

SOCIAL SCIENCES

# USSR

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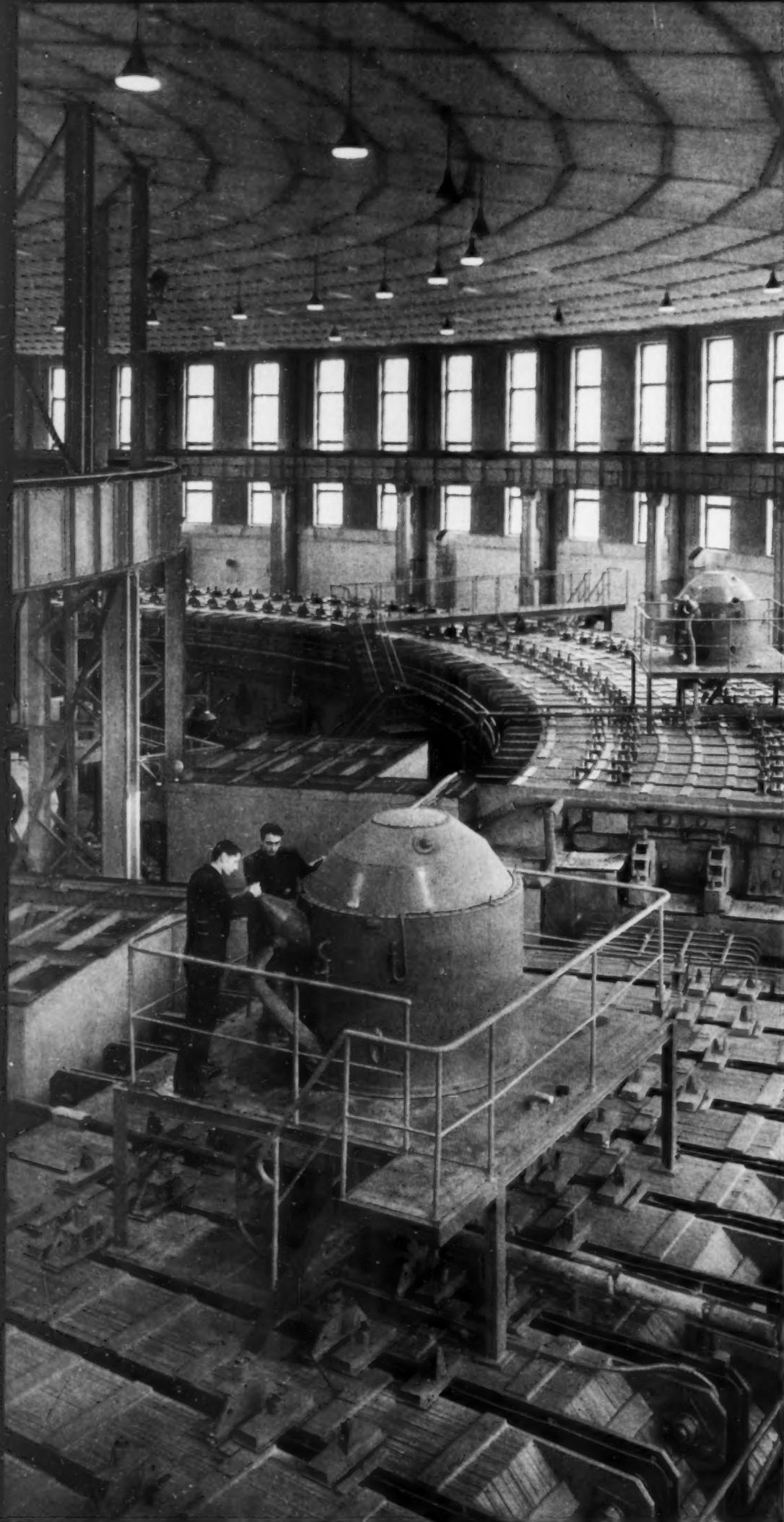


## DANCERS FOR 100 NATIONALITIES

—See Page 28



1957  
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NEW COSMOTRON IS CAPABLE OF PRODUCING 10 BILLION ELECTRON VOLTS, THE HIGHEST ENERGY OF PARTICLES EVER CREATED ARTIFICIALLY, TO HELP SOLVE PROBLEMS OF NUCLEAR PHYSICS. (SEE STORY ON PAGE 45)

# USSR

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# The Soviet Public Drafts a New Law

By Boris Galich

THE session of the Supreme Soviet, the national legislature of the USSR, at which Nikita S. Khrushchev presented the government's plan for the reorganization of the country's industrial management structure, was only the last of 514,000 meetings held in every part of the country since the proposal was first outlined to the Soviet public by press and radio.

The plan provides for the decentralization of the administrative apparatus that manages Soviet industry, a vast and far-flung aggregate of 200,000 big industrial enterprises and more than 100,000 construction projects spread over two continents.

First presented for the consideration of the USSR's two hundred million citizens late in March, some six weeks before the May 7 session of the legislature, it was discussed in factories, on construction sites, in scientific institutes, in commercial offices, in large Union Republics and small national areas, at meetings attended by almost forty-one million people. More than two million, it is estimated, took the floor at these meetings to speak their minds, to introduce amendments, to propose changes and improvements suggested by their own work and experience within a particular industry or to stress the specific requirements of their own community.

During this month-long period of country-wide discussion, some 68,000 letters and articles on the plan were published in the national press. Everyone, it seemed to newspaper people, had an opinion about management and wanted to see it in print.

## A Thorough Overhauling

The discussion was far more than a formal expression of opinion. And as a matter of fact, it went far beyond the consideration of industrial reorganization. Speakers and letter-writers reviewed the country's

forty-year-old economic structure, not only stressing the achievements, but, with a sharp eye and frequently with a caustic tongue, criticizing management at all levels for faults and abuses. They weighed the reasons for the change in the light of their own experiences.

This widespread and welcomed expression of public opinion is by no means unusual. There was a similar flood of letters to the editor last year when the pension law changes were under consideration. There is rarely any matter of moment which does not draw a vast number of comments, suggestions and amendments from the public, many of which are incorporated into the final draft of legislation.

The number of suggestions and proposed changes received by legislators and the press was somewhat larger than usual only because "The Law on the Further Improvement of the Organization of Management for Industry and Construction," as the formal phrasing has it, will affect many facets of Soviet economic life. The reorganization is so thoroughgoing that it required constitutional changes and amendments.

## Legislative Debate

When the deputies of the Supreme Soviet met to debate the draft of the proposed law in May, they were left in no doubt about the provisions their constituents wanted included in the plan as finally adopted. The deputies had attended the many meetings in their districts, had listened to the discussions, had argued pros and cons with their constituents, had been required to explain provisions of the plan as it would affect local needs—had, in short, no semblance of excuse for not understanding the sentiment of the citizens of their district.

Each deputy who spoke at the session of the Supreme Soviet arose armed with a considerable body of information and an awareness of

*Continued on page 2*

Before the draft proposal to decentralize management in industry and construction was submitted to the Soviet Parliament, it was thoroughly discussed at 514,000 meetings, which involved 40,820,000 persons. In a five-week period, 2,300,000 citizens offered their amendments or changes to the original draft.





A group of miners discussing newspaper article on the proposed changes in industrial management. The question was widely reported in the nation's press, and the newspapers published a total of 68,000 communications from specialists and rank-and-filers dealing with various phases of the issue.

As Nikita S. Khrushchev delivered the government's proposals to Parliament, deputies were well prepared with opinions of constituents from meetings in their districts. There was unanimous approval of the general plan, and as debate went on, amendments adopted reflected many of the people's ideas.



## The Soviet Public Drafts a New Law

*Continued from page 1*

the needs of his district, which he could relate to the requirements of the country as a whole.

In the lively debate on the bill at the Supreme Soviet, there was fairly thoroughgoing agreement that the proposed new structure of management which shifted large areas of responsibility away from national to local control was a clear-cut necessity to meet the problems of today's Soviet industry.

Much of the discussion centered upon a consideration of misuses which had developed out of overly centralized control as industry grew and upon suggestions made by the deputies to eliminate inefficiencies.

Deputy T. Uldjabayev of the Tajik Republic, where cotton is the money crop and is highly mechanized, spoke of the difficulties the cotton growers of his republic had in obtaining spare agricultural machinery parts which had to be shipped from machine-producing centers in distant parts of the country. Since the same problem held for Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, Kirghizia and Kazakhstan, he put in a bid for a large-scale factory to produce spare parts in one of the more highly developed areas of Central Asia.

### Objections Offered

The plan as proposed suggested that centralized direction be maintained in some branches of industry. Although it was finally approved, objections were offered on the floor of the legislature by Deputy A. Murisepp of Estonia, Deputy Z. Muriev of Bashkiria, and some others.

Deputy V. Zotov, Minister of the Food Industry of the USSR, supported the reorganization plan as a whole but argued against its application to certain divisions of the food industry.

Deputy Ivan Bardin, an academician and one of the country's lead-

The vote of the Parliament was unanimous in adopting the Law On the Further Improvement of the Organization of Management for Industry and Construction. The changes voted affect many facets of the country's life, and they required constitutional amendments drafted by a 65-deputy committee.



ing metallurgists, thought it necessary to preserve centralized control of the iron and steel industry. To support his position he cited the experience of other countries he had visited. The United States Steel Company, he indicated in illustration, has divisions in the eastern, southern and western parts of the United States, but is managed efficiently from a central office.

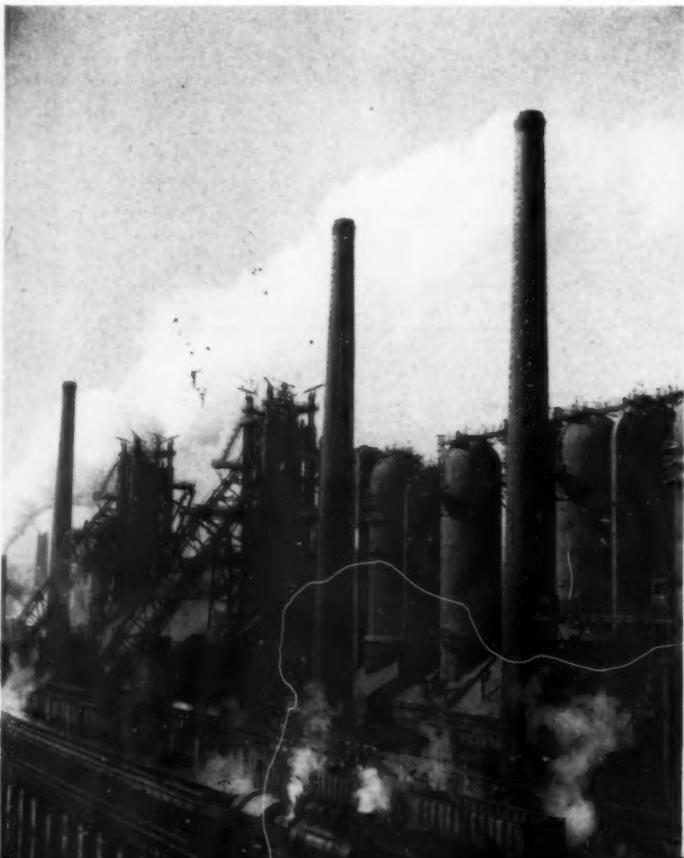
Other deputies thought the greater distances and the different conditions that existed in the Soviet Union required management on a territorial basis. The question was posed simply and logically by Deputy Maria Ozertsova, foreman at a large Orsk nickel plant, when she spoke from the floor. "How can the government ministries know how the plants they are responsible for really function when so many of them are thousands of miles from the ministry office in Moscow?" Maria Ozertsova's position was supported by other deputies who came from iron and steel areas.

Deputy Pavel Bykov, machinist from a Moscow plant, spoke of the need for giving factory directors a greater degree of independent responsibility.

Many deputies argued against retaining the centralized ministries in the separate republics, although this had not been considered in the original proposal. Deputies from the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Lenin-grad spoke for their elimination in order to widen the scope of local initiative. Others objected to a rigid and strictly defined approach for each republic without regard to regional differences and variations. There was general agreement that a hard and fast line could not, nor should it be, drawn. Such questions had to be left to the judgment of the legislatures of the individual republics.

The changes that were made in the draft proposal as a result of debate were so numerous that the law as finally passed differed markedly from the original draft. The law as adopted is flexible, allowing a wide area for interpretation and change in order to obtain the most advantageous, most economical and most productive managerial structure. Nor is this structure by any means fixed and final. It will be changed whenever the country's economy requires it. Its function is dual—to produce more abundantly with less expenditure of human labor, and to involve a still greater portion of the Soviet citizenry in the management of their own industries. ■

Kuznetsk Iron and Steel Plant in Western Siberia is one of 200,000 enterprises making up Soviet industry. Before the new law decentralizing industrial management, all major plants were under ministries or departments in Moscow. Now they are directed by local economic councils, while national planning of the economy is guided by the USSR State Planning Commission.



# New Methods For New Times

## Industrial Management in the USSR

By Solomon Kamenitser

Ninety-two per cent of all industrial output in the Soviet Union is produced in state-owned enterprises; the remaining eight per cent by cooperatives. The coordination of industry with its enormous diversity of enterprises cannot be left to chance. A single over-all plan must be worked out to chart the direction of movement, the ratios of development, the apportionment of available resources, the distribution of finished products—a plan which will interlock the requirements and productive capacity of each industry with those of the economy as a whole.

Over-all planning requires centralized management. But the problem is how to combine centralized control with local initiative.

Central control and creative local initiative are the two metals fused in the one economic coin. The coin will ring true only if the metals are blended in the proper proportions. The principal of democratic centralism, upon which the economic structure of the Soviet Union is built, aims at the necessary degree of centralized management which will, at the same time, make for the widest exercise of individual initiative.

The principle is constant, the organizational form built around it is not. It will, and should, change with time and circumstances and industrial growth. There is nothing sacrosanct about a form of organization. Once it has outlived its usefulness, you build a new one, better suited to the times; one which will speed and not hinder development.

### Management by Remote Control

Soviet industry, until recent changes in its management, was highly centralized, with control exerted from the capital through industrial ministries. As the number of industries increased and new industries developed, new ministries were formed. Some of the industries, the largest and most important, were under the jurisdiction of national ministries, others were managed by the ministries of one or another of the republics which comprise the Soviet Union; the smaller industries or enterprises of local significance were administered by either the territories, regions or districts.

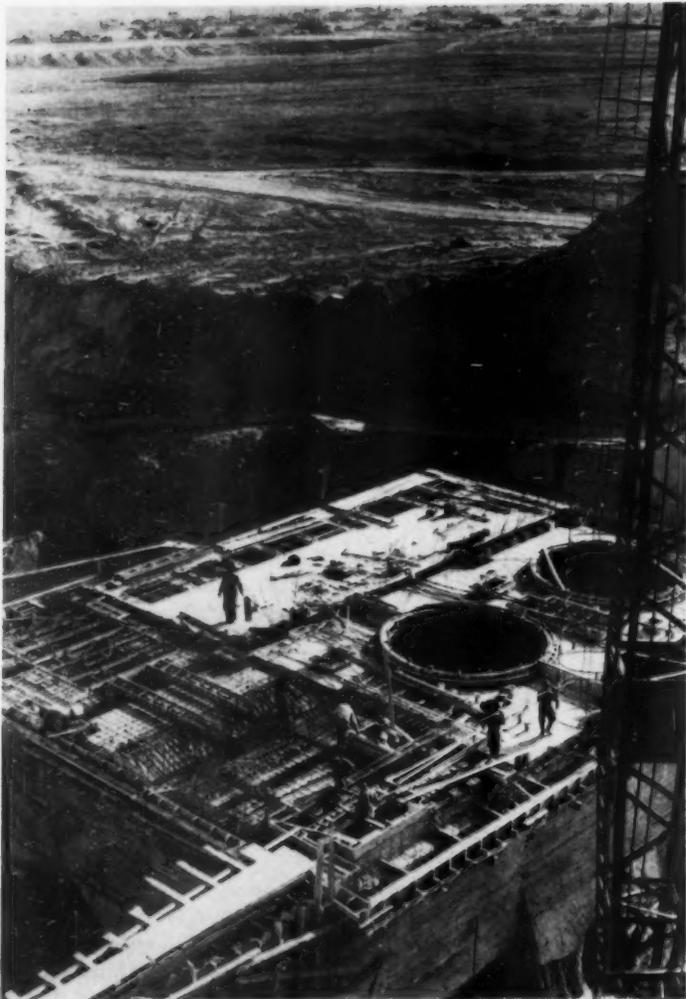
There has been, for the past several years, strong feeling that this highly centralized apparatus was no longer sufficient to the times. Necessary earlier to speed industrial growth, it had become cumbersome and unwieldy, an inefficient form of management too far removed from the actual producing centers to be responsive to the requirements of either the industry or its personnel.

At the last session of the national legislature, the Supreme Soviet, a bill was adopted which calls for a sweeping revision of the entire structure of industrial management and which shifts managerial responsibility from the ministries to local bodies.

The old highly centralized control was a vital and necessary form in earlier years. It produced an industry which now bids for first place in the world market, an industry strong and inventive and with limitless potential. In forty years it multiplied the country's volume of production thirty times over.

There is no longer, however, the compelling need for centralization enforced, in part, by a lack of trained managerial personnel. Instead of a handful of highly trained specialists, the USSR now has literally hundreds of thousands immediately available to local industry. As compared with 98,000 engineers and technicians in 1928, there are now close to 1,800,000. Nor is it any longer necessary to put up with the inefficiencies of management by remote control.

*Continued on page 4*



A new hydroelectric station goes up in the Kirghiz Republic, formerly an underdeveloped area of old Russia. The Soviet Union's economy is rapidly expanding and today 100,000 construction projects are under way. Transfer of industrial and construction management to local authorities increases greatly the role of individual republics in over-all national development.

## New Methods For New Times

Continued from page 3

### Management on the Spot

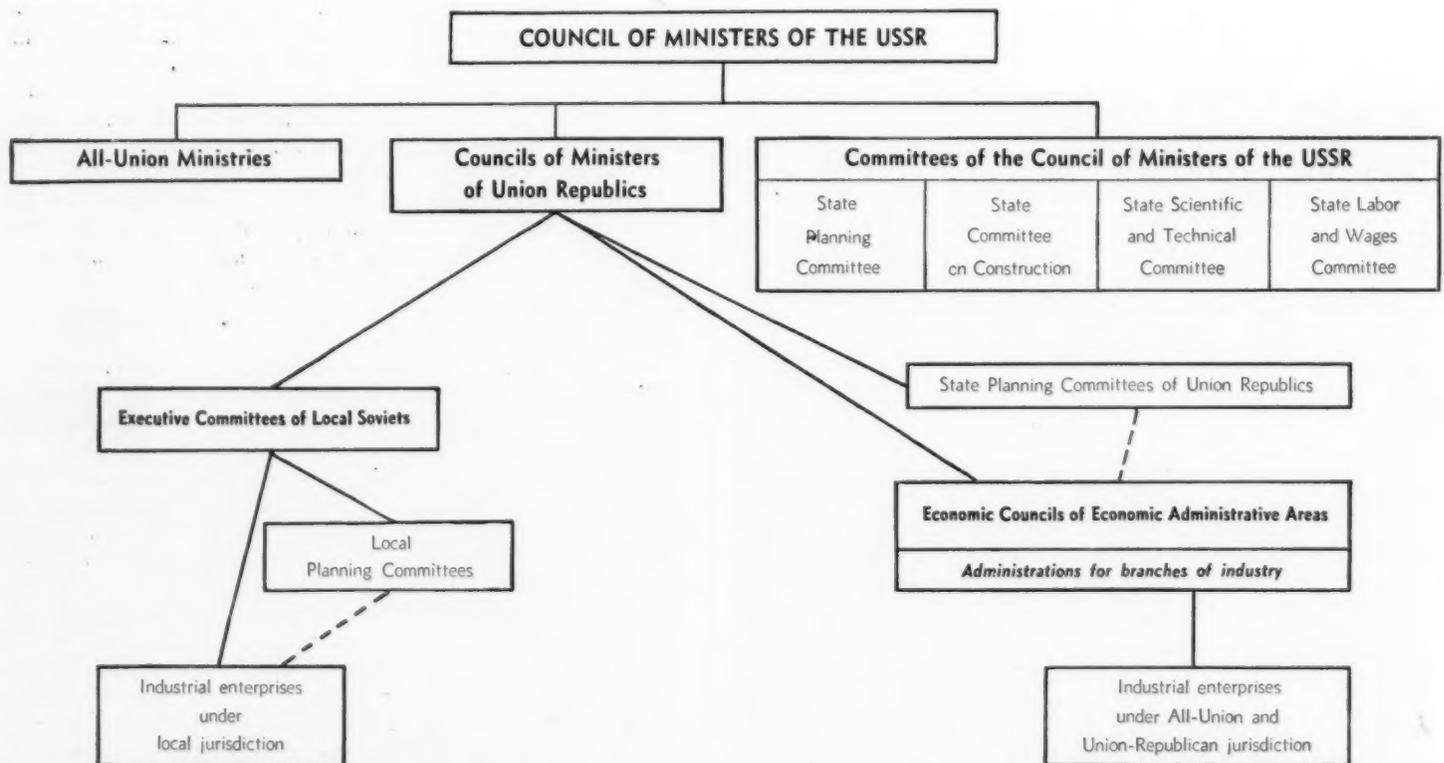
During the past three years a considerable number of enterprises had been transferred from the national ministries to the jurisdiction of the republics. But that partial decentralization was not sufficient. The old departmental system by which factories and mills in one and the same area were managed by different ministries, with all the duplication and difficulty of cooperation which that entails, has now been swept into the discard.

A case in point is the Komi Autonomous Republic in the north European part of the USSR, an area rich in coal, oil and lumber. One hundred and fifty of its largest industrial enterprises were distributed among some thirty different ministries and departments in Moscow. Under the new law these enterprises, employing 100,000 workers, are managed by the single Economic Council of the Komi Republic.

Economic councils, with small but qualified staffs, have taken over the management of industry and construction from the centralized ministries and departments in each of ninety-two economic administrative areas. Sverdlovsk Region offers a good illustration. It has rich natural resources and a large body of skilled personnel. The big industrial centers of the region are linked by 2,000 miles of railway line. It is one of the most important industrial areas of the country, with iron and steel, ore mining, machine building, lumbering, chemical processing all highly developed.

Sverdlovsk area is now administered as an economic unit with all its industry under a single jurisdiction. It is no longer divided, as heretofore, with its several industries each under a different ministry, sometimes conflicting, frequently duplicating, and all hundreds of miles removed from the region.

Operating as an economic area will make it possible to use local resources to the best advantage, to economize on transportation of raw materials and finished products, and to cut administrative red tape to a minimum. With no departmental barriers to cross, there is no need



for the constant flow of papers between ministries. The economic and industrial problems of the region will be solved quickly and efficiently at the source.

The industrial Urals form another such economic entity. Chelyabinsk, in pre-revolutionary Russia a provincial town with a population of 20,000, is today one of the largest steel, iron and engineering centers of the USSR. The city has a population of nearly 700,000, and its mills and factories spread far beyond the old city boundaries. Gross industrial output has grown 140 times over during the Soviet period, and since 1940 the number of industrial and office workers has increased from 470,000 to 1,110,000.

Chelyabinsk Region is also a leading wheat producer. No farther back than 1950 large quantities of grain had to be shipped in to supply local needs. In 1953 and 1954 the region produced twice as much as was needed to feed its growing population. Chelyabinsk farms were able to sell more than 28 million bushels of grain to the state in 1954 and over 54 million bushels in 1956.

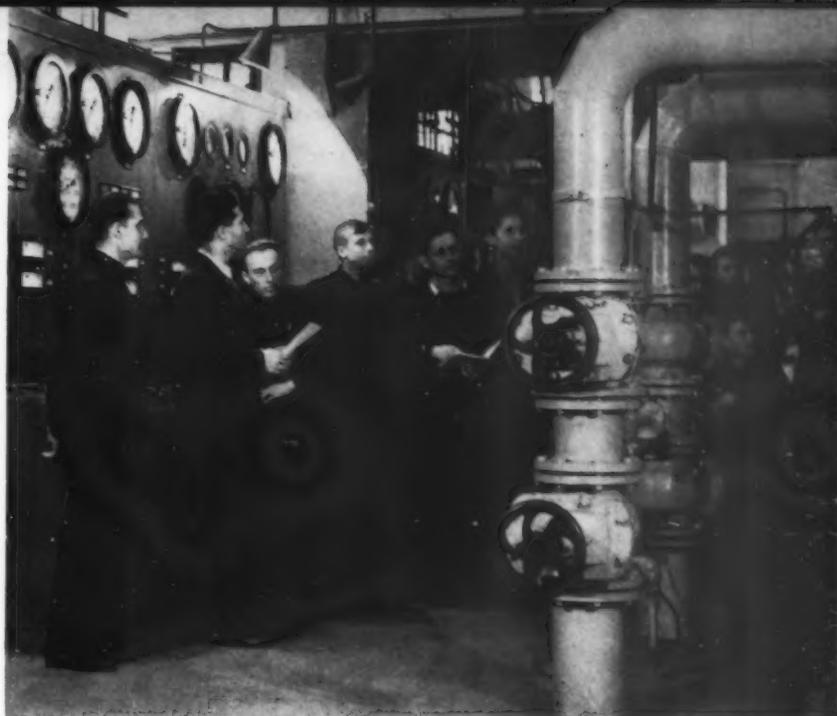
Under the new administrative system Chelyabinsk Region is managed as a single integrated economic area under the jurisdiction of an economic council.

### How It Works

Some of the economic administrative areas coincide with legislative divisions, others do not. Thirteen of the fifteen Union Republics—Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Byelorussia, Moldavia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenia—are administered as Economic Areas, each with its own Economic Council, with, of course, differences in structure depending upon local conditions. Each of the two largest Union Republics—the Russian Federation and the Ukraine—has a number of economic councils, one with jurisdiction over a highly developed region like Chelyabinsk, for example, another for an autonomous republic like Komi, a third to manage a group of economically unified areas without a well-developed industry.

The economic councils are coordinated through committees of the USSR Council of Ministers—the State Planning Committee, the Committee on Construction, Labor and Wages and the Scientific and Technical Committee.

A few major industries continue to be administered from the capital—aviation, radio-engineering, defense, shipbuilding, chemicals, power stations and medium machine building. But direct management of all other industries has been transferred to the councils of their economic administrative areas.



The principal aim of the new system of industrial and construction management is to bring administration closer to actual production. A shortage of experienced executive personnel prevented its being done earlier. Now the country has 1,800,000 engineers and technicians compared with only 98,000 in 1928. Photo shows an engineering group of students in training.

The purpose of the new form of organization is to bring management bodies closer to the actual production processes. Under the old form the best of the highly skilled specialists were drawn into ministry functions and had no direct and immediate part in production. The new organization will ensure more active and more direct participation and will provide greater possibilities for selecting new engineering personnel directly at the plant or construction job.

The new organization provides a framework in which the many thousands of people with potentialities for responsible managerial positions are not so likely to be overlooked. The development of their own industrial areas will provide added incentive for local bodies. On the national scale, it will make for better use of all the country's resources, both in men and materials. ■

This Novosibirsk meat cannery was, until recently, under the Ministry of the Meat and Milk Industries. Other plants of the region were supervised by other ministries. Now all are directed by the regional Economic Council. Such councils have been founded in each of the 92 economic administrative areas.



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Adult supervision of summer camps for children is handled by a staff of trained young teachers, athletic directors, doctors, nurses and dietitians.

Morning camp routine. Everyday chores that youngsters often balk at become more acceptable to them when every child is made to toe the mark.



# Summer Vacations for Children

A wide choice of delightful vacations, each with its own very special attractions, is set before millions of children in the Soviet Union every summer.

First there is the traditional family-type vacation where the children accompany their parents to the rented summer house. Thousands of *dachas*, as they are called, dot the suburban districts. They provide city workers with a taste of gardening and offer children wonderful days in the woods and fields where they can play with friends of past summers, swim in the rivers or lakes and generally have a full and most satisfactory vacation.

Another group, quite like the first in that it lacks any statistical support because it is a private rather than an organized form of vacation, goes to visit relatives in a village. Here the rural life beckons little city folk, and the wonders of growing crops and thriving livestock and poultry add to the period's enjoyment. On the farm the city youngster can talk proudly of the advantages of metropolitan life, while the country cousins are ever ready to display their broader knowledge of farm living and the exciting story of animal lore. Both benefit from these vacation reunions.

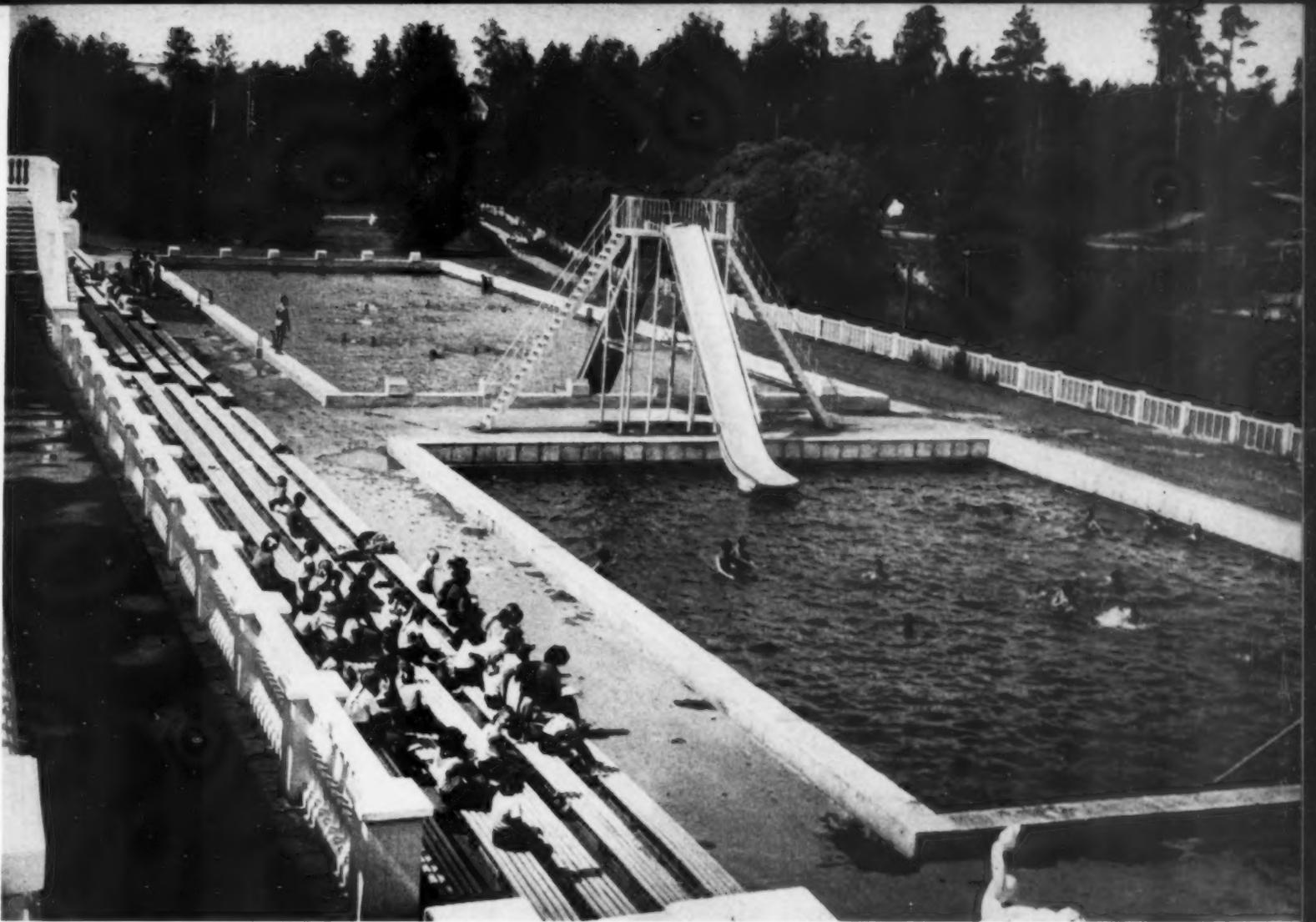
Many children accompany their parents to one or another of the country's vacation resorts. But, of course, the most popular vacation with the youngsters is the kind supplied by special children's out-of-town camps. They are spread all over the country and are organized according to age groups, from nursery and kindergarten through the high school level. Along with hiking camps and children's sanatoria, they combine to accommodate approximately six million youngsters, the figure for this summer.

These camps are fully staffed. They have trained counselors, tutors, doctors and nurses and offer a complete program designed to strengthen the children physically and send them back to classes in the fall more alert, eager and developed.

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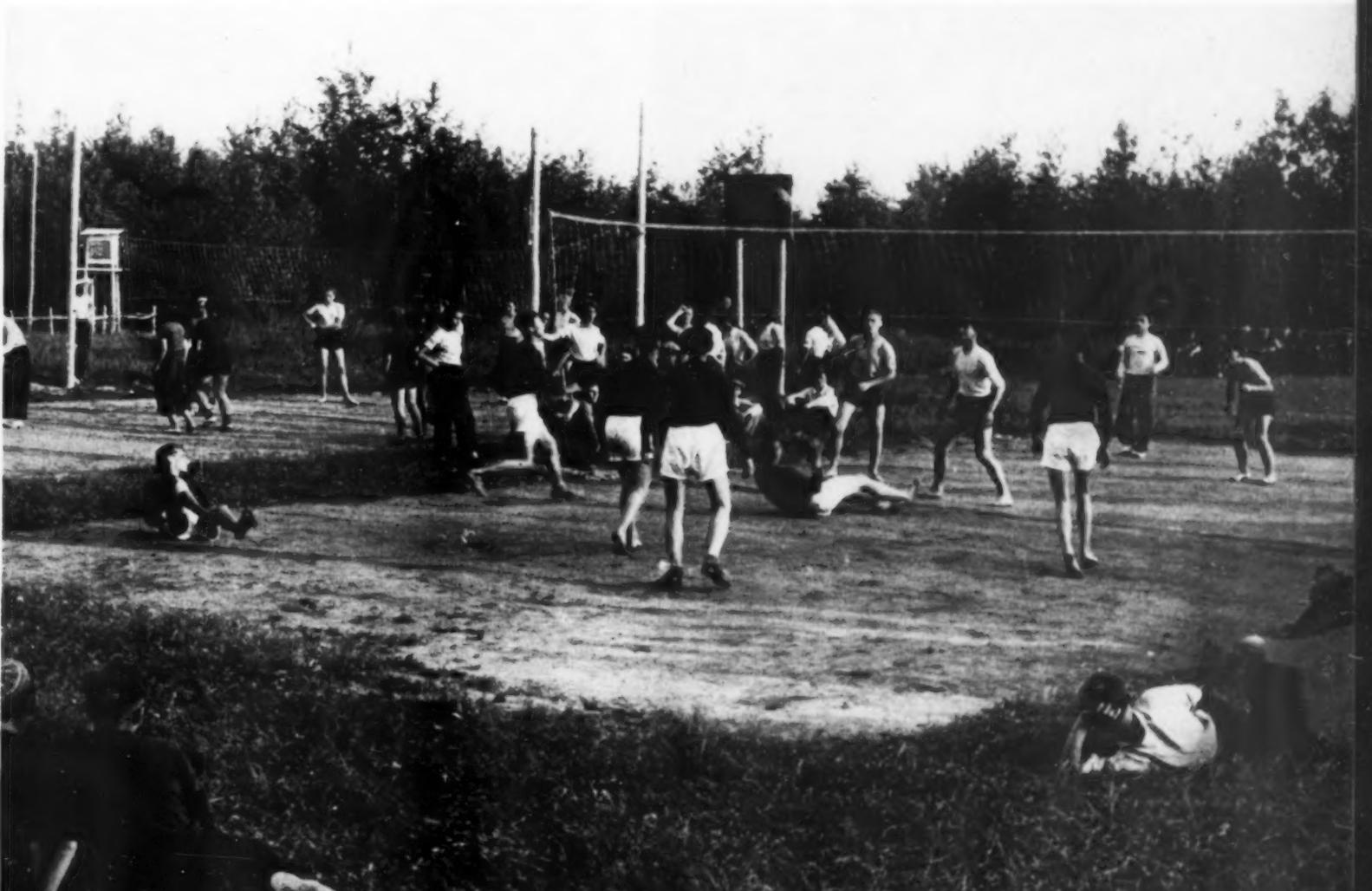
Dining room detail. Self-service is the rule, and K.P., table-setting, and patrol duty are rotated. The boys don't enjoy it, but they do their share.





BEGINNERS ARE TAUGHT TO PADDLE THEIR FIRST YEAR AT CAMP, WHILE OLDER CHILDREN LEARN NEW STROKES, DIVING AND RACING. WATER SAFETY IS STRESSED.

VOLLEYBALL IS PERHAPS THE MOST POPULAR SPORT AT CAMP. COACHES TEACH YOUNGSTERS TEAM PLAY IN THIS AND OTHER SPORTS TO PREPARE THEM FOR SCHOOL GAMES.





HIKING BECOMES AN ADVENTURE RATHER THAN JUST EXERCISE WHEN TEACHER POINTS OUT PLACES OF INTEREST, HELPS MAP MAKERS AND SHARES IN DISCOVERIES.



Campfire at dusk is a great story-telling time. These campers are spending the night in the open, and the trip means new, rich experiences for all.

During one of the rest periods on a long hike, there is nothing quite so refreshing as a cold bottle of kvass, the most popular Russian soft drink.



### *Vacations* Continued from page 6

Regular habits are carefully developed through the pleasant routine of daily camp life. The adult supervisor on duty sees to it that the bugler is on the job with the blast that awakens the campers to dress, wash and prepare for the new day. He also checks the assignments for the day, calling the roll of the patrol personnel responsible for maintaining order, the housekeeping details and the kitchen squad. All these duties are rotated so that the children do their share of each of the various chores.

Every child learns how to make his or her own bed—and, as in self-service camps everywhere, the carelessly thrown together bed draws an order to do it over until it passes inspection.

The morning begins with setting-up exercises, and activity is followed by activity from the morning bugle to "lights out" soon after dark to provide the young campers with a busy day of exercise, recreation and rest supplemented with bountiful meals of body-building country food prepared by skilled dietitians.

There are exciting contests in volleyball and soccer leading up to the selection of the all-camp team which will meet the best players of neighboring camps. Field trips under competent guides make botany, zoology and other subjects studied in school take on a lively new interest. Camping and woodcraft encourage self-reliance. Selected groups of junior citizens take turns tending the camp gardens. This work is appealing fun for city youngsters. They learn by doing and actually find out what vegetables and fruits need in the way of cultivation and care to produce good crops of wholesome food.

The camps provide many hobby circles. In them one finds boys making airplane and boat models, while the girls do fancy needlework and weaving.

On the cultural front each camp rehearses its children for numerous concerts at which the campers demonstrate their talent as musicians, actors and orators. Frequently concerts are set to coincide with parents' day so that father and mother may see for themselves the benefits their children have obtained.

The camps are provided with either permanent or portable moving picture setups, and movie nights are particularly popular. At many camps leading figures in various fields are invited to appear and take part in open forums with the children. There are literary groups which discuss books and authors, and a number of other special circles which broaden the interests of the campers.

The hikes and excursions taken by the campers are not simply



Nature study becomes gardening, and soon botany is a thrilling subject under a wise teacher. Youngsters collect dried flowers and beetles for class.

exercise. They, too, have a serious purpose, even though it is made both entertaining and interesting. The hikers learn to make maps of the area in which they are walking, find out something of the history of the district, the nature of its agriculture and wild life and flowers. Upon their return home the youngsters generally have collections of dried flowers, beetles and bugs to add interesting discussion material to their school subjects.

All these things, taken together, add up to a concerted program of developing the child into a well-rounded person with self-reliance and proper work habits. The children do things as a group and are able to return home with a rich feeling of accomplishment (not to mention a healthy summer tan and a wonderful lot of experiences to tell their friends).

An example of what all this entails for the individual parent from a cost viewpoint may be seen in the following typical example of just such a camp. This one is situated in a picturesque spot outside Moscow on the banks of a wooded stream. It is operated by a confectionery factory of the city, and each summer it accommodates some 700 children of its employees.

The camp itself includes two large buildings of two stories each set in its own woodland tract. Each building has wide screened verandas with sliding glass windows to guard against sudden summer showers. One building is the dormitory with bedrooms for two or three children each, along with tiled baths and the ever popular shower rooms. The other houses the dining hall to which the children rush from play at the first sound of the bell. It also has playrooms, a well-stocked library and a moving-picture hall.

Olga Mimenko, chairman of the factory's trade union committee, was asked to provide some details about this camp.

"The factory management furnishes the premises, makes the annual repairs, buys the furnishings, equips the dining room and supplies transportation, all without cost. In addition, the management allocates 350,000 rubles for maintenance. The teachers, doctors and counselors are all paid by the trade union from the state social insurance fund which has allocated 260,000 rubles for this purpose. Employees make no contribution to this fund.

"The parents, all employees of the plant, pay a fee in proportion to their individual earnings. Those receiving more than 1,000 rubles a month pay 90 rubles to send their child here. Those getting more than 2,000 rubles, pay 180 per month. And ten per cent of our facilities are set aside each summer season for the accommodation of children of low-income workers and those with large families. The payment made by the parents goes mostly for the purchase of athletic

*Continued on page 10*



Boy-like, this youngster proudly shows off his prize. This grass snake undoubtedly will be in his fall school collection, helping biology studies.

The study of minute water life is only one of many fascinating subjects that take on new interest at camp because of well-planned presentation.



FOR  
UN



Model makers prepare for test runs. Children develop their mechanical skill while making models of boats and planes in the fully equipped camp shops.

There are more than 1,000 children's health resorts, in addition to the 8,000 summer camps, and most are open year round. Crimean resort is shown.



Nurseries and kindergartens move out of the cities every summer to give the small fry all benefits of sun and woods. The end result is reflected here. ▶

## *Vacations* Continued from page 9

equipment, musical instruments and games, and helps meet the cost involved in bringing in artists or new films for the camper's entertainment.

"Actually, our books show that the fees parents pay cover an insignificant portion of the actual cost per child, which runs to 540 rubles per month each."

In addition to these camps, established nurseries and kindergartens all move to the countryside each summer. They serve many thousands of preschool children, keeping them active and content under a canopy of pine and birch trees, along the banks of small lakes and streams.

Additional thousands of children are cared for in well-equipped sanatoria in the mountains, seashore and lakeside in every part of the country, while hiking enthusiasts among the young set find their days full at camps catering especially to their needs. Here they are established at a base center from which they make hiking or boating excursions to nearby mountains or rivers.

There are children who remain in the city for the summer, and much is done to provide them with a variety of activities. In all city parks there are well-equipped playgrounds with adult guides or directors to help youngsters enjoy their leisure.

Each city has a number of children's recreation centers, and each summer they transfer most of their activities to the out-of-doors and include numerous trips to the country, hikes and sports contests for city youngsters. The city parks, which are actually a combination of the usual American city park and an amusement park, have whole sections devoted to children. There are playing fields for various sports, a children's movie, bandstands, and provision for the quieter activities such as chess or reading.

In camp or city park, children are taught innumerable useful things under trained instructors. The youngest group gets its first taste of water sports and a start is made in teaching them to swim. Others are guided in running, the jumps, in the play and rules of soccer and volleyball. There are even summer classes in ice-skating in which proper form is practiced on grass.

By summer's end the youngsters have acquired many new skills, developed older ones and invariably bring home a new zest for learning along with a healthful vigor that makes their parents proud. ■

Camps on the seacoast and near large lakes provide the youngsters with excursions afloat. Fishing trips and sea shell collecting are very popular.









When asked about tourist travel from the USA to the Soviet Union, Mr. Bulganin expressed this opinion: "I welcome the wish for a most extensive exchange of tourists and believe that no obstacles should be put in the way of this."

*The U.S.  
Women  
Commentators'*



## Five Days In Moscow

By Lev Petrov

THE PLANE arrived late at Vnukovo airport, twenty miles from Moscow, but a delegation waited in the night for the American women radio and TV commentators. Representatives of the Soviet Women's Committee, Radio Moscow, and the USSR Ministry of Culture were on hand along with newsreel cameramen and correspondents.

Mrs. Bea Johnson, who arranged the tour, was greeted with applause as she told how glad she was to have reached Moscow, about which she had read and heard so much but had never visited.

Mildred Alexander of Norfolk, Virginia, and her colleagues land for first time on Soviet soil.



Then the Americans gave a big wreath of red and yellow tulips to Mrs. Rosa Baimuratova of the Soviet Women's Committee as a token of friendship and the Intourist aides showed the visitors to the National Hotel for a brief nap. The visiting commentators had arrived on the eve of May Day and held invitations to watch the parade and demonstration in historic Red Square.

Afterward the group was taken on a tour of festive Moscow. Bea Johnson, Jean Loach of Detroit; Lou Atzenweiler, Florence Rosenfeld of Akron, and others in the group talked with people in the streets and wished them a happy holiday. On every side they saw friendly smiles. Their hands were heartily shaken as soon as passing Muscovites learned they were from America.

The Americans began the second day of their stay in Moscow by visiting the Kremlin. After that they talked with Zinaida Troitskaya, chief assistant of the Moscow Metro subway, who told them the history of the Metro and took them on a tour of the handsomest stations. Again cameras clicked, recording views of the underground palaces and the Muscovites with whom the visitors talked on the platforms and in the cars.

From the Metro the American women went to a meeting with Moscow radio and TV workers, where they naturally talked shop. Paige Palmer, producer and telecaster of WEWS, Cleveland, and Valentina Leontieva, Moscow TV broadcaster, told each other about the programs you can see in Moscow and Cleveland. Paige Palmer showed photographs of herself conducting programs for women on setting-up exercises, care of the

skin, and fashions. Valentina Leontieva told about her broadcasts for children.

After lunch the visitors and the hosts saw a soccer game at the Central Stadium. In the evening they went to the Bolshoi Theater, where they enjoyed Asafiev's beautiful *Fountain of Bakhchisarai* ballet.

On May 3, they were to be received by Yekaterina Furtseva, secretary of the Central Committee and the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at ten o'clock, but they had not yet obtained a tape recorder. That was like the Russian saying about a shoemaker never having any shoes. Bea Johnson had left her recorder in Amsterdam, but she borrowed one from Henry Shapiro, United Press correspondent. The tape recorder was a model unfamiliar to the visitors, so while Dale Helmers and Sherrill Thraillkill learned to operate it, the women had an informal talk with Yekaterina Furtseva. If Mrs. Couper of Detroit, Mich., well known to TV viewers as Jean Loach, had not turned on her little dictaphone, the unofficial part of the interview with Mrs. Furtseva would not have been recorded. But everything turned out all right. The dictaphone was turned on, and radio listeners will now learn from the answers to the questions that Yekaterina Furtseva is forty-six years old, that her husband is ambassador to Yugoslavia, that she has a fifteen-year-old daughter who dreams of becoming a historian, and that Mrs. Furtseva likes to play volleyball and tennis.

Finally the recorder was ready, and the official part started. The visitors asked Mrs. Furtseva a great number of questions. Bea Johnson asked her to describe her working



Warner Untersee, cameraman, and Lou Atzenweiler take photos of May Day parade, which was very much enjoyed by all of the American delegation.



Marshal Zhukov says laughingly to Mrs. Johnson, who arranged the tour, "You are the first woman to sit in the chair of the Minister of Defense."

day. Mildred Alexander of Norfolk, Va., wanted to know how a balance is reached between the interest of young people in the humanities and their interest in technical sciences.

"There are 731 higher educational establishments in the Soviet Union," Mrs. Furtseva told them. "Of these, 310 teach the humanities. 33 are universities and 40 are colleges of literature and art. That makes about half of the colleges; the rest are technical colleges. That is quite adequate."

"Could you tell us, Mrs. Furtseva," asked Florence Rosenfeld, a small, vivacious brunette, "how successfully Soviet women combine work and keeping house. Do many women work?"

"Very many women in the Soviet Union work," replied Mrs. Furtseva. "Both the state and the trade unions help them to run their homes and bring up their children, and also help to make their work easier. There are children's nurseries and kindergartens, where children are left for the day, and dining-halls, restaurants and cafes which offer complete dinners to take home. Shopping is made easier by the order departments in the food stores; and the home delivery of food has been greatly expanded. We try to lighten women's housework in every possible way, with washing machines, refrigerators and other household appliances. Ninety-eight per cent of the apartments in Moscow have gas; thirty per cent are supplied with hot water by central heat and power stations."

"What are your duties as secretary of the Central Committee and the Moscow Committee?" asked Eleanore Pagnotti of Pittston, Pa.

"I receive various tasks from the Central Committee. My main work is with the Moscow Committee of the Party. Moscow is a tremendous city and there are many worries about its inhabitants, construction and improvement. Incidentally, what is your opinion

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"Mrs. Furtseva, what would you say that you like best for supper?" asked Jean Hardin. "It is dangerous for any woman who is over the age of forty to have her favorite dishes for supper. You must bear in mind that this may cause changes in her outer appearance," joked Yekaterina Furtseva.



Jean Harden, Paige Palmer and Sherrill Thrailkill on way to Red Square to watch the parade.



Grinenko, Director of the Krasny Oktyabr candy factory, shows her guests a chocolate rooster.



Bea Johnson is discussing American and Soviet architecture with Zulfia Pogarskaya, architect.

## Five Days In Moscow *Continued from page 13*



BEA JOHNSON ON THE THRONE TELLS PAIGE PALMER, "MAY GOD PRESERVE YOU AND FORGIVE YOUR SINS."

about our capital? Did you like our May Day demonstration? What do you think of the people of Moscow?"

The guests all agreed that Moscow was beautiful, but what impressed them most, they said, was the friendly attitude and warmth of the people.

After several more questions the visitors thanked Mrs. Furtseva for having received them and rose to go.

"It was a pleasure to meet you," Yekaterina Furtseva said when they were taking their leave. "Such meetings are very helpful. The Soviet people, you know, like Americans very much. We are certain you don't want war any more than we do. I hope the American people don't think they have any reason to dislike us. I should like us women to become better friends. I hope that when you return you will tell the truth about the good and bad things you saw in the Soviet Union."

From the Central Committee offices the visitors went to see Nina Popova, chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee and of the Board of the USSR Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (VOKS), and then had a meeting with Zoya Mironova, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow Soviet.

In the afternoon the American radio and TV commentators were received by Marshal of the Soviet Union Georgi Zhukov, USSR Defense Minister, in his office.

"I have never been in such company," laughed Marshal Zhukov. "I'm used to seeing military men in this room. Today is the first time it has been invaded by American women. But it is a very pleasant invasion. I hope my experience will help me to withstand this offensive."

An informal and lively talk followed.

"Marshal Zhukov, at what age does a Soviet young man begin his military service and how long does he serve?" asked Eleanore Pagnotti.

"In our country young men begin to serve from the age of 19. They serve from two to four years, depending upon the arm of service."

"To what degree do women take part in military service?" asked Florence Rosenfeld.



The American radio and television broadcasters are shown here in the office of Nina Popova, who is the Chairman of Soviet Women's Committee.



65-year-old E. Smirnova says to Lou Atzenweiler, "Tell your folks to visit us and see what we are really like. It will help to promote understanding."

"In the Soviet Armed Forces women serve at headquarters, in the medical service, and in research establishments."

"Do you have any women pilots on jet planes?" asked Mrs. Dalton of Brockton, Mass.

"No," the Marshal replied, "we have no women piloting jet planes. However, we have women fliers, but they fly only the conventional piston planes. I believe a woman should be a mother first and foremost, and not train herself to kill people."

Jean Harden wanted him to describe the decorations he had been given, particularly the American Legion of Merit.

The Marshal smiled. "That was in Berlin," he said. "I presented the Order of Victory to General Eisenhower in 1945 and he gave me the Legion of Merit, the degree of Chief Commander."

The visitors asked Marshal Zhukov many more questions of all kinds.

What did Marshal Zhukov like to eat?—the women wanted to know. What was his favorite color? What did he do for relaxation and did he see much of his family? The Marshal gave answers that were not devoid of humor to all the questions. At the end the women asked him if he would have his picture taken with them, and he willingly agreed.

Shaking hands, Marshal Zhukov said:

"I am very glad to have met you. I ask you as soon as you return home to convey my greetings to the American people, particularly to the veterans of the Second World War whom I remember as brave soldiers. And, of course, if any of you should see President Eisenhower, give him my very best regards and best wishes for good health."

The next day the American visitors were received by Nikolai Bulganin, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

"Through you I greet the entire American nation and particularly its better half, America's women," said Nikolai Bulganin. "Did you enjoy the May Day parade?"

"Very much, especially the second half, the athletes and the demonstration," the visitors replied in one voice.

"To tell you the truth, I also liked the second part better."

"Premier Bulganin," said Bernice Hulin of Ames, Iowa, "what is the biggest contribution Soviet women have made to the government?"

"You have seen our women," replied the Premier. "They are amiable, wonderful people with big hearts. I bow before Soviet women and feel that their biggest contribution to the Soviet Government is their boundless devotion to the Soviet state, to their country. I do not doubt that when you get to know our women

better, you will also respect and love them."

Bea Johnson came up to the microphone. "Tell me, Mr. Bulganin," she said, "what can Soviet and American women do to promote world peace?"

"I think that women should help to establish friendship between our peoples and confidence between our two countries. They should help to extend and develop contacts between our governments. You probably do not like everything in the Soviet Union. Not every-

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Mrs. Couper, known to American TV fans as Jean Loach, played some classical numbers, as well as a Russian song and boogie-woogie on the grand piano which was owned by the last Russian empress.



Lydia Zolotnitskaya (at right), a staff member of the geology laboratory at Moscow University, explains her duties to Eleanore Pagnotti (at left).



Zoya Mironova, vice-chairman of the Moscow Soviet Executive Committee, gives each of the American tourists an album which she has autographed.

## Five Days In Moscow

*Continued from page 15*

thing you saw may have appealed to your tastes and views. But the most important thing is that you have formed a definite opinion of us. It seems to me that this will contribute to the development of relations between American and Soviet women. The stronger your

friendship, the greater the confidence between us, the stronger the contacts between Soviet and American women, the better it will be for peace. That will be the best contribution of American women to peace."

The interview was lively, with serious political questions alternating with jokes and mutual compliments. Ruth Gallagher asked an "important international question" about food and the Premier's favorite dishes.

"What does your grandson want to be?" asked Leona Knight.

"He is only four years old but he has already

chosen a trade. He is going to be a house painter. He does pretty well already along those lines, soiling and spoiling things."

"You must be a wonderful father and grandfather, Mr. Bulganin. You probably indulge your children and grandchildren terribly."

Concluding his interview with the American tourists, the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union said: "On behalf of the government and the people, I want to tell you that we do not want war, we are against war, we stand for peaceful coexistence. There are two ways open for relations between countries; the way of war, and the way of peaceful coexistence. We are supporters of the second. I would like you to convey this to the American people."

That same day the visitors went to see Moscow University, had a meeting with architect Zulfa Pogarskaya and visited houses which she designed, and went to the Krasny Oktyabr confectionery factory. In the evening they met Moscow's cultural and artistic leaders at a reception given in their honor by Nina Popova, who presented gifts and souvenirs to the American women in memory of their visit to Moscow.

On Sunday, May 5, the American visitors left on a TU-104 jet plane for Prague, capital of Czechoslovakia. They did not waste a moment of their visit. Before they drove to the airport they went to church, shopped for souvenirs, visited the Lenin and Stalin Mausoleum, and held a short conference with Radio Moscow workers.

At the airport Mrs. Bea Johnson again thanked the Soviet people for the warm reception.

"While I was at the theater," she said, "my head started to ache and I decided to go home. I went alone, without an interpreter, and, of course, soon lost my way. I asked the way to the hotel of people who passed me in the street but of course they did not understand, although on hearing the word America they smiled happily and shook my hand. Then I went up to a policeman and said to him: America, Tourist, National. The policeman understood me at once. He drew a map of the way to the hotel on a sheet of paper, saluted, and said something, evidently wishing me good luck. Wherever we went and with whomever we talked, we were received warmly and hospitably. I shall never forget this wonderful trip to Moscow." ■

Prime Minister Bulganin's parting words were: "Happy journey, Mrs. Alexander. When you speak over your radio, tell the truth about us. That will help make our meeting all the more valuable."





Forgeman David Frumhartz works in a farm machinery factory. An inveterate soccer fan, he never misses a game when the factory team plays. Here (center) he discusses a fine point with friends.

## Forgeman from Rostov

By Alexei Grigoriev

**D**AVID FRUMHARTZ lives in Rostov. He is a forgerman by trade and works in the big Rostov farm machinery factory. He likes to quote Sholom Aleichem, his favorite author. "Sholom Aleichem writes somewhere," he says, "that a man makes what he wants out of himself. With me it was a little different. My father had a hand in it. He was a forgerman and I took after him. I've never been sorry. The same with my brothers. We all learned the trade from him."

Frumhartz doesn't talk much about his family. When the fascists invaded Rostov, they killed off the Jews with methodical brutality. His father was put to death in a gas chamber. His mother and sister, his brother Lev and Lev's wife and three children were all shot and buried in a ditch outside the city.

His brother Moisey survived the war. He was evacuated to Tashkent in Central Asia, liked the region and settled there permanently. He works in the textile mills in that city.

David went back to his job at Rostov after the war. He worked in the plowshop for some years and then shifted to the combine harvester shop. All told, he has put in twenty-five years of service at the plant.

He likes to call himself an ordinary worker. But all that phrase says is that there are many people like him in factories everywhere in the Soviet Union. It doesn't quite define a worker who has been cited as one of the best forge-shop men in the Rostov region.

His job is to make cutting tools—reamers and milling cutters. He likes the trade, he's good at it and it pays well. In addition to his average wage of 1,200 to 1,300 rubles a month, he earns bonuses for efficiency proposals from time to time.

He turned fifty recently and under the new pension law he is entitled to retire. Forge workers, miners, workers in chemical and similar industries are pensioned at that age. The pension he is allowed is 800 rubles a month.

Frumhartz is an easy-going kind of man, but on the subject of retirement—for himself anyway—he has very decided opinions. "Who wants to retire? I'm a young man. Ask me again in about twenty years or so and maybe I'll feel different about it."

When he was asked whether he wanted to retire, that was his answer to the factory management. Since he decided to stay on the job, he is entitled to half the amount of his pension. So that now he makes an average of 1,600 to 1,700 rubles a month, not counting bonuses.

Frumhartz is an active member of the Machinery Makers' Union and for a good many years in a row has been elected to serve on the union's shop committee. His particular job on the committee is to check on safety regulations and equipment and to keep the management on its toes so far as industrial hazards are concerned.

He gets a month's vacation annually with full pay and usually spends it at a health or holiday resort. Last year he went to Sochi, where he took treatment at the Matsesta Valley Sanatorium. Like many other workers, he paid nothing for accommodations and treatment. The bill was paid by the state.

The summer before he stayed at a holiday resort in Gelendzhik, on the Black Sea. He paid 140 rubles for room and board, thirty per cent of the cost of the accommodations. The other seventy per cent came out of the state social insurance fund.

He and his wife Nadezhda will celebrate their silver wedding next year. They have three children: Nina, who is 23, married, and the mother of a four-year-old; Leonid, 19; and Yura, 15.

Yura is a high-school student and his major interest in life right now is athletics. He's a track and field fan and works hard at it, both as spectator and participant. Mrs. Frumhartz is a member of the parents' council at Yura's school.

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## Forgeman from Rostov

*Continued from page 17*

Leonid was called up for his army service a few months ago, when he reached the age of 19. He had gone through high school and was working as a lathe operator.

Nina's husband works in the farm machinery plant. The young couple live close by, in one of the apartment houses built by the factory.

The Frumhartzes have their own four-room house. This is the second one they've built; the first was destroyed during the war. They lived in a two-room apartment for a while. There wasn't much else available for some time after the war. But they don't like apartment house living and they needed more room. So Frumhartz applied to the city council for a ten-year home-building loan of 10,000 rubles. Like other citizens who build their own homes, he received the lot without charge.

Building materials were not easily available after the war, but the factory helped its workers. Frumhartz received lumber and sheet metal for roofing at reasonable prices.

The loan was paid off in full a year and a half before the end of the ten-year period. The monthly cost for the house now is seven rubles, four for light and three for water.

Like his neighbors—Zhelobov, a foreman at the factory, Pali, a fitter, and others—Frumhartz planted fruit trees on his lot and he now has his own pears, plums, apricots and cherries. He is especially proud of his cherries.

Frumhartz is a confirmed amateur gardener. All his spare time is spent puttering around his fruit trees and his vegetable garden. Plots for vegetable gardens are set aside for the factory's workers on the other side of the Don River, and on the slightest provocation Frumhartz will show you the watermelons he grows.

Occasionally the family is able to pull him away from his garden to relax and swim at the nearby Don River beach. Or they will lure him away with a soccer game. He is a soccer fan and it's usually something of a struggle to choose between a good game and pruning his fruit trees or weeding his garden.

But since the family is sports-minded, what with Yura's track and field mania and Nina trying to make her comeback as ski champion of Rostov—that's what she was before her child came along—Frumhartz is persuadable.

An occasional evening is spent at the factory club to see a movie or to sit around and talk, with Saturday nights for theater or visiting friends.

It's a good life, Frumhartz says, a busy and active life, with a good job, a family he loves, and with citizenship, complete and full and unabridged, in a country which is his by right and not by sufferance. ■



Frumhartz enjoys pruning fruit trees and bushes and growing vegetables almost as much as soccer. He is really quite proud of his garden.



Sunday dinner at the Frumhartz home. From left to right: married daughter, Nina, 23; son Yura, 15; Frumhartz; his wife; and granddaughter, Natasha. Son Leonid is in the service.



FRUMHARTZ HAS RECEIVED MANY BONUSES FROM THE MANAGEMENT FOR SUGGESTIONS RAISING JOB EFFICIENCY.



During 25 years of work, Frumhartz has advanced steadily. The Shop Superintendent says: "If you want a top-notch job, Frumhartz is your man."



◀ As one of the oldest and most popular workers in the plant, Frumhartz has been re-elected to the trade union shop committee time and again.

1957  
UM



Typical city grocery store. Food prices showed a 62 per cent drop in the period from 1947 to 1955, and there have been new reductions this year.

## LIVING COSTS CONTINUE DECLINE

If you were to ask a Soviet housewife about the cost of living today, you would get both a smile and a ready answer. Retail prices of all consumer goods are set and controlled by the government, and retail buyers have witnessed some interesting changes since 1947.

The cost of living has declined steadily during this period, and the housewife would spell out the details in answer to your inquiries. You would learn that bread, meat, vegetables and canned goods as well as clothing, household goods, furniture and appliances are now 57 per cent below the 1947 figures.

Taking the cost of food items alone, the retail prices in 1955 stood at 62 per cent under 1947, and there have been reductions since 1955.

The most recent action of the government in the cost of living field was a reduction announced last April, cutting retail prices of a number of commodities. Although this was on a somewhat smaller scale than some of the previous ones, it represented a substantial saving to the people.

Along with price reductions, the government has followed a consistent policy of steadily raising the standard of living of the population. Some of the steps proposed by the Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and put into effect by the government include an increase in wages for lower paid workers, an increase in pensions and grants, and the abolition of all tuition fees for secondary schools and colleges. Another was the establishment of a six-hour day on the eve of all holidays and on Saturdays, and the setting of a seven-hour day in a number of industries—all without any reduction in wage rates.

The trimming of living costs alone was a considerable help to the

budgetmaker and breadwinner, both urban and rural. For example, the items in a family budget that cost 1,000 rubles back in 1947 can be purchased today for only 433 rubles.

In 1956 there was a cut in the prices of children's clothes, television sets, radios, cameras, watches and clocks, some textile items, and toys. These reductions are saving consumers three billion rubles a year.

Higher yields in agriculture achieved with less labor because of improved organization and mechanization resulted in the collective farmers of the country bringing much more of their surplus produce into city markets for sale. This, too, brought about a price reduction and during 1956 prices in these collective farm markets were about 10 per cent lower than the 1955 level—all to the benefit of the urban consumer.

In this connection there is another feature of the country's economy that deserves explanation. Ordinarily a reduction of 10 per cent in the retail prices of farmers' produce would have an adverse effect on farmers' incomes. But it was not so. The Soviet Government acted in 1956 to raise the prices it pays to all collective farms for crops they deliver annually to the state. The increases covered sugar beet, potatoes and other vegetables, cotton and other farm products. The higher yields plus the government's action boosted the income of farmers by 12 per cent above 1955 earnings.

During the first quarter of 1957 there was a reduction on some types of radios, record players, photographic paper, outboard motors, hunting rifles and shotguns, electric razors and other items.

The reductions announced last April covered another group of commodities. Prices of alarm clocks were slashed by 20 per cent (32 per cent for the smaller types); women's gold wrist watches were reduced by 10 to 15 per cent; some types of vacuum cleaners by 20 per cent; electric record players by up to 30 per cent and some types of canned fish by 10 per cent and more.

Another major reduction was made in canned vegetables, ranging from 10 to 15 per cent; cereal concentrates, nutritive flour for children, school bags and some kinds of perfume were trimmed by 15 per cent.

A measure of the constantly rising living standards may also be shown in the real wages of industrial workers which in 1955 were 39 per cent above the 1950 figure and a full 90 per cent over the 1940 level. At the same time the incomes of farmers from all sources were 50 per cent higher than in 1950 and 122 per cent above the 1940 total.

This explains the housewife's smile. Because retail prices are steadily declining and real wages are rising, the budget maker's problem is becoming simpler every year. ■



Lower prices have greatly increased demand for all consumer goods. A wide variety of sausages and cold cuts is offered by retail food stores.

# The Museum of the REVOLUTION

By Georgi Pavlov

A HALF-CENTURY of Russian history is on display at Moscow's Museum of the Revolution. Here is a leaflet, yellow with age, written by some anonymous fighter for freedom fifty years ago, printed by hand in a cellar carefully masked from the czar's secret police. Here are the rusted leg irons which political prisoners dragged on the long march across Russia to Siberian exile, the whips and strait jackets of the czar's prisons, the inquisitorial instruments with which revolutionaries were racked and broken.

There is a story behind each of the half million exhibits in the museum cases. Some are told in the placard alongside. Others can only be guessed at, they have been lost in the impersonalities of history.

Who was the man who wrote this impassioned leaflet, a cry of protest against centuries of privation? Was he a Ukrainian peasant who had learned to write at the same time that he had learned to revolt? Was he a factory worker who had led his shop out on the streets in a strike for a living wage? Was he a university student driven by an ideal of social justice?

And what had happened to this unknown writer who had left this single printed sheet as heritage? Had he died in a prison cell? Had he been alive to see the people of Moscow take over the streets in a great demonstration for bread, for land, for freedom? Is he still alive, perhaps, an old man happy to live in the new world he fought to shape?

*Continued on page 22*



BATTLE FLAGS OF REVOLUTIONARY REGIMENTS UNDER WHICH SOLDIERS MARCHED.

THE MUSEUM OF THE REVOLUTION IN MOSCOW. ON DISPLAY IS A HALF-CENTURY OF CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.





IN 1917, THE PEOPLE TAKE OVER THE STREETS OF PETROGRAD, NOW LENINGRAD. THIS DEMONSTRATION WAS CARRIED ON UNDER THE SLOGAN, "ALL POWER TO THE SOVIETS."

## The Museum of the REVOLUTION *Continued from page 21*



In 1905 this store front with the sign: "Wholesale Dealers in Caucasian Fruits"—was a camouflage for the printing press of a revolutionary group.

Among these nameless men and women whose biography is written into a leaflet or etched into the rusted metal of a leg iron are those thousands who died in the First Russian Revolution of 1905. The barricades of 1905 were smashed and the Revolution was put down in blood. But in the museum cases are the documents and exhibits to show that the great swell of revolt was only temporarily forced underground, to erupt twelve years later with a roar "that shook the world."

One of these relics of 1905 is a curious one—a fruit shop. The shop is located not in the Museum proper, but on one of the old streets near the center of Moscow. The shop window displays a variety of nuts and dried fruits, and the sign outside reads "Wholesale Dealers in Caucasian Fruits." Under the floor is a narrow passage that leads deep underground to a burrowed out room with a printing press so well hidden that the police were unable to locate it even after the arrest of every member of the group that had manned the press.

The Revolution of October 1917 is reanimated in the striking exhibition of photographs, the banners under which the soldiers and sailors marched when they joined the revolutionary workers of St. Petersburg.

Among the historical documents, there is one which attracts the attention of almost every visitor to the Museum. It is the "Decree on Peace" written by Vladimir Lenin and adopted the day after power had passed to the Soviets. The Soviet state marked its birth by an appeal to all governments to end the war and to conclude peace without annexation or indemnity.

The Museum exhibits trace the country's progress after the period of civil war and intervention during which the young republic had to defend itself against invading foreign armies.

There are models of the earliest machines produced in the Soviet Union, the first diesel locomotive, the first tractor. The displays and

exhibits picture the transformation of a poor agrarian country into an industrial power and the striking rise in the standard of living and the cultural growth of its people.

There is a memento which came to the country in an unusual container. During one of the Nazi raids on Moscow, a dud bomb was dropped on Moscow. The bomb case when opened was filled with sand and in the sand was a Czech-Russian dictionary. The bomb had obviously been made by Czech workers in an occupied munitions plant. The gift from unknown Czech workers is on prominent display and invariably attracts many visitors.

The Museum's thirty-seven exhibit halls can house only a fraction of its store of relics. This great wealth of historical material was not collected by the Museum staff alone, the greater part of the diverse collection came from people everywhere in the country, workers, farmers, old soldiers and sailors, statesmen and public figures who had preserved the old documents and photographs.

Former Siberian partisans made the museum a gift of guns they fabricated in an underground arms factory during the intervention period. A former sailor sent the banner carried by the revolutionary Baltic Fleet. The Museum received rare material from prominent writers and painters who had witnessed revolutionary events.

On exhibit at the Museum are the "Golden Books," greetings to the people of the USSR from the people of other countries—Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and elsewhere.

The "Golden Book" from the United States has some 50,000 signatures in two thick volumes. Its preface reads, "We greet your untiring efforts to preserve world peace and we ardently hope that the near future will see a still greater development of cooperation and friendship between our two nations in the cause of peace and for the benefit of all the world's people."

*Continued on page 24*

№ 288  
27 октября 1917 г.  
**ИЗВѢСТІЯ**  
**Центрального Исполнительного Комитета**  
**и Петроградского Совета**  
**Рабочихъ и Солдатскихъ Депутатовъ.**

**Декретъ о мирѣ,**  
принятый единогласно на заведеніи Все-  
російскаго Съезда Советовъ Рабочихъ,  
Солдатскихъ и Крестьянскихъ Депутатовъ  
26 октября 1917 г.

Въ виду того, что война, начавшаяся въ 1914 году, имѣетъ характеръ империалистической, она является источникомъ страданій и разрушеній для всего народа, и потому мы, представители рабочихъ и солдатскихъ депутатовъ, считаемъ своимъ долгомъ заявить, что мы не имеемъ ничего общаго съ войною, которую ведутъ империалисты, и что мы требуемъ немедленнаго прекращения этой войны.

Мы считаемъ, что война является источникомъ страданій и разрушеній для всего народа, и потому мы, представители рабочихъ и солдатскихъ депутатовъ, считаемъ своимъ долгомъ заявить, что мы не имеемъ ничего общаго съ войною, которую ведутъ империалисты, и что мы требуемъ немедленнаго прекращения этой войны.

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ONE OF THE EARLIEST DOCUMENTS OF YOUNG REPUBLIC, THE 1917 DECREE ON PEACE.

VLADIMIR LENIN ADDRESSING REVOLUTIONARY TROOPS IN MOSCOW'S RED SQUARE IN 1918. THIS RARE PHOTOGRAPH IS PART OF THE PHOTO-HISTORY EXHIBIT AT MUSEUM.





A 10-FOOT CRYSTAL VASE GIVEN TO THE MUSEUM BY LENINGRAD GLASS WORKERS

## The Museum of the REVOLUTION

*Continued from page 23*

The Museum building itself is a comment on revolution and change. One of the most stately of Moscow buildings, it was a palace built in the latter half of the eighteenth century by serfs who were the forebears of the men and women who made the revolution.

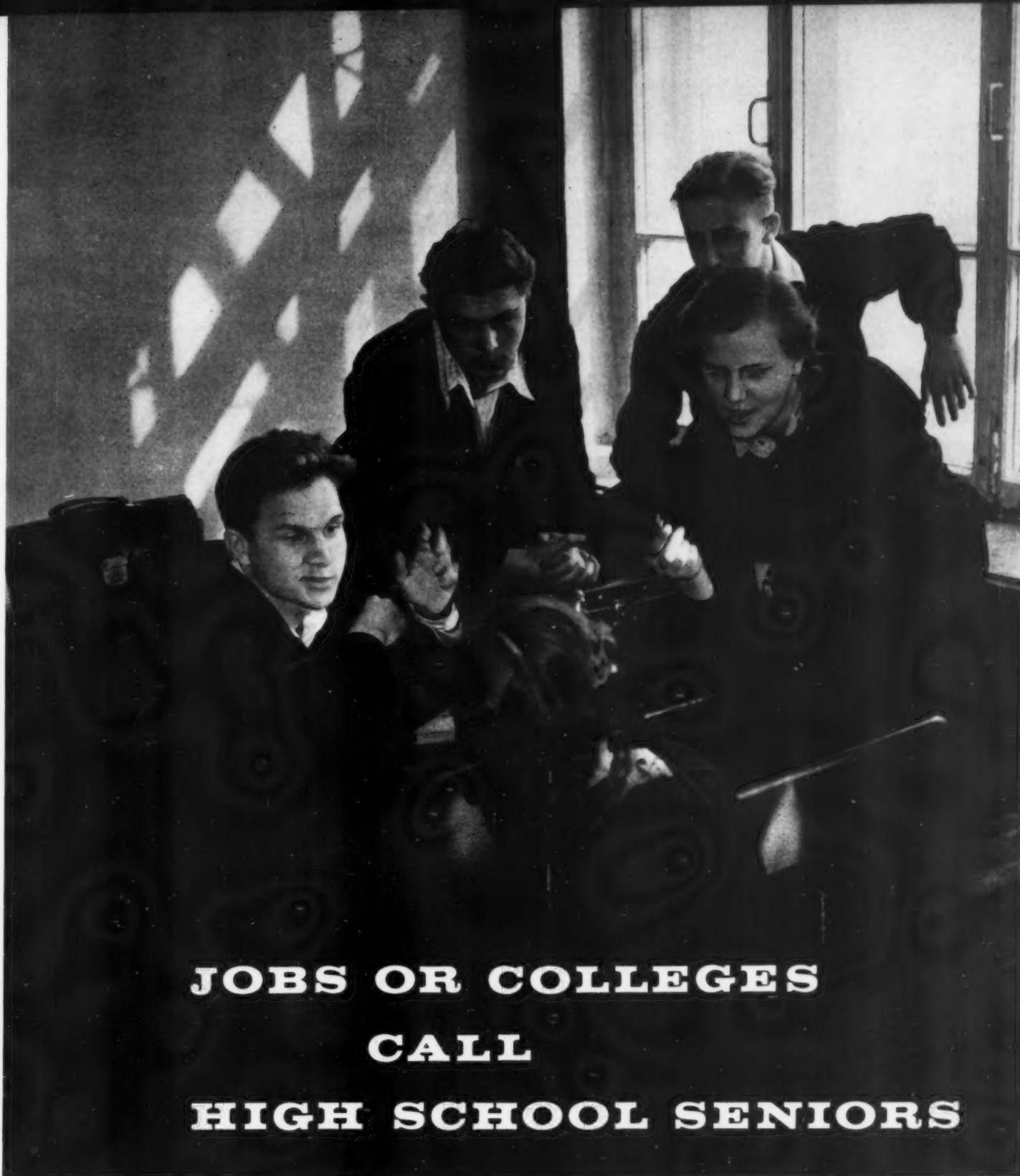
In the past seven years alone more than five million people have visited the Museum. Young Soviet people come to see the history of their country; their fathers and grandfathers, to recall the history they themselves helped to make. ■



A visitor to the museum leafing through the "Golden Book," sent from the United States in 1937. It contains greetings from 50,000 American citizens.

About 5,000,000 people have gone through the Museum in last seven years. This group of foreign visitors is eager to view the half million exhibits.





## JOBS OR COLLEGES CALL HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS

By Yuri Yakovlev

**T**HERE is always a special stir in school on the days before final exams. Less horseplay, less fooling, more earnest talk, especially in the corridors where the seniors congregate. The question most frequently heard is: "What are you going to do after graduation?"

School number 568 in a Moscow suburb is no exception. It is a ten-year school covering the elementary and high school grades, one of the many thousands in the Soviet Union.

Talk of universities, jobs, professions, trades—mature, serious and absorbed talk—sat a bit strangely on the shoulders of the seventeen

and eighteen year olds who were about to leave their childhood behind them in this familiar red-brick building at 14 Nagornaya Street.

There was an excitement and an eagerness behind the talk. Most of these young people have outgrown the school. They were impatient to be gone, to begin serious, adult training for the trades or professions they have long decided on.

Others, still uncertain, were shuttling between choices—college or job; engineer or mechanic; the adventure of pioneering in the virgin lands

*Continued on page 26*



Anna Komarova, a graduate of No. 568, with several of the new friends she has met at the Geological Institute, where they are all students. Her classmates come from various parts of the country.

**JOBS OR COLLEGES  
CALL  
HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS** *Continued from page 25*



There is much laughter when the class prophecy is read at the graduation banquet and a round of applause for the senior who delivers it.

or the certainties of Moscow; doctor or lawyer; farmer, explorer; air pilot or sailor—the horizons are wide, the choice open, the changing ambitious dreams of childhood not yet channelled by reality.

The university matriculation exams were scheduled in a month. Some of these seniors would come through, others would not. The entrance examinations are not easy; they test knowledge, aptitude, potentialities. They demand a self-discipline and hard study which some students are not prepared to give.

Some of these boys and girls have already had a taste of the work they want to do. As part of the course in fundamentals of production given in the ten year school, they did their practice training at the factory next door. They learned to run the lathes, the milling and planing machines, to read blueprints, to translate the theory and the abstract formulas they studied at school into finished iron and steel parts.

Rosa Nikonova, a senior last year who is now studying at the technology division of the National Economy Institute, still treasures the first machine part she made at the factory when she was in the eighth grade. It had a great deal to do with her decision to become an engineer.

Lev Shevyrev, a classmate of Rosa's, had his first experience in handling machinery when he came to the factory with the class. He



Lev Shevrev (left) who finished school a year ago, tells a group of visiting graduates advantages of factory training for an engineering career.

learned milling machine operation in almost record time, and after graduating he applied for a job. He is enrolled in an evening engineering institute and plans to become a technologist. His conviction is that the good engineer is the one who begins—and continues—his study, with practical machine operation.

Anna Komarova is now studying mining engineering at the Geological Institute. One of the reasons for her choice of profession is that it will give her a chance to travel and see the country, prospecting for new mineral deposits. She likes the outdoors and was one of a group of School 568 seniors who set up their own camp on the Pestovsky Reservoir some twenty-five miles out of Moscow. They built their own kayaks and took a 200-mile cruise along the Volga and Dnieper rivers a year ago.

The water camp was taken over by the present seniors when Anna's

class graduated and now has a flotilla of twenty-two kayaks and skiffs. More than one of the campers will move into the merchant marine or into marine engineering or perhaps into Anna's field as a result of the camp project.

Every summer, seniors from School 568 go to one of the nearby villages. The excursion is not primarily for swimming or hiking, although there is a good deal of both, it is to do field work on a collective farm. There are boys and girls in each senior class who take to farming. Galina Zhigunina, last year's senior, is now enrolled at the Agricultural Institute and is studying farm economy. She hopes to do farm planning in the provinces after completing her Institute studies.

There are students who answered the call for volunteers to build the new northern and eastern cities. Anatoli Kaufman, Victor Matrosov and Anatoli Kondrashev are all alumni of School 568. They are made of the pioneer stuff out of which a new country is built. They went to Norilsk, the new Siberian industrial center near the Yenisei, bitter-cold, hard country. They write back to their schoolmates in Moscow to say they are helping to construct a metallurgy plant in this farthestmost northern town. They work as masons during the day and study at the Norilsk branch of the Moscow Polytechnical School in the evenings. They will be engineers in the factory they are helping to build.

There were young people of the same mold in this year's senior class too. Faya Sedikh is leaving this fall for distant parts of the country, to work in the virgin, scantily-populated lands of the east.

Victor Smirnov has already lined up a job at an automotive plant. He will be studying automotive engineering evenings. Boris Shchetnikov, his friend, is a good all-round mechanic. He is going in for motor repair work. Others will be studying pharmacy, aviation, transport, stenography, radio communication, economics, machine building, medicine, agronomy—whichever of the many varied trades and professions they have a bent for, at whatever work they think they will be most happy.

The opportunities are wide open, the choice is free. The young high-school graduate, if he chooses to continue his education, has every university and college open to him. If he chooses to go to work, the job looks for him, he does not have to look for it. There are more jobs than young people to fill them. Trained minds and skilled hands are wanted everywhere in the Soviet Union. ■



ANATOLI KAUFMAN AND VICTOR MATROSOV ARE GOING TO NORILSK IN SIBERIA TO WORK AS MASONS ON A METALLURGY PLANT BEING BUILT THERE.



# Dancers for a *Hundred Nationalities*

The USSR Folk Dance Ensemble



Igor Moiseyev, director of the USSR Folk Dance Ensemble says, "Our Ensemble does not merely 'photograph' a folk dance and reproduce it for audiences. We are not collectors. We look on folk dance choreography as a living process which develops and grows in the same way that all other living activities of our people grow. While we preserve the peculiar national quality of each dance, we work to reveal its inner content and to enrich its imagery and emotion. We try to dramatize in dance the past life of the peoples of our country, their lives today and the promise of tomorrow."

By Oskar Kurganov

EVERY nation has its own characteristic dances; the Irish their jig, the Bohemians their polka, the Hungarians their czardas, Americans their squares and reels. The Soviet Union, with its more than a hundred different nationalities, has a particularly rich treasury of folk dances, some gay and lively; others stately, almost like ceremonial processions; still others made up of a hundred slow and graceful movements; others again wild and passionate.

Although these folk dances—many of them with an ancient country origin—have been danced at festivities for generations, it is only recently that this choreographic wealth was gathered. In 1936, at the nation-wide Folk Dance Festival, the idea of an ensemble was first suggested.

Igor Moiseyev, a young ballet master at Moscow's Bolshoi Theater, undertook to organize the ensemble. He gathered young dancers from amateur folk and ballet groups all over the country and worked with them for a full year before the Ensemble gave its first concert in 1937. Since that day, its perform-

*Continued on page 30*



"BULBA," A BYELORUSSIAN DANCE.



"KHORUMI," A GEORGIAN DANCE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY  
UM



"KHORA," FROM A SUITE OF MOLDAVIAN DANCES.

## Dancers for a *Hundred Nationalities*

*Continued from page 29*

TATAR DANCE.



OLD RUSSIAN DANCE.



ances have been attended by more than eight million people and it has worked out a finished repertoire of 160 folk dances selected from all the Soviet nationalities.

The Ensemble's wide-ranging programs may feature a poetic suite of old Russian dances in which the quiet lyricism of the women dancers is set off in almost violent contrast to the boisterous, half-comic dance of the men. Or it may feature a Ukrainian "Hopak," with its adroit display, or the "Zhok," a tempestuous Moldavian dance. Or the "Khorumi," an old martial Georgian dance. Or the Byelorussian "Lyavonikha" with its shifting moods. Or the teasing Nanai dance, "Two Boys in a Fight."

The Ensemble, under the creative guidance of Moiseyev, works on more than one level. Its emphasis originally was on interpretation of the old dances. This required close and careful study of the tradition out of which the dance grew and its background of meaning before it could be staged as an artistic unit.

The "Zhok" is an old and favored dance in the Moldavian countryside. It has, however, an almost infinite number of variations. Practically every village has its own way of doing the dance, with its own turns and figures, and its own gestures and nuances, frequently very subtle. Even the variations will change depending upon the dancer, his imagination, his mood at the moment, the response of the onlookers. Which of these many "Zhoks" does the Ensemble choose?

Igor Moiseyev made many trips to the Moldavian villages before he came to any conclusion. He studied the dances, watched the people at work and at leisure, tried to catch that elusive something which would give him the clue to the unique quality that makes a Moldavian different from someone of another nationality.

He then selected from some twenty or thirty "Zhoks" those elements that he thought most characteristic or most striking and out of those the Ensemble built its own interpretation. It is generalized, of course, but enriched in the process, and remains a Moldavian.



"SUMMER," A RUSSIAN DANCE.

vian folk dance with none of its color, freshness and humor lost.

The study of the origin, of the emotional overtones inherent in each dance, of the customs that influenced its form led the Ensemble very naturally to the creation of original variations and of new dances.

Some of these have been built around folk songs. "Bulba," a Byelorussian dance which the Ensemble composed, derives its theme and its melodic line from a very old Byelorussian song. *Bulba* means potato in Byelorussian, and the dance shows young girls plant-

ing potatoes, watching them sprout, tending the young plants, harvesting the crop and returning to the village frolicking. "Bulba," although created by the Ensemble, shows all the signs of growing into a national dance. It is very popular and is often danced at festivities in the Byelorussian villages.

The Ensemble has created suites built around a single dominant folk theme. Some employ traditional themes, many use folk themes that have grown out of current Soviet life in both country and city. The dance titles usually carry the theme: "City Quadrille," "Scenes

from the Past," "Lyric of a Moscow Suburb," "Polka with Figures and Compliments," "Soviet Pictures," "Soccer."

Moiseyev's group has also moved to the world outside the Soviet Union. Its program lists the graceful Polish and Bulgarian dances, the ancient Korean choreographic pictures, German waltzes, dances of Hungary, Rumania and Albania; Czech and Slovakian dances; a Chinese pantomime dance "Sanchakou," besides many others. The Ensemble has a busy foreign schedule. Within the last few

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"DYASMALY," AN AZERBAIJANIAN DANCE.

RUSSIAN REEL.

## Dancers for a *Hundred Nationalities*

*Continued from page 31*

seasons it has toured sixteen countries in Western Europe and the Middle East.

Music and costume are elements which must harmonize and blend in the dance for a unified emotional effect. The Ensemble has a sizable library of folk melodies from which it chooses the basic musical foundation for its dances. The songs frequently go through a process of change but never at the expense of the basic folk melody.

So too for national costumes, which are altered to meet stage needs. Certain details may be accented, others somewhat reduced, but the basic line, color and character of the national costume is carefully retained.

The working day of the Ensemble dancers is a taxing one, beginning at 10 in the morn-



ing with exercises, continuing for the afternoon with rehearsal of dances in the current repertoire or with learning new ones, and finishing late in the evening with a performance. Or if there is no performance scheduled—with more rehearsal.

The Ensemble finds this very intensive training and rehearsal schedule necessary. Each Ensemble member must be a dancer, an actor, must be well grounded in a whole variety of national styles and must play an instrument. But ensemble work means more than a group of highly trained virtuosos. The Ensemble builds its performances as a single harmonious unit. It is ensemble precision and ensemble form that takes the weeks and months of dogged work.

But when the 110 dancers of the USSR Folk Dance Ensemble appear on the stage anywhere in the country, they bring the audience to its feet. That, they feel, is sufficient recompense for the study and the labor and the endless rehearsal.



"POLYANOCHKA," A RUSSIAN DANCE.

"VESNYANKI," FROM A UKRAINIAN SUITE.



See more pictures on following pages



"TWO BOYS IN A FIGHT," A FRISKY DANCE OF THE NANAI, A SMALL NATIONAL GROUP IN THE SOVIET FAR EAST. PERFORMING TWO ROLES AT ONCE TAKES REAL SKILL.

**Dancers for a *Hundred Nationalities* Continued**

A LITHUANIAN DANCE.





CHINESE DRUM DANCE.



POLISH DANCE.



HUNGARIAN DANCE.



GERMAN WALTZ.



ALTHOUGH HE IS RETIRED ON A PENSION, OSIP KORNEYEV SPENDS MUCH TIME TENDING THE FRUIT TREES IN HIS ORCHARD PLOT. HERE HE PERFORMS A SPRINGTIME CHORE.

## *Proverbs and* **COLLECTIVE FARMERS**

By Mikhail Sukhanov



Osip Korneyev, who is one of the farm's original founders, signs for his monthly pension. He is one of 77 members who have reached retirement age.



Pavel Boulin, another farmer on pension. When he was his granddaughter's age, he had no chance for schooling. He tells her life is easier now.

**T**HERE is an old Russian proverb that reads, "Old age is no joy." Nobody will argue that. But the burden of years becomes lighter when a man has no fear of the future, when insecurity is lifted off his shoulders. Nobody will argue that, either.

For Soviet collective farmers a secure old age is no longer a dim and distant anticipation, it is the present reality. I had gone to a collective farm near Moscow to talk to some of the farmers, now advanced in years, who had founded the farm thirty years ago. The first years were hard. Many of the people had nothing to turn in to the common pool but their labor. There was no machinery, few horses, not enough plows; even the ancient wooden plows had to be used.

And then slowly the hard, unrelenting work began to change things. Tractors took the place of the horses, the ancient wooden barns were replaced by brick structures, orchards were planted on land that had run to weeds, and modern machine cultivation began to increase the yield.

The income of the collective farm last year was 3,872,000 rubles. That large-sized figure represents a growth that took thirty years—the best part of these older farmers' lives—to achieve. What now for these people?

I met Osip Korneyev. He is one of the original founders, well on in years but still hale, a tall man with a trimmed beard and a heavy old-fashioned mustache. It was a bright spring day, and Korneyev was putting his orchard in shape. He was painting the trunks of his apple trees with a thick white protective coating. He worked quickly and with

an accustomed ease that is the reward of long years of experience.

Korneyev was one of the old farm people, both men and women, who had been pensioned. The regulations of the collective farm give pensions to men when they reach the age of sixty, to women at fifty-five.

I said something about his still working. He looked at me a little belligerently, the way old people do when you tell them to take it easy. "I can still put in as good a day's work as many of the younger ones. Just because I'm pensioned doesn't mean I have to sit on my hands."

I changed the subject quickly and asked about his family. He has a wife, son, daughter-in-law and a two-year-old grandson. The young people are also collective farm members. He talked about the way things used to be—an old man's reminiscences. He had been a peasant, like millions of others in the czar's Russia, with a past of grinding poverty and a future without hope.

I asked how he was getting on.

"Not too bad," he answered. There was his pension—1,500 rubles a year. He also has his own orchard which brings in additional income. He has his own cow and chickens and he gets a yearly allotment of the vegetables, grain and other foodstuffs that the farm grows. As a pensioner he is exempt from all taxes.

There are seventy-seven pensioners like Korneyev on the farm. They are people who helped transform the primitive village into a flourishing community. They have earned both the love and respect of the collective and the peace of mind that comes with security. This is proof that even a proverb can be changed. ■



TRAINING ON THE JOB. EACH COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT REQUIRES MANAGEMENT TO PROMOTE WORKERS TO MORE QUALIFIED JOBS AT HIGHER PAY AS THEY RAISE THEIR SKILL.

## Union Negotiated Collective Agreements

By Yuri Grafsky

Collective agreements negotiated each year between the trade union and the management of each Soviet enterprise are similar to union contracts as they are known in some other countries.

Under the Soviet system of national ownership in industry, trade unions deal with a management that is responsible to the state—the workers' state. Thus the workers have a dual role: they are employees and at the same time they are collectively the masters of the enterprises and of what they produce. This is why both the functions of the trade union and its agreements with the management have basic differences from a contract negotiated between organized workers and a privately owned enterprise.

The collective agreement in a Soviet enterprise sets forth the mutual obligations of the two contracting parties. Since both management and labor work for the very same goals and their ultimate responsibility is to the whole people, their principal aims coincide. It is obviously to the interest of both sides that the factory or plant operate at top efficiency, that its products are of high quality and that there be no waste of materials, labor or time.

### The Union's Role in Production

In the Soviet economy where there is no private ownership, the profits of industry go to the benefit and development of the entire society. The worker, as a consumer, sees part of this profit come back to him in the form of higher real wages and more consumer goods at

lower prices. Another part is returned through the granting of greater welfare benefits such as higher pensions, improved housing, broader and better health services, more education and a higher cultural level. Still a third part of industry's profit is put into capital investment for both light and heavy industry to raise production levels with such steps as the installation of more modern machinery and automation.

These considerations help explain why Soviet workers take such a keen personal interest in the efficient and profitable operation of the plants and factories in which they are employed. It is also why every collective agreement stresses the workers' obligation to bend every effort to fulfill and overfulfill the production targets set for the enterprise each year. Management, on its part, also assumes obligations to have raw materials on hand, to schedule production properly, to help workers do a constantly better job by various technical, administrative and organizational measures.

The workers actually play a major part in the solution of various problems arising at their plants and factories. Usually production conferences are held for every shift on a monthly basis. The shop superintendent reports on the month's work and obstacles which interfered with it. Then the workers discuss the report and their suggestions are of great help for improving the shop's performance.

The provisions in the field of production, however, are but one of the sections in a collective agreement. Others are devoted to the specific interests of the workers. They might be termed working condition and welfare sections.

### Law Guards Basic Rights

Underlying these sections we find that the basic rights of the workers are completely guaranteed in existing labor laws and therefore the collective agreements merely spell out the details in relation to the specific plant or enterprise. So, all the agreement's negotiators need do is elaborate from the basic code, for example, set specific rates for specific jobs.

During the negotiations the management is always cooperative in agreeing to these legally-based provisions. Afterwards all that remains for the trade union is to see that the agreement is not violated, and in this enforcement role, the union safeguards the interests of the workers.

Every citizen is guaranteed a job at a rate of pay based upon his

skill and output. This guarantee is an intrinsic part of the Soviet Constitution. But for a quarter-century it has been an academic question because the demand for labor has always exceeded the supply. Even the swift advent of automation in industry has not decreased the demand for workers.

This is demonstrated by the fact that there is no unemployment anywhere in the country and by the extensive training programs established in every factory and industry at state expense. There is no reservoir of jobless from which industry could draw, or which might be a threat to the security or wage standards of the labor force.

Soviet statutes provide for annual vacations with full pay, call for free hospital, medical and dental care, guarantee old age and disability pensions at state expense, establish safety rules and labor protection legislation. All of these are drafted with the active participation of the trade unions and they also see to their enforcement.

The laws provide absolute guarantees against any abuses, and the management, whether operating a single factory or a whole industry, is required to adhere to the basic working conditions set by them.

### Solving Conflicts

So, with jobs guaranteed everybody at rates with minimums fixed by law; with no unemployment and an ever-increasing demand for workers; with a steadily rising standard of living secured by the expanding economy, the sources of the principal conflicts between management and labor have been eliminated.

Of course, as in any human endeavor, there can be disagreements and some disputes between individual workers or a group of them, and management. But these are mainly misunderstandings or misinterpretations and are easily settled by further provisions of the law on grievances.

Collective agreements include a section providing for the examination of grievances and disputes. These are handled by committees on labor controversies made up of an equal number of representatives from the trade union and management.

Usually the shop committee settles the vast majority of conflicts between workers and management with a unanimous opinion after studying the issues involved. In case an agreement is not reached at the shop level, the question goes to the factory committee on labor controversies. Here, too, all decisions must be unanimous.

A worker or group of workers dissatisfied with the verdict of a committee on labor controversies may take his case to a court of law for



Summoned to trade union's office, textile factory director Yekaterina Fadeyeva (center) listens to a report on the violation of labor protection rules. The law gives unions wide powers to enforce these regulations.

final adjudication either on his own decision or that of the trade union.

The law in all of these cases provides that the worker's position is correct until and unless the management proves otherwise after all the facts and testimony of both sides have been presented in court. The worker is involved in no expense as a result of the court trial, and his union provides an experienced and qualified attorney without charge.

*Continued on page 40*

THIS MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN A WORKER AND MANAGEMENT IS SETTLED WITH THE HELP OF THE UNION'S SHOP REPRESENTATIVE IN A LOCOMOTIVE BUILDING PLANT.



## Union Negotiated Collective Agreements

*Continued*

Courtyard of the Kuibyshev Roller Bearing Plant. The fountain with its accompanying landscaping of attractive shrubbery and green lawns was the direct result of an earlier collective agreement.



### A Typical Agreement

The collective agreement between management and personnel of the Roller Bearing Plant in the city of Kuibyshev, on the Volga River, is fairly representative. Here, as in all Soviet enterprises, a single union represents the workers of all trades and professions. Industrial unionism is universal.

Throughout the term of the collective agreement shop and factory trade union committees and management representatives check on how their mutual obligations have been met. At the end of the term the

workers meet on the shop and then the factory level to sum up the fulfillment of the agreement and discuss next year's agreement.

All the suggestions and proposals made by the workers, if thought to have merit, are included in the draft agreement. In the event there are some differences of viewpoint between union and management, they are resolved before the draft is submitted to the factory meeting for final approval by vote.

Suppose we illustrate the operation of the agreement with several sections of the 1956 terms.

*Continued on page 42*

## Nikolai Fyodorov,

*Chairman of the Kuibyshev Roller Bearing Plant's trade union committee,*

### comments on THIS YEAR'S COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT

The management and our union get along very well, since we are both working toward the same goal. Of course, sometimes our plant committee has to prod the management on one point or another, but it's our job to see that our agreement is carried out.

When we discussed the 1957 collective agreement with the management, there were certain points we emphasized. We wanted, for example, the housing program stepped up to provide better living quarters for more of our workers. So we asked for a larger appropriation of funds for construction, and the plant received more money for housing. Another improvement is that the wage rates in

this year's agreement take more accurate account of the worker's skill and experience.

All expenditures required by the collective agreement come out of government allocations and the plant's special fund. This special fund is deducted from the factory's profits. The director of the plant may draw on it only with the consent of the union for improving production processes and for welfare needs. The fund provides money for new housing, kindergartens, nurseries and children's camps, for summer resort accommodations, bonuses and other things the workers need.

During 1955, 4.6 million rubles were spent by the plant on welfare and housing. For



1956, the figure was 6.4 million. The allocation in our 1957 agreement is for 8.5 million rubles. The increase was made possible because our plant operates more efficiently and profitably all the time.

## Vacations and Health

*From the 1956 collective agreement*

. . . . The management agrees to take the following measures with regard to vacations and health services. Expenditures by the management for these services to total 1,055,000 rubles.

1) Provide for regular and supplementary vacations with full pay for all factory and office workers, technicians and engineers. Vacations are to be staggered so that at least eight per cent of the personnel is on vacation for each period.

2) Provide accommodations for 1,218 workers at holiday and health resorts. Of these accommodations, 302 are to be at sanatoria.

3) Provide home medical service. Supervise factory medical and sanitation services. Maintain first-aid kits in all shops. Make all necessary repairs in the factory clinic and its branches in the shops . . . .

Alexei Sukhinin is retired on an old-age pension, but the factory clinic continues to provide medical services. Dr. Vera Shaposhnikova checks his blood pressure on a visit to his home during an illness.

The clinic has nine out-patient departments, including dental, eye and ear, and surgery. The factory maintains a 35-bed hospital. All costs of equipment, maintenance and treatment are met by the state. The emphasis is on preventive care.



Each year the workers of the plant receive a minimum of two weeks' vacation with pay based on their average wage. Those employed on hazardous and difficult jobs are entitled to extra time, which extends their paid vacations to three weeks and in some cases to four.

Last year 1,962 workers spent their vacations at holiday and health resorts—more than the collective agreement stipulated. The larger part of the cost of accommodations was covered by the union out of the state social insurance fund and by the plant management. The workers received accommodations at reduced rates or without charge.

*Continued on following pages*

## Union Negotiated Collective Agreements

*Continued*



### Home Gardens

*From the 1956 collective agreement*

. . . . The management agrees to plow, at cost rates, a tract of 144 acres of land set aside for gardens and orchard plots for factory employees . . . .

◀ Olya tests the jam her mother is putting up. The berries came from their garden in the suburbs of Kuibyshev. Klavdia Salmikova, her husband, he is a lathe operator, and their daughter spend many of their week-ends at the cottage they have built on their half-acre.

### Training of Personnel

*From the 1956 Collective Agreement*

. . . . The management agrees to: 1) train 350 new workers, 2) provide advanced training for 2,560 workers, 3) provide advanced training for 120 technicians, engineers and office workers, 4) provide intermediate refresher courses for 90 workers, 5) provide advanced refresher courses for 30 workers.

Premises for classes and all necessary equipment including textbooks are to be provided by the management. Trainees are not to be transferred to other work while engaged in the courses. Upon completion of their studies, the management pledges to place trainees in jobs requiring their new skills.

The factory trade union committee agrees to take an active role in organizing the training courses, participate in enrolling its members, to help maintain full attendance in classes and check on the quality of the instruction provided . . . .



Dmitri Mitrofanov, setup man in the roller bearing shop. At the left he is shown working on what he terms his "1956 model"—he was then a polisher doing a manual job. At the right he is shown setting a job on his "1957 model"—one of the new automatic finishing units.

While the automatic line was being installed, an experienced worker, Razabik Rakhmatullin, taught nine men, including Mitrofanov, to read blueprints and to operate new machinery. They all passed their tests and were certified for their new jobs.



*Continued from page 40*

### Agreement Carried Out

One of the sections of the agreement called for increased production, and this was accomplished through increased mechanization and automation. This section read in part: "Automatic lines for precision finishing of bearing races shall be introduced in the bearing shop." Eight new automatic lines were in operation at the end of 1956, substantially easing the work of grinders, separators and polishers.

New and more efficient equipment was installed in other shops, and this called for new skills. So the management pledged to train 2,560 of the plant's workers. Included in this group were all of those whose old jobs had been eliminated by the introduction of the new machines.

Teams of trainees were taught to operate the new equipment well in advance of its installation. Courses were held without charge, usually

after the regular work shift. When the trainees completed the course and began work on the new machines for a breaking-in period, they were guaranteed their average wages on their former jobs as minimum payment.

In the same manner training and refresher courses were in operation for other workers, and all told 4,079 plant workers completed this training, or 1,500 more than the collective agreement specified. The agreement provides that when workers complete the courses and are transferred to more skilled work, they must be paid at the higher pay scale.

Most of the employees of the plant work on a piece-rate basis. Some, of course, work at hourly wage rates. The agreement's section on wages fixes production quotas and piece rates for all categories of workers. The quotas, which are established by the management in consultation with the union, may be changed only with the consent of the union.



## Housing

*From the 1956 collective agreement*

... The management pledges to build 22,700 square feet of domestic floor space in new housing units. Allocation of these apartments is to be made by the management with the agreement of the union ...

Friends of Vladimir Vyalkin, who works in the thermal shop, give him a housewarming. Now he lives in one of the new houses which the plant built last year on former wasteland at the outskirts of the city.

More than a hundred families moved into the new houses during the last year. The management did better than the collective agreement called for—it built 30,670 square feet.

Monthly rent averages not more than 2½ per cent of a worker's wages.

## Care for Children

*From the 1956 collective agreement*

... The management agrees to make necessary repairs in the two factory kindergartens, and to arrange for 200 children of pre-school age to spend the summer out of town. It will provide summer camp accommodations for 720 school children and winter camp accommodations for 60 children ...



Zoya Syzumova, a designing engineer, leaves her twins at a factory kindergarten in the morning and she or her husband, who works in the factory office, calls for them on the way home.



Ballet class for children of the workers of the plant. The union committee has invited Svetlana Andreyeva, ballerina at the Kuibyshev Theater of Opera and Ballet, to teach the group.

This section also covers a schedule of incentive payments for those who exceed quotas and bonuses for work-improvement suggestions.

By the terms of the 1956 agreement, as in previous years, the management was required to make certain improvements in safety engineering and general working conditions. For example, there was a demand for specified improvements in ventilation and lighting and some safety devices. The agreement set the amount that was to be spent. Actually the plant spent more on these items than was required. It remodeled the air conditioning system and put in fluorescent lighting, among other things.

In carrying out the 1956 collective agreement, the management improved living conditions and recreational facilities for the workers. It repaired some of the old dwellings and built new apartment units. It bought new equipment for the nurseries and kindergartens operated

by the factory and modernized the workers' recreation center.

Usually the agreement runs smoothly enough, but on occasion a hitch occurs. Here is an example. One of the sections of the agreement called for setting up a hot lunch stand for the roller bearing shop, because the workers there had been required to walk too far to the factory cafeteria. When the time came for the completion of the lunch stand, almost nothing had been done. This was mainly the fault of inefficiency in the management.

A warning from the shop union committee had little effect and then the factory union committee moved into the situation and told the assistant director of the plant to complete the job in a fortnight. If the management failed, he warned the matter would be taken to court to enforce the collective agreement. The management acted swiftly, and the hot lunch stand was in complete operation well within the deadline. ■

# American Scientists In Moscow

Some 4,000 persons attended the recent Moscow conference on the peaceful uses of stable and radioactive isotopes and radiation. The visiting scientists included chemists, geologists, mechanical engineers, metallurgists and agronomists hoping to find new means in atomic energy for improving production. The conference heard 470 papers read to its 15 sections by specialists from the Soviet Union, Britain, the United States, Hungary, India, China, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, among other countries. Among the U. S. delegates were Professor Henry Gomberg of the University of Michigan and Professor Augustine Allen of the Brookhaven National Laboratory. The two American scientists detailed their reaction to the meetings to a correspondent of the magazine *USSR*.



Professor Henry Gomberg, with his wife (left), is interviewed by a Moscow reporter. He said science would benefit from exchange of information.

**P**ROFESSOR HENRY GOMBERG of the University of Michigan said he had learned a great deal in Moscow and was given ample opportunity to see everything that interested him. He said he was impressed by the scope of scientific activity in the Soviet Union and the great number of scientific institutions being built or in the planning stage. Evidently, he commented, there is no lack of money or materials for such projects.

The Michigan visitor said he found that there is a great deal of attention being paid to the peaceful uses of atomic energy and that research is being conducted very vigorously, much of it along lines similar to his own work in the United States.

During his stay in the Soviet Union Professor Gomberg visited the atomic electric station. He was also shown the laboratories of the Metallurgy Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences by Professor Alexander Samarin, its assistant director. Professor Gomberg said he was impressed with the technical equipment he found there. He was particularly interested in the work of Professor Igor Borovsky which he found to be of very high quality and parallel to the type of investigations he himself is conducting.

Professor Gomberg reported that his Russian hosts were very attentive to his requests and that they engaged in friendly exchange of views on a variety of scientific topics. During unofficial meetings in the lobbies and halls, he said, the scientists swapped plans for future work—some not yet put on paper—and that for the most part he found this particularly valuable and important.

Young Soviet scientists left a good impression on American visitors, Professor Gomberg related. He added that it is always pleasant to have a young person come up and say he knows of your work and would enjoy being in the same field. The professor said he met three young students from the Ural Physical Institute and that they proved to be very enthusiastic about their work.

In closing, Professor Gomberg said he believed that the scientific ties and free exchange of information at the Moscow conference should be expanded and that science would benefit by it.

**P**ROFESSOR AUGUSTINE ALLEN of the Brookhaven National Laboratory said he had been following the work of Russian scientists in the sphere of radiation chemistry, a relatively new science dealing with the interaction of radiations of high energies and different substances and solutions.

In Moscow, Professor Allen related, he had found that really important research is being conducted in this field. Soviet chemists, he added, have achieved a great deal. He especially mentioned the investigations directed by Professor Natalia Bach, who has successfully developed methods of studying products of the decomposition of substances in water solutions.

Professor Allen visited the Institute of Physical Chemistry and the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, where he made a study of both research work and the organizational structure of the institutes. Commenting on them he said their laboratories and equipment are fully adequate although the premises of the Institute of Physical Chemistry seemed a bit small and crowded. He added that he was glad to note that many young scientists, whose training came up to U. S. standards, were working in these laboratories.

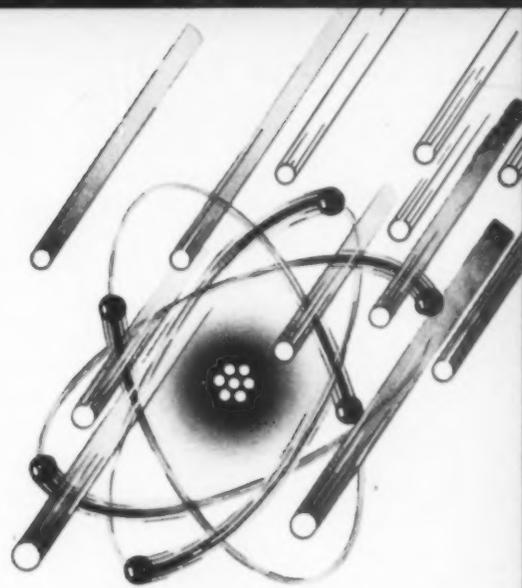
Soviet specialists, Professor Allen said, are well informed on the accomplishments of American scientists and interested in American research. His own paper *On the Radiolysis of Pentane Absorbed in Solids* was given close attention, he reported.

Professor Allen said he appreciated the cordial welcome given the American group in Moscow and that he could hardly imagine anything better. In concluding his interview he declared he believed that contacts between scientists and their exchange of ideas are truly important for the development of science in both countries.

Professor Augustine Allen (center) confers with Natalia Bach, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, at Moscow University during the scientific conference.



## The Town Built Around an Atom-Smasher



# DUBNA Atomic Center

By Grigori Karnaukh

**D**UBNA, eighty miles north of Moscow, is a town built around the atom. Set in pine groves are groups of cottages and buildings which might be faculty houses and laboratories in a college town. They house the men and instruments that are exploring the atom, not to devise new weapons for war, but to find ways of converting its colossal energy for peacetime uses.

On the pleasant suburban streets of Dubna you are as likely to hear talk of cosmotrons, protons, "queer" particles, K-mesons and hyperons, as talk of the weather; as likely to hear English, French or Chinese spoken as Russian. This is a town of theoretical and experimental physicists of many nationalities working at the Joint Nuclear Research Institute, one of the world centers for investigation in modern physics.

During the past few months physicists from the United States, England, India, Japan, Finland, France, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Canada, Australia and many other countries have been guests of the Institute staff. They come to observe and to study the world's largest atom-smasher, termed technically the "cosmotron" or "proton synchrotron."

This extraordinary atomic machine, with a capacity of ten billion electron volts, releases the energy of the proton, one of the particles of which the atom is composed. All the parts of this highly intricate mechanism, from the gigantic magnets to the most delicately balanced measuring gauges, were designed by Soviet scientists and engineered in Soviet plants.

It is strange to consider that it requires this great machine—its circular electro-magnet alone has a diameter of 200 feet and weighs 36,000 tons—to "produce" the infinitesimal particle of matter, billions of times smaller than a dust particle, which we call the atomic

nucleus. Within the chamber of the cosmotron, protons are accelerated to the fantastic speed of 4,500,000 revolutions in 3.3 seconds, covering a distance two and a half times greater than that between the earth and the moon. Physicists have never before achieved so great a particle-energy.

Scientists of eminent reputation, both foreign and Soviet, participate in the Dubna research seminars. The Nuclear Problems Laboratory, for example, offers a seminar on the new, or "queer" particles, as physicists call them, which have been found in cosmic rays and by means of high-energy accelerators. The introductory lecture on the basic properties of the "queer" particles was delivered by Bruno Pontecorvo, one of the world's leading nuclear physicists.

The attention of physicists the world over today is focused upon problems connected with the fundamental particles of the atomic nucleus. Their basic properties are still largely unknown, notwithstanding the achievements in harnessing the nuclear energy of uranium and thorium. The cosmotron opens new possibilities for study of the interaction and transformation of the nuclear particle.

American scientists, by use of an accelerator of this type, found the new particles known as the K-mesons and the hyperons. K-mesons are approximately twice as light as protons; hyperons are the heaviest of the known primary particles. Both are highly unstable and disintegrate in billionths of a second. Their properties need intensive research and study.

In this relation the so-called Combined Inversion Theory advanced by Academician Lev Landau in the USSR and by physicists working elsewhere will be of basic assistance in disclosing the objective regularity of this microcosm of the atom and in explaining many of its apparent "queernesses." Further

study of the fundamental particles will give physicists the data upon which to build a consistent theory of nuclear forces and will serve to advance all our knowledge of the structure of matter.

The surprising properties of those particles called mu-mesons have been absorbing the attention of nuclear physicists. The existence of these particles has been known for some time, but the singularities of their interaction with the nuclei have been puzzling.

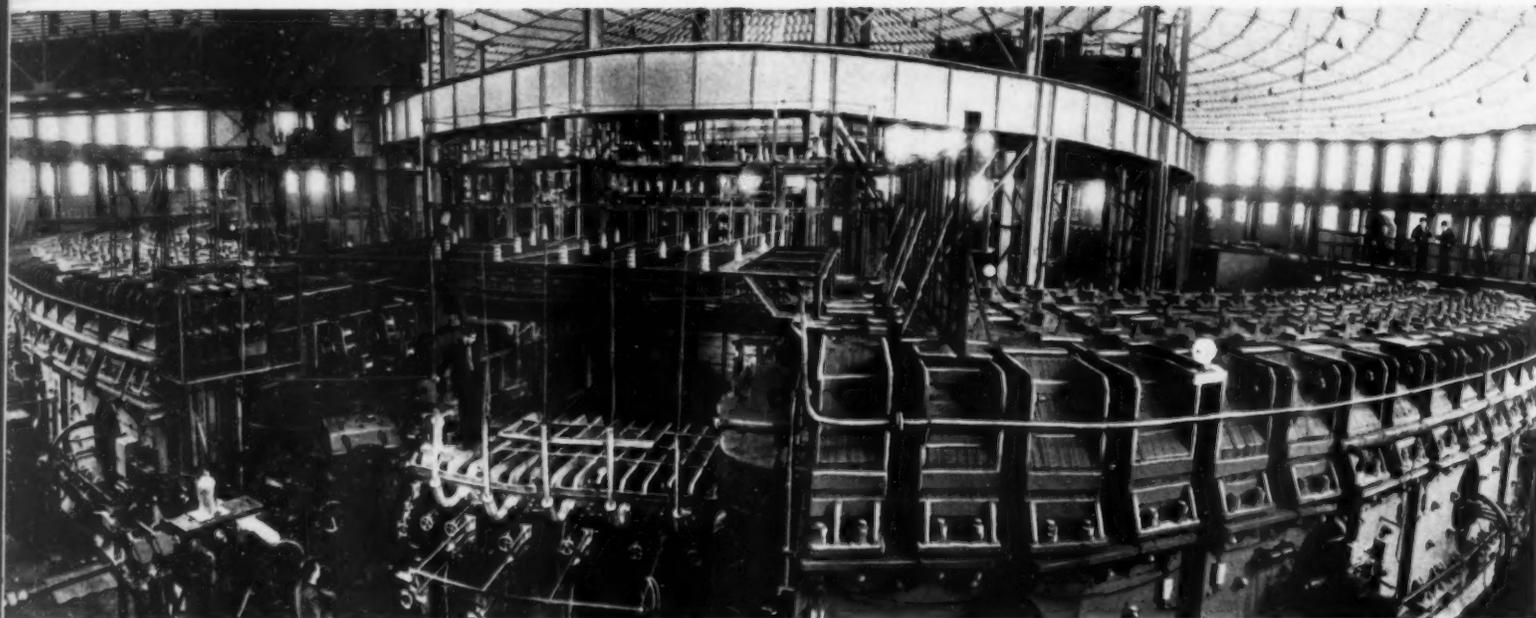
One of the theoretical predictions with regard to the behavior of these particles, recently confirmed by experiments, would seem to be extravagant fantasy. Since nuclear reactions generate an enormous amount of thermonuclear energy, it was assumed that the reactions must of necessity take place in a temperature of millions of degrees. The theoretical possibility of obtaining thermonuclear energy by a cold method, predicted some time ago by two Soviet scientists, Yakov Zeldovich and Andrei Sakharov, was recently confirmed in experiments by scientists abroad.

Here in Dubna, physicists of world stature are working in creative collaboration with foreign colleagues and with promising young scientists.

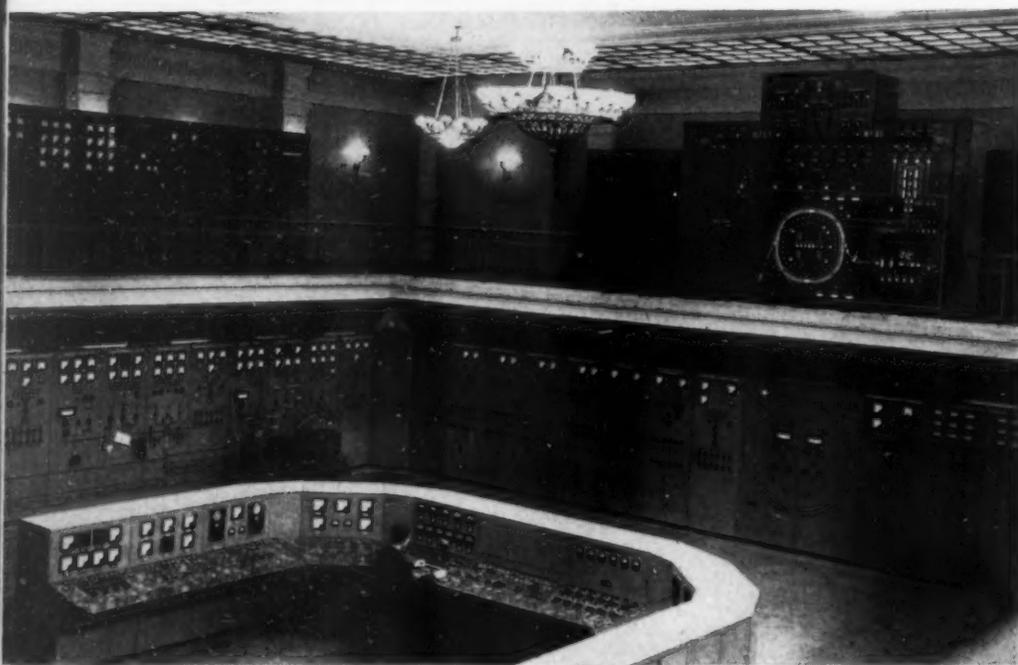
Marian Danysh, the Polish cosmic-ray scientist who recently discovered the hyper-nucleus, is continuing his investigations at Dubna of the interaction of cosmic ray particles with atomic nuclei. Professor Heinz Pose of Germany and a group of his colleagues are studying the character of nuclear forces acting at very short distances.

Under the guidance of Dr. Venedict Dzhelepov, experimental physicists from different countries are conducting a study of the interaction of mu-mesons with atomic nuclei and the interaction of mesons and high-energy

*Continued on page 46*



This circular electro-magnet of the cosmotron is 200 feet in diameter. Within its chamber, protons are accelerated to the speed of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million revolutions in 3.3 seconds, covering a distance two and a half times greater than that between the earth and the moon—an outstanding achievement for the physicists.



The cosmotron is operated from this room with the main control desk. Automatic devices operating the atom-smasher are connected with the control panels through nearly 600 miles of complex wiring.



Scientists from the USA, England, France, India, Poland, Germany, Japan, Finland and many other countries come to this building in Dubna, where the world's largest atom-smasher is housed.

## DUBNA Atomic Center

*Continued from page 45*

nucleons with the nuclei of various elements.

Young theoretical physicists from Germany and other countries work under Academician Nikolai Bogolyubov. In the High-Energies Laboratory, directed by Vladimir Veksler, staff members are working on problems in electronics and telemechanics.

Professor Wang Kang-chang is doing cosmic-ray research at Dubna. He indicated recently that the People's Republic of China as yet had no such advanced experimental installations as the cosmotron. "Participation in the work of the Joint Institute gives us the chance to train our scientists in the physics of high-energy particles."

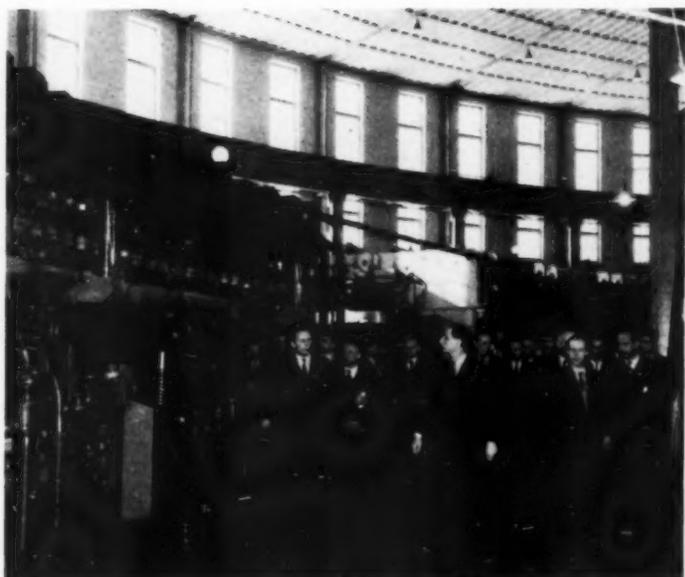
The Polish theoretical physicist Jan Rzewuski was moved to comment on the warm cooperation he had received from his Soviet colleagues and their readiness to share their findings in the interest of world science.

George Lochac, a young French physicist, came from the Poincaré Institute of Theoretical Physics where he worked under the eminent Louis de Broglie. In speaking of his work at Dubna Lochac has said: "It is of great interest not only for me but for many other French scientists, too, to work at the Institute. My arrival in the Soviet Union for a protracted stay and the participation of a large group of French physicists in the conference on high-energy particles in Moscow last summer will help establish closer contact between the physicists of our two countries."

A visitor to the Institute sees a veritable United Nations of scientists at work. Physicists from various countries come here to discuss their research work together. By thus uniting their efforts and findings, they undoubtedly increase opportunities for solving many prob-



Dr. Venedict Dzhelepov, Director of the Nuclear Problems Laboratory, shows new equipment to physicists from abroad. Everything possible is done to encourage the free flow of ideas on nuclear phenomena.



Guest scientists are taken on a tour of inspection of the main building of the Institute's High-Energy Laboratory, open to visitors of all countries.



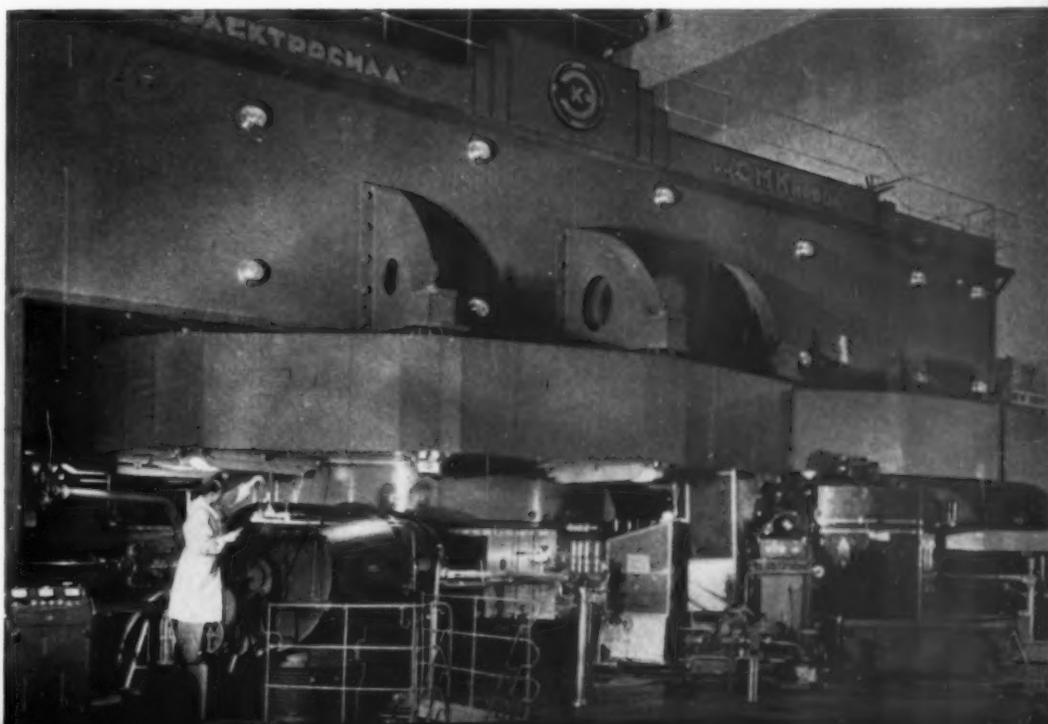
American Professor Robert E. Marshak visited the Dubna Institute with a group of scientists. Here he lectures at one of the Institute's seminars.

lems. Among the scientists who have lectured or delivered reports here within recent months were Paul Dirac of Britain, Age Bohr of Denmark, Robert E. Marshak of the USA and Ziro Koba of Japan.

With work on nuclear phenomena going on simultaneously in many parts of the world, this free flow of ideas is vital if this new great source of energy is to be exploited for the world's peaceful uses. The Dubna Institute has pledged itself to set an example in creative collaboration. Professor Dmitri Blokhintsev, Director of the Institute, phrased the pledge in an interview with some seventy Soviet and foreign journalists who visited Dubna last fall.

"Our Institute," he said, "is working exclusively in the interests of the peaceful development of science. My colleagues and I are opposed to the use of science for purposes running counter to peace and progress. None of our work is secret and all of our findings are published. Our Institute's facilities are open to scientists of all countries." ■

The Dubna Institute received its laboratories and buildings from the Soviet Government, an outlay exceeding 500 million rubles. Included was this synchro-cyclotron, one of the world's largest.



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THIS IS A TYPICAL YOUNG FARM COUPLE AND THEIR FIRST-BORN, A HUSKY NATIVE SIBERIAN.

# YOUNG FARMERS

*on the KULUNDA*

# STEPPPES



Complete medical services and hospital with a maternity ward are provided by the state farm.



Families move into new apartments after spending the first season in temporary quarters.

A library was set up for the farmers with new books and plenty of magazines and newspapers.



The Kulunda steppes are the great open plains of Southwest Siberia. This is a country of sweeping horizons, of little rain and dry wind, like the wheatlands of North Dakota or Manitoba. A fruitful land, long fallow, where the feather grass grows "high as a horse"—that is *Kulunda* translated.

Eighty-eight million acres of plains like these, unworked for generations, have been broken to the plow in these last three years. This rich, virgin soil has been sown to grain crops. Four hundred and twenty-five state farms dot these long uninhabited steppes.

The Krasnodarsky State Farm is less than three years old. It was built by young men and women who came to Kulunda in the winter of 1954 from the Krasnodar Territory in the south, a country of bounteous sun and temperate rainfall.

Their introduction to Siberia was harsh. They met a winter of biting cold and violent storm. The young women were housed with peasant families in a distant Siberian village and spent the winter preparing seed for the spring sowing. But the men lived in wooden railway cars on the bare steppe or in inadequate improvised shelters. They pushed their trucks and tractors through blinding snow, hauling plows and seeders, building material, food and books from railway siding to the snowbound site.

They talk of it lightly now, these young people, but it must have taken courage, endurance and much imagination that first winter to envision a farm on this frozen plain. Alexander Ivanchenko, a tractor driver, recalls these first days in Kulunda. "We knew before we volunteered that it was not going to be an easy life. We had to start from scratch. There was nothing here but grass sticking through the snow when we came. We've built all this ourselves. We think it was worth it."

And Dmitri Golenkov, now the farm carpenter, adds with a smile, "We didn't have time to think how cold we were, we had too much to do. We didn't have too much complaining that first winter, come to think of it, and there was plenty to complain about if you set your mind to it."

But these are not complaining people. They had volunteered, together with many thousands of other young men and women, to break new ground. And forewarned against the inevitable hardships of new settlement, they had met them with spirit and fortitude. The results may be measured in the 55,000 acres of land they have put in cultivation, and in this year's crop, the third one now, which returned them five million rubles in clear profit.

Some of these young people, like Nikolai Kalinin, had to overcome strong family opposition before they could get permission to go. Nikolai and seventeen of his classmates volunteered as a group when they graduated from high school. It took all the persuasive powers of the other sixteen and of the young teacher, Isabella Tretyakova, who had decided to go with them, to get his parents' permission. The objections of the local youth organization also had to be met. They thought the boys and girls too young and not sufficiently mature.

Agronomists helped the settlers to work out methods of crop rotation, soil fertilization and forest planting to prevent erosion. The tree belt to shield the fields from arid winds will stretch for seventy-five miles when fully planted. The young colonists apply the experience garnered from practical Siberian farmers who harvest bumper wheat crops year after year. Plans include some thousand head of cattle and a large flock of sheep to achieve the natural balance which an operating farm must maintain.

"You need more than muscle to farm virgin

*Continued on page 51*



A STREET IN THE NEW VILLAGE. ALL OF THE YOUNG FARMERS VOLUNTEERED FOR OPENING UP THE NEW LANDS.

STEEL FRAMEWORK FOR NEW GRANARY. THE FARM PRODUCED A BUMPER CROP AND INDOOR STORAGE IS NEEDED.



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◀ The shaded portions of this map show the millions of acres of virgin lands in the USSR cultivated since 1954. Black area marks the Kulunda steppe.

## YOUNG FARMERS *on the KULUNDA STEPPES*

*Continued*

WHEAT GROWING AS FAR AS THE EYE CAN SEE IS HARVESTED BY THE STATE FARM'S THRESHING CREWS. A RICH CROP AMPLY REPAID THE SETTLERS FOR HARDSHIPS ENDURED.



Continued from page 49

lands," Vladimir Savchinsky, the farm manager, keeps reminding them. "The more difficult job is to preserve soil fertility and that requires planning based on scientific knowledge."

Although the settlements are widely spaced, the farmers feel no sense of isolation. The entire country is concerned with their welfare and eager to help them do the arduous job they have pledged themselves to. Tractors were sent them from Chelyabinsk and Minsk, combines from Rostov and Krasnoyarsk, trucks from Moscow and Gorky; work-



◀ To farm so vast an area necessitated the use of remote field camps utilized in busiest seasons.

Many pioneering youngsters found romance in Kulunda. Combine operator Victor Lukenko and schoolteacher Nadya met and married there.



ers from many Soviet cities contributed everything from farm machinery to books, from automatic tools to movie projectors.

It is not too long since the first shelter was put up on this steppe. Now in its place are the cottages of the new settlement, a power plant, a shop, school, library, hospital, post office and community club.

The cottages were built from government funds. Ten million rubles in these past two years were allocated to the Krasnodarsky State Farm for building. Rental is low, less than five per cent of the settler's monthly wage.

Some of the married young people have used ten-year government loans to build their own homes and have bought cows, pigs and chickens for the family's use.

Combine operator Victor Lubenko found his wife, Nadya, who teaches school, in Kulunda, and Sima Chavlidze discovered tractor driver Leonid Soltan. A nursery has been opened for a number of new settlers—real Siberian natives these are—born in the Kulunda steppes.

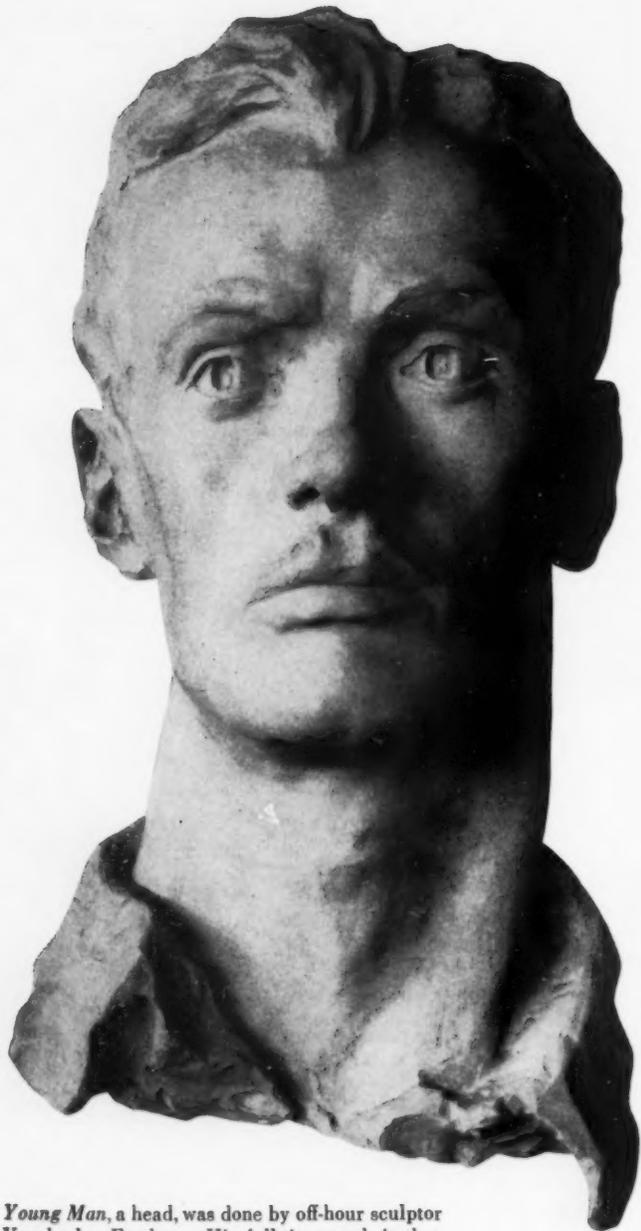
The "high school seniors," as they still call Nikolai Kalinin and his friends, are seasoned farmers now. Most of them, helped by Isabella Tretyakova, who still acts as guide and confidante, have continued their studies through correspondence courses.

For the athletic, there is soccer and volleyball with a settlement soccer league in heavy competition. Chess tournaments are frequent. The young people organize their own concerts and dances with tractor driver Tolya Khorishko at the accordion for folk danoing and cook Galina Savenkina leading the singing. The library is well stocked and well used. And the frequent movie showings rarely have less than 100 per cent attendance.

The Kulunda steppe means home for these new settlers. They have sunk their roots deep in its soil. ■

This radio center keeps state farm in contact with many tractor units and remote operations.





*Young Man, a head, was done by off-hour sculptor Vyacheslav Fyodorov. His full-time work is that of inspector at Chelyabinsk tractor assembly shop.*

# Art Studio in a Tractor Plant

By Gennadi Alexeyev



*Nikolai Sorokin, in the gray suit, was a pattern maker and Ivan Kravchenko (to his left) was once a fitter. These men are both former members of the art studio, who achieved their ambitions by becoming professional artists.*

**D**ON'T just talk about art, make it. That's the password among weekend artists in the Soviet Union. To judge by recent amateur art shows, they have been doing some very eloquent talking with brush and canvas.

Given the rate at which amateur art classes and studios are cropping up, painting and sculpture are likely to become as popular as photography or that time-honored mainstay of hobbyists—stamp collecting.

The studio organized by the workers at the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant in the southern Urals is one of many throughout the country. It has its workshops in the Palace of Culture, which is what the workers call the large building housing the plant's recreation center. The students are engineers, bookkeepers, electricians, assembly workers, 130 of them, with an additional 80 younger ones, who are children of workers at the plant.

The studio is maintained by the trade union, which foots all expenses for instruction, paints, brushes, canvas and equipment. Some studio members use their vacations for trips to Moscow or Leningrad to visit the Tretyakov Gallery, the Hermitage and other of the country's best art museums. These excursions are also paid for by the union.

The instructor is a professional artist and teacher, a graduate of the Leningrad Academy of Arts. Besides giving individual criticism, he lectures on anatomy and the fundamentals of color and composition. Students work in oil, water color, charcoal, tempera, clay and other media.

All of the studio members start painting as a hobby. Most continue

*Continued on page 54*

Nikolai Cherkasov, technologist in the foundry, goes in for linoleum cuts, a type of creative work which offers practical satisfaction to the artist.





Margarita Cheremisova and Ernest Lyakh (right) learned to do posters at the studio. Another of their activities is painting sets for stage plays.



STUDIO MEMBERS OFTEN GO OUT OF TOWN ON WEEK-END SKETCHING TRIPS.

YURI YEREMENKO, A SETUP MAN, DOES HIS SKETCHING IN TRACTOR ASSEMBLY SHOP. ▶



SELIVERST BLAZHEVICH (LEFT), INSTRUCTOR, GIVES STUDENTS SOME POINTERS.



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FLOWERS, A PAINTING BY FYODOR KULICHENKO.

## Art Studio in a Tractor Plant

*Continued from page 52*

painting for fun, a few become serious art students. The studio is graded for a four-year course with studies roughly corresponding to those in a secondary art school.

After three or four years of instruction at the studio, the more serious students with talent usually have no trouble passing the entrance examinations for art school or art institute. About twenty former Chelyabinsk studio members now take full time work at the Sverdlovsk Art School. A few others are students at art schools in other cities.

Let's look in at the Chelyabinsk studio any weekday evening. The class hasn't begun yet. Seliverst Blazhevich, the instructor, a man in his fifties, glances around the big room to see that everything is in order. There is no lecture scheduled for this evening, students will be working on canvases they have in progress. He will be moving from easel to easel to suggest a subtler shade of color here, a change in line there, to offer a word of encouragement or of criticism.

There is a buzz of anticipation as the room fills with students. They look at the paintings they began yesterday with an eye sharpened by a day's distance. Some look surprised: it's better than they thought. Others just look and think that maybe music is their forte.

The studio quiets and everybody gets to work. The instructor moves around the room. He stands looking on for a minute or two over Nikolai Khlizov's shoulder. Khlizov is working slowly but he has something there. It's a Ural landscape. The colors are muted in a faint haze. It's the right touch of green against the silver of the young birch trees. The instructor pats Khlizov on the shoulder, says a word to him. Khlizov beams.

Fyodor Kulichenko is working on a canvas he has a title for already. It's to be called *Steelmaker*. He made the sketches in his shop. Vyacheslav Fyodorov is working from a model. He is doing the head of a young man in clay. The instructor is pleased with it and so, obviously, is Fyodorov. He looks at it the way a fond mother looks at her first child. At the other end of the studio Nikolai Cherkasov is doing a linoleum cut. Ivan Gubovsky is etching on glass with fine, almost invisible strokes.

Kulichenko is a tool and die maker, Gubovsky works in the plant office, Cherkasov is a technologist in the foundry, but this evening they are all artists, some better, some worse, but all interested and absorbed in giving form, color and shape to imagination. ■

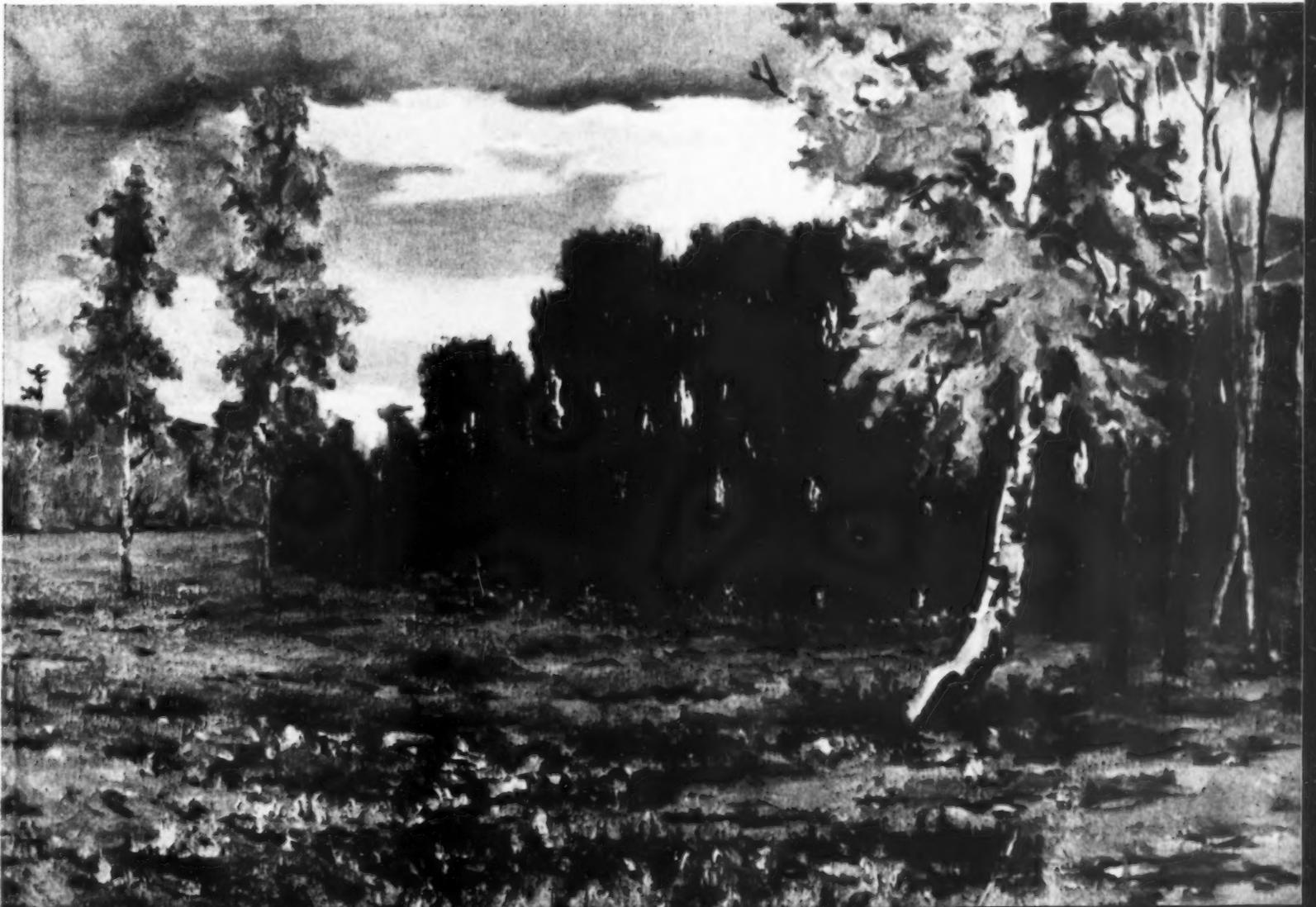


A WATER COLOR, *IN THE PARK*, BY VLADIMIR BUBNOV.



*IN THE WOODS*, A LINOLEUM CUT DONE BY NIKOLAI CHERKASOV.

*AUTUMN*, AN OIL PAINTING BY FYODOR KULICHENKO.



*Plays from*  
**Dostoyevsky's**  
**Great Novels**

By Lidia Mikhailova and Vladimir Polonsky

Drawings by Vladimir Vysotsky



YERMOLOVA THEATER PRODUCTION OF *CRIME AND PUNISHMENT*. VSEVOLOD YAKUT (RIGHT) PLAYS STUDENT RASKOLNIKOV; GEORGI CHERNOVOLENKO IS CLERK MARMELADOV.

**F**YODOR DOSTOYEVSKY never wrote a play, but his novels—*Crime and Punishment*, *The Brothers Karamazov*, *The Idiot*—un-surpassed in modern literature for their searching psychological insight, their vision of the conflict of good and evil in man, their probing inquiry into nineteenth century Russian life and character, have an honored place in Soviet theater. His books have been staged in cities from Moscow to Novosibirsk, frequently with whole scenes unaltered.

He wrote with a playwright's eye, his characters clearly etched, his situations dramatic, the dialogue alive with overtones. Nineteenth century Russian society, with its glaring antipodes of great luxury and terrible poverty, of revolutionary thought and blackest repression, is reanimated in his pages in all its violent contrasts.

#### Biography of a Writer

Dostoyevsky was born in Moscow in 1821, son of a retired military surgeon. He was educated at the military engineering school at St. Petersburg and was commissioned as sub-lieutenant. He left the army after a year of service to write. It was the beginning of a life-long struggle with poverty and illness.



VALERI LEKAREV AS PORFIRI IN CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.

His literary models were Gogol, Pushkin and Balzac. His first story, *Poor Folk*, was submitted in manuscript to the Russian critic, Belinsky, when Dostoyevsky was 25. The critic was impressed with the young writer's command of his characters and his intensity of perception, and soon after Dostoyevsky became a regular contributor to St. Petersburg periodicals. The work was wretchedly paid, barely enough to keep body and soul together.

He joined one of the secret discussion circles around the theories of Fourier and other social thinkers which drew young intellectuals of the period. For this he was arrested with his brother and thirty others; tried and condemned to death. Minutes before the execution, the sentence was commuted to four years of exile in Siberia and military service for life.

It was his years of imprisonment and exile that gave him his intimate and unflinching grasp of the seamier side of contemporary Russian life and his doctrine of purification by suffering which runs through his work. In *Crime and Punishment*, the most widely read of his books, it is developed most fully.

Continued on page 58



VSEVOLOD YAKUT AS RASKOLNIKOV IN CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.



RAISA GUBINA AS SONYA IN CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.



SCENE FROM MOSCOW'S PUSHKIN THEATER PRODUCTION OF AN ADAPTATION OF DOSTOYEVSKY'S STORY, *THE GAMBLER*.



FAINA RANEVSKAYA AS ANTONIDA VASSILYEVNA IN *THE GAMBLER*.

Plays from  
**Dostoyevsky's**  
**Great Novels**

*Continued from page 57*

**"Crime and Punishment"**

Raskolnikov, a student living in poverty, murders an old woman, a money lender. He feels no guilt about the murder, she was evil, voracious, feeding on the abject misery around her.

"Who committed the crime?" he asks the police inspector.

"You, my dear Raskolnikov, we both know that."

"I haven't confessed."

"You will. You will. You'll come here of your own free will. All I have to do is sit and wait."

The adaptation of *Crime and Punishment* staged at Moscow's Yermolova Theater begins with these lines.

Porfiri, the police inspector, as portrayed by Valeri Lekarev, is a man playing a subtle, an artful game of skill. It is not the winning of it that matters to him, the winner is certain. He wants Raskolnikov, who was played by Vsevolod Yakut, to confess that he has lost, to be forced to admit to himself that he has lost.

Through the careful shadings of speech, gesture, movement, the play unfolds with all the inevitability of a real tragedy. Raskolnikov is not trapped into a confession. The confession is forced by the conflict in his own soul; the compassion of Sonya, who became a prostitute to obtain bread for her family; the misery of the impoverished clerk, Marmeladov, who knew better days before becoming a drunkard and now cries, "There is no place for a man to go."

It is a dark world this tragic game of hunter and hunted is played in.



KONSTANTIN VAKHTEROV AS ALEXEI IVANOVICH IN *THE GAMBLER*.



ALEXANDER SHATOV AS MR. ASTLEY IN *THE GAMBLER*.

This world of the St. Petersburg slums we see on the stage is one where money is the only power; it buys everything from a pair of boots to a man's soul. A twisted world in which Raskolnikov believes himself the exceptional man who can transgress the laws of universal morality and in which Sonya, the most downtrodden and despised, is Raskolnikov's conscience. It is a world of blind alleys which Dostoyevsky creates—not of symbolic ones alone, but of real ones—a man casually killed by a passing carriage, a sister sold in marriage, a young girl prostituted for a family's bread.

Ugliness, pain and poverty at every turn of the deadened streets. It is portrayed with fidelity and great skill in the Yermolova Theater production.

#### The Gambler

An adaptation of Dostoyevsky's *The Gambler* is now running at Moscow's Pushkin Theater. The scene is set in a gambling casino in a German resort of fashion.

The players are crowded around the table. The croupier cries, *Faites le jeu, mesdames et messieurs*. The roulette wheel spins. The ball clicks. The counters scrape along the table—to the winners, to the house. A shot on the terrace outside, a loser has put a bullet into his head. There is only a momentary pause before the croupier repeats, *Faites le jeu, mesdames et messieurs*.

A chair is wheeled toward the gaming table. The crowd respectfully makes way for seventy-five-year-old Antonida Vassilyevna, a rich woman

from Moscow whose life is gambling. She stakes an enormous sum, loses. Private tutor Alexei Ivanovich takes her place. He wins 200,000 francs, loses it all again.

But Dostoyevsky's roulette wheel is merely the mechanism for his concern with the meaning of a man's life.

Antonida Vassilyevna, as played by Faina Ranevskaya, is not merely a woman controlled by a passion for gambling. She is an imperious character, a woman of strength and dignity crippled by a lust for money.

Nor is Alexei Ivanovich, as played by Konstantin Vakhterov, merely a gambler for the sake of excitement. His tragedy is that he can find no other way to independence—what Dostoyevsky calls *liberté*—than by amassing wealth.

"What is *liberté*?" Dostoyevsky has his characters ask. "Is it the liberty given equally to each man to do what he pleases within the limits of the law? And when is it possible to do whatever you please? When you have a million. But is every person given a million? No. Then what is a man without a million? He is the man to whom others do everything they please."



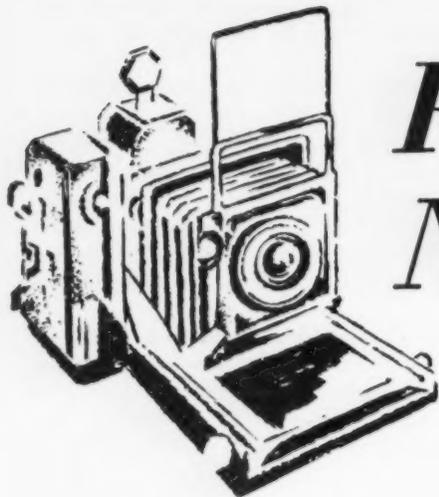
YEKATERINA GOLOVINA AS POLINA IN *THE GAMBLER*.

#### Dostoyevsky's Central Theme

Dostoyevsky does not merely picture the social inequalities of his time. Nor does he preach resignation. The theme to which he returns again and again is a rejection of a world in which "the whole earth . . . from crust to center . . . is steeped in human tears."

It is a passionate anger that Dostoyevsky voices against a society that cripples man, and a deep sympathy he feels for those who revolt against it, even when the revolt is anarchic and doomed to failure.

It is perhaps this passion and sympathy, this understanding for the downtrodden and the oppressed folk in the czarist Russia, that make the Dostoyevsky plays so meaningful to the large audiences they draw. ■



# Photo News



**CONFERENCE ON ISOTOPES**—Moscow was the scene of a nation-wide gathering of 4,000 specialists, partly assembled here, to discuss employment of radioactive and mobile isotopes and radiation in the national economy and in science. Foreign guests included visitors from United States (see Page 44).



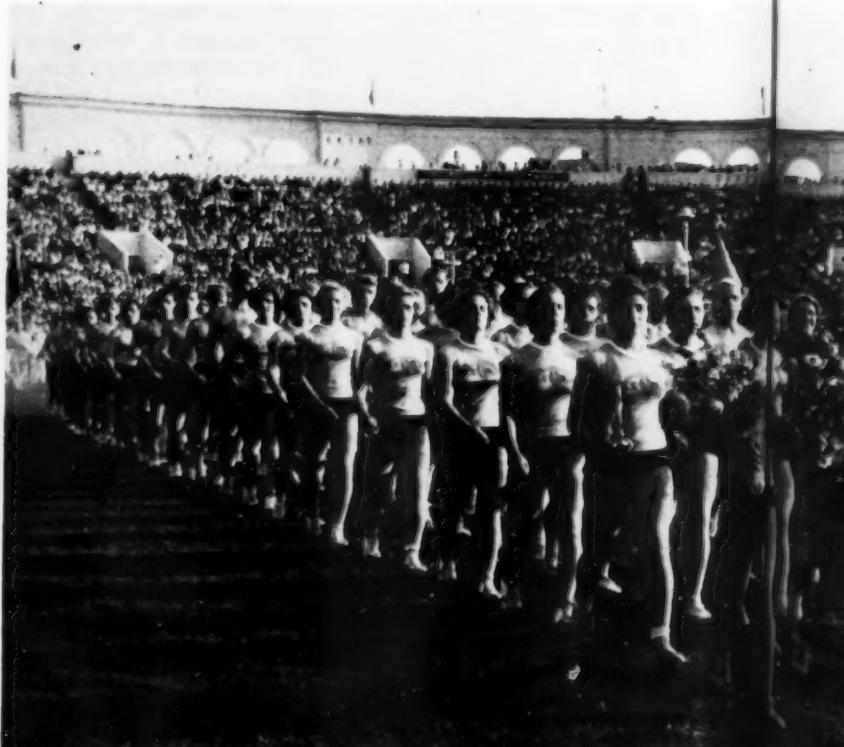
◀ **TAJIK RUBOB ENSEMBLE**—A ten-day festival of art and literature of Tajikistan in Moscow attracted writers and performers of the southern republic, and they won acclaim of all audiences. Formerly backward and poor, Tajikistan is now regarded as a cultured and progressive republic.



**QUADRUPLETS**—Four thriving babies were born ▶ to the wife of a farmer in Kuibyshev Region of the Russian Federation. The boys were named Misha and Kolya, the girls Galya and Lyuda. The sturdy tots are receiving special care.

**DYNAMO STADIUM IN MINSK**—The sports tournament of the Byelorussian capital opened with the traditional parade of the athletes. Both women and men march proudly along together. Here, as everywhere else in the sports-minded Soviet Union, big crowds pack the stadium.

**SCENARIO PRIZE WINNER**—Igor G. Olshansky, young writer, was awarded first place in the national competition for his film script *The Block I Live On*. This interesting contest to commemorate the Fortieth Anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution attracted 2,400 scenario contestants.





◀ **STUDENT ARCHITECTS HONORED**—Nadezhda Muzykantova and Igor Gunst, students of the Institute of Architecture, check floor plans. They took top honors for apartment house design to be exhibited at World Conference of Builders.

**PINSK, Byelorussian Republic**—A Song Festival ▶ features a combined chorus and traditional folk song numbers by several musical organizations of this city. The soloist shown here is Grigori Sasov singing the Russian folk song, "The Cliff."



**INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP WEEK**—Tallinn, capital of Estonia, was host in these celebrations to foreign students studying in Soviet colleges. The young participants joined Estonian youths in theaters, factories and clubs.



**TENSE MOMENT IN SOCCER**—Here is action typical of top-ranking sport in the Soviet Union. Competitions are now in full swing with about 75,000 teams engaged in play. There are 12 teams in the "A" (Major) League battling it out. The photo shows a match in Georgian capital city of Tbilisi.





# BASKETBALL

## GROWS UP

BY STEPAN SPANDARYAN

*USSR Olympic Coach*



Melbourne Olympic Final: USSR vs USA. Soviet Captain Kazimir Petkiavicius tries a push shot. Attempting to block the ball is Bill Russell (No. 6), 22-year-old San Francisco undergraduate.

**B**ASKETBALL finals at the Melbourne Olympic Games have been the subject of many chalk-talks among Soviet players, coaches and fans since the return of our team, runner-up and holder of the silver medal. As sports followers will recall, the final gun sounded with the scoreboard showing 89 to 55 in favor of the United States team.

In our rehashing the spirited contest, we have reached one unanimous verdict: the defensive tactics of the U.S. players were almost uniformly good, and we want to study and adopt them for the most part. We found, for example, that a tally of successful shots through the tournament reveals that fewer baskets were made against the Americans than any of their competitors.

Another point we have decided is that we suffered from the lack of an accomplished center. Consequently, we lost control of the ball on the center-jumps more frequently than necessary and our center seemed to lack imagination in starting plays. In the field of tactics on the floor, the Soviet team was equipped with many combinations but again the lack of a spark-plug at center hurt our chances. Our ball handling on fast passes lacked the degree of accuracy it needed, and we have a thing or so to learn about improving medium distance tosses and long shots.

At any rate, the conclusion of the exciting match found both teams rushing up to shake hands and congratulate each other with wishes of good luck in tournaments to come.

We were especially impressed by William Russell, K. C. Jones, Chuck Darling and R. Jeangerard of the U.S. squad. There was no doubt about it—the Americans were much stronger at Melbourne than ever before. My opposite number, Gerald Tucker, had every



HELSINKI OLYMPIC GAMES, 1952. VICTORIOUS AMERICAN SQUAD POSES WITH THE USSR RUNNER-UPS. STEPAN SPANDARYAN, SOVIET COACH IS AT THE EXTREME LEFT.

right to be proud of the team he whipped into shape.

I am often asked if we are satisfied with our performance at Melbourne. Certainly, we are, to an extent. Didn't we win the silver medal, just as in Helsinki? Still, we are not quite satisfied. After all, it's a poor sportsman who does not go all-out to win. Next time we'll do our best to bring home the gold medal. We realize, of course, that it will be a truly herculean job.

It must be remembered that basketball was first developed in the United States and the traditions and coaching know-how are factors not to be overlooked. In the Soviet Union basketball made its bow back in 1919, when the first official tournament was held between teams of amateurs from the factories, but the game did not really take hold as a popular sport until ten years ago.

Today we find basketball played everywhere—on both indoor and outdoor courts. It is enjoyed by school and college students as well as by workers and farmers. Every sports society and athletic club has its basketball squad and, all in all, the game has a minimum of one million players—men, women, youths and children.

Basketball tournaments are conducted at all levels in cities and villages, and are sponsored by schools and colleges or the individual sports societies. The USSR championships are played off annually in a number of divisions and always draw great crowds of enthusiastic fans.

The game is played in all parts of the country but it is especially popular in Georgia (the Caucasus) and Lithuania. Energetic, fast and showing beautiful control, the Georgians won the USSR hoop title on more than one

*Continued on page 64*



Following the ball in Paris, 1956. Picked Soviet and French players in action after a bounce-off. USSR's women's teams have won the European title four times and will compete at Rio de Janeiro this fall.

## BASKETBALL GROWS UP

Continued from page 63

occasion. Their crack star, Otar Korkia, made the all-USSR team as center year after year until just recently.

In Lithuania, basketball has become the national game—almost like it is in Indiana. They say that Lithuanian babies, like Hoosiers, are given basketballs instead of rattles when they are still in their cribs. You'll find basketball courts in practically every backyard and the Lithuanians have contributed quite a few top-notch players to the all-USSR team.

The Soviet Union joined the International Basketball Federation in 1947, and in the same year won the men's European crown. It gave us an auspicious debut in international basketball. We followed up by winning the European title on two occasions afterward: at Paris in 1951 and Moscow in 1953. Our women's teams have won the European basketball title four times.

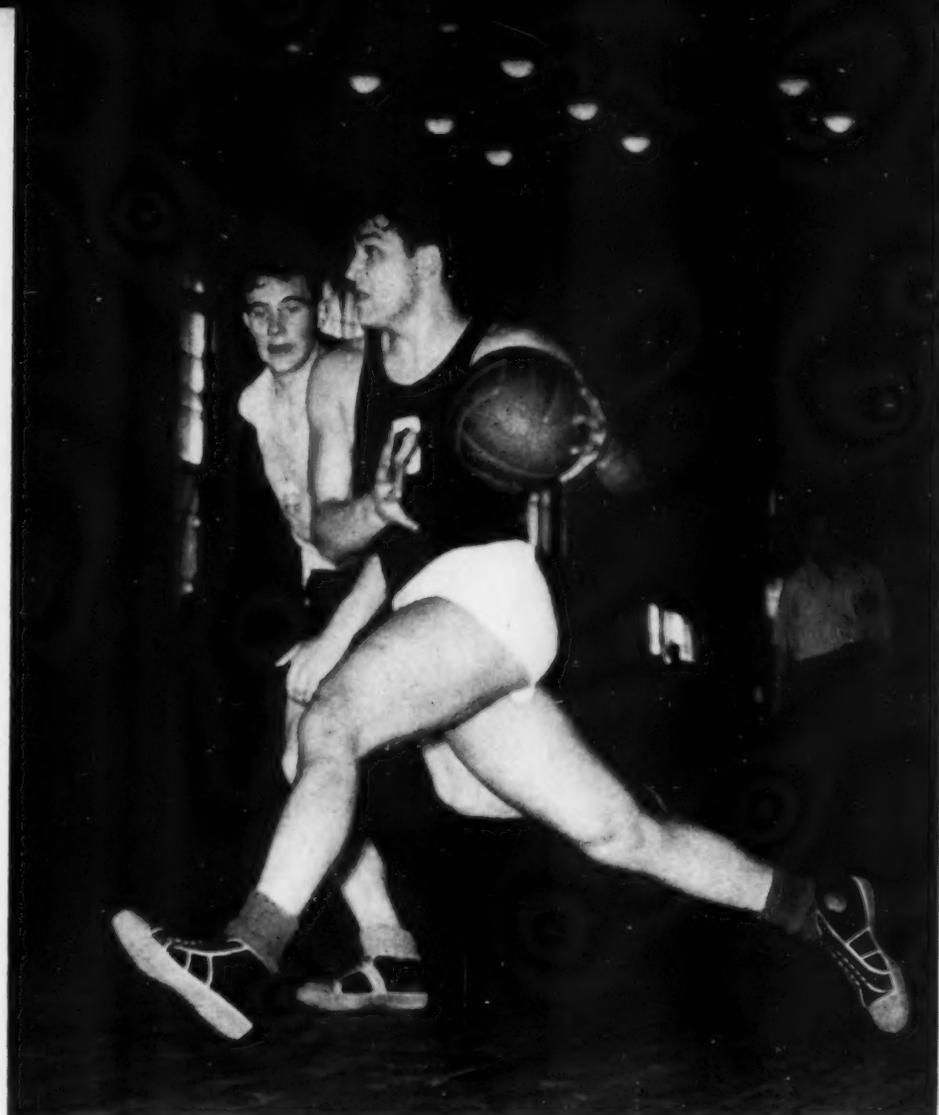
Thanks to the development of basketball on a mass scale, it has been possible to rejuvenate the all-USSR squad regularly. We get many gifted youngsters who know how to keep their eye on the ball and how to hook one into the net.

Recent acquisitions of the all-USSR men's team were: Petrov from Baku, who is just a bit under 7 feet tall; Zubkov of Rostov, standing 6 feet 7 inches; Korneyev of Moscow at 6-foot 6; Balabanov and Karpov, both of Moscow, at 6-foot 9 and 6-foot 8 respectively; and Benediktov from Leningrad at 6-foot 5. The all-USSR women's team has also acquired some excellent new youngsters and is now training for the women's world championship to be held in October at Rio de Janeiro.

As a final comment, I want to revert to the Melbourne games. The American team presented us with the basketball, autographed by all the players and coaches. We treasure this souvenir because it was given us in good faith. It is a symbol of keen struggle and good sportsmanship.

I remember how William Russell, the 22-year-old undergraduate of San Francisco, met Victor Zubkov, a 19-year-old undergraduate of Rostov. Russell was the outstanding star of the American team and played opposite Zubkov. They were rivals on the court but became friends after the final gun sounded. The two had much in common. Both were in fine physical shape and both were of skyscraper height. They even wore the same outsize shoes. When it was all over, Russell presented Zubkov with his sneakers and Zubkov gave the American his jersey.

The American players were not only excellent sportsmen, but sincere fellows as well. We were again convinced of that at Melbourne. And, incidentally, players of both countries came to the conclusion that we should not wait four years to play again, but should meet much more frequently. The game we all enjoy can only gain from this kind of competition, and that is why numerous basketball fans in our country applaud the idea. ■



USSR CHAMPIONSHIP GAME. LENINGRAD'S STORMY PETRELS VS ESTONIA'S KALEV TEAM FROM TARTU.

INTERSCHOLASTIC COMPETITION. YOUNGSTERS FROM UKRAINE (DARK JERSEYS) VS LENINGRAD CHAMPS.



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VASIL AKHTAYEV, TALLEST SOVIET PLAYER, ROLLS THE BALL IN FOR HIS KAZAKHSTAN TEAM AS TWO LITHUANIAN GUARDS ARE VAINLY TRYING TO STOP THE PLAY.

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COMBINE OPERATOR NIKOLAI ORLOV AND VALYA MOKSHANTSEVA WILL HONEYMOON AFTER THE HARVEST IS COMPLETED.





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