning

Shown on these pages are scenes from some of the prize-winning Soviet films adjudged outstanding in their classes at the International Film Festival held recently at Cannes, France, as well as two producers who were honored with prizes for their outstanding work.

Both peace and war are mirrored in the films.

The Turning Point, **which previously was awarded a Stalin Prize for excellence, is the epic story of Stalingrad and the turn of the tide of war against the Nazi aggressors. Both at home and abroad, it has now been marked as one of the finest of the films made concerning the recent war.**

The imposing full-color

"THE TURNING POINT"—Andrei Abrikosov (left) and Mikhail Derzhavin play two commanders at Stalingrad.

ERMLER—The producer of "The Turning Point" was awarded a prize.

Soviet Films

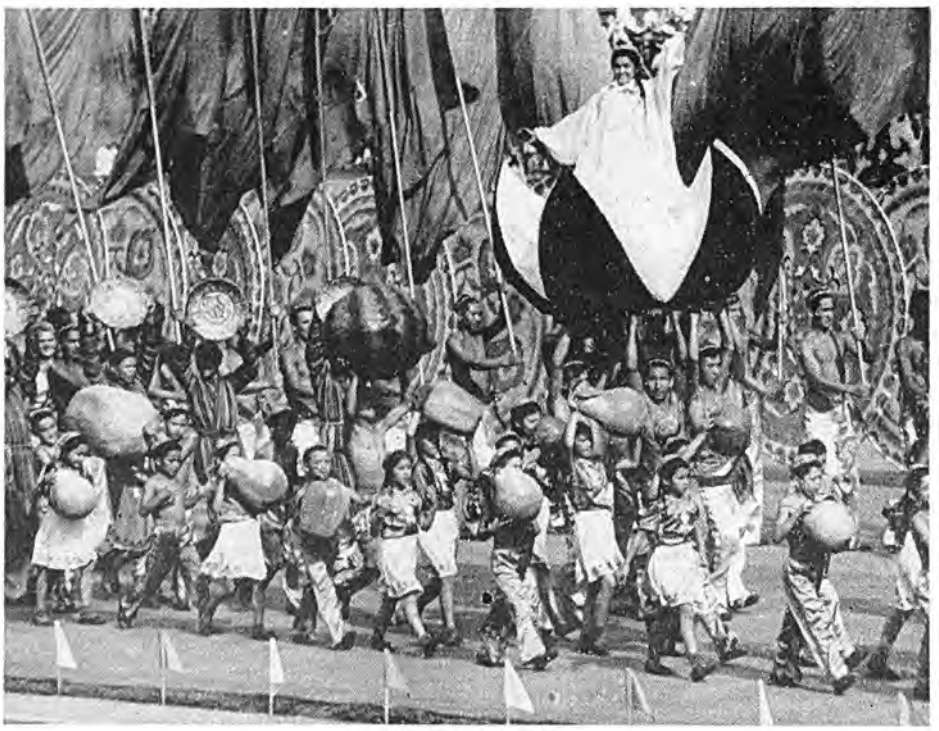
portrayal of the 1946 All-Union Sports Parade, on the other hand, shows the Soviet Union at peace, its youth marching gaily in a pageant of sport, their minds far from the war in which many of them fought so bravely. This film also won a Stalin Prize.

The documentary field, *Fall of Berlin*, honored at Cannes, is also a former Stalin Prize winner. This record of the taking of the German capital, already recognized as outstanding in the Soviet Union, has now attained international acclaim as an extremely fine documentary portraying a historic event.

Altogether different is *The Stone Flower*, a fantasy fairy-tale remarkable for its fine color photography.

"THE STONE FLOWER"—Vladimir Druzhnikov as the shepherd boy of the legend, and Elena Derevshchikova as his sweetheart.

ROMM—This producer won a prize for his film "Girl Number 217."



PHYSICAL CULTURE PARADE—Marchers from the Uzbek Republic in the colorful film record of the parade.

Industry of the Southern Urals

By Georgi Mariagin

CHELYABINSK Region, one of the highly developed industrial regions of the Soviet Union, is situated on the southern slopes of the Urals, bordering on the vast Siberian steppes and the Caspian lowlands.

The southern slopes of the Urals are rich in valuable minerals—iron ores, gold deposits, deposits of magnesite, copper, rare metals and other minerals. Iron and copper smelting plants and gold mines were established in the south of the Urals more than one hundred years ago. The plants were small and poorly equipped.

The industries of the Southern Urals were radically transformed by the Soviet Five-Year Plans. The construction of one of the country's largest steel mills at Magnitogorsk and of the huge tractor plant in Chelyabinsk immediately placed the Chelyabinsk Region among the most important industrial centers of the Soviet Union.

The number of industrial enterprises has been growing continually ever since. Transport machine building was extensively developed by the construction of the powerful Ust-Katav railroad car building plant, which produces large box- and flatcars. Extremely rich magnesite deposits are being developed in Satka. Up-to-date copper smelting plants are being built and reconstructed in Karabash and Kyshtym. Industrial iron ore mining is being launched at the powerful Bakalsk deposits 93 miles west of Chelyabinsk. The coal deposits at Korkino-Kopeisk near Chelyabinsk are being developed.

The development of industry reached a new high during the war. Dozens of plants were evacuated to Chelyabinsk Region. Steel mills, machine building and other plants were energetically constructed, while production of raw materials and manufactured commodities was increased. The ore deposits of the Urals are being transformed into metal and machinery.

The ferrous metallurgy industry of the region produced as much as 40 per cent of the total amount of metal smelted by the plants of the Soviet Union in 1945. Production of high-grade steel is being increased. The Magnitogorsk steel mill has been producing 46 varieties of high-grade alloyed steel, while the Zlatoust plant has been manufacturing 163 varieties. Production of copper is being increased considerably.

A huge steel mill was built in Chelyabinsk during the war; the plant depends on the Bakalsk iron ore deposits for its raw materials. Because of this, ore mining at the Bakalsk mines was increased by 400 per cent. The Chelyabinsk electrometallurgical plant of ferrous alloys, built during the First Five-Year Plan, increased its production more than four times during the war. Production of magnesite at the Satka plant was expanded considerably.

The growth of the industry of the Southern Urals required a sharp increase in coal mining. During the years 1937-1945 coal mining in the Chelyabinsk coal basin increased 3.3 times.

The development of the coal mining industry made it possible to increase

MAGNITOGORSK—Part of the great iron and steel works at this Southern Urals industrial center.

greatly the production of electric power. Electric power plants, operating on local coal, were built. The Chelyabinsk central electric power plant was built during the war. The Ust-Katav central heating and electric power plant and the Yuryuzan temporary electric power plant were built, and an annular electric power line was constructed.

Two blast furnaces were built during the war at the Magnitogorsk works, two at the Chelyabinsk plant, one at the Satka plant and one at the Ufaley plant. Five coke batteries and 18 open-hearth and electric smelting furnaces were also put up at these plants.

The Urals truck manufacturing plant was built in Miass. The plant has produced more than 12 thousand trucks. A machine building plant was constructed in Zlatoust—the oldest industrial center of the Southern Urals. An automobile plant was built in Miass, a plant for plastics was built in Kopeisk, a machine tool building plant was constructed in Troitsk, a kaolin plant was put up in Kyshtym, a machine building plant was erected in Sim. Dozens of new enterprises were built in Chelyabinsk, including a transport machine building plant.

The industry of the Southern Urals was developed simultaneously with the reconstruction of railroad transport. Some of the most important roads of the country pass through Chelyabinsk.

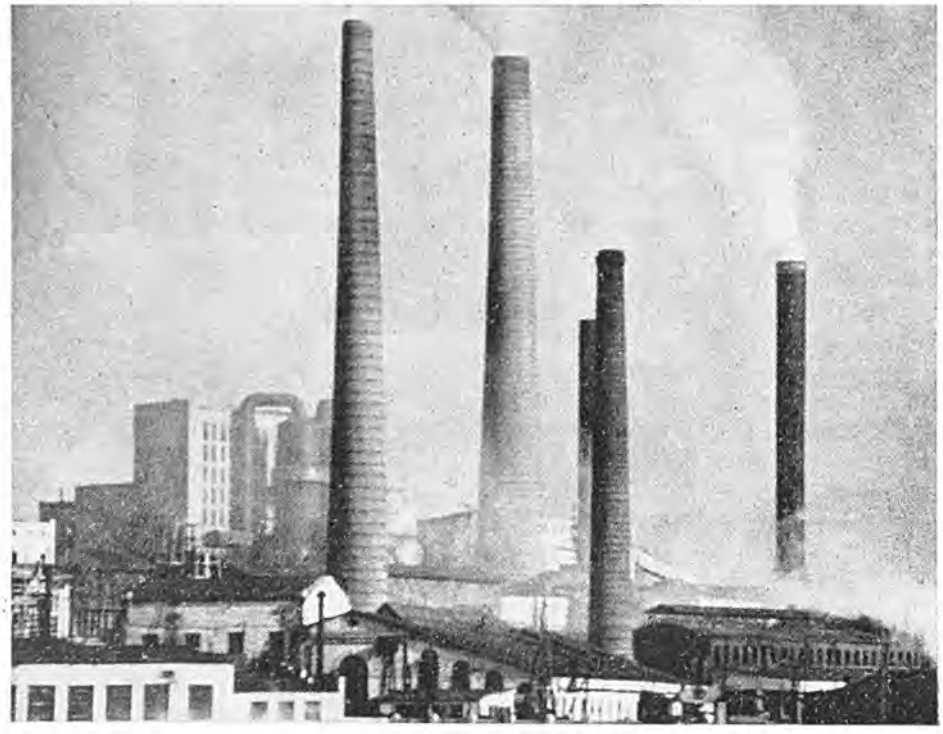
The Chelyabinsk junction has been reconstructed and fitted out with automatic signals and communication. The electrified sector of the Southern Urals railroad from Chelyabinsk to Zlatoust recently was put into operation.

The sector is 99.4 miles long. At this sector the railroad crosses a steep spur of the Urals—the Taganai Mountains on the borders of Europe and Asia. Even powerful locomotives made this steep climb with difficulty. Electrification of this sector made it possible to increase the freight turnover in the Southern Urals.

The postwar Five-Year Plan provides for a further expansion of the industry of the Southern Urals.

The Southern Urals will become one of the largest producers of high grade steel, copper, coal and electric power in the country.

CHELYABINSK TRACTOR WORKS—Tractors nearing completion in one of the shops of this huge factory.



KARABASH COPPER PLANT—Stacks of the great copper plant in Chelyabinsk Region.

The Lithuanian Soviet Republic In the Five-Year Plan

By a Vilnius Correspondent

THE Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, like its sister Baltic republics, has embarked on the first five-year plan of its history. Socialist planning, together with substantial material assistance from the fraternal Soviet peoples, will in five years accomplish the herculean task of restoring this Republic's war-devastated economy and surpassing prewar levels of production.

Southernmost of the three Baltic republics, Lithuania covers an area of 24 thousand square miles and has a population of almost three million. Lithuanians constitute 85 per cent of the Republic's population, which includes also Russians, Jews, Poles and Byelorussians.

Lithuania is closely related to the Russian people by historical, economic and cultural ties. The two peoples have a history of joint struggle against German invasions and against tsarist tyranny going back over the centuries. In 1919 Lithuania was torn from Soviet Russia and remained separated for more than 20 years.

This separation proved nearly fatal for the country's economy, and also retarded the nation's cultural development. But in June, 1940, the Lithuanian people overthrew their reactionary rulers and elected a democratic government which a month later proclaimed the country a Soviet Republic.

After its affiliation to the Soviet Union, extensive new industrial development was undertaken in the Republic. Unemployment was abolished, and in the course of a year the number of workers engaged in industry increased by 30 per cent. The land became public property, and 1,400,000 acres were distributed to 79 thousand landless peasants. For the first time in Lithuania's history her fields were cultivated with tractors, and crops increased greatly as a result.

The new regime also stimulated a sharp rise in the nation's material well being and cultural life. Social insurance was introduced. A free medical service was established. Schools, kindergartens and theaters were opened. The country's two universities were expanded, and for the first time a Lithuanian Academy of Sciences was established.

But in the first year of her reborn life as a Soviet Republic, Lithuania's progress was brutally cut short by German invasion and occupation. For three years the Lithuanian people suffered under the yoke of German occupation, enduring torture and slavery and resisting the enemy as did other temporarily conquered peoples of the Soviet Union.

The damage inflicted by the German occupationists on Soviet Lithuania's economy is estimated at 17 billion rubles. Vilkavishkis, Siauliai, Raseiniai, Zarasai and hundreds of other towns and villages were wiped off the map. Vilnius, Mariampol, Ukmerge and other towns were half destroyed. Fifty-three thousand farm buildings, 26 thousand dwellings and 862 cultural institutions were demolished, and 620 thousand head of cattle, 770 thousand hogs and 220 thousand horses were slaughtered or driven off. Almost all the power stations were blown up. Three hundred thousand citizens were tortured to death.

The revival of Soviet Lithuania commenced following its liberation with the restoration of the organs of Soviet rule, and is to be completed within the current five-year period.

"To rehabilitate everything that the Germans destroyed," declared J. Paleckis, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR, "would have been beyond the strength of our small country had it not been for the aid of the other Soviet republics. It would have taken

SILK—Printing department of the Kauno-Audinya mill in Kaunas.

dozens of years, and would have involved tremendous loans. As it is, however, thanks to the aid of the Soviet Union, we hope within the next five years not only to heal the wounds inflicted by the German occupation, but also to exceed the prewar level in many branches of the national economy."

Immediately following the liberation of Lithuania, the Soviet Government came to the aid of the Republic with a loan of 58 million rubles, huge quantities of buildings materials and seed, and eight thousand horses and 13 thousand cows. In a short time more than 500 industrial enterprises were restored.

Within a year after Lithuania's liberation, 3,314 elementary and secondary schools had been restored, in addition to technical schools, universities and institutes. In fact, while only 26 thousand attended secondary schools under the Smetona regime before the war, 65 thousand, taking advantage of the universal right to education in Soviet Lithuania, attended secondary school last year.

Similarly, whereas Lithuania had only four theaters under the Smetona regime, Soviet Lithuania today has nine theaters in addition to a House of People's Art, a folk ensemble, a symphony orchestra, a jazz orchestra and other theatrical groups. The Academy of Sciences and the State Philharmonic have resumed their functions, and the Lithuanian publishing industry, almost completely destroyed by the Germans, put 29 newspapers, five periodicals and 175 books totaling 2,275,000 copies last year.

Under the new Five-Year Plan, Lithuania's first, 1,535,000,000 rubles have been allocated for the rehabilitation and further development of the Republic's economy.

The Republic's peat industry will be restored, extended and mechanized, and by 1950 will be producing 822 thousand tons annually. Other major industrial enterprises to be restored in the course of the five-year period are: a metalware works, an agricultural machinery plant, a cement works, a woolen mill, a spinning mill, a leather factory and meat packing and refrigeration plants; all creameries will be rehabilitated by 1947.

In the course of the five-year period the Republic's power base will likewise be restored and expanded. Electric power stations with a total capacity of 83 thousand kilowatts will be rehabilitated and put into operation, bringing Lithuania's power output to 190 million kilowatt-hours in 1950.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS—Academician I. V. Yakushkin chats with noted selectionist D. L. Rudsinskas at the first Lithuanian Republican Congress of Agricultural Experts.

Industry is of secondary importance in the economy of Lithuania, which is chiefly agrarian. The main branches of Lithuania's agriculture are the breeding of dairy cattle and pigs and the cultivation of cereal crops. Fodder crops, flax, sugar beet and vegetables are also grown.

By 1950 Lithuania's agriculture will extend over an area of 6,177,500 acres, of which almost four million will be sown to grain crops. By 1950 Lithuania will have 1,055,000 head of cattle, 490 thousand horses, 630 thousand sheep and goats, and 1,100,000 pigs.

By 1950 Lithuania's elementary and secondary school system will number 3,369 schools, with an enrollment of 390 thousand; and hospital facilities will number nine thousand beds.

Housing and municipal services in Lithuania's war-shattered cities will be completely restored, and many improvements will be introduced. More than seven and one half million square feet of housing floor space will be constructed in Lithuania in the five-year period.

The Lithuanian people, once more free and on the road of progress, will five years from now celebrate the attainment of new heights of cultural and material well being.

Scientists, Inventors Win Prizes

By Anatoli Shleyman

WHEN the Council of Ministers of the USSR awarded the Stalin Prize for outstanding work completed in 1945, eighty-six works received this high government award in the sphere of science and invention. More than 220 scientists, inventors, designers and production innovators received the honorable title of Stalin Prize laureate.

In the USSR, technical progress is inseparably connected with outstanding achievements of science. The role of science in the development of the national economy in the new Five-Year Plan is tremendous. In his speech at an election meeting held February 9, 1946, the leader of the Soviet people, Joseph Stalin, declared: "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 achievement of science beyond the boundaries of our country."

The large number of scientific studies completed in 1945 which received the Stalin Prize testify to the important achievements of Soviet scientists, technicians, and inventors. In the USSR science enjoys the full support of the State. It is sufficient to say that at the present time the number of research institutes is more than one thousand. Who are they whose names are included in the list of the new Stalin Prize laureates? What is the scientific value of their work?

The Stalin Prize was awarded to Ivan Obreimov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. A well known physicist, he has devoted 30 years of his life to research in the sphere of optics and crystallophysics. These researches have yielded important results. His discovery of the laws governing the spectra of absorption and luminescence of crystals at low temperature is of great significance. Of extraordinary interest is his work in determining the mechanical properties of crystals. In particular he has conducted a number of original experiments in splitting mica, and in the mechanism of plastic deformation.

Obreimov developed a simple and original method for determining exactly the refraction and dispersion of optical glass; he designed a special control instrument which has found wide application in the optical industry.

The work carried out by Professor Vladimir Vanyukov of the All-Union Institute of Nonferrous Metals and Gold has received practical realization. He developed and put to practical use an efficient method of smelting the copper ores and concentrates of Central Kazakhstan, a problem that had attracted the attention of metallurgists for many years owing to the fact that the ores and copper concentrates of Balkhash and Dzhezkazgan are of a peculiar mineralogical composition. This made necessary a new approach in the solution of technical questions connected with the selection of the most suitable charge.

Professor Vanyukov conducted hundreds of laboratory and semi-industrial experiments which resulted in his finding an economical method of smelting the local raw materials which are poor

METALLURGIST—Professor V. A. Vanyukov won a prize for a new smelting method.

CRYSTALLOPHYSICIST—Corresponding Member I. Obreimov of the USSR Academy of Sciences won a prize in his field.

in sulphur and iron content and rich in silica. The introduction of the method proposed by Professor Vanyukov has made it possible to increase the quantity of copper-containing materials in the charge by from 28 to 30 per cent and considerably to reduce the cost of the metallurgical process.

The Stalin Prize was also awarded to David Gabrielyan, assistant director of the Central Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy and to research workers Ivan Bychkov, Nikolai Gromov, Alexei Rastorguyev for elaborating a new technological process in the manufacture of special magnetic alloys. Engineer Nikolai Melnikov, together with his co-workers, was awarded a prize for introducing new methods of opencut coal mining which brought about a considerable increase in the productivity of labor and in the output of coal.

Next to the names of prominent scientists who received the Stalin Prize are dozens of names of simple Soviet people. An examination of these names recalls the words of Stalin, who said that in the Soviet Union new paths of science and technics are often being laid not by those well known in science, but by persons entirely unknown in the scientific world, by simple, practical innovators.

Did Elizar Kuratov, smith at the Gorky automobile plant, ever think that his patriotic effort would receive such high recognition? Yet this simple worker introduced much that was new and effective in the technique of production. He radically improved the method of forging automobile parts which led to a sharp increase in output.

Among the practical workers who were awarded the Stalin Prize one encounters people of all trades. Two bricklayers, the Leningrader Andrei Kulikov and the Siberian Semyen Maximenko, developed speedy methods of work.

Boris Negunaev, formerly a worker, received a Stalin Prize. In wartime Negunaev's drawings were used in the construction and reconstruction of about 20 woodworking shops and in the construction of a woodworking factory. He developed new and highly productive technological methods and designed more than 10 woodworking machines.

JOINT WINNERS—Y. Gratsienov (left), I. Bychkov and D. Gabrielyan won a prize for their work on magnetic alloys.

MINING EXPERT—Engineer Nikolai Melnikov, with others, won a prize for new methods of mining.

Research in Cancer Immunization

By Nikolai Gamaleia

Honorary Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Stalin Prize Winner

Soviet study of the cause and cure of cancer, recently highlighted by the announcement of the new KR treatment which dissolves some forms of cancer tumor, follows many lines of research. In this article, Nikolai Gamaleia describes the work which he and others have conducted in immunization against cancer.

IN 1910 I conceived a theory which explained the origin of malignant tumors by the penetration of certain viruses into the cell-nuclei of men and animals.

The virus origin of cancer has since been substantiated by the researches of the Soviet scientist Lev Zilber. By filtering the young cancer tumor of a mouse he extracted from it the filtrating virus in the cell-nuclei. In animals inoculated with this virus a cancer tumor formed.

It is a well established fact that both man and animals, having once suffered from certain infectious diseases, do not contract them a second time.

For many years past, scientists the world over have worked in this direction—searching for a method of creating immunity to cancer. The attempts to protect the organism by means of inoculations, that is, by the injection of vaccines extracted from the tumors, gave fairly hopeful results. For instance, experiments proved that if a cancer tumor was removed from an animal and transplanted under the skin of a second animal, interesting phenomena would result. Unlike tumors in man, tumors in animals in some cases stopped growing, they resolved and the animals recovered. Moreover, the organism becomes immune—a new tumor will not take root again.

Similar results can be obtained in a slightly different way by introducing various chemical substances into the tumor, for instance, formalin, or the products of the activities of certain microbes, in particular, of the *bacillus prodigiosis*.

These researches were carried out in the light of the firmly established principles of immunization against infectious diseases, even where the morbific agent is unknown.

It therefore seemed that the desired result would also be obtained immediately from experiments on the transplantation of tumors. Particularly great hopes were aroused by the researches of the eminent scientist Bezredko, who esetablished that immunity could be caused in rabbits, chickens, rats and mice by transplanting the cancer tumor to the epidermis. The tumor at first develops, then ceases growing and gradually resolves. The animal acquires immunity and a malignant tumor cannot be engrafted a second time.

RECENT works of Soviet scientists have opened up new prospects for the use of immunity in treating cancer.

The Soviet surgeon Dr. Krasheninnikov last year cured four cancer patients whose cases had been considered hopeless. He excised a small piece of cancer tumor, one to two grams in weight, and a little strip of the omentum, a membrane covering different organs in the peritoneum. Having wrapped the piece of tumor in the strip of omentum he placed the little bag thus obtained under the skin at the bottom of the abdomen. It appeared, that after a few days' time, the bag began to resolve and, what is most surprising, the original cancer tumor also resolved.

What is the explanation of the fact that the resolution of the little piece of the tumor results in the resolution of the original focus? My assistant, Dr. Sergei Muromtsev, an immunologist, easily answered this question. He established that the transplanted piece played the role of an auto-vaccine, greatly increasing the strength of the organism for the struggle against the tumor.

But that is not all. Dr. Muromtsev has brilliantly hit upon one important factor, which until now had been ignored by all research workers. He asked: What should be the properties of the piece of cancer tumor which was to serve as a vaccine? The original, primary tumor consists of dead, decayed tissue. Such material could not provide a good vaccine. Therefore, Muromtsev advised surgeons to take the material for transplantation not from the old tumor, but from new, fresher focuses of the disease—metastatic centers. In cases of cancer, these as a rule arise in the lymphatic glands. This important change in method considerably simplified the technique of the operation.

The first operation by Muromtsev's method was performed on a patient suffering from cancer of the stomach. The surgeons found a tumor, the size of a hen's egg, and a number of glands infected with cancer. One of these was removed, wrapped in a strip of omentum taken from the patient, and sutured under the skin. By the following day, the vomiting that had tormented the patient stopped, and he developed an appetite. His strength returned rapidly, and within six weeks of the operation he was able to return home.

A similar operation was performed on a still more severe case. The patient, whose days had been numbered, began to improve radically.

We must not think, of course, that we have already found a complete method of fighting cancer. Much research still remains to be done both in laboratories and clinics; a number of details have to be worked out fully; patients operated on by this method must be kept under prolonged observation.

But we can already now say that we are on the right road. Soviet scientists have worked out the principles of curing malignant tumors on the basis of the theory that even in this disease the organism does not stop fighting for health; it fights to create immunity against the morbific element which causes the cells to multiply at an accelerated pace. The task of the surgeon is to arouse and stimulate the defensive strength of the organism.

Invalid Veterans Work at Home

By D. Stonov

More than a year has elapsed since the end of the war and still more time since the war invalids I interviewed at the front returned from the battlefields. The brothers Grigori and Mikhail Vakhlakov fought the Nazis at the approaches to Leningrad. In one of the battles Grigori lost a leg, and returned to Moscow in January 1943. A year later, on being wounded, his brother Mikhail likewise was invalided. Alexander Shatankin fought from the Moscow River to the Vistula. The last battle in which he participated was in the streets of Warsaw, where he was wounded. Ivan Yanovski was wounded in Germany and returned to Moscow. Serious shellshock prevented him from seeing the end of the war together with his comrades in the Red Army ranks.

All of them after a thorough course of treatment in the hospital were declared invalids and provided with pensions. Rest, nursing and the attention of their near and dear ones awaited them at home. But these men of labor had no desire to live in idleness. They knew they could not work in factories and mills, in workshops and laboratories as they did before the war. But they felt that they could not, and indeed would not, sit at home with folded arms.

It was a group of men such as these who formed a large union of war invalids—homeworkers—in Moscow. This Union of Invalid Homeworkers consists of 25 artels (cooperatives) of various trades.

Before the war Mikhail Balan was a skilled metal turner. On account of his health he cannot now work at this trade. But he wanted to remain a turner, so the Invalid Homeworkers' Union included him in the artel of composition material turners. The chairman of the artel visited him, and after their conversation, one of the rooms in Balan's apartment was converted into a workshop. On the following day Balan received a lathe and raw material. An instructor came and taught him the work. The invalid started turning composition material into such articles as combs, buttons and napkin-rings. The raw material is delivered to Balan's home by a messenger of the artel who also collects from him the articles produced. Balan is paid wages for his work twice a month.

VETERAN—This former soldier works repairing shoes.

Hundreds of war invalids are working at their trades at home. A still greater number of them have learned new trades.

"Each of our artels is composed of workers in four or five trades," said Peter Malakhov, chairman of one of the artels of the war invalids' union, in the course of an interview. "In all we cover more than one hundred trades. There is thus a big choice for invalids. Some of the trades, such as making fishing nets, can be learned in a few days; others are more difficult. A commission consisting of specialists and physicians assists the invalids in choosing their trades. Instructors teach them the trades they choose. Such tuition is conducted in the invalid's home. We supply the members of our artel—every war invalid may become a member—with machine tools and other necessary implements as well as with raw material.

"During the war, and especially after it, our organization has gained in strength and increased in numbers. We are now in a position not only to provide our members with work, but also to serve them in various other ways. We have opened a large polyclinic with a number of special departments including hydro and electric cures, and physiotherapy treatments. Physicians of various specialties treat invalids in the polyclinic and where necessary visit them at their homes. Members of invalids' families also receive medical aid in our polyclinic.

"We provide invalids with accommodation in sanatoriums in the Caucasus, the Crimea and other places. We also have our own rest homes outside Moscow with special summer houses for invalids with families. A traveling library serves all invalid homeworkers, supplying them with books and magazines."

This interview took place in the offices of the artel at Mokhovaya Ulitza. Motor-lorries kept arriving at this building. They delivered finished articles to the warehouse and received raw material to be taken to the invalids. The finished goods do not remain long in this big warehouse; they are placed on sale in the stores of the capital and of the Moscow region.

The Soviet Government's program of medical care, vocational training and job placement has enabled 90 per cent of the country's disabled veterans to return to some form of constructive labor. Many disabled veterans hold leading posts; 26.5 per cent of those in agriculture are chairmen of collective farms, team leaders, or managers of stock raising farms and apiaries. The average income of disabled veterans, consisting of wages and pensions, exceeds their prewar earnings by 22 per cent.

Apiculture in the USSR

By Vladimir Barykin

BEFORE the war the Soviet Union held first place in the world for the number of bees. The Russian SFSR alone had as many bees as Great Britain, France, Turkey, Italy, Canada, Japan, Yugoslavia, Romania and Austria put together. According to a recent report of Ivan Benediktov, Minister of Agriculture of the USSR, the number of bee communities was reduced by half during the war.

The Soviet Government attaches great importance to the restoration and development of bee-keeping and last year it adopted a special decree on measures to be taken for this purpose. The decree points out that bee-keeping is of great significance for the national economy, not only as a source of highly valuable food and important raw material for industry, but also as a means for raising the harvest capacity and advancing the development of seed cultivation.

It has been established that the seed for 150 varieties of crops requires cross-fertilization. In areas where bees carry out the pollination of plants, there is always a higher harvest. Cross-fertilization not only results in bigger yields but also improves the quality of the seed and the taste of the fruit. Economically the bee is ten times more valuable as a fertilization agent than for producing honey and wax.

The complete bee community contains about 30 thousand bees. In good weather such a colony may pollinate about a million heads of clover. This may result in a yield of about one hundred kilograms (a kilogram equals 2.20462 pounds) of clover seed. That is why the collective farm which aims to gather five tons (metric tons—2,204 pounds) of seed plans to have at least 50 communities of bees.

It has been found that pollination by bees has increased the harvest of buckwheat seed by 60 per cent, of sunflower seed by 50 per cent, and apples 60 per cent. The Krasny Partisan collective farm, in the Krasnodar area, which utilized bees for the pollination of sunflowers, obtained an additional harvest of 79 tons of seed, to say nothing of honey. The Brom collective farm in Bashkiria obtained a harvest of 0.4 tons of clover seed per hectare (a hectare equals 2.471 acres) with fertilization, as compared with 0.15 tons per hectare without. Bees also increase grape harvests. Experiments have shown that the average weight of the clusters is considerably increased when pollination is carried out by bees.

BEES—An apiary in one of the collective farms of the Stepanokert District, Azerbaijan Republic.

Bee-keeping is an extremely lucrative branch of our economy. Ivan Reva, apiarist of the Stalin collective farm in the Rostov region, reported that his farm got a net income of 145 thousand rubles from bee-keeping.

In restoring the farms demolished by the Germans, the Soviet people are also reviving bee-keeping. By decree of the Soviet Government it has been decided to organize nurseries to hasten the multiplication of bees. More than 20 thousand communities of bees have been sent to the Nazi-ravaged districts. In order to help collective farmers and farm workers to develop bee-keeping on their own farmsteads as well, the collective farms have sold them about 100 thousand communities of bees.

It is estimated that it takes one to two communities of bees to ensure complete pollination of crops on each hectare of sown area. This means that at least 15 million such communities are required to pollinate the entire sown area of the Soviet Union. According to incomplete estimates there are six million communities of bees in the USSR.

By decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, apiaries of no less than 25 to 30 bee communities must be organized between 1946 and 1947 on all farms raising clover seed and other honey-bearing grasses.

The Moscow State University

By E. Mar

NEARLY two centuries ago Moscow State University, one of the country's oldest higher educational institutions, was established in the heart of Moscow in a building designed by Kazakov, the famous Russian architect.

The modern University, with its 11 faculties and 150 chairs, long ago found the old Kazakov building too small. It is now also housed in numerous new buildings, and the campus occupies several city blocks. There are lecture rooms, 10 research institutions, 66 laboratories, a students' club, editorial offices of the student newspaper *Moscow University*, the Gorky Scientific Library (which contains more than two million books) and other University establishments.

Seven thousand students study here under a staff that includes 33 Members and 55 Corresponding Members of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

To Moscow from all part of the Soviet Union come young people, eager to obtain an education in a university which numbers among its graduates Lermontov, Hertzen, Turgeniev, Chekhov and other great men of Russian culture. But Moscow is not only famous for its past—its present is no less notable.

It is sufficient to say that among the top representatives of Soviet science, 31 Academicians and 53 Corresponding Members of the Academy of Sciences are also graduates of Moscow University.

Enrolled in the University at the present time are representatives of 33 nationalities. The Soviet Constitution, which guarantees every citizen, regardless of sex, nationality or religion, the right to education, has found practical expression within the walls of Moscow University.

Women, who comprise a considerable part of the student body, are admitted on general principles of equality with men.

Most out-of-town students live in University dormitories. Communal services range from reading rooms and libraries to laundries. All students with passing marks receive a stipend (cash scholarship) and can apply themselves to their studies without worrying about earnings. One hundred and thirteen of the most talented students receive the Higher Stalin Stipend. About one hundred students also receive higher stipends inaugurated in honor of outstanding statesmen and prominent scientists of the Soviet Union.

The University administration and the students' trade union organizations do everything possible to satisfy the varied cultural requirements of the students.

The Students' Scientific Society of the University gives its members the opportunity to show what they can do in the field of science. The University publishes the best papers of students.

More than eight hundred members of the University's Sports Club participate in football, light athletics, tennis and chess. Every year the Sports Club takes

UNIVERSITY—Facade of one of the main buildings of the Moscow State University.

part in traditional student sports contests held in Moscow.

The University has its own sanatorium on the Black Sea coast and a rest home in Krasnovidov, which is near Moscow, where several hundred students spend their holidays every summer. Every year hundreds of students spend their holidays in Alpine camps of the Science Sports Society.

I had an opportunity to see how varied are the interests of the student youth. Mathematician Shatenstein is interested in the theater. He is a member of the Dramatic Circle, which was established 10 years ago. Tolstoy, a philology student, is interested in photography. History student Petrenko likes drawing. Student activities also include a student orchestra, piano classes, and even a dancing studio.

The University library is one of the best in the country. The State ensures its growth by making it obligatory for all publishing houses to send to the library free copies of all their publications. The library completely satisfies all the demands of the students.

The Students' Club regularly holds literary discussions, arranges for writers to give talks, and conducts other activities.

During the war, hundreds of students enlisted as volunteers in the Army. Two hundred and fifty-five students currently enrolled in the University received orders for bravery in battles for the defense of their country. The women students Zubkova, Ryabova, Maclin, and the men students Panteleyev, Timushin, Fedorov and Khokhlov wear the Gold Star of Hero of the Soviet Union.

In wartime many students of Moscow State University secured jobs in industry and combined study with work. Students helped build fortifications, prepared fuel supplies for the capital, and served in civilian defense units.

At graduation exercises for the class of 1946, eight hundred highly qualified specialists received their diplomas, as well as assignments for work in their field. This was the largest graduation class in recent years.

Now the 11 faculties of Moscow University have opened wide their doors to receive new students.

NEW STUDENTS—Nadezhda Pugachevskaya and Elena Chistyakova submit their applications for admission.

"OPEN DOOR DAY"—At the annual open house, Professor T. Turov shows the biology department.

STUDENTS—A group of newly-enrolled students on "Open Door Day."

Soviet Higher Art Education

By Z. Plotkin

SOVIET higher art education institutions have recently graduated 2,177 young musicians, singers, conductors, artists, sculptors, directors and actors. Yesterday's students now are embarking on professional careers. Unlike the old pre-Revolutionary days when "free artists" had to search for work and often failed to find it, the new generation of Soviet artists has more than enough opportunities.

There are not enough young artists to fill the demands of the 43 new theaters and 26 new orchestras and chamber ensembles which are being formed this year in the USSR. Painters, sculptors, decorators and other artists are in ever increasing demand.

Actors, directors and other personnel for the theater, musicians, singers and conductors and painters, sculptors and graphic artists are being trained in schools and institutes throughout the Soviet Union.

Several new institutes were established during the war years: the Institute of Decorative and Applied Arts in Moscow, the Conservatory of Music in Alma Ata, capital of the Kazakh SSR, and a theatrical institute in Sverdlovsk, in the Urals.

After the end of the war, more institutes for the training of art workers were formed. In 1945 a theater and arts institute was established in Erevan, capital of Armenia; a theater institute and a conservatory in Kazan, capital of the Tatar Autonomous Republic; and a theater institute in Kharkov in the Ukraine.

The new Five-Year Plan envisages the establishment of four more conservatories, three theatrical and three higher art educational institutions.

Interested to find out where the graduates of these art schools will go to work, I made the rounds of the Moscow institutes. In the Art Institute I met Victor Pribilovsky, a student of the portrait studio directed by Igor Grabar. He was working on sketches for his diploma project, *Gogol Visiting the Artist Ivanov in Rome.*

"I am not aiming so much at creating a historical picture," he told me. "What I want to make is a psychological portrait of these two outstanding figures of Russian culture who have meant so much to me as an artist. Alexander Ivanov, with his painting, *Christ Appears to the People,* is one of the outstanding representatives of the Russian school of painting of the first half of the 19th century."

"What do you expect to do after you have presented your diploma project?" I inquired.

"If it is satisfactory," he replied, "I shall become a member of the Moscow Union of Soviet Artists, and the Moscow Artists' Cooperative Society then will put me on a contract basis. A monthly advance on my future work will enable me then to go ahead with my painting without having to worry about money matters."

From the Institute I made my way to the students' hostel of the Moscow Conservatory.

I met young Alexander Kharlampov, a baritone. He was full of plans for the future. "I received two invitations on the day after the exams," he said, "one from the opera studio of the Conservatory and the other from the Bolshoi Opera Theater in Moscow. Both of them are attractive. It is not an easy choice to make!"

In the Lunacharsky State Institute of Theatrical Art in Moscow, known popularly by its initials as GITIS, I heard a babble of tongues. This is the country's oldest higher theatrical institute, and it trains actors and directors not only for the Russian theater but for the theaters of the national republics and regions of the whole USSR.

Thirty-one complete theatrical groups have been graduated in the past 27 years, most of them going to the non-Russian republics.

APPLIED ART—Students of the Moscow Institute of Applied Arts studying ceramics.

Kiev Library

The library of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, in Kiev, sacked by the German invaders, is again open to the public.

The library's collection—more than 900 thousand volumes—was looted by the Germans and cached, with many other cultural possessions stolen from the Soviet people, in various parts of Germany. Red Army troops in their advance on Berlin uncovered hundreds of thousands of books belonging to the library of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and restored them to their rightful owners.

READING ROOM—The large reading room for general use at the library of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

LENDING DESK—Books requested by readers are loaned at this desk.

Looted Books Restored to Library

By G. Karpenko

Learned Secretary, Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR

THE library of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR in Kiev, from which the German occupationists had looted more than 900 thousand volumes, has been restored and was recently reopened. To the Red Army goes an important share of the credit for this achievement, for our troops liberated not only the land and people of the Ukraine but books and priceless cultural treasures as well.

Some time ago three Red Army men walked into the offices of the Academy loaded down with heavy bundles. They told us that there were seven more bundles at the station as well as two crates of books from the library of the Academy's Institute of Microbiology and the personal library of the late Academician D. Zabolotny.

These men were representatives of a mortar unit which, while digging in northwest of Berlin, stumbled across several sacks of books. Although fighting was in progress, the men carefully dug up the buried sacks and loaded them on a passing tank headed for the rear. A check-up revealed that the volumes belonged to the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR. At headquarters the books were dried and dusted and sent back to Kiev.

This was not the first gift to the Ukrainian Academy from Red Army men.

As soon as Soviet troops crossed the frontiers of Germany, the Academy began to receive letters from soldiers and officers telling of books and other scientific equipment belonging to the Academy which they had found.

In the spring of 1945, I was in the district of Germany where troops of the First Byelorussian Front were operating. At front headquarters I was told that in a village not far from Frankfort-on-the-Oder our troops had found a large number of books with the Academy's stamp.

When I arrived at the village in a jeep I saw the ruins of the houses, bare tree trunks, wrecked German tanks and guns. Only one large manor survived the holocaust. Near this house huts had been hastily thrown up from boards and bits of iron roofing. You would not exactly call these dwellings, but the soldiers had somehow quartered themselves there.

The sole occupants of the house now, however, were books, hundreds of thousands of them, belonging to the Academy and other libraries of the Ukraine. Here were stored some of the most valuable editions we possessed. The Germans had collected books of a geographical-economic nature and geographical maps of the Ukraine and brought them to Berlin. During the evacuation of Berlin these books had been shipped to the village.

Before the Red Army attacked the village, Soviet reconnaissance patrols informed the command that the manor was packed with books. Our artillery was then instructed to avoid hitting the house. And, indeed, except for several small-caliber shells, the house was untouched.

Everywhere Red Army men came upon scientific treasures they displayed utmost concern for them. Books bearing the stamp of the Academy and scientific equipment were found strewn around in complete disorder at the Heilsberg Fortress in East Prussia. The Red Army men transferred everything to one of the surviving dry rooms and hung the following notice on the door: "Here are books and other equipment of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences stolen by the Germans. The equipment must be preserved intact and shipped back to our homeland."

SCIENCE ROOM—A special room where scientific workers may study.

Vilnius, Capital of Soviet Lithuania

By a Vilnius Correspondent

VILNIUS, capital of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, is situated on a hilly tableland at a bend of the Vilia River, a tributary of the Neman River, where it is joined by the small but swift Vileika. Its population of 250 thousand consists of Lithuanians, Poles, Byelorussians, Jews and Russians.

Vilnius is a city of hills, some of them bare of woods and covered with buildings, others dark with shady pine thickets, dotted by fir, oak, birch and aspen. Stone structures and wooden cottages extend along the river front. On one of the hills stands an ancient fortress, the Castle of Gedymin—the first Prince of Lithuania and a national hero of the Middle Ages.

The city clusters round in a semicircle of red-tiled houses topped by the spires of numerous Roman Catholic churches, remarkable structures of the 14th-16th centuries. The center of the city, its most ancient part, is criss-crossed by crowded streets running along narrow valleys between the river and hills. Spanning the narrow, fissure-like lanes are arches that connect the ancient two- and three-story houses with their thick walls and stone props, such as are found only in old forts. The city's medieval features are relieved by the remarkable baroque-style churches and buildings, and the boulevards which here and there open into spacious squares and parks.

According to legend, the city, which became the capital of Lithuania about six hundred years ago, dates back to the ninth century. Its castle was one of the chief fortresses which barred the way to the East against the German invaders. Up to the end of the 18th century Vilnius was the capital of the grand principality of Lithuania, one of the most important cities of the Baltic and the surrounding East Slavonic lands. It was here that the Lithuanian state took shape, and it was here that the close friendship between the Lithuanians and the neighboring East Slavonic peoples was cemented.

Vilnius is honored by the Russian people for its great past when the Lithuanian people lived in alliance with the Russians, and together they defended their national cultures and life against the German hordes which, in the course of many centuries, sought repeatedly to enslave them. Vilnius is also honored by the Russians and other Soviet peoples for its glorious traditions in the struggle for liberation during the dark years of tsarism.

When in 1920 the Poland of the "Pans" attacked ancient Vilnius and invaded it, this beautiful city was reduced to the status of a provincial town. In September 1939, the Red Army saved Vilnius from the danger of being seized by Nazi Germany, and it was returned to the Lithuanian people, who thus realized their dream of regaining their ancient city. Under the Soviet regime it became once more the capital of Lithuania—capital of the free and independent Lithuanian Soviet Republic.

For almost a year Vilnius was a Soviet city. But even in that short time the

VILNIUS—General aerial view of the capital of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic.

economic life and very appearance of the city began to change rapidly.

The old factories were reconstructed and new ones sprang up. Work was begun on the erection of a large hydroelectric power station in the suburbs of the city.

Cultural and scientific institutions, of which progressive Lithuanians had dreamed for centuries, were founded. A Lithuanian Academy of Sciences was established for the first time, with the aid of the Government of the USSR. The doors of Vilnius University were opened wide to all the people.

The Soviet Government took every measure to preserve the capital's monuments of ancient architecture and culture—the castle, churches, synagogues and palaces.

All these splendid beginnings were brutally interrupted by the invasion of the German fascists, and Vilnius lived through the most difficult and grievous time in its history of life-and-death struggle with Germany. The German occupationists destroyed and plundered, enslaved and slaughtered for three years. But the people of Vilnius, in the spirit and tradition of their national history, doggedly resisted the invaders, publishing underground literature and conducting guerrilla operations against the Germans.

The city was liberated by the Red Army on July 13, 1944. Immediately the people of the city plunged into the tremendous task of wiping out all traces of the nightmare of occupation and of rehabilitating their city and resuming its interrupted progress.

Under the new Five-Year Plan, Vilnius is the scene of a large-scale construction program which is to enhance the capital's appearance and cultural facilities. The Board of Architecture of the Lithuanian SSR is at work on designs for new buildings to house the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR, the Academy of Sciences, a city hall, and new opera and ballet theaters. Film studios are being established in the Lithuanian capital, and large apartment buildings, hotels, government offices and industrial enterprises are under construction. A Victory Monument to be erected in the center of the city has been designed.

SQUARE—Central square of the Lithuanian capital.

Archaeologists Find Ancient Cities In Kara-Kalpak Republic

By Nina Militsyna

THE misty haze of time concealing the distant past of Central Asia and its nations has been pierced again, this time to reveal the contours of two ancient civilizations of which science has hitherto been unaware. The finds were made this year on the territory of ancient Khorezm, now part of the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Republic, by an expedition sponsored by the Academies of Sciences of the USSR and the Uzbek SSR, and the Institute of Language and Literature of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR. The expedition was headed by Professor Sergei Tolstov. Since he began his researches here in 1937, Professor Tolstov has traced more than five thousand years of the area's history.

The first of the finds the scientists have termed the "Suyargan Civilization." The name comes from that section of the Amu Darya watershed where the habitations pertaining to the period were found.

Dating back to the early Bronze Age, the habitations revealed as some of the distinguishing features of the period glazed flat-bottomed pottery in blacks, yellows and reds, and sandstone implements far cruder in workmanship than the lighter stone implements typical of the Neolithic period.

Professor Tolstov believes that the Suyargan culture is the local Khorezmian variant of the culture the Pumpelli expedition studied at the beginning of the century at Anau, near Ashkhabad, now the capital of the Turkmenian SSR, situated a good deal south of what used to be ancient Khorezm. Earlier finds pertaining to the Neolithic and Bronze Ages in Khorezm have been associated with the more northern cultures of Siberia, Kazakhstan, the Urals and the Volga area. Hence the unearthing of relics of a southern type is of particular interest.

This year's expedition also resumed the investigations started before the war in what Professor Tolstov calls "a preserve of primitive cultures" in the desert almost 50 miles from the present town of Turtkul. The latest excavations added 13 sites of ancient habitations to the seven unearthed here previously.

"We completed the study begun before the war of a large tribal dwelling of the Neolithic Age, built in the shape of an egg out of reeds and timber, with a door at the large end," he said.

Big enough for one hundred to one hundred and fifty persons, the streamlined dwelling had a hearth in the middle for the sacred fire and next to it what probably was a space for ritual dances. In many respects the arrangement resembles dwellings still to be found on some of the islands of the Indian and Pacific oceans, Tolstov said.

Excavations conducted at the site of the Khorezmian town of Toprak-Kala, which thrived during the early centuries A. D., threw light on this epoch in the area's history. Though long abandoned and gone to decay, the streets and ruins

ANCIENT CASTLE—The rude Barak-Tan Castle No. 1, dating from the fourth century A. D., found at Khorezm.

of the buildings can still be seen. The most interesting finds were made in the palace of the local ruler, which towers over the rest of the town; the building itself consisted of several stories of long and narrow arched rooms. A study of the ruins and relics gave the scientists an idea of the exterior architecture and interior decoration of the time.

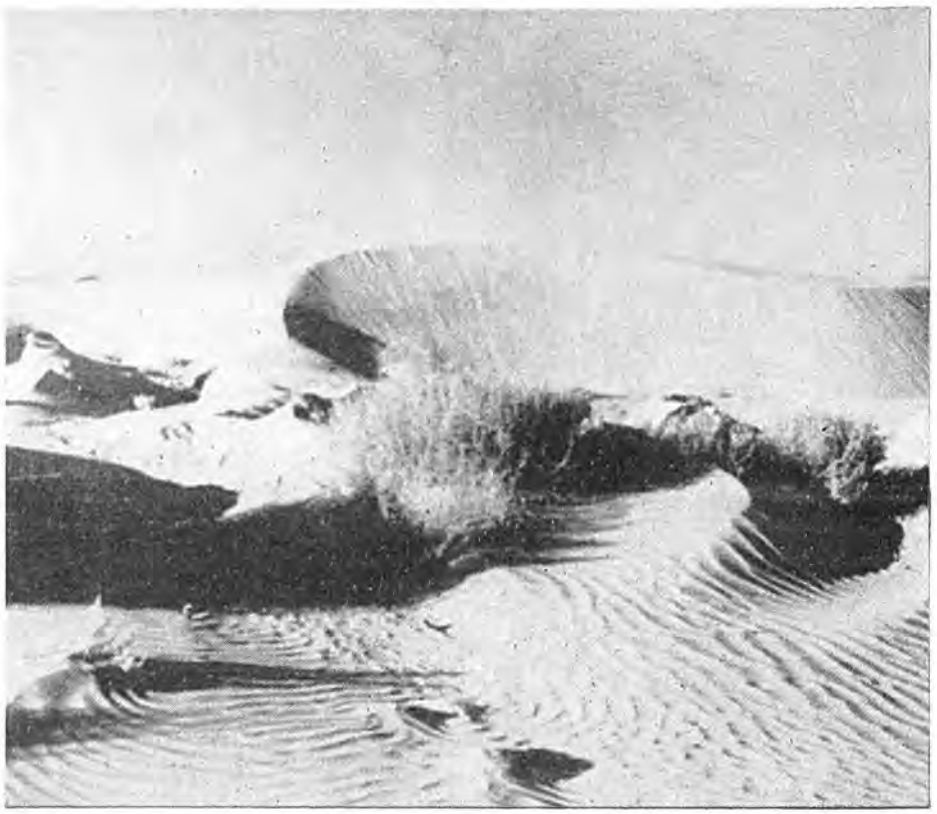
Another major discovery of the year was made at a site in northeastern Kara-Kalpakia near the Kazakh border, about 310 miles from the previously investigated areas. This was the unearthing of relics of a hitherto unknown variant of the Aphrigide culture of old Khorezm. Here the expedition established that as recently as about the fifth century the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers had a common delta covering the entire eastern and southern coasts of the Aral Sea.

"Besides relics of a thriving agriculture, we found here castles in such a good state of preservation that it was possible to enter them without preliminary excavation and obtain an idea of how people lived in these arched, two-story structures 15 hundred years ago," Tolstov said, "We also found a whole town, Kurgancha, which was unknown to scientists, though mentioned in the legends still current among the local population. The folk stories associated the construction of this city with the Kara-Kalpak national hero, Koblandy-Batyr."

Folk legends also guided the scientists to the well preserved ruins of Barak-Tan. According to the story passed down from generation to generation, there was a castle in the heart of the desert where the local ruler, Barak, had once lived, but which now was occupied by a dragon which people feared to approach. The scientists found the ruins, which they discovered were a splendid relic of a culture closely associated with the already studied South Khorezmian civilization but possessing many distinct local characteristics.

Study of the lower reaches of the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya rivers will be continued when the warm weather begins next spring, Professor Tolstov said. The next expedition will be his sixth in the territory of ancient Khorezm.

INTERIOR—A room on the second floor of the old palace of the governor of Toprak-Kala.



TERRAIN—Shifting sands swirled above the territory excavated. It once was fertile land.

Notes on Soviet Life

The Executive Committee of the USSR Red Cross and Red Crescent Society held a meeting recently devoted to an exchange of experience among public organizations participating in helping war orphans. In the USSR this work is being conducted on an exceptionally wide scale.

According to incomplete data, the Red Cross alone is supporting more than 35 hundred children's institutions. Members of the Red Cross have taken personal sponsorship of 100 thousand orphaned children.

Much has been done to help Byelorussian children. Red Cross organizations have registered all orphans. Thirty-six thousand orphans have been adopted into families of industrial and office workers.

The Red Cross has collected about four million rubles, which are being spent on improving the living conditions of the charges of children's homes and of adopted orphans.

★

Drilling of the deepest oil well in Europe—12,808 feet—has been completed in the valley between Vinami and Gousanami in the Baku oil region on the Caspian Sea coast. Its derrick is 171 feet high.

★

Work is proceeding rapidly on the extension of the underground coal gasification station near Moscow. The station's capacity is being increased five hundred per cent. Many industrial enterprises will be supplied with gas. Gas generator and gas blowing plants are going up and new wells are being drilled for the passage of air.

★

The Vinogradov shoe factory, one of the largest projects of the new Five-Year Plan in the Transcarpathian Ukraine, is to go into operation this year. The work of assembling equipment is proceeding at full speed. With the installation of a conveyor the factory will turn out more than five hundred pairs of shoes per shift.

The Academy of Sciences of the USSR has decided to publish a complete collection (15 volumes) of Lomonosov's works. Lomonosov (1711-1765) is one of the greatest Russian scientists, poets and prose writers. He made a number of valuable discoveries in physics, chemistry, metallurgy, physiology and other sciences long before foreign scientists. He enunciated the law of the conservation of matter before Lavoisier. He was also a century ahead of other scientists in his theory of the structure of bodies from small particles.

★

Many Armenians from Lebanon, Syria, Iran, the Balkans and other countries have returned to the Armenian Soviet Republic. The have been accorded Soviet citizenship and provided with work in their own trades. Dwelling houses are being built for them. Several hundred families are building their own cottages, for which they have received land plots and loans totaling 19 million rubles.

★

A floating crane almost 138 feet high, which was towed from New York, is anchored at the moorage of the Leningrad trading port. One tugboat towed it through the Atlantic Ocean and two others through the North Sea. The towing of such a piece of equipment for a distance of 4,500 miles is a rare occurrence in shipping practice.

The tugs encountered several storms en route, but the crews splendidly coped with the difficult operation.

The floating crane, which will be installed at the Leningrad trading port for loading and unloading, has a lifting capacity of one hundred tons.

★

The birth rate in Moscow is growing month by month and now exceeds the prewar rate. More than three hundred children are born daily in the capital. The Moscow City Public Health Department has restored all maternity homes and is preparing to open new ones.

A new ministry has been formed by an edict of the Presidum of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to take charge of the production of alcohol, wines, distilled spirits and liquors, soft and mineral drinks, beer, essential oils, tea, tobacco, and perfumery and cosmetics formerly under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Food Industry. The latter turned over to the new Ministry all the enterprises, state farms and organizations connected with the cultivation and production of the above mentioned products. Nikolai Pronin heads the new Ministry.

★

In the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic the Lyaskel paper factory, rehabilitated ahead of schedule, has already gone into operation.

★

In the course of the first six months of this year 1,161 hydropower stations were launched in the rural districts of the Soviet Union. Rural power stations are built with the active participation of the peasants who also train as specialists for operating those stations.

In the course of the next five years, 70 thousand collective farms in the USSR will be completely electrified.

★

Work has commenced on the new film "Ukraina," scenario by Pervomaisky and Kuznetsov. This will be a colored full-length film reflecting the heroic struggle of the Ukrainian people in the Patriotic War and their creative efforts in the factories and collective farms during the restoration of the Republic's national economy.

★

Thirty-two thousand young people have been graduated from schools for young workers in Moscow this year. More than 1,900 students completed ten classes and received matriculation certificates.

One hundred and forty-two graduates were awarded gold and silver medals.

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VOLUME VI NUMBER 67

Detail from Sokolov-Skalya's painting of the storming of the Winter Palace where the bourgeois provisional government was installed. The 29th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution will be celebrated November 7.

USSR INFORMATION BULLETIN
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The 29th Anniversary of the Great October Revolution

THE Soviet people November 7 will celebrate the twenty-ninth Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and will mark the tremendous gains of the period since 1917 and the establishment of Soviet power.

The Soviet people link up with the date of the October Revolution all those great victories and political, social and economic gains which have opened the way to a new life and the prosperity of the Soviet country.

On the basis of the historical experience gained by the revolutionary classes themselves, Lenin and Stalin built the new State on the principles of equality and friendship of peoples, based on voluntary alliance.

In 29 years, the Soviet people, led by the Communist Party, by Lenin and Stalin, transformed the Soviet country from an agrarian country to a first-class industrial world power.

In the name of the liberty and independence of the Soviet Motherland, in the name of the noble and lofty aims of the recent war of liberation, the Soviet people together with other freedom-loving nations destroyed the German fascist armies and brought peace to the liberated peoples of Europe, brought them independence and help in their struggle for the triumph of justice and progress.

This victory, Joseph Stalin said, "means that our Soviet state system has triumphed, that our multinational Soviet State has stood all the trials of war and has proved its vitality."

The Anniversary comes as the USSR successfully nears the end of the first year of its Fourth Five-Year Plan, designed to rehabilitate and advance the national economy.

It finds the Soviet Union healing the wounds of war at home, and standing in world councils as the exponent of peace and the lawful rights of nations.

Answers by Joseph Stalin to Questions of the President of the United Press

ON October 28 Joseph Stalin's answers to 31 questions put to him by Hugh Baillie, President of the United Press were released for publication. The text of the interview follows:

QUESTION 1: Do you agree with the opinion of Secretary of State Byrnes, expressed in his broadcast speech of last Friday [October 18], about the increased tension between the USSR and the United States?

ANSWER: **No.**

QUESTION 2: If such an increasing tension exists, could you indicate the reason or reasons for it and what are the main means of eliminating it?

ANSWER: **This question does not apply in view of my answer to the preceding question.**

QUESTION 3: Do you consider that the present negotiations will lead to the conclusion of peace treaties which will establish amicable relations between the peoples who were allies in the war against fascism, and will they remove the danger of an outbreak of war on the part of the former fascist countries?

ANSWER: **I hope so.**

QUESTION 4: What in the contrary case are the fundamental obstacles to establishment of such amicable relations between nations which were allies in the great war?

GENERALISSIMO JOSEPH STALIN

ANSWER: **This question does not apply in view of the answer to the preceding question.**

QUESTION 5: What is Russia's reaction to Yugoslavia's decision not to sign the peace treaty with Italy?

ANSWER: **Yugoslavia has grounds to be dissatisfied.**

QUESTION 6: What, in your opinion, is at present the most serious threat to peace in the whole world?

ANSWER: **The incendiaries of a new war: foremost Churchill and his adherents in Great Britain and the United States.**

QUESTION 7: If such a threat should arise, what steps should be taken by the peoples of the world in order to avoid a new war?

ANSWER: **It is necessary to unmask and bridle the incendiaries of a new war.**

QUESTION 8: Is the United Nations Organization a guarantee of the intactness of small nations?

ANSWER: **So far it is difficult to say.**

QUESTION 9: Do you think that the four zones of occupation in Germany should in the near future be thrown together in so far as economic administration is concerned, with the view to restoring Germany as a peaceful economic unit and thus lessening the burden of occupation to the four powers?

ANSWER: **It is necessary to re-establish not only the economic but also the political unity of Germany.**

QUESTION 10: Do you feel it feasible at this time to create some sort of general administration, to be placed in the hands of the Germans themselves but under Allied control, which will make it possible for the Council of Foreign Ministers to draft a peace treaty for Germany?

ANSWER: **Yes, I think so.**

QUESTION 11: Do you feel confident

in the light of the elections which have been held in various zones this summer and fall that Germany is developing politically along democratic lines which give hope for its future as a peaceful nation?

ANSWER: **I am not sure of it for the time being.**

QUESTION 12: Do you feel, as has been suggested in some quarters, that the level of permitted industry should be raised above the agreed level to permit Germany to pay her own way more fully?

ANSWER: **Yes, I do.**

QUESTION 13: What should be done beyond the present four-power program to prevent Germany from again becoming a world military menace?

ANSWER: **It is necessary to extirpate in practice the remnants of fascism in Germany and to democratize her most thoroughly.**

QUESTION 14: Should the German people be allowed to reconstruct their industry and trade and become self-supporting?

ANSWER: **Yes, they should.**

QUESTION 15: Have the provisions of Potsdam in your opinion been adhered to? If not, what is needed to make the Potsdam Declaration an effective instrument?

ANSWER: **They are not always adhered to, especially in the field of democratization of Germany.**

QUESTION 16: Do you feel that the veto power has been used to excess during discussions among the four Foreign Ministers and in meetings of the United Nations Security Council?

ANSWER: **No, I don't.**

QUESTION 17: How far does the Kremlin feel the Allied powers should go in hunting down and trying minor war criminals in Germany? Does it feel the Nuremberg decisions have created a sufficiently strong basis for such action?

ANSWER: **The further they will go the better.**

QUESTION 18: Does Russia consider the western frontiers of Poland permanent?

ANSWER: **Yes, it does.**

QUESTION 19: How does the USSR regard the presence of British troops in Greece? Does it feel that Britain should supply more arms to the present Greek Government?

ANSWER: **As unnecessary.**

QUESTION 20: What is the extent of Russian military contingents in Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Austria, and how long do you feel that these contingents must be maintained?

ANSWER: **In the west, that is, in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and Poland, the Soviet Union has at the present time 60 divisions altogether (rifle and armored). The majority of them are not in full strength. There are no Soviet troops in Yugoslavia. In two months' time, when the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of October 22 of this year concerning the last demobilization classes will be implemented, 40 Soviet divisions will remain in the said countries.**

QUESTION 21: What is the attitude of the Government of the USSR toward the presence of American warships in the Mediterranean?

ANSWER: **Indifferent.**

QUESTION 22: What is the present outlook for a commercial agreement between Russia and Norway?

ANSWER: **It is difficult to say for the time being.**

QUESTION 23: Is it possible for Finland again to become a self-sufficient nation after reparations have been paid, and is there any idea in contemplation of revising the reparations program so as to expedite Finland's recovery?

ANSWER: **The question is put wrongly. Finland was and remains a fully self-sufficient nation.**

QUESTION 24: What will trade agreements with Sweden and other countries mean with regard to reconstruction in the USSR? What outside aid do you consider desirable for accomplishment of this great task?

ANSWER: **The agreement with Sweden constitutes a contribution to the cause of economic cooperation between the nations.**

QUESTION 25: Is Russia still interested in obtaining a loan from the United States?

ANSWER: **She is interested.**

QUESTION 26: Has Russia yet developed its own atomic bomb or any similar weapon?

ANSWER: **No.**

QUESTION 27: What is your opinion of the atom bomb or a similar weapon as an instrument of warfare?

ANSWER: **I have already given my evaluation of the atom bomb in a known answer to Mr. Werth.**

[In his answer September 24 to questions submitted by Alexander Werth, Moscow correspondent of The Sunday Times of London, Premier Stalin said: "I do not believe the atomic bomb to be so serious a force as certain politicians are inclined to consider it. The atomic bombs are intended to frighten the weak-nerved, but they cannot decide the outcome of war since atomic bombs are by no means sufficient for this purpose. Certainly, monopolist possession of the secret of the atomic bomb does create a threat, but at least two remedies exist against it: monopolist possession of the atomic bomb cannot last long; and use of the atomic bomb will be prohibited."]

QUESTION 28: How in your opinion can atomic power best be controlled? Should this control be created on an international basis, and to what extent should the powers sacrifice their sovereignty in the interest of making control effective?

ANSWER: **A strong international control is needed.**

QUESTION 29: How long will it require to rebuild the devastated areas of western Russia?

ANSWER: **Six or seven years, if not more.**

QUESTION 30: Will Russia permit commercial airlines to operate across the Soviet Union? Does Russia intend to extend her own airlines to other countries on a reciprocal basis?

ANSWER: **Under certain conditions this is not excluded.**

QUESTION 31: How does your Government view the occupation of Japan? Do you feel it has been a success on the present basis?

ANSWER: **There are successes, but it would be possible to attain better successes.**

CELEBRATION—Hundreds of thousands of Soviet citizens gathered in Red Square to celebrate the Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution on November 7, 1945.

TROOPS PARADE—Soviet military forces stand before Lenin's tomb in the 1945 Anniversary observance.

VETERANS—Participants in the Revolution of 1917 march in a celebration of the Anniversary.

The Great October Revolution

By Professor E. Genkina

THE 29th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia is the occasion for rejoicing not only for the Soviet people, but for advanced people throughout the world. The significance of the events of November 7, 1917, both in world history and the history of Russia, is becoming clearer with every day after the brilliant victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War.

The Soviet people have returned to peaceful constructive labor, to the fulfillment of the new Stalin Five-Year Plan for the restoration and the further development of their country's national economy. At the same time, they have taken their stand in the international field as the standard bearer of peace, the bulwark of democracy.

The victories won by the USSR, all the sterling qualities of the Soviet people, their mettle in battle as well as in construction, are the results of the October Socialist Revolution.

Only the State born of this great Revolution, only the people who established Soviet power, proved capable of withstanding the fascist attack in invasion.

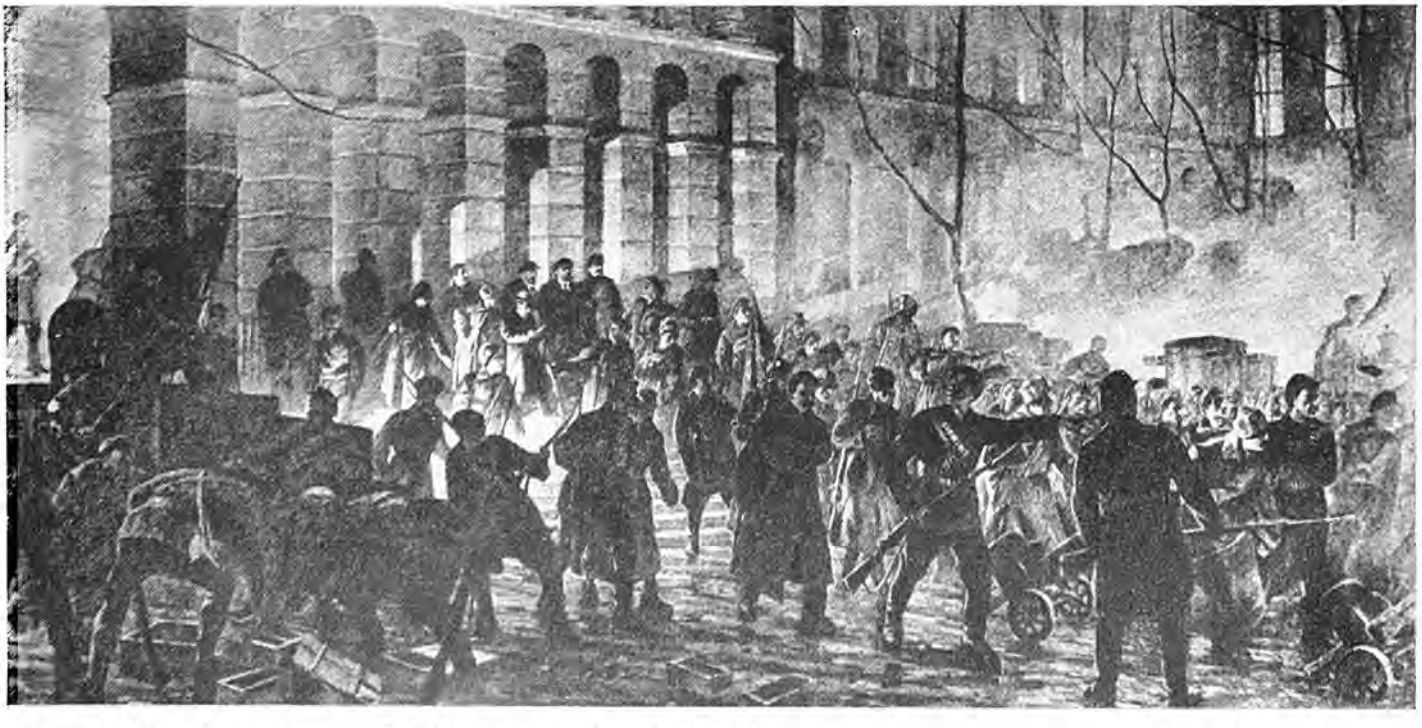
How did the victory of October, 1917, give the peoples of Russia, as Generalissimo Stalin indicated, invincible strength, and how did it determine all their achievements? This question is engaging progressive minds throughout the world with increasing persistence today. The history of the success of the Great October Revolution in Russia gives an exhaustive reply to this.

After the overthrow of tsarism in February 1917, power in Russia passed into the hands of a bourgeois provisional government which in questions of domestic and foreign policy continued to pursue the old line of the government of Nicholas II.

The broad masses of the people, fighting for peace and the end of the imperialist war, for the abolition of landed property and capitalist exploitation, saw that their expectations were not being fulfilled.

Lenin, who returned to Russia from abroad in 1917, immediately set the task of further development of the Revolution; of transition from a bourgeois to a socialist revolution. But he did not immediately raise the slogan of an armed uprising against the bourgeois provisional government; he demanded that the Bolshevik Party carry out wide-scale explanatory work among the masses, that it overcome the influence of opportunist parties, that it win the majority in the Soviets of Workers', Peasants' and Soldiers' Deputies and raise the masses to struggle for socialist revolution.

In his articles and speeches of those days, Lenin, basing himself on the laws of social development, gave a clear and sound analysis of the situation and of the new correlation of class forces. The leader of the Revolution saw that the proletariat needed a clearly defined theory in the coming battles. And in the



REVOLUTION—The General Staff of the Great October Revolution, on the steps of the Smolny Institute, commanding the armed uprising in Petrograd, 1917, painted by V. Kuznetsov.

first months of 1917, while still abroad, Lenin worked on his book, *State and Revolution*.

On the eve of the October Revolution the Communist Party (Bolshevik) numbered some 400 thousand members. The Bolshevik Party led millions of working people, for only the Bolshevik Party had succeeded in winning the absolute confidence of the masses. Party forces were distributed in the most effective way throughout the country. The Central Committee, headed by Lenin and Stalin and their comrades-in-arms Sverdlov, Dzerzhinsky, Ordzhonikidze, Molotov and Kalinin, was in Petrograd at the very heart of the Revolution.

The counter-revolutionaries attempted to launch an attack and crush the Revolution. The Bolshevik Party having won the millions of the masses over to its side, Lenin analyzed the situation, showing that the "crisis had come" and gave the slogan of armed insurrection.

The October Revolution was the most popular revolution in history, a revolution of the people. It truly called millions of working masses to active participation, brought into the movement, as Lenin said, "the lowest strata" of people formerly oppressed and enslaved.

The enemies of the Revolution laid careful plans to crush it. In their hands lay the power of weapons. They had the support of many foreign countries. But all the plans of the counter-revolutionaries collapsed under the pressure of the vast strength of the many-millioned masses.

Not only Petrograd and Moscow, not only the principal industrial centers of the country followed the Bolsheviks; all the cities and villages of the country prepared for the October uprising.

Lenin and Stalin carefully planned all the details for the organization of victory. A central headquarters to direct the uprising was formed under the leadership of Stalin. All attempts of counter-revolutionaries to take the initiative in launching an attack were forestalled and frustrated. The enemies' plans were divined. In the early morning of October 24 (November 6, new calendar) after the counter-revolutionaries had attempted to wreck the printing plant of the newspaper PRAVDA, Stalin gave the signal for the uprising to begin. By evening of the same day, soldiers and armed workers had succeeded in capturing the most important objectives in Petrograd —the central telegraph office, all the bridges across the Neva, the district post and telegraph offices. During the night of October 24, Lenin arrived at the Smolny headquarters at Petrograd and assumed personal direction of the uprising.

By the morning of October 25, after the revolutionaries had captured the railway stations, the State Bank and the Central Telephone Exchange, it became clear that the uprising had succeeded. By 10 A.M. that morning (November 7) the Military Revolutionary Committee of the Petrograd Soviet issued its manifesto *To the Citizens of Russia,* announcing that the Provisional Government had been deposed and that the state power had passed into the hands of the Soviets.

"The cause for which the people fought," declared the manifesto, "—an immediate offer of a democratic peace, the abolition of landlord ownership of land, the establishment of workers' control over production, the formation of the Soviet Government—this cause has been secured."

At 2:35 P.M., October 25 (November 7), the meeting of the Petrograd Soviet opened. Stormy applause greeted Lenin.

"The workers' and peasants' revolution, the need for which was constantly stressed by the Bolsheviks, has taken place," said Lenin.

"From now on a new era begins in the history of Russia," he continued; tense stillness reigned in the hall as he uttered these prophetic words: "And this third Russian revolution must in the end lead to the victory of socialism."

At the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets, which opened in Smolny late in the evening of that same day, Lenin announced the program for the Revolution. At that time a battle was still raging for the Winter Palace, in which the last ministers of the Provisional Government, deserted by Kerensky who had fled in the morning, had taken refuge. At 2:00 A.M. the Winter Palace was taken.

The next session of the Congress, held

SMOLNY—Lenin and Stalin converse with Red Guards at the revolutionary headquarters in October, 1917, a drawing by P. Vasiliev.

on October 26 (November 8), adopted the historic decrees on peace and on land proposed by Lenin. Henceforward, all the lands of landlords, monasteries, and the tsarist family were to belong to the peasantry. The Congress appealed to the governments and the peoples of all belligerent countries of the world to conclude an immediate peace.

The first Soviet Government was formed—the Council of People's Commissars—with Lenin as chairman and Stalin as People's Commissar for the Affairs of Nationalities.

The period after the October victory in Petrograd was referred to by Lenin as a "triumphal march" of Soviet power from end to end of the vast country.

After the victory in Petrograd, Soviet power, following a week of hard fighting, was established in Moscow and in all the large industrial centers of the country.

In October and November of 1917, the powerful waves of the Revolution spread to Siberia, the Far East, and Central Asia. The strength of this triumphal march was perhaps most vividly manifested in the fact that within three or four days of the October victory the Revolution spread from its cradle, Petrograd, to the shores of the Pacific, and by October, 1917, Soviet rule was established in a little border settlement of Manchuria, separated from the important centers of the country by more than six thousand miles.

The speed with which the October victory spread through the boundless spaces of Russia is the best proof of how unerringly the Bolshevik Party and the leaders of the Party, Lenin and Stalin, had estimated the situation on the eve of October, in judging that the overwhelming majority of the working people, the majority of the nation, stood for Soviet power, for a socialist revolution.

Thus was a great and historical victory won in October 1917. The struggle of the people for their liberation bore fruit for the first time in history.

The October Revolution began under the general slogan of emancipation. It freed the peasants from the power of the landlords, the workers from exploitation by the bourgeoisie. The October Revolution freed all the peoples of Russia, declared their right to complete national self-determination. The October Revolution saved the peoples of Russia from the disgrace, enslavement and the loss of state independence toward which the whole country was being led by the classes ruling it before the Revolution.

GOVERNMENT FORMED—Lenin speaks in the hall of the Kremlin Palace as the Second Congress of Soviets meets, a drawing by P. Vasiliev.

The October Revolution proclaimed as its chief aims the abolition of the exploitation of man by man, the establishment of a socialist system of society.

This Revolution established for the first time in history a Soviet order, the order of a true people's democracy, a democracy not of words and false promises, but a true democracy of the people.

In all fields of life and for all the people the great Revolution opened up new paths of development, raised the masses to a new level, began a new epoch in the life of the country. What was proclaimed as the aim in October 1917, establishment of a socialist society, became reality. Before 20 years had passed from the date of the Revolution, this historical and most important task had been fulfilled. All attempts of numerous enemies both within and without the country to turn the clock back, to restore capitalism in Russia, were doomed to failure.

The Soviet system passed through a great and historical test in the years of peaceful socialist construction, and more so in the years of the Patriotic War. The great achievements of the Russian October Revolution have been acknowledged and are being acknowledged more and more by all honest and advanced people throughout the world.

The Revolution Saved Russia From National Disaster

By Major General A. Kovalevsky

In the early days of the war against Hitler Germany there were some people in various countries who thought that the USSR could not withstand the onslaught of the German war machine. With Hitler's victories in western Europe still fresh in their memory they prophesied that the Soviet Union would share the fate of France.

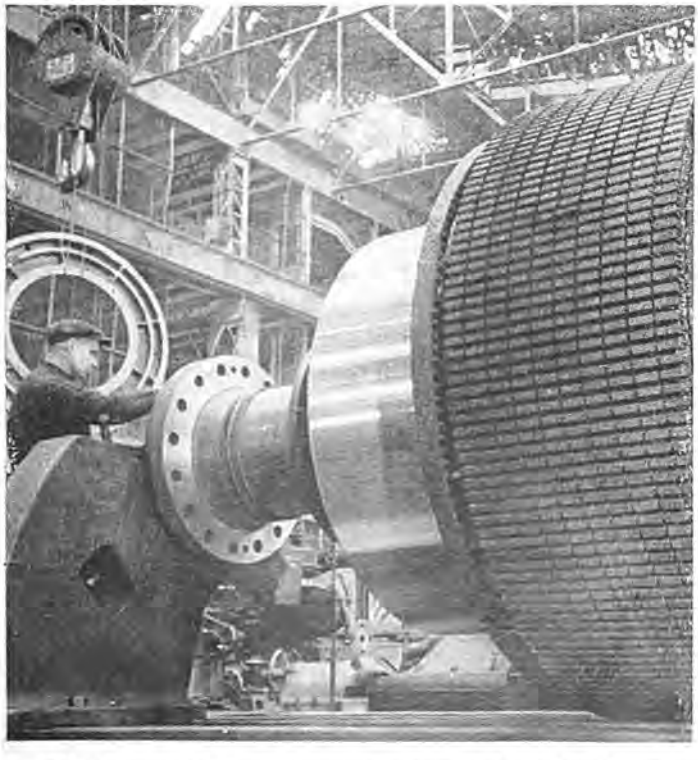
However, events on the Soviet-German front took an entirely different course, and the skeptics had to confess their ignorance as regards the strength of the Soviet Union.

The war revealed the tremendous economic, political and military might of the Soviet State. Some observers were so astonished by this that they began to talk of the "Russian miracle" as the reason for the sweeping victories of the Soviet Army.

But more serious and sober-minded people are aware that the source of the strength of the USSR lies not in the nebulous world of the miraculous but in the profound social changes which have taken place in Russia since the Great October Socialist Revolution. This is realized, for example, by the Belgian weekly, *Alerte,* which writes in its issue of August 28, 1946, that all desiring really to understand contemporary Russia must study its history from the days of tsardom to the Stalin Constitution. "The real Russian miracle," the weekly says, "was the three Five-Year Plans of the Soviet Union and their results. The counter-offensive of Stalin's armies was their most striking expression." And indeed, it is obvious to anyone acquainted with Russia's history since the overthrow of tsarism that it was only under the Soviet Government that Russia became a mighty power.

Contemporary Russia was born 29 years ago in the greatest revolution known to mankind—the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917. This revolution brought with it a radical change in the life of the peoples who inhabited old tsarist Russia. It awakened the masses and launched them on the road toward a new, free, creative life. To understand the new Russia it is therefore essential to understand the revolution accomplished by the peoples of Russia in 1917.

Pre-Revolutionary Russia was a land of vast, unexplored natural resources. It was inhabited by great and gifted peoples, but its resources remained untapped while the masses languished un-



INDUSTRIAL MIGHT—Industry developed after the Revolution. This is the Electrosila works at Leningrad.

AGRICULTURE—This field of economy, too, developed. A combine harvester on a collective farm in the Caucasus.

der economic, political and national oppression.

Old Russia was in the main an agricultural country. Farm produce represented 60 per cent of the total output of the national economy. With regard to industrial development Russia was lagging behind many other countries. In 1913 Russia's industrial output amounted to less than one fourteenth that of the United States, less than one fourth that of Great Britain, and half the output of France. Heavy industry was practically in its infancy and there was virtually no engineering industry.

Agriculture too was at an extremely low level. The peasants employed the most primitive methods, using for the most part wooden plows and wooden harrows (there were about 10 million wooden plows and 18 million harrows on the peasant farms). The mass of peasants could not afford mineral fertilizers and knew nothing of scientific methods of farming. Poor crops with resulting famine were frequent occurrences. Nearly half the arable land, and the best at that, belonged to the landlords. Ten million peasant households owned about as much land as 30 thousand landlords. Naturally, the peasants were land-hungry and entirely at the mercy of the landlords.

Economic and political backwardness resulted in cultural backwardness too. The vast majority of the population was denied the opportunity to obtain an education. Scores of millions of people could not read or write. There were very few people with secondary education, and still less with college education. The tsarist government was not interested in education for the people, and did everything to interfere with it.

Russia's backwardness was particularly manifested in the First World War. The country was not in a position to supply the army adequately with armaments, ammunition, equipment or food. There was a shortage of gun shells and even of rifles. At times there was only one rifle for every three soldiers at the front. The brave Russian soldier paid with his blood for the policies of the tsar's government, which were responsible for the country's backwardness. The economy of tsarist Russia proved unequal to the strain of war, and decline set in.

STEEL—An open-hearth furnace in Magnitogorsk, the great iron and steel center of the Urals, which has arisen in Soviet times.

The tsarist government and later the provisional government of Kerensky sought aid from other countries, and signed agreements on unfavorable terms with the governments of France, Britain and the United States. Russia was becoming increasingly dependent on foreign capital. By autumn of 1917 Russia's economy had disastrously deteriorated, and the country was in the grip of famine. Russia was faced with economic collapse and enslavement to foreign imperialists. National disaster seemed imminent.

It was the Great October Socialist Revolution that saved Russia from disaster. The Revolution transferred power to the working people and ended the war as far as Russia was concerned. The people took the destiny of their country into their own hands.

But before the achievement of that victory the people went through a grim school of struggle against tsarism, a struggle which began long before the October Revolution of 1917. The fight against tsarism came into full swing when the working class appeared on the scene. The Russian working class, suffering from unbridled exploitation and political oppression, was the most revolutionary class in the country. At the same time the peasant movement for liberation from feudal exploitation was gaining momentum. Toward the end of the nineteenth century the pillars of tsarist Russia were profoundly shaken by workers' strikes and peasant revolts. In the struggle for a new, free Russia the alliance of the workers and peasants was taking shape.

The Bolshevik (Communist) Party, founded by the great leaders and teachers of the peoples of Russia, V. I. Lenin and Joseph Stalin, led the revolutionary fight of the workers and peasants. By their correct policies and self-sacrifice in the interests of the people, the Bolsheviks won the confidence of the workers and peasants of Russia.

The first Russian Revolution of 1905 was not crowned with success. The people's experience in revolutionary struggle was still inadequate, and the alliance of the workers and peasants was not yet strong enough. Tsardom remained in the saddle, but not for long. The experience of 1905 had not been wasted.

The next onslaught of the people, in February (March) 1917, overthrew the tsar's government. But still the condition of the workers and peasants remained practically the same. For the provisional government which replaced the tsarist autocracy continued the old tsarist policies. It ignored the interests of the people, who were clamoring for fundamental social change. The reactionary policies of the provisional gov-

ernment brought the country to the verge of disaster.

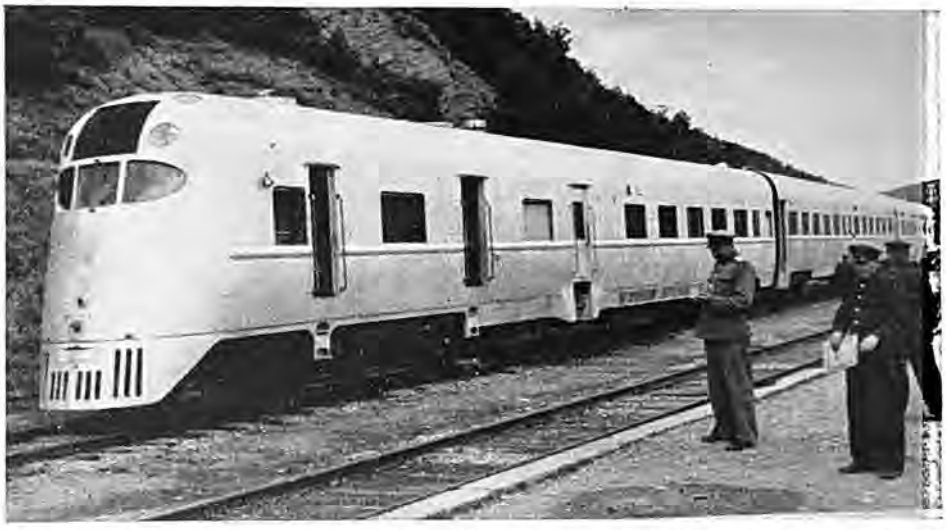
The masses of the people became aware that the only way out of the situation was to overthrow the provisional government and transfer the power of government to the Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies. That was the way out advocated by the Communist Party, and the vast majority of the people followed its leadership. The Socialist Revolution of October (November) 1917 put the people in power. It was a popular revolution in the fullest sense of the term. The establishment of the government of the working people—the Soviet Government—paved the way for the attainment of the people's aspiration to make theirs an advanced, rich and powerful country.

But the gains of the Revolution had to be consolidated. Lenin and Stalin repeatedly admonished the people that therein lay the success of their cause. The Bolshevik Party called upon the people for renewed efforts and self-sacrificing labor.

Two decades of such efforts and labor yielded results. On the ruins of backward, tsarist Russia rose the Soviet Union, one of the richest and most powerful countries of modern times. Led by the Bolshevik Party the Soviet people accomplished the task of industrialization of the country and reorganization of its agriculture on lines of socialist collectivization.

The following figures provide an idea of what this means. In 1940 the Soviet Union produced four times as much steel, five times as much coal, three and one half times as much oil, nearly twice as much grain, and three and one half times as much cotton as in 1913, and the output of the engineering industry was 50 times as large. Whereas in 1913 Russia ranked fifth in the world in industrial output, the Soviet Union in 1940 ranked second in the world and first in Europe.

A comparison between the map of Russia in 1913 and a map of the Soviet Union today shows graphically what profound changes have taken place in the country. Where formerly practically uninhabited areas stretched for thousands of miles there are today huge factories and mills and electric power plants, new towns and villages have sprung up, railways and highways have been laid and canals dug. Hundreds of thousands of up-to-date agricultural machines such as tractors and combine harvesters are working the boundless expanses of the collective farm fields.



TRANSPORT—A great network of essential railways has been built since 1917. A new Diesel streamliner on the Kislovodsk-Sochi-Tbilisi line.

In 1914 only 33 per cent of the people of Russia could read or write. Today almost all the people of the Soviet Union can read and write. In 1939 school attendance in the Soviet Union stood at about 50 million, and the number of students in universities and colleges exceeded 600 thousand, exceeding the number of college and university students in 23 countries of Europe including England, Germany, France and Italy. Some nationalities which before the Revolution did not even possess a written language now have schools and colleges conducted in their native tongues.

By developing industry and agriculture on the basis of socialist planning and by encouraging the progress of culture and science the Soviet Government has in this brief historical period put an end to the age-old backwardness of Russia and transformed the country into an invincible stronghold.

That is the origin of the "miracle" referred to by certain poorly-informed observers and commentators who nevertheless regard themselves as authorities.

The war against Hitler Germany was a severe test of the vitality and strength of the new Russia. The State set up by the Great October Socialist Revolution stood the test and proved stronger than fascist Germany. And it will permit no one to ignore its vital interests.

Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov stressed the strength of the Soviet State as contrasted with the old tsarist regime in his speech given November 6, 1945. He said:

"No other multi-national state could have withstood the trials through which we passed during the war. Only our State, in which there is no place for the exploitation of man by man, in which there are no antagonistic classes, but instead workers, peasants, and intellectuals, all equal citizens, administering both local affairs and the affairs of state—only such a State, and not the old Russia of nobles and merchants, could have withstood the German invasion in the hard years of 1941-42, smashed the reckless enemy with its own forces, thrown him out of its territory, and moreover rendered powerful assistance to other nations in their liberation from foreign enslavers."

By persistent struggle the peoples of Russia achieved victory in 1917; in gigantic clashes with their enemies they defended their gains; now after their victory in the war they are determined to uphold the cause of peace among nations and to ensure further progress of their country toward socialism.

Soviet Democracy Is a Higher Type of Democracy

By N. Matyushkin

UNDER true democracy, the people should be sovereign; they should exercise government authority, and dispose of the resources of the state.

In the Soviet Union, government authority is actually wielded by the working people. The October Socialist Revolution of 1917 in Russia wiped out the old state system based on privileges and exploitation, and set up a government of workers and peasants, a government under which the administration of the state became the affair of the millions of working people.

Before the October Revolution the working people of Russia were downtrodden, ground by a ruthless tyranny. They had no rights and lived in dire poverty. A handful of parasites and exploiters appropriated the vast wealth of the country created by the working people. Factory workers worked long hours, were paid paltry wages, housed in appalling slums and were made to pay all sorts of fines.

The peasants were land-hungry, were in bondage to landlords and rich farmers, lived in poverty and starved. Two thirds of the rural population in old Russia were poor; 30 per cent of the peasants had no crops of their own. Non-Russian workers and peasants suffered also from oppression of their nationalities.

The October Revolution put an end to all that. It smashed the fetters of social and national oppression. All power was transferred to the working people of town and country. The *Declaration of the Rights of the Toiling and Exploited People,* promulgated by the Soviet Government in the very first days of its founding, proclaimed the sole and undivided sovereignty of the toiling masses. It stated that "power must be vested solely and entirely in the toiling masses and their authorized government —the Soviet of Workers', Soldiers', and Peasants' Deputies."

The Soviets are all-embracing mass organizations of the working people, the most democratic sort of government organizations. Millions of people take a direct part in their activities and in the activities of bodies set up by them. As an example, seven million persons were members of election committees during the 1939 elections to local Soviets, and nearly 1,300,000 people were elected to the Soviets. Besides, practically every Soviet citizen is a member of one politically active organization or another, be it a trade union, an educational association, youth organizations, collective farm or other groups.

The Soviet Republic was a most democratic country from its very beginning. The vast majority of the people gained democratic rights, which were denied only to a handful of exploiters (about two per cent of the population). The reason why the exploiters were denied democratic rights was that they were then waging an armed fight against the workers and peasants who had overthrown them and had cast off the yoke of the old regime. But the leaders of the Soviet State explained at the time that this was a temporary measure. And, indeed, the new Constitution of the USSR, adopted in 1936, called by the people the Stalin Constitution after its framer, extends all democratic rights to all the people of the Soviet Union.

According to the Stalin Constitution,

SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES—All nationalities are represented in this chamber of the Supreme Soviet. Deputies from Uzbekistan occupy the front row at a session.

the right to vote is accorded to all citizens who have reached the age of 18, irrespective of race or nationality, religion, educational and residential qualifications, social origin, property status or past activities, with the exception of insane persons and persons who have been convicted by a court of law and whose sentences include deprivation of electoral rights.

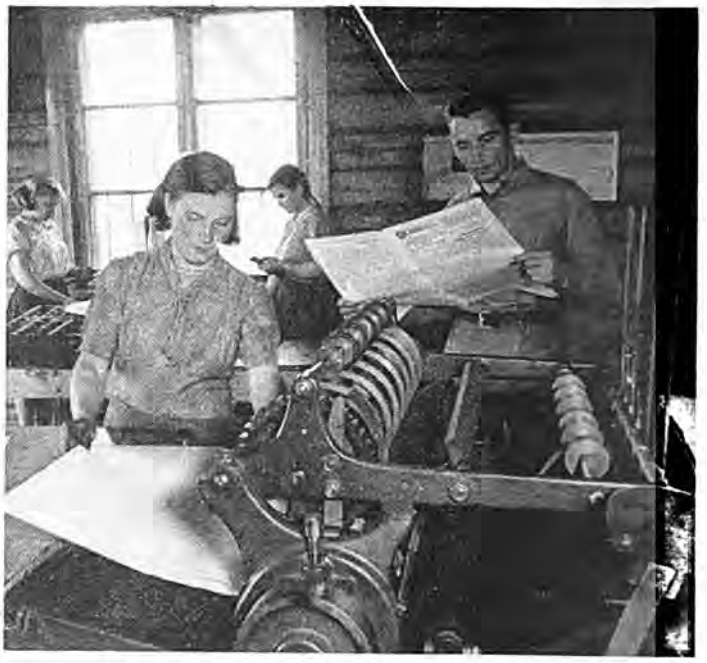
All citizens are equal in elections, with no one having more than one vote. Women have the same right as men to vote and to be elected. Likewise, citizens serving in the armed forces have the right to vote and to be elected.

The Soviet system not only grants the working people all political rights; it has made them the owners of all the material resources of the country. With the abolition of private property in the instruments and means of production, factories, mines, railways, banks, etc. have become public property, i.e., the property of the entire nation.

With the abolition of private property in land, the working peasants have the use of the land free of charge and in perpetuity. The Soviet Government transferred to the peasants more than 370,650,000 acres of former landlord, state and monasterial land. The peasants were further relieved of payment of rent to landlords, which amounted to about 500 million gold rubles annually.

One of the major features that make the Soviet system a true democracy is the fact that no one can use private property to exploit others. That is also the main distinction between Soviet democracy and bourgeois democracy. For it is obvious that there can be no real equality between an employer, an owner of the means of production, and the worker who is at his economic mercy.

In the Soviet Union, on the other hand, the entire nation is the sole owner of the country's wealth.



FREEDOM OF PRESS—Farmers of a Chuvash collective farm (Chuvash Autonomous SSR) publishing their own paper.

It is the fact that the wealth of the nation is in the hands of the people that makes the Soviet system such a high type of democracy. In the Soviet Union both political power and material resources are in the hands of the people. The Soviet people are thus real masters in their country, and Soviet democracy is popular democracy in the fullest sense of the term.

In the Soviet Union the masses of the people have the broadest access to knowledge, to science, and the arts. Education and cultural development are within reach of the broad masses. A veritable cultural revolution has taken place since the establishment of the Soviet system, which has lifted the people to the pinnacles of progress.

The Soviet system has brought prosperity and culture into the life of the people. The October Revolution is the only revolution which enabled the people to enjoy the material benefits of its victory. The USSR has done away with unemployment, that scourge of the working people of Russia in the past and of other countries today. Every worker in Soviet society is sure of employment in accordance with his education and qualifications. The Soviet State guarantees all citizens work and proper payment for it. There is no parasitic consumption in the USSR; the wealth created by the working people is expended in the interests of the masses of the people and their State. As the country as a whole progresses, life improves for all its people, for all who work honestly.

The amount and quality of work performed determine the prosperity of each individual. With the victory of socialism, the principle applied in the Soviet Union became: "From each according to his

FREEDOM TO REST—Coal industry workers rest at their sanatorium at Sochi.

ability, to each according to his work."

Under the Soviet system the working day has been greatly reduced, workers and other employees receive annual vacations with pay at the expense of the State and are insured for old age or in case of incapacitation. Numerous sanatoriums and rest homes have been placed at the disposal of the working people. Housing conditions have vastly improved; working people moved from the slums into bright and spacious dwellings. A vast number of apartment houses have been built in Soviet times, and municipal services have been greatly expanded.

The people of the USSR enjoy wide liberties—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, freedom of assembly, freedom to hold street processions and demonstrations.

Furthermore, Soviet democracy does not merely confine itself to proclaiming these various freedoms, but stresses the guarantees of exercising them. The unrestricted exercise of the freedoms and rights enjoyed by the Soviet people is guaranteed by the fact that there are no exploiter classes and no exploitation of man by man; by public ownership of the means and instruments of production and the undivided sway of socialist economy, which precludes crises and unemployment; by the fact that government power belongs to the workers and peasants; and by the existence of a strong army capable of protecting the country from foreign aggressors.

The Soviet system not only proclaims, for example, freedom of the press for the working people, but places at the disposal of the latter and their organizations the necessary printing plants and stocks of paper.

Another feature of Soviet democracy is that it has established the unity of the rights and duties of citizens. In the constitutions of many countries there is a sharp contradistinction between the rights of citizens and their duties. Rights are usually accorded to the propertied classes, while duties are imposed on the exploited. In the Soviet Union all citizens have equal rights and equal duties.

The truly democratic character of the Soviet system finds expression in its clearly defined stand on the rights of all nationalities. According to Article 123 of the Soviet Constitution, the "equality of rights of citizens of the USSR, irrespective of their nationality or race, in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life, is an indefeasible law. Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of, or conversely, any establishment of direct or indirect privileges for, citizens on account of their race or nationality, as well as any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt, is punishable by law."

Further, under the Soviet system Deputies are accountable to their electors. If a deputy's work is unsatisfactory, his constituents may recall him and elect another in his place.

Soviet democracy is thus both a new and higher type of democracy. Here the people have indeed attained to their rightful place in the State, have become the masters of their country. From their own experience the people of the USSR know that the Soviet system which they set up in October 1917 represents their vital interests, that it has no interests apart from the interests of the people.

Therein also lies the strength of the Soviet State, the source of the boundless patriotism of its working people and their devotion to the Soviet system. There have never been such intimate ties between the people and the government as in the Soviet Union. The masses of the people of the USSR have forever linked their destiny with the destiny of the socialist system.

FREE ELECTIONS—A group of voters receiving ballots at Klin, Moscow Region.

CONSTITUENTS—Voters of Geguti village, Georgia, chat with their Deputy.

The Soviet System—A System Of True Popular Government

By Professor N. Kareva

THE principle of the sovereignty of the people is the cardinal principle of democracy, its alpha and omega. Rousseau wrote in his *Contrat Social* that the people are the sole source and vehicle of power in the state, that the people are the sole sovereign, whose will must determine the destinies of their country, and the direction and content of all state activities. This idea is recognized in every modern democratic state (or in states desiring to be regarded as democratic).

But as history and recent events have shown, the mere recognition of the idea and its embodiment in constitutional law by no means guarantee the actual application of this important principle of democracy.

In the Soviet Union the principle of the sovereignty of the people operates most consistently and to the fullest possible extent. Here the action of the Government, in domestic matters as well as in international affairs, fully conforms with the wishes of the people. Here the people are the real sovereign, undivided masters determining the destinies of the country, shaping the trend and content of the State's domestic and foreign policies.

The fullest guarantee of the sovereignty of the people lies in the very social system of the great land of the Soviets, in the structure of its government power, and in its social nature.

There are no capitalists and landlords in the USSR; there is no exploitation of man by man, and no class antagonism which everywhere else splits the people into mutually hostile sections. The nation in the USSR is a nation without exploiters, a nation consisting of working people only. And it is the nation, i. e., all the working people, that plays the decisive role in all spheres of state activity.

"In the USSR," states the Constitution of the USSR, "all power belongs to the working people of town and country as represented by the Soviets of Working People's Deputies." These are the most democratically elected bodies in the world, chosen by the people from their own midst and accountable to them for all their activities. The Soviets constitute the backbone of the entire government machinery, its vital center which sets in motion all the executive government bodies, directs and controls them. The highest organ of authority, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, is elected, as all the other Soviets, on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot, and is likewise accountable to the people.

As aptly pointed out by the leader of the Soviet people, Joseph Stalin, the members of the Supreme Soviet are servants of the people who can be recalled at any moment if they do not live up to the expectations of the people. This idea is embodied in the Constitution, whose Article 142 states:

"It is the duty of every deputy to report to his electors on his work and on the work of the Soviet of Working People's Deputies, and he is liable to be recalled at any time in the manner established by law upon decision of a majority of the electors."

Candidates for the honorable office of servant of the people, of one called upon to express the wishes of the people, pass thorough scrutiny. In the USSR it is not oratorical talent, not the gift of gab nor promises for the future that

SUPREME SOVIET—Both chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR meet in joint session in the Kremlin Palace.

determine the nomination of a candidate, but his entire record of past and present activity. Only the finest people of the country, men and women who have proved their loyalty to the people and their ability to serve them properly, can expect to be elected to office.

The 1,339 members of both chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (including among them 277 women) represent all the territorial divisions of the Union, all its nationalities, all sections of the population and the most diverse trades and professions. Along with renowned statesmen, generals, public figures, eminent scientists, engineers, artists, men of letters, we find among the members of the Supreme Soviet rank-and-file workers and collective farmers. All of them have shown in the course of their previous activities that they are excellent organizers, experts at their jobs, public-spirited men and women conscious of their social duty, who have earned the respect and confidence of the masses by their work.

The laws passed by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are the expression of the sovereign will of the people in the fullest sense of the term. There are no exploiter classes and no class antagonisms in the Soviet Union. Hence the moral and political unity of the people, which greatly facilitates the correct formulation of the people's wishes.

Where the people are as one, there is no room for fierce struggle among various sections of society over every major question of policy, as is the case wherever the people are split into antagonistic classes. Instead of this sort of struggle, we have in the USSR a businesslike and earnest discussion of methods of dealing with various questions and of putting into effect the measures agreed upon.

The Constitution of the USSR establishes that the legislative power of the USSR is exercised exclusively by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (and in the several republics by their respective Supreme Soviets), and that all decisions and orders of other bodies, including the Council of Ministers of the USSR, must conform to the laws passed by the Supreme Soviet.

CHAIRMEN—Presiding over the two Chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are Andrei Zhdanov (left), Chairman of the Soviet of the Union, and Vassili Kuznetsov, Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

In intervals between sessions of the Supreme Soviet its Presidium has the right to annul decisions and orders of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Councils of Ministers of the several republics if they do not conform to the laws passed by the Supreme Soviet.

Ministers are appointed and dismissed on recommendation of the Council of Ministers by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, subject to approval by the Supreme Soviet. This means that in the USSR no Minister can hold his post if he has not lived up to the confidence placed in him by the people.

The wide range of functions and rights of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and of its Presidium, clearly defined in the Constitution, provides the fullest possible guarantee of the sovereignty of the people.

It is further guaranteed by the provision in the Constitution for national referendums to be held on the initiative of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet or at the request of one of the Union republics.

For the people to be really sovereign, all individuals must enjoy the rights and liberties indispensable for political activity. This is fully the case in the Soviet Union, where all citizens, irrespective of race, nationality, sex, religion, and social status and origin, enjoy not only all the rights and liberties which form part of any democratic constitution, but also such great rights as the right to work, to rest and leisure, to an education and to material maintenance in old age and also in case of sickness or incapacitation.

It is these social rights, above all, that ensure the widest enjoyment of all political rights and liberties, for they provide freedom from worry about employment, freedom from fear of "rainy days," they guarantee stable earnings, provide the necessary free time to take part in political activities, enable everyone to broaden his horizon and acquire general and special knowledge.

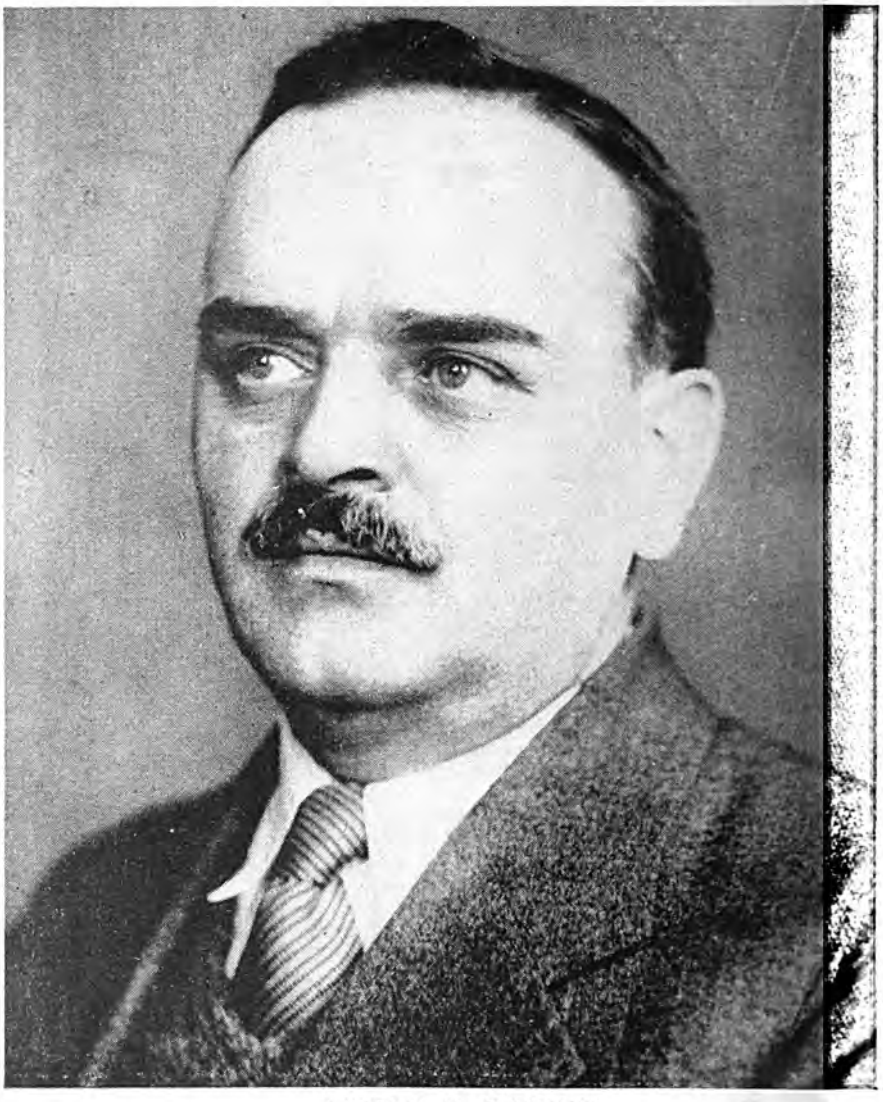
Anyone doubting the possibility of real popular government, of real sovereignty of the people, need but study, objectively and without preconceived notions, the example of the USSR, where popular government and the full sovereignty of the people is an everyday reality.

Soviet Presidents

Nikolai Shvernik, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the presidents of the presidiums of the Supreme Soviets of the sixteen Soviet Republics shown on this page hold posts corresponding to President of the USSR and of the sixteen republics respectively.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR, consisting of Deputies elected by the citizens by direct, secret ballot, is the highest organ of state authority of the USSR, exclusively exercising legislative power. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet is chosen by the Deputies to both chambers of the Supreme Soviet, and is accountable to the Supreme Soviet for all its actions.

Similarly, the Supreme Soviets of the sixteen Union Republics are the highest organs of state authority in the respective republics, elected for a four-year term by popular vote. The Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic elects the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, whose powers are defined by the Republic's constitution.



NIKOLAI M. SHVERNIK
President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

I. VLASOV
Russian SFSR

M. GRECHUKHA
Ukrainian SSR

N. NATALEVICH
Byelorussian SSR

M. KASUMOV
Azerbaijan SSR

G. STURUA
Georgian SSR

M. PAPYAN
Armenian SSR

A. BERDIYEV
Turkmenian SSR

A. MUMIMOV
Uzbek SSR

M. SHAGADAYEV
Tajik SSR

A. KAZAKPAYEV
Kazakh SSR

T. KULATOV
Kirghiz SSR

O. KUUSINEN
Karelo-Finnish SSR

F. BROVKO
Moldavian SSR

J. PALECKIS
Lithuanian SSR

A. KIRCHENSTEIN
Latvian SSR

J. VARES
Estonian SSR

USSR, Champion of Small Nations

By B. Paglrev

THERE are 60 nations living in the Soviet Union, 60 peoples varying in population as well as in history, economic development, culture, and language. In spite of this, however, all of them enjoy equal rights.

Equal rights and aid to small peoples are the principles under which these nations live together in the Soviet Union. It is natural, therefore, that in its foreign policy as well the USSR should be guided by the same principles and consistently defend the rights of small nations.

For instance, in the Council of the League of Nations the Soviet delegation was the only one that upheld Ethiopia's appeal for protection against Italian aggression. The USSR was the only great power which applied oil sanctions to Italy in order to force Italian fascism to cease its aggressive action against Ethiopia.

The Soviet Union took the same position when Nazi Germany's aggressive plans with regard to Czechoslovakia came to light. Soviet diplomacy, fully cognizant of the mortal danger with which the small peoples of Europe were threatened by Germany, fought against attempts to revise the Charter of the League of Nations, against attempts to rescind Article 16 providing for military sanctions against the violators of the peace. The Soviet Union waged this struggle without the support of the other great powers.

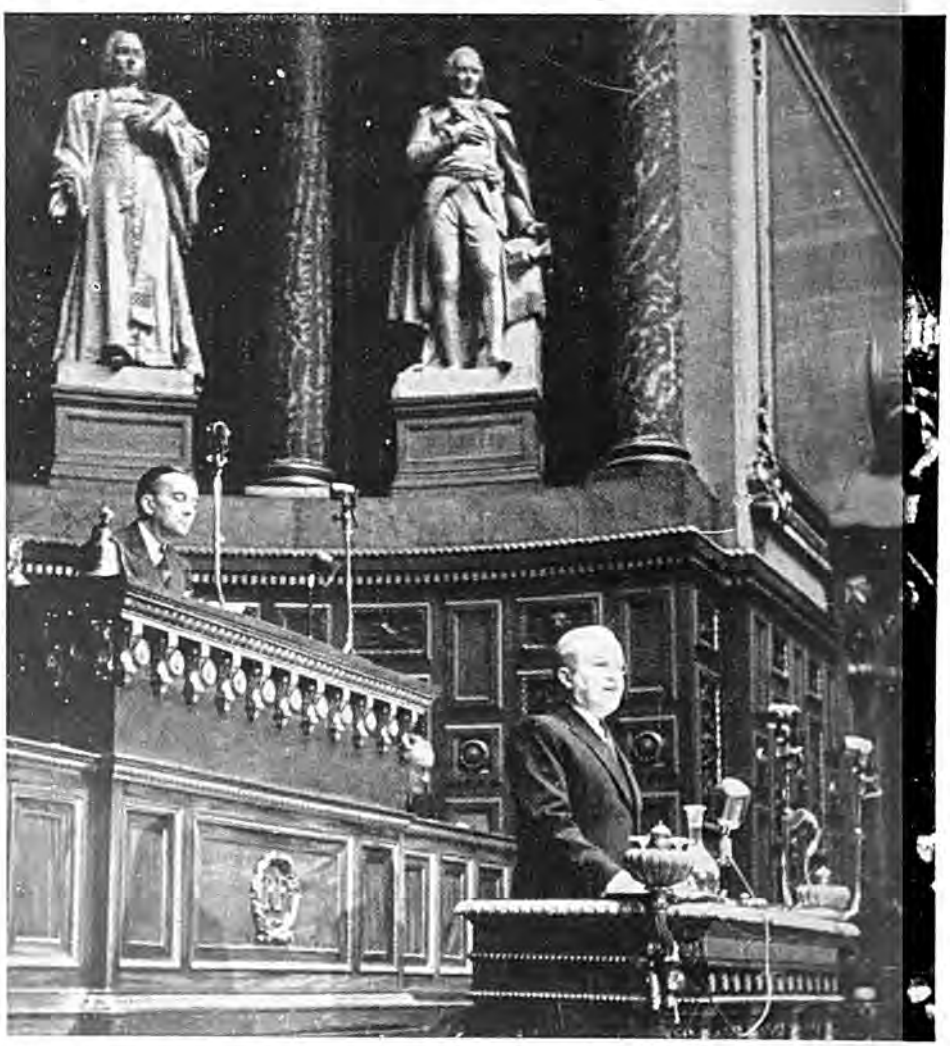
During the Munich period the USSR alone remained faithful to the obligations it undertook toward Czechoslovakia. It repeatedly suggested to the other great powers that they take joint action against the German aggressor, and refused to recognize the dismemberment and seizure of Czechoslovakia by Germany resulting from appeasement.

During the war forced upon the USSR by Germany and its satellites, the Soviet Union remained true to its policy of respecting the rights of other nations. Unforgotten is the statement made by the Soviet Union when the Red Army entered Romania. It announced that the Soviet Union did not desire to take revenge on Romania, which had sent troops against the Soviet Union and had annexed a considerable part of Ukrainian territory. The Soviet Union stressed that it did not aim at territorial acquisition nor at changing Romania's social order.

It must be remembered that throughout the war the USSR's aim was not only to oust the German invaders from its own territory, but also to liberate the enslaved countries of Europe.

In 1943, Generalissimo Stalin stated that the policy of the Soviet Union remains unchanged—to liberate the peoples of Europe and help them rebuild their national states. The peoples of France, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Greece, said Stalin, must again become free and independent. The whole world knows what the Soviet people and their Army have done for the liberation of these peoples from the Hitlerite yoke.

Today, when questions of postwar



MOLOTOV—Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov speaking at the Paris Peace Conference.

DELEGATION—The Soviet delegation at the Paris Peace Conference. Deputy Foreign Minister A. J. Vyshinsky and V. M. Molotov are at the left.

organization of the world are being decided, the Soviet Union is again defending the rights of small nations. Delegations of the peoples of the Soviet Union firmly followed this policy at the Paris Peace Conference.

The statements made by the representatives of the Soviet Republics in Paris and New York in defense of Albania's rights are still fresh in everyone's mind. Firmly and consistently the Soviet delegates exposed the attempts to deny Albania's contribution to the cause of the United Nations.

Well worth remembering, too, is the statement of the Iranian representative at the Peace Conference. "No one bothered to support Iran's request," he said, "until the Soviet delegation raised the question of inviting Iran to the Peace Conference."

The firm stand of the Soviet Union on the Trieste question exposed the efforts of certain states, who under cover of wordy speeches on geography, ethnical and similar topics, strove to convert Trieste into a naval base at the threshold of the Balkans and create a center for permanent pressure on Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and other Balkan and Central European states.

In a similar manner the Soviet Union exposed the attempt made under the guise of "solving the Danube problem" to seize the waterways of Central Europe and thus gain control over the economy of a number of small countries.

The true meaning of the so-called principle of equal opportunities was likewise revealed. Under this principle large, rich countries could subordinate and finally crush the economy of small countries weakened by war. The Soviet delegates declared that this principle was objected to by the small countries, and that the latter should not be forced to undertake obligations which are beyond their strength.

The Soviet Union also defends the rights of the small countries which were formerly Germany's satellites and who are now launched on the path of democracy.

It upholds the principles of only partial compensation by the former satellites of Germany for the losses inflicted by them in the war against the United Nations. The Soviet Union has not only fixed at a minimum the reparations to be paid by these countries, but has granted them the most liberal terms with regard to payment.

The USSR resists all attempts to force upon Germany's former satellites any foreign interference in their economic life and all attacks upon their state sovereignty and national dignity.

The voice of the Soviet representatives was heard when certain countries displayed excessive appetites with regard to the property of former satellites of Germany located on the territory of the United Nations. It must be taken into consideration, stated Molotov, that Hungary is a small country. It cannot be allowed that each of the Allied and associated powers should deprive Hungary of all her foreign assets.

The Soviet representatives took exactly the same stand against the excessive economic demands on Romania and in defense of Bulgaria's territorial rights.

The Soviet Union is consistently striving to establish a stable peace and security. Such a peace will be possible only when real equality among peoples is established, irrespective of whether a country is rich or poor, big or small. The Soviet Union has been trying to achieve such equality and will continue to strive for it.

What the Revolution Gave The Working People

By A. Matushkin and A. Rubichev*
*Deputy Minister of Justice of the USSR

THE October Revolution, carried out under the banner of struggle against exploitation and exploiters, proclaimed the liberation of the working people from all forms of oppression. For the first time in history workers and peasants received the opportunity to work for their own benefit.

The great achievement of the toiling masses of the USSR, and evidence of the truly democratic nature of the Soviet system, was the liquidation of the private ownership of the means and instruments of production. Factories, mills, banks, the land and its natural deposits, the forests, etc., became state property.

The lands of the landlords were confiscated and turned over for free use to the peasants.

The Constitution of the USSR declares that the socialist system of economy constitutes the economic foundation of the Soviet Union, that in the Soviet country the exploitation of man by man has been abolished, that industrial enterprises in the USSR are the property of the State, that the land has been turned over to the collective farms for use in perpetuity, that labor is the duty and a matter of honor of every able-bodied citizen of the USSR, that economic life in the USSR is determined and directed by a State national economic plan.

Alongside this the Constitution permits small, private economy of individual peasants and handicraftsmen based on their personal labor and precluding the exploitation of the labor of others, and Article 10 proclaims the right of citizens to personal ownership of their incomes from work and their savings, their dwelling houses and subsidiary household economy, etc.

In the USSR unemployment, which was the terrible lot of the proletariat in tsarist Russia and is still a nightmare in many countries today, has been done away with completely. The Soviet State guarantees employment to all her citizens in accordance with their qualifications, and reward for their labor in accordance with the quantity and quality of their efforts. In the USSR the work day has been shortened; workers and employees enjoy vacations with full pay; a wide network of sanatoriums and rest homes has been established, and housing conditions have been greatly improved.

DISTINGUISHED WORKERS—Rustam Rustamov, left, has been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor for his work in the Baku oil fields. Kuzma Titov, right, superintendent of a Leningrad machine shop, is a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Labor legislation in Russia before the Great October Socialist Revolution was the most backward of all European countries. The rules on industrial labor in force in 1913 permitted factory and mine owners to hire 12-year-old children, while landowners were free to employ even children under 12 on their estates.

Under the same rules the working day was established at eleven and one half hours in industrial enterprises. On the land hired laborers worked for still longer hours, particularly in summer, when they toiled from dawn till dusk. The workers were not entitled to any holidays.

Labor protection measures in enterprises were practically non-existent, with the result that there were many accidents. According to data collected by

Doctor Pogozhev, the well-known Russian hygienist, there were fewer casualties in the whole Russo-Turkish War (1877-1878) than occurred in the course of one year in the factories of tsarist Russia.

For their hard, heartbreaking toil the workers received a miserly pittance. The law did not guarantee any minimum wage.

Particularly hard was the lot of the women, both in industry and agriculture. They received only one half and sometimes even as little as one third of the wages paid to men for the same work. The great majority of women workers received no maternity leave with pay, and many of them were forced to work practically until the day of their confinement.

The workers' and peasants' government which came to power in Russia after the October Revolution abolished the cruel tsarist labor laws and introduced Soviet labor legislation, the most advanced in the world.

On the fourth day after the October Revolution—that is, October 29, 1917—a law was passed establishing the eight-hour working day, prohibiting the employment of juveniles under the age of 14, limiting the number of overtime hours, and promulgating many other measures.

On the following day the Government issued a decree on social insurance to be introduced forthwith, embodying the following principles: (1) universal insurance for all wage-earners without exception; (2) insurance for all forms of temporary or prolonged incapacity to work, as caused by illness, accident, disability, old age, and child-bearing, as well as insurance for widows and orphans; (3) all expenditures incurred in connection with this insurance program to be charged to the given enterprise or organization; (4) payment of full wages in case of loss of capacity to work; (5) all insurance business to be administered by the insured workers themselves through their trade unions.

In order to protect the health and safety of all persons engaged in any form of activity in the national economy, labor inspection was provided for by a decree passed on May 18, 1918; all infringements of the country's labor regulations were punishable by law. Annual two-week holidays with full pay were also established for all industrial and office workers in 1918.

Women enjoy particular privileges both in industry and agriculture. They are not permitted to work in certain injurious trades, while their employment on night shifts and for overtime work is limited. Women receive equal wages with men for equal work.

Women factory workers and office employees are granted maternity leaves of 35 days before and 42 days after childbirth, with payment during this period of the state social insurance allowance. On the birth of the child the mother is given a sum up to three hundred rubles for the purchase of a layette and other expenses.

Special rest homes have been set up for unmarried expectant mothers and for nursing mothers. All enterprises and institutions which employ large numbers of women have nurseries, kindergartens and special rest rooms for nursing mothers. The latter are given additional time off to nurse their babies.

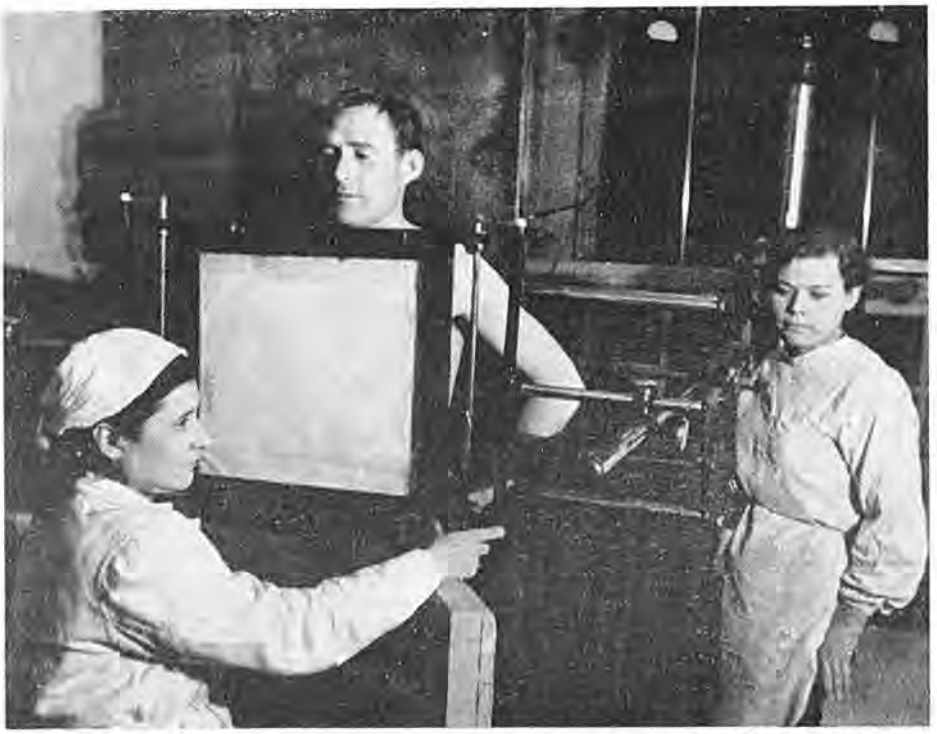
The Great October Revolution saved the peasantry of Russia from degradation and extinction, and opened up a new life for them.

In old Russia 30 thousand landlords owned almost as much land as ten million peasant households. To the oppression of tsar and landlord was added the oppression of the kulaks and usurers, the merchants and profiteers. They enmeshed the peasants in a net of small loans for which they had to pay with their labor and property for years and years.

The extreme backwardness of pre-Revolutionary agriculture led to frequent harvest failures and famines.

The peasants had no rights. The police ill-treated them brutally. They were flogged for non-payment of taxes. The majority of the peasants were absolutely illiterate.

The first thing the Soviet State did was to hand over to the peasants more than 370 million acres of land, for their use free of charge and in perpetuity, relieving the peasants of the necessity of paying the landlords 500 million gold rubles annually in rents for the lease of



HEALTH—Under the law, the health of workers is guarded. This is the X-Ray department of the Urals heavy machine works.

the land. The Soviet Government annulled all debts of the peasants, amounting to 1,300,000,000 gold rubles.

Based on their own experience, the peasants were convinced that they could not improve their living conditions by working singly on small plots of land with obsolete implements. They realized that they must choose a new path, the path of collectivization, if they were to raise their standard of living.

The Soviet State assisted the peasants in every way to unite into collective farms. It supplied these farms with hundreds of thousands of tractors and other agricultural machines. It organized machine and tractor stations which assisted the collective farms to cultivate their land. It granted to collective farms loans amounting to billions of rubles. It provided funds for training millions of peasants as tractor drivers, combine operators, mechanics, livestock experts, etc. It assisted collective farms in acquiring pedigree cattle, pure assorted seeds, building materials and so on. The peasants were sole masters of the collective farms.

As a result of the transition to collective farming the productive forces of agriculture increased enormously and within a brief period. Whereas before the introduction of collective farming the annual harvest amounted to 70-80 million tons (metric tons—2,204 pounds), the figure on the eve of the war was 120 million tons. The entire gross production of agriculture increased by more than 50 per cent.

Collectivization of agriculture greatly changed the life of the peasants. They began to lead a more prosperous and cultured life. In collective farms the gross grain harvest of a household was 2.5 times more than in the poor and middle peasant farms of tsarist Russia. In 1939 the collective farmers in grain districts received for a workday (a measure of labor in collective farms) from 5 to 12 kilograms (a kilogram is 2.204 pounds) of grain and in some cases even 20 kilograms per workday. The average receipt of grain by any one collective farm household grew from 2,203 pounds in 1933 to 5,200 pounds in 1937.

Between 1932 and 1938 the consumption of meat by collective farmers increased 2.3 times, of butter 2.8 times and of sugar 7.8 times. The purchase of consumer goods increased threefold.

Under the Soviet regime the peasantry acquired political rights and unlimited educational opportunity, as well as economic emancipation. In 1938-1939 more than 27 million children of peasants attended village schools, as compared with only six million in 1914. Almost one quarter of the membership of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR consists of peasants.

The Soviet State greatly improved the living standard of the population, made life prosperous and cultured. In contrast to all other revolutions, the October Revolution gave the people a real possibility of utilizing the benefits of victory. The blood the people shed in the struggle for a new life has not been in vain.

The Soviet system has ensured a continuous growth of the national income and of the earnings of working people.

The national income, which was 21 billion rubles in 1913, increased to 45,500,000,000 rubles after the First Five-Year Plan, 96,300,000,000 rubles after the Second, in 1940 was 128,300,000,000 rubles, and this year amounts to 333 billion rubles. In the period from 1933 to 1938 the average annual earnings of the factory worker increased from 1,513 rubles to 3,447 rubles. During the Third Five-Year Plan the payroll of the working people increased by another 50 per cent.

The poverty so characteristic of the old Russian village was eliminated. The Soviet State brought the Soviet peasantry a prosperous and cultured life. The monetary income of the collective farms increased threefold during the period from 1933 to 1939.

Masters of their country, the Soviet people have unbounded faith in their homeland and Soviet power. The Soviet patriotism as well as the friendship of the peoples and the moral and political unity of Soviet society demonstrated during the years of the Great Patriotic War will play as great a part in the rehabilitation and further development of the national economy of the USSR, in further consolidating the economic and military power of the socialist homeland, and in the development of her culture, as it did in defeating the enemy.

COLLECTIVE FARMER—Those who work their own property work it well. This is Jagurbi Shogenov, one of the best tractor drivers of Kabarda.

Care for Children Under Socialism

By Professor V. Kufayev

Soviet children are the objects of the greatest concern and care of the Soviet Government and people.

Laws protecting the interests of minors were passed soon after the Revolution and are being carried out to the letter to this day.

In pre-Revolutionary Russia there was no state system of child welfare. Homeless waifs or foundlings were taken charge of by philanthropic social organizations which placed them in orphanages or with private families, or sent them to work as errand boys or servants or as tradesmen's apprentices.

Orphanages in those days accommodated a total of about 40 thousand children, which was only a small part of the tremendous number of children in need of care. According to 1911 statistics there were about 2,500,000 needy and beggar children in Russia.

In those days children were completely dependent on their parents, whose powers over them were unlimited. Parents had the right to send disobedient or recalcitrant children to correction homes. Children were divided into two categories, legitimate and illegitimate, with different rights in society.

The October Revolution brought compulsory education for children. In the USSR children start school at the age of seven. Educational authorities strictly follow up their attendance until the age of 14.

The schools offer the chlidren hot breakfasts, and see to it that pupils are clothed and shod; there are also boarding schools.

In addition to the schools, the Soviet Government has set up a system of Pioneer Palaces, junior technicians' stations, young naturalists' stations, children's libraries, children's newspapers and magazines, children's clubs and tourist stations, theaters, studios and art institutions for children.

In the Soviet Union there is a wide network of kindergartens (which will accommodate 2,250,000 children), nurseries, playgrounds, infant homes, infant consultation centers, and other facilities, which are attended by millions of children.

NURSERY—Soviet babies play in a well-run nursery.

In tsarist Russia these forms of child education were of a rudimentary nature and embraced only 30 thousand children. In the USSR they are a serious factor in easing the mothers' duties. During the hours that parents are at work their children stay at kindergartens and nurseries and are well looked after by experienced women attendants and medical workers.

The position in society of children whom circumstances have made dependent on the State has also changed radically. There is a wide network of children's homes for orphans. In the Russian SFSR alone about 400 thousand children live in such homes under state guardianship.

The Soviet Government pays large sums to expectant mothers and mothers, and for the maintenance and education of children. Between 1936 and 1943 state grants to mothers of large families came to nearly seven billion rubles. By a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, dated July 8, 1944, mothers (women with husbands, as well as widows) receive state grants upon the birth of a third child and each subsequent one.

For instance, mothers with two children receive a grant of four hundred rubles on the birth of the third, and mothers with ten children receive a grant of five thousand rubles and an allowance of three hundred rubles a month on the birth of each subsequent child.

Thanks to the great care taken of the children, infant mortality in 1943 greatly decreased despite the difficulties and misfortunes of wartime. During the First World War infant mortality in Russia rose almost 30 per cent.

The material, legal and social status of children has changed under the Soviet system; youth has been inspired with great ideas and young people are taking an active part in the building of a new classless society. During the Patriotic War Soviet youth displayed miracles of heroism and self-sacrifice at the front as well as in the rear.

STALIN — The Commander - in - Chief speaks to the Red Army November 7, 1941.

TROOPS—Army units on their way to battle in the defense of Moscow drawn up to hear Stalin speak in Red Square on the Anniversary of the Revolution in 1941.

LIBERATION—Civilians in Sofia welcome liberating Soviet Army detachments.

BERLIN—The Soviet flag is placed atop the Brandenburg Gate as Berlin is captured.

USSR at War

Born of the Great October Socialist Revolution was the great strength and steadfast patriotism of the Soviet people, who stood between civilization and Nazi victory in the crucial months of struggle at Moscow, Leningrad and Stalingrad.

No other nation invaded in the Second World War proved capable of turning back the Nazi hordes. For three years the Soviet people battled Hitler's forces in Europe singlehandedly, ensuring the success of the Allies' cross-channel invasion and the ultimate victory of the United Nations.

With the blood of seven million of their best sons, with the anguish of many more millions tortured and bereaved, with the fruit of their toil, the Soviet people won for civilization the chance to establish a future of peace, freedom and prosperity for all nations, for all mankind.

The October Revolution Saved Civilization

By M. Vlstinetsky

WAR is the severest of all tests to which the strength of a state can be put. The recent Great Patriotic War, as Joseph Stalin has said, was "the most bitter and arduous of all wars in the history of our Motherland."

But, he went on, "the war was not only a curse. It was at the same time a great school in which all the forces of the people were tried and tested. . . . The war was something like an examination for our Soviet system, for our State, for our Government, for our Communist Party. . . .

"Our victory means, first of all, that our Soviet social order has triumphed, that the Soviet social order has successfully passed the ordeal in the fire of war and has proved its unquestionable vitality.

"As you know, it was claimed more than once in the foreign press that the Soviet social order was a 'risky experiment' doomed to failure, that the Soviet order was a 'house of cards' which had no roots in real life and had been imposed upon the people by the Cheka, and that a slight push from without was enough for this 'house of cards' to collapse.

"Now we can say that the war refuted all these claims of the foreign press as groundless. The war showed that the Soviet social order is a truly popular order springing from the depths of the people and enjoying their mighty support, that the Soviet social order is a form of organization of society which is perfectly stable and capable of enduring.

"More than that, there is no longer any question today whether the Soviet social order is or is not capable of enduring, for after the object lessons of war none of the skeptics ventures any longer to voice doubts as to the vitality of the Soviet social order.

The German general staff judged the Soviet Army by the same standard as the old tsarist army, and reckoned on a speedy victory. The plan of attack of Nazi Germany on the Soviet Union, the so-called "Barbarossa Plan," declared that the German armed forces should be prepared to defeat Soviet Russia in a quick campaign before the end of the war with Great Britain. After defeating the Soviet Union Hitler intended to settle accounts with Great Britain and then, with the help of the Japanese imperialists, gain world domination.

PRAGUE—Soviet troops roll through liberated Prague as the population cheers.

It was fortunate for the happiness of mankind and for world civilization that the 1917 October Revolution predetermined the collapse of these monstrous conceptions of the Nazi aggressors.

The outcome of the October Revolution, which established the Soviet system in Russia, was that our country was transformed beyond recognition. In the course of the three Five-Year Plans the Soviet people, masters of their State, with full rights and full powers, increased the economic might of their country. The unparalleled growth of production, determined by the remarkable features of Soviet economy and the Soviet social system, transformed it from a backward to a progressive country, from an agrarian to an industrial country. With their own resources, without foreign loans and exploitation of colonies, the Soviet people founded a powerful industry and a highly productive collective system of agriculture. All these served as the material foun-

dation for the victories of the Red Army.

The October Revolution transformed not only the economy of Russia but also the whole arrangement of life.

National inequality was done away with, the free national development of all the nationalities in the Soviet Union was aided by the moral and political unity of the Soviet people. As a result of the October Revolution every ordinary man in the Soviet Union came to feel that he was the master of his own State and, as naturally follows, was ready to defend it like his own hearth—fearlessly, with supreme devotion, to the last drop of his blood.

All these things taken together permitted the Soviet Union not only to withstand the mighty onslaught of the Nazi hordes but also to clear the way for the victory of the United Nations.

History will never forget that throughout the four years of the Soviet Union's struggle against Nazi Germany the main forces of Hitler's army and the armies of the Axis satellites—about two hundred divisions—were operating on the Eastern Front. This situation, by the way, did not change even after the Allies' remarkable landing in Normandy. At the most, 80 German divisions were operating on the Western Front, which was formed only in 1944.

Thus the Soviet Union bore the brunt of the struggle against the powerful German army. The burden which fell upon our people's shoulders was the heavier, because for years they were fighting singlehanded the strongest and most dangerous enemy of all mankind. History will accord its due to the valor of the American and British troops who fought the Germans on the ocean and in Africa. The heroic partisans of Yugoslavia, the brave sons of France, Albania and other countries, who inflicted heavy losses on the occupation troops of Germany, are crowned with lasting glory. But the outcome of the war was decided in the first place on the approaches to Moscow and Leningrad and at the walls of Stalingrad.

It was thanks to the might of the armed forces of the Soviet Union, headed by Generalissimo Stalin, that the Germans did not have time to apply

DEVASTATED STALINGRAD—This photograph was taken as the battle raged. German prisoners are in the foreground.

STALINGRAD TODAY—A street of the rebuilt city which suffered so greatly and so bravely.

their monstrous weapon of bacteriological warfare or bring to completion the development of the atomic bomb. The force and valor of the Soviet soldiers, the might of the Soviet State brought to life by the October Revolution, the self-abnegation of the Soviet people who endured incredible privation for the sake of victory and guaranteed the defeat of Hitlerite Germany, saved world civilization from disaster.

The war cost the Soviet Union incomparably more than any other country in the family of the United Nations. The Soviet people paid for victory with the dear lives of seven million of their sons, fallen in battle. The Germans inflicted immense material losses on the Soviet Union, destroying hundreds of towns, thousands of villages and industrial plants.

The struggle the Soviet people waged against the fascist barbarians will live in the memory of mankind as an unexampled achievement. They were prepared for this great exploit by the Great October Socialist Revolution. It was this that endowed the Soviet Union with the invincible strength that crushed Nazi Germany.

We have, therefore, every reason to say that the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917 saved all freedom-loving mankind, and saved civilization.

Progress Under the Five-Year Plan

By A. Isayev

THE fourth quarter of the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan has begun. During the past nine months many factories, mines, transport installations, and other enterprises have been rebuilt and others have been newly built. The rehabilitation of the war-ravaged areas is going forward rapidly and many new construction jobs have been launched. An important part is played by the nation-wide socialist competition, which has brought to the fore many workers whose initiative and resourcefulness have helped fulfill the daily programs.

Let us take the Donets basin as an example. The workers of this region are rebuilding at tremendous speed the industrial concerns destroyed by the Germans. Quite recently the staff of the Kirov iron and steel mill at Makeyevka fired their Blast Furnace Number One, one of the biggest in the Ukraine.

The Kuibyshev tube casting mill, also in Makeyevka, one of the biggest heavy industrial enterprises in the South, has now reopened, fully reconstructed.

The electric power network of the Donets basin is also making considerable headway with repairs. The first section of the Kurakhovka electric power station, with a capacity of 50 thousand kilowatts, has been completely rebuilt, and is now functioning and supplying current to a number of Donets and Dnieper cities. The other turbines of this station will shortly begin to generate current. The Zuyevka power station, also in the Donets basin, is installing its last generator. When this generator begins to work in the near future the station will reach prewar output.

The rebuilding of Blast Furnace Number Four of the Azov steel concern was a big contribution toward rehabilitating the iron and steel industry of the South. The furnace has a volume of 45,900 cubic feet and was literally rebuilt from wreckage. When the Germans retreated from Mariupol they placed a large number of aerial bombs under the furnace, which blew up the eight supporting columns. The stack dropped eleven and one half feet, its center was shifted more than four feet to one side and it careened over at an angle of 20 degrees. The persistent labor and resourcefulness of the workers engaged on rehabilitation greatly accelerated the work, and early in September the blast furnace was fired; this furnace's output will double the iron production of the Azov steel plant.

Many important new industrial enterprises have started work in different economic regions of the country. At the Kazakhstan malleable iron mills, the first iron works in the Republic, the rolling shop with an area of 180,835 square feet has been completed. Rolling Mill Number 400 is now working at capacity.

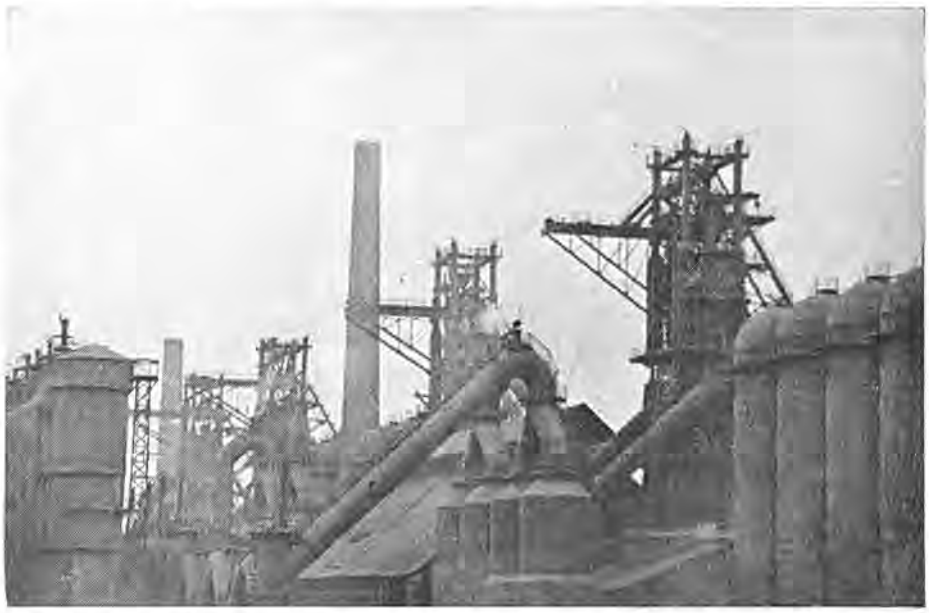
In Southern Kazakhstan, in the Kara Tau Mountains, the first section of a mining and chemical combine is nearing completion. This concern will provide a large quantity of phosphate fertilizer for the cotton, rubber and sugar plantations of the Central Asian Republics.

The present Five-Year Plan will provide Uzbekistan with its own iron and steel industry. The rolling shop of this mill is already functioning. Most of the construction work on the whole mill has been completed.

Considerable work has been done on the railways and waterways of the country during the past few months. A line is being built from Sosva to Alapayevsk to link the Central and Southern Urals. The building work will be finished this year. On the southern railways a second line has been laid on more than 310 miles of route. Two-way traffic on the double line has begun on the Kharkov-Krasny Liman stretch.

The Baltic-White Sea Canal was rehabilitated this year. In his telegram of congratulations to the builders Stalin said that the work they had done had reopened an important waterway for the transport of goods between the White Sea, the Baltic and the Volga, and would greatly relieve railway transport.

The Fourth Five-Year Plan provides for the completion of the reconversion of the national economy this year. While undergoing the process of reconversion, Soviet industries, especially the engineer-



MAKEYEVKA—This Donbas steel plant, destroyed by the Germans and now partially restored, is today a leader in production.

ing industries, are greatly increasing the variety of their output.

Take the tank industry, for example. During the war the enterprises in this industry turned out seven or eight basic machines; the transport machinery building concerns developed from these tank plants will have more than 40 different machines in mass production this year. The Urals tank plant Number 183 has converted from the production of tanks to that of heavy railway cars.

The reconversion figures for the machine-tool industry are interesting: in 1945 a total of 197 different types and sizes of machine-tools was produced; during the first quarter of 1946 alone 144 new types were introduced. This year 13 hundred new types of machine-tools must be designed and put into production.

The Sergei Ordzhonikidze heavy machine building plant in the Urals is famous throughout the country. This year it is extending its output of equipment for the iron and steel, oil and building materials industries. The Urals machine building works has begun the manufacture of hydroelectric industrial guns.

The machine is one of the most modern in the iron industry: it will close the tap-hole of a blast-furnace with a single shot. A designing bureau has finished work on a charging apparatus for blast-furnaces using an oxygen blast; these new machines will be made at the new Tula iron and steel mills.

During the first six months of this year power engineers started up twenty-odd turbines in rebuilt and newly built power stations. The Leningrad Stalin iron and steel foundry has produced a high-pressure steam turbine calculated at 100 thousand kilowatts. This achievement of the Leningrad engineers was highly praised by Stalin.

The state plans, which in the Soviet Union are the laws of economic development, have always met with the hearty support of the people. The Soviet people know that socialist planning ensures the development of the productive forces of the country, strengthens her defense potential and improves the material and cultural well-being of the people. The people realize that the plans adopted by the Government and the Communist Party are the embodiment of their own thoughts and wishes, and therefore give them their whole-hearted support. Socialist competition, which Stalin defined as "the Communist method of building up socialism based on the maximum activity of millions of the working people," has become a great motive force in Soviet society.

CANAL—The Baltic-White Sea Canal has been restored. This celebration at Lock No. 5 marked its reopening.

In the period covered by the first three Five-Year Plans millions of people took part in socialist competition and helped accelerate the development of the national economy. Today socialist competition is developing on an even wider scale in the struggle for the fulfillment of the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

The enthusiasm of the people is to be seen in those successes that have already been achieved. The program for the first half of this year was fulfilled ahead of schedule by the oil workers of the western and southern districts, by the aluminum and zinc industries, by the railways and by the industries of the cities and regions of Moscow and Leningrad. In the second quarter of 1946 the iron and steel industry fulfilled the program in all details. The building materials industry finished the second quarter of the year with a gross output 11.9 per cent above its planned quota for the period.

In August 1946 the oil industries of the southern and western districts produced 3.1 per cent more than planned. The oil workers of the eastern districts turned out 101.8 per cent above their quota. The oil refineries of the western and southern districts fulfilled their plan for August as follows: gasoline, 109 per cent; kerosene 113 per cent; and Diesel engine fuel 112 per cent. In August the building materials industry overfulfilled its plan of production of roofing felt, cement, slate, radiators and boilers.

By September 29 the railways of the USSR had fulfilled their loading plan for the third quarter by 100.9 per cent. The transportation of such important cargoes as oil products, coke, grain, building materials and firewood exceeded the quota.

The Soviet people realize that the fulfillment of the present Five-Year Plan means overcoming many difficulties. Under the leadership of the Party of Lenin and Stalin, however, the Soviet people have been well schooled in socialist construction. Their great enthusiasm and creative initiative are a guarantee of the successful fulfilment of the plan for 1946 and of the whole Five-Year Plan.

The Friendship of the Soviet Peoples

By Professor M. Selektor

One of the main features of the Great October Socialist Revolution is the fact that it was marked by the establishment of mutual trust and fraternal relations between the working people of all nationalities inhabiting formerly tsarist Russia.

Social science and history testify to the fact that the existence of the system of the exploitation of man by man is the cause of national dissension and inequality.

It is the exploiting classes, eager to widen their spheres of domination, which bring about the enslavement of other peoples and cultivate national enmity and hatred for their own purposes.

The October Revolution, which overthrew the landlords and capitalists and placed the workers and peasants in power and made the land, factories, mills and banks the property of the people, laid the foundation for the complete abolition of national oppression and inequality and for the establishment of close collaboration and fraternal ties between the peoples.

In the very first days of Soviet rule the *Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia* was signed by Lenin and Stalin. This declaration announced the basic principles of the national policy of the Soviet State, namely, the equality and sovereignty of all the peoples of Russia; the right of each people to self-determination, including the right to secede and to form independent states; the abolition of all national and national-religious privileges and restrictions; and the free development of all nationalities.

The Soviet Constitution provides that any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of, or conversely, any establishment of direct or indirect privileges for, citizens on account of their race or nationality as well as any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt is punishable by law. It also guarantees equal rights to the peoples of the USSR in all spheres of economic, political and cultural life.

This has found expression in the Union of 16 equal Soviet Republics. Each Soviet Socialist Republic has its own constitution, its own supreme legislative organs; it may enter into direct relations with foreign states and organize its own national military formations.

The equality of all nationalities is also expressed in the two-chamber structure of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the highest organ of state authority of the Soviet Union. The function of the Soviet of Nationalities—one of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR—is to ensure to all the peoples of the USSR representation in the highest organ of state authority and the opportunity to express the specific interests and needs of the respective peoples.

The October Revolution not only established the legal equality of the peoples; the Soviet State, founded in October 1917, assumed the task of achieving equality in fact of all nationalities by helping formerly oppressed nations to do away with the political, economic and cultural backwardness inherited from tsarism. In this field Soviet power has achieved signal successes. A number of peoples who formerly led a nomad life have through the aid of the Soviet State risen to the level of independent nations and enjoy sovereign rights as states.

As a result of the industrialization of the country during the Stalin Five-Year Plans the national republics developed their own industry. Between 1913 and 1940 the gross output of large industries in the USSR as a whole increased 10.9 times. In various republics the increase during the same period was as follows: the Kazakh SSR, 20 times; Armenia, 22.3 times; Georgia, 26.4 times; Kirghizia, 153 times; and Tajikistan, 342 times.

The new Five-Year Plan for the Restoration and Development of the National Economy of the USSR for 1946-1950 provides for a similar steady economic advance in the national republics. Under this plan the industrial output of the USSR in 1950 will exceed that be-

FRIENDSHIP—Young people of the Russian, Georgian, Latvian, and Estonian Republics who participated in this year's All-Union Sports Parade.

UZBEK DEPUTIES—Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR K. Tursunkulov and K. Kholmatova register.

KAZAKH YOUTH—The people of the East, once oppressed, now enjoy equal rights and opportunities.

fore the war by 48 per cent. At the same time, the industrial output of the Uzbek SSR will increase 89 per cent; of Kirghizia, Kazakhstan and Armenia more than one hundred per cent; and the Estonian Republic two hundred per cent.

As a result of the socialist collectivization of the agriculture of the national areas, where the most primitive forms of farming and cattle breeding were once practiced, there developed large-scale advanced agriculture equipped with the latest machinery.

Equally great are the cultural achievements of the Soviet peoples. More than 40 nationalities which did not have a written language of their own in the past obtained one under the Soviet regime. Schools, libraries, theaters and newspapers in the local languages appeared in areas where complete illiteracy had formerly prevailed.

Tajikistan had only 10 elementary schools, attended by 369 pupils, before the Revolution. In 1939, 72 per cent of Tajikistan's population was literate. By 1950, Tajikistan will have 3,123 elementary and secondary schools with 301 thousand pupils. Tajikistan today has seven higher schools, 30 technical schools, and several scientific research institutions, as well as 22 theaters and 70 newspapers.

The national republics have reared their own skilled workers and intelligentsia. The formerly oppressed peoples who were kept in darkness and ignorance have produced outstanding public figures and executives, talented writers, actors and artists. The women of the national areas have cast off the chains of age-old slavery and are taking an active part in the cultural, political and economic life of the country.

The grim struggle against the German and Japanese imperialists was a severe test for the friendship of the Soviet peoples, a test that they passed with honor.

The friendship of the Soviet peoples was a mighty factor in their victory over the enemy. It gave invincible strength to the Soviet Army, in whose ranks representatives of all nationalities in the Soviet Union fought bravely side by side. In the interior of the country, too, the peoples displayed splendid feats of labor supplying the front with steady streams of arms, munitions and provisions.

During their temporary occupation of Soviet territory the Hitlerites resorted to brutal terror, provocations, lies and slander in order to intimidate and subjugate the Soviet people. But they failed. Soviet patriots did not lose faith in their socialist homeland. The peoples of the USSR waged partisan warfare against the occupationists, and made Soviet soil an inferno for the fascist brigands.

The victory of the Soviet people over the fascist bandits is not only a victory for Soviet arms, it is a victory for the Soviet social system, for the Soviet ideology of the friendship of peoples over the fascist ideology of brutal nationalism and race hatred.

In undertaking their treacherous attack against the USSR the Hitlerite invaders hoped to provoke dissension and clashes among the Soviet peoples, thus weakening the Soviet State. But they grossly miscalculated. When danger threatened their motherland the Soviet peoples rallied still closer together and rose to a man in defense of their freedom.

The principle of respect for the rights and independence of the peoples laid down by the October Revolution is the guiding principle of the internal and foreign policy of the Soviet State. In the unparalleled struggle against fascist tyranny the Soviet Union proved its devotion to the cause of the freedom of nations. Today, too, in championing a stable and lasting world peace on the basis of the equality and solidarity of peoples, it displays its unswerving devotion to the principle of the friendship of peoples. In these days the State created by the October Revolution stands before the world as the homeland of new equitable relations between nations, as the stronghold of the freedom and friendship of peoples.

The Rise of Culture Since 1917

By A. Zalkind

TSARIST Russia was a backward country in the sphere of culture. A considerable part of the population, especially in the villages, was illiterate; few books and newspapers were published, and those only in the Russian language. Many nationalities inhabiting tsarist Russia had no written language of their own. In tsarist times higher education was the privilege of the few, of those belonging to well-to-do classes.

There were brilliant writers, artists and actors. But the reactionary tsarist bureaucrats placed every obstacle in their way. The tsarist government exiled the great Russian scientist Chernyshevsky, subjected to strictest censorship the works of Dobrolyubov and Tolstoy and interfered with the creative work of Maxim Gorky.

The tsarist government deliberately hampered the building of educational establishments. The governor of one of the provinces in a report to Tsar Nicholas II stated that the number of schools in his province was diminishing. After reading this report, the Tsar wrote on the margin: "Thank God!" This incredibly cynical statement of the Tsar reflects the reactionary policy of the autocracy whose aim it was to keep the masses of people in darkness and ignorance.

The Soviet State by its very nature cannot but devote the greatest attention to the development of culture and science in the country. Closely bound up with the people, and consisting of men of the people, the Soviet Government does all it can to raise the standard of culture, to spread scientific knowledge among the masses.

A veritable cultural revolution has taken place in the country since the advent of Soviet power. Illiteracy has been almost completely done away with, and universal compulsory education of children is in force in the USSR.

The number of schools, colleges and institutes, museums and theaters and cinemas has increased immensely. The number of pupils and students has also increased. Books and newspapers circulate in the remotest corners of the vast country.

To raise the standard of culture of the population is one of the main tasks of the Soviet Government. That is why the cultural progress of the Soviet people is so rapid.

Ever greater sums are allocated in the USSR yearly for the needs of culture. The expenditure on cultural and social services increased from 1,600,000,000 rubles in 1928 to 19,100,000,000 rubles in 1937.

In 1913 the elementary, seven-year and secondary schools of Russia were attended by 7,900,000 children. In 1940 this figure increased to 34,800,000—almost a fivefold increase.

The number of teachers in 1940 was 1,216,000, almost six times that of 1913.

These figures clearly show the colossal work done by the Soviet State in raising the culture of the people.

Striking changes took place during the Soviet period in the field of higher education. The Soviet Union greatly outstripped many European countries in the number of students in higher educational establishments. In the 1937-1938 academic year, 550 thousand students attended the universities and institutes of the USSR. This figure is much greater than the total number of students of England, Italy, Germany, Japan, France and Poland taken together.

In 1940 there were 585 thousand students in eight hundred institutes and universities of the Soviet Union. A comparison between this figure and the number of students in tsarist Russia and in England may be of some interest. In 1914

SCIENCE—A meeting of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Left to right, Academicians N. Zelinsky, L. Stern and A. Frumkin.

there were 112 thousand students in Russia, and before the beginning of the Second World War, England had 50 thousand students. In recent years the number of students in English universities, especially those studying the humanities, has declined. For instance, in the 1938-1939 academic year there were 3,967 students of the humanities in Oxford University, whereas in 1944-1945 this number declined to 1,755.

In the period of the Five-Year Plans, the number of libraries and other cultural institutions increased greatly, and there was a tremendous rise in the number of books and newspapers published. Libraries in the USSR increased from 32,900 in 1933 to 55,900 in 1937, when the number of volumes in these libraries amounted to 116 million. As compared with these figures there were only 12,600 libraries with a total of 8,300,000 volumes in tsarist Russia in 1914.

The following figures show the colossal rise in the cultural level of the villages during the Soviet period. The number of village schools increased from 93,770 in 1914-1915 to 153,209 in 1938-1939, and the number of students in agricultural colleges increased from 3,900 to 62,500. There were only 88 village clubs in 1914, whereas the figure in 1939 exceeded 95 thousand. In that year, too, there were 265 theaters in the Soviet countryside.

As for the publication of newspapers, magazines and books, the output of tsarist Russia was quite insignificant as compared with that of the Soviet Union. In 1913 a total of 86,700,000 volumes was printed in tsarist Russia, whereas the number in the Soviet Union in 1937 amounted to 673,500,000 volumes.

In 1938 books were published in the Soviet Union in 90 languages, and newspapers in 66. Thanks to the October Revolution, previously ignorant and oppressed nationalities acquired culture and created their own written language and literature.

Theaters, cinemas and exhibits are extremely popular in the Soviet Union. There were 705 theaters in the USSR in 1937, and their performances were attended in that year by more than 67 million persons.

The Soviet system created a new intelligentsia closely bound up with the people. From among the Soviet intelligentsia have come hundreds of outstanding scientists, inventors and artists who have earned the Stalin Prize.

The rise of the culture of the Soviet people made itself felt during the years of the Great Patriotic War. Modern warfare requires a large number of qualified specialists. The rapid training of such personnel in the USSR was the result of the tremendous development of education in the country, of the great increase in the number of cultured people.

Despite all difficulties the Soviet Government allocated large sums for the needs of culture even during the war. The expenditure on social and cultural work in 1944 was 36 per cent more than in 1943, including an increase of 60 per cent in expenditures on education. The awarding of Stalin Prizes to outstanding Soviet scientists and artists continued even in the war years.

The new Five-Year Plan provides for a number of measures to promote the further progress of culture and science. By the end of the five-year period there will be 193 thousand elementary and secondary schools attended by 31,800,000 pupils.

School construction will develop in all the republics forming part of the USSR. For instance, 1,080 urban and 4,210 rural schools are to be built in the Russian SFSR. In 1950 there will be 152 pupils in general schools per thousand inhabitants of the Russian Federation. There were only 63 pupils per thousand of the population in 1914.

Great attention is devoted in the new Five-Year Plan to the training of specialists for the national economy. During the 1946-1950 period 602 thousand specialists will graduate from the universities and institutes of the Soviet Union. This means that in 1950 the country will have nearly two and one half million persons with a higher education—65 per cent more than in 1941.

The Soviet Government devotes the greatest attention to culture and science. Soviet scientists, writers and artists receive day-to-day assistance from the leaders of the Government, from the head of the Soviet Government, Generalissimo Stalin. In the Soviet Union the people take a keen interest in the work of the scientist, writer or artist. This tends to enhance the sense of responsibility of the cultural and scientific workers. Sensing the powerful support of the people and their exacting demands, Soviet cultural workers are bending all their efforts to create works worthy of their great people.

EDUCATION—Soviet schoolboys in a primary school.

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Publication of this index concludes issuance of the Information Bulletin in its present form.

With the new volume beginning in July, the Information Bulletin will be replaced by a weekly 24 page information magazine, to be called USSR Information Magazine. The first issue will be dated July 10.

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CORRECTION

In transposing square meters to square feet, an error was made in the housing figure in the article, "Moscow Five Years From Now," on page 442 of Number 51 of the Information Bulletin, dated June 13, 1946. Instead of 10,764,000 square feet, the correct figure is 32,292,000 square feet.

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