

USSR

MORE MEAT AND MILK

TO MATCH

U.S. PRODUCTION

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DETROIT

—See Page 10

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TOURING

THE SOVIET UNION?



"We will be happy to welcome you and to make your stay enjoyable and stimulating," says Vladimir Ankudinov, President of Intourist, the USSR travel agency

THE business of our company, Intourist Travel Agency, is to welcome foreign visitors to the Soviet Union and to make their stay pleasant, diverting and stimulating.

For whatever reason a tourist visits our country—whether for its scenic beauty, to view the national shrines, to see its theater and ballet, or to find out for himself how people live in a socialist country—he will be cordially welcomed and entertained. Our people have a long tradition of hospitality, and wherever he goes—in city streets and subways, in museums, collective farms, resorts or factories—the visitor will find himself among friends.

Intourist has recently expanded its staff and its service for the greater convenience of the large number of groups and individuals who are arranging Soviet tours. We have a present staff of 5,000 and a network of branch offices covering the country.

Last May, we arranged with Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, for tourist flights from the capitals of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Norway, Finland, Albania, Yugoslavia and other European countries to Moscow at specially reduced rates.

Intourist is affiliated with the International Union of Travel Organizations. Mr. Haulot of the Union, in an article in the magazine *World Travel*, wrote that when he returned home last year after a trip to the Soviet Union, people asked him a whole variety of questions.

In the main, they boiled down to these two: "Is the exchange of tourists between the USSR and the West possible? Is the Soviet tourist organization really interested in promoting travel abroad by Soviet citizens?"

"The answer to both questions," said Mr. Haulot, "is a decided yes."

We Invite Foreign Visitors

And, as a matter of simple fact, the Soviet Union encourages in whatever way possible the development of international touring and devotes much time and energy to expanding tourist exchange with foreign countries.

So far as travel by Soviet citizens is concerned, we estimate that Soviet citizens will visit thirty-four foreign countries during the 1957 season.

Our company has business relations with sixty-eight foreign travel agencies on the four continents. In the United States we work with Union Tours, Tom Maupin, the Hamphill Travel Service, the Lanceair Service, American Express and the Cosmos Travel Bureau. Arrangements for some thirty American group tours were made last year through these agencies. We were visited by groups of American doctors, farmers, businessmen, builders and congressmen. So far this season large parties of farmers, newspapermen and business executives toured our country.

The majority of our foreign visitors come in groups, although there are many people who prefer to travel alone. One day this season three different parties arrived in Moscow within minutes of each other—a group of some 200 tourists from Finland, a second of 300 from

Czechoslovakia and a third of English tourists. Intourist representatives were on hand to greet all three and to see that all their needs were well taken care of.

Wide Choice of Tours

We have increased the number of our tours from fifteen to twenty-two. Now they take in almost the entire country. We offer a wide choice. Tourists can visit Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tbilisi and other big cities. Or the spas and beautiful vacation resorts of the Crimea and the Black Sea coast. Or they can travel through the Central Asian Republics and Kazakhstan.

The variety and diversity of scenic beauty and climate is unmatched, we venture to say, anywhere in the world—snow and ice in the North and blossoming oases in Central Asia; primeval pine forests in Siberia and palm groves on the Black Sea coast; great plains in the Ukraine and towering mountains in the Caucasus.

Those who like river travel may sail from Moscow along the Volga River and through the Volga-Don Canal. Our new tours take in Riga, Latvia's capital, the old Russian cities of Smolensk and Vladimir, the textile center of Ivanovo. Our longest tour runs about three weeks.

We have been receiving many requests from abroad for group automobile tours. In our country, with its enormous distances, this type of travel would make it possible to see more at less expense. And so we have introduced auto tours. Soon our Intourist buses will take visitors anywhere they want to go.

Favorable Rate of Exchange

Through the facilities of the USSR State Bank foreign tourists may take advantage of the special rate of exchange extended only to them. While the official rate is four rubles for the American dollar, tourists are allowed ten rubles to the dollar. Our company, in addition, allows each tourist twenty-five rubles a day for personal expenses.

Students, workers and other low income people may obtain a 25 per cent reduction on their tours. To help reduce travel expenses, Intourist offers a free trip between any two cities on the tourist's itinerary not in excess of a thousand kilometers—the equivalent of 620-odd miles. It also offers reductions in fares of up to 75 per cent on rail travel from the border of the USSR to the first point of Intourist Service and for the return trip home, from the last point of Service to the border. In all other cases, the tourist pays only half-fare for travel by rail or air.

For the convenience of foreign guests, Intourist sells a special complete service combination for the entire stay that includes hotel accommodation, food, excursions, intercity travel and other services. The cost of these combination tickets range from 70 to 700 rubles, depending upon length of stay and type of services desired.

But whatever the tourist requires or wherever he wants to travel in the Soviet Union, trained, courteous, welcoming Intourist people will see to it that his needs are met and that he gets where he wants to go.

Pictures on following pages



PEOPLE OF ODESSA WELCOME FRENCH TOURISTS WHO HAVE JUST ARRIVED ON THE GREEK LINE SHIP HERMES.



TOURING THE SOVIET UNION

Continued



A Soviet schoolgirl and French friend have just met, but they are already exchanging souvenirs.

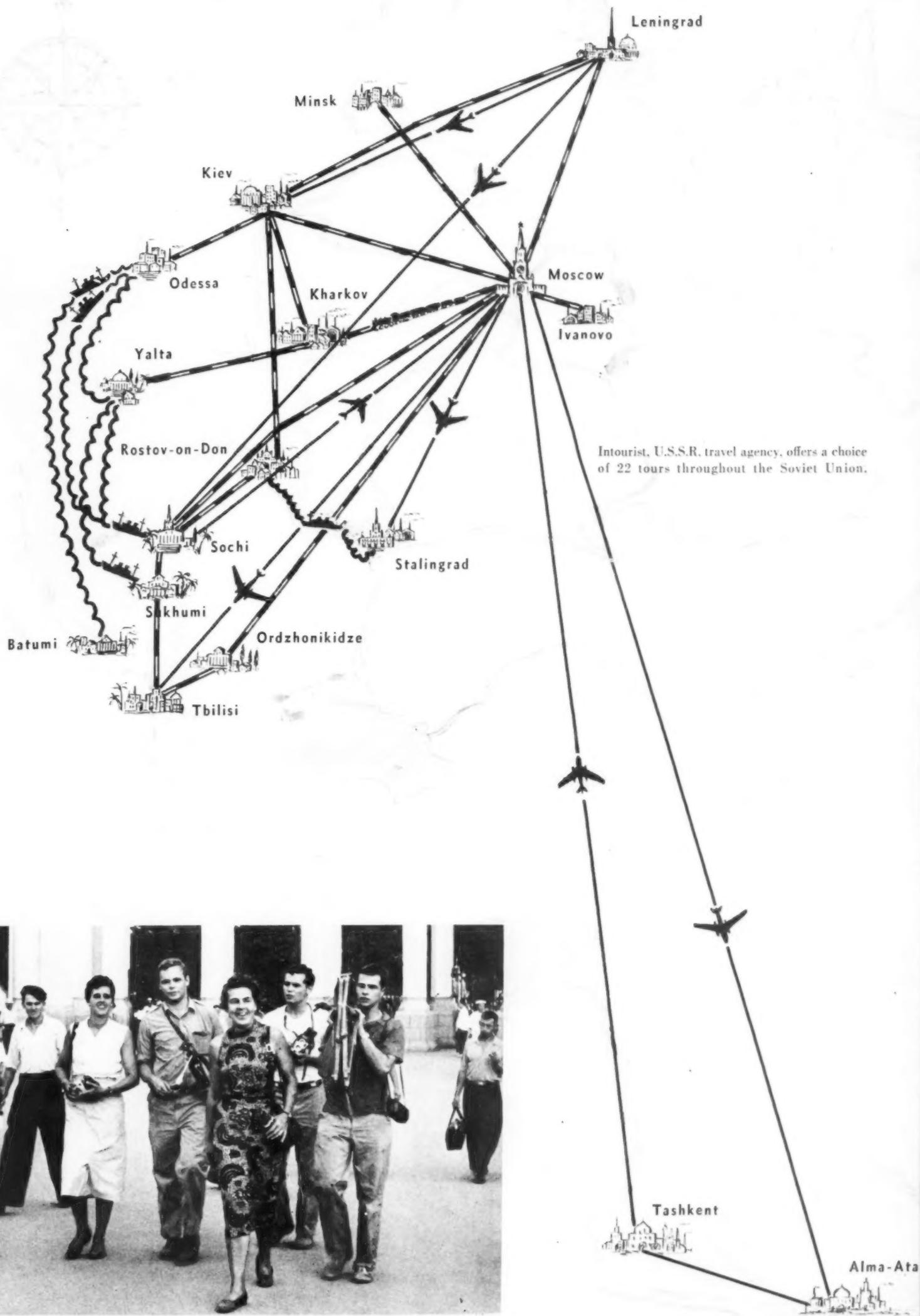


SOME AUSTRIAN TOURISTS IN MOSCOW CHECK OVER THE LATEST MODEL OF THE SOVIET-PRODUCED MOSKVICH.



This is Alexandrovsky Park entrance in Moscow. Almost all tourists sit down for a while under the shade trees of the park near the Kremlin walls after a long day of sight-seeing.





Intourist, U.S.S.R. travel agency, offers a choice of 22 tours throughout the Soviet Union.

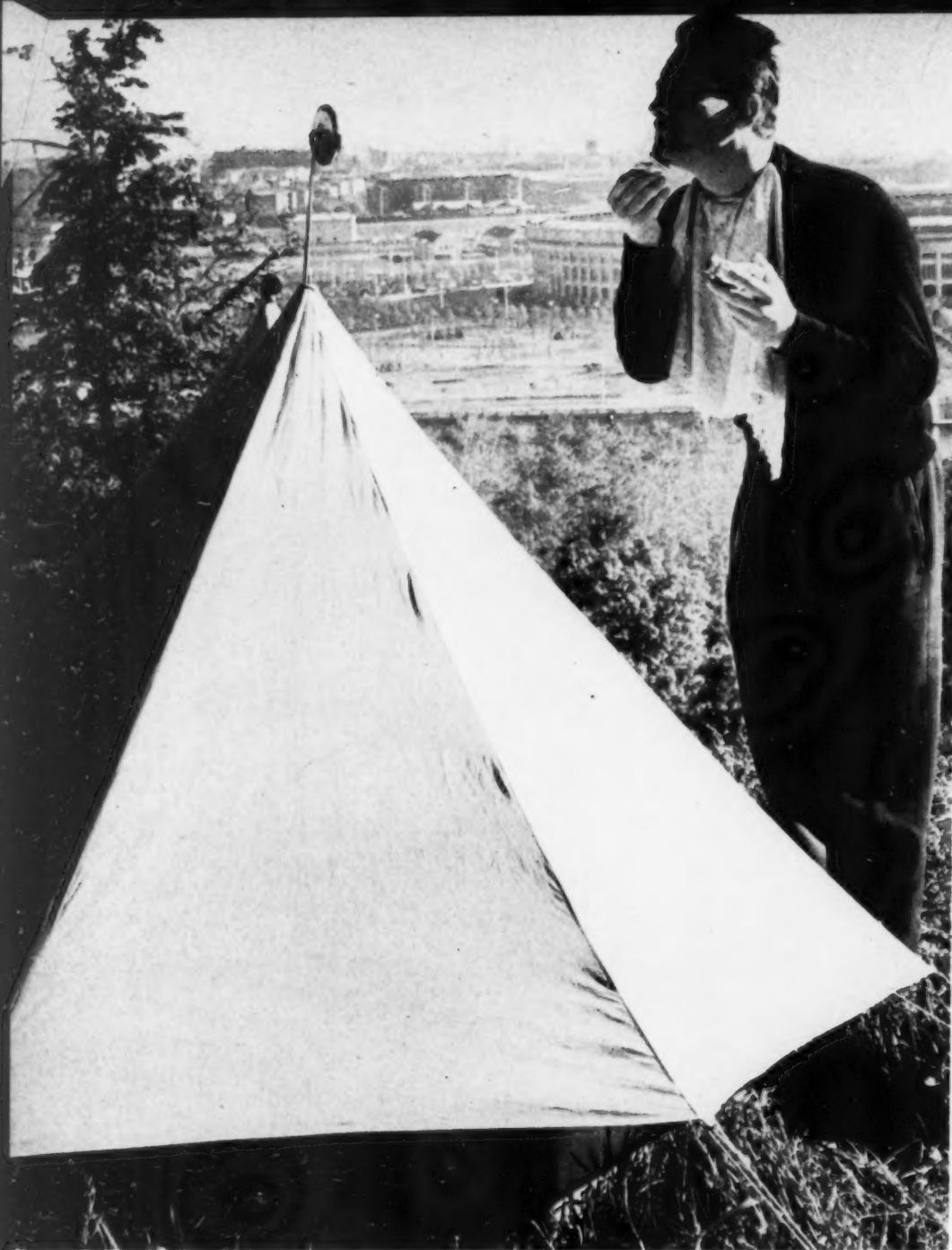


A GROUP OF YOUNG AMERICAN TOURISTS VISITING, ALMA-ATA, THE CAPITAL OF KAZAKHSTAN.



TOURING THE SOVIET UNION

Continued



An example of touring the hard way—without railroads, hotels, buses or travel agencies. Here is André Flon from France, with his tent pitched on Lenin Hills in Moscow. When he can't ride, he walks.



Mr. Talbert Abrams of Michigan instrument company visits Moscow Polytechnical Museum.



Italian guests are made to feel at home by an Uzbek farmer also visiting in Moscow. They have all just finished a tour of the Kremlin museums.



Kate Roosevelt (center), granddaughter of the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt, saw the International Parachute Jumping Competitions on her visit.



American tourists arrive at the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy in Moscow. Foreign guests are able to visit the country's educational institutions and speak to teachers and students who are happy to answer their questions and eager to learn about their counterparts in other countries of the world.



Many foreign visitors prefer auto travel. An Intourist bus takes a group to see the vacation resorts along the Black Sea coast in the Caucasus.



A Moscow militiaman gives directions to an American tourist. Soviet police are proud of their well-earned reputation for courteous assistance.

FOR
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A BIG FAMILY GET-TOGETHER

By Alexander Sofyin



All fourteen of the Fedotkins appear at big family's get-together. Seated are Pyotr, Tatiana, Oleg, Mr. Fedotkin, Igor, Mrs. Fedotkin and Valentina. Standing are Vasili, Vissarion, Ivan, Nikolai, Alexandra, Alexei and Maria.

WHEN the Fedotkins get together, it's a small mass meeting. Matryona and Maxim Fedotkin and their twelve children—eight sons and four daughters—make a substantial household. Two of the younger boys, Oleg and Igor, are twins, and their birthday is the occasion for a family celebration.

Matryona Fedotkin is one of fifty thousand Soviet women who have won the title "Mother Heroine," an award given to mothers of more than ten children. It carries with it certain

very material benefits. But even with awards and family subsidies, it is quite a job to raise twelve children—particularly on Maxim's relatively modest wage, and even more particularly, to bring up twelve children, each one of whom would be a credit to any family.

I visited the Fedotkins at their annual family get-together. They live on Peshchanaya Street in Moscow in a section that was built up recently. One side of the street is lined with young linden trees, the other side has not

yet been landscaped, but it will be soon.

The twins were six and this was the thirtieth wedding anniversary for the Fedotkins—two reasons for the celebration. When I came in, the younger children, Tatiana, Valentina, Pyotr and the twins, had their eyes glued to the television set. Mrs. Fedotkin nudged them and they politely but hurriedly said hello, smiled, shook my hand and went back to the program. Mrs. Fedotkin sighed resignedly and said, "Once they get started on television,



The whole family, including their popular collie, extend a warm greeting to Alexei and Nikolai.

you could move the chairs out from under them and they wouldn't know the difference."

I was introduced to Vissarion and Ivan. Vissarion was in uniform. He is a cadet at the Suvorov Military School. Ivan is an artist. He was graduated from the Moscow School for Industrial Arts and is now working in a commercial art studio. His mother showed me the paintings hung around the room. They were all Ivan's work, she explained proudly. Ivan tried to change the subject, but she wouldn't have any of it.

We all went into the room adjoining where the rest of the family were sitting about talking. "This is Alexandra, my eldest sister," said Ivan. "We've always called her the governess."

"That's when you didn't call me nursemaid," Alexandra laughed. Her mother explained that Alexandra helped bring up all the others. "I don't know what I would have done without her." But even with all the time and work involved in being an assistant mother, Alexandra was able to go through medical school. She is now the chief medical nursery instructor.

Vasili, next eldest, is a graduate of the Polygraphic Institute and is technical editor at the Geographic Publishing House. Maria, the second eldest girl, is majoring in philology at Moscow University.

The special pride of the family are Alexei and Nikolai. They both completed secondary school with honors and both passed the competitive exams for entrance to naval and military academies respectively. They both got special leave for the celebration.

"This is a very happy day for me," Mrs. Fedotkin said, "with all the children together

Continued on page 8



Vissarion is a cadet at the Suvorov Military School. He tells brothers Oleg and Igor about it. "At the School we have to keep spic and span. I polish these same buttons every day." Igor looks skeptical.



Alexandra, a medical school graduate, supervises the health program of the nursery school set.



Ivan is employed in a commercial art studio, but his own canvases claim him on his days off.



"Not bad for a beginner," Mrs. Fedotkin tells her daughter Maria, second eldest girl. "I hope the man you marry appreciates good biscuits."



A big sister comes in handy sometimes, because she once studied these same school subjects. Tatiana helps Valentina and Pyotr with the homework.



PYOTR FEDOTKIN AND HIS SCHOOLMATES PREPARE THE SOIL IN THEIR OUTDOOR CLASS GARDEN PROJECT.

A BIG FAMILY GET-TOGETHER

Continued from page 7

like this." You could see it in the way her eyes glowed and the way she touched one or another of the children as she gently pushed them toward the big table in the middle of the living room with a huge birthday cake in the center.

It was crowded with all of us gathered around the table. I said something about the apartment not being large enough for a family that size.

Mrs. Fedotkin said, "It would be if we didn't have another apartment besides this one. The three eldest children live in it."

After the twins had cut the birthday cake amid much noise and laughter, I managed to get the mother and father away to a quiet corner of the apartment.

Maxim told me that he was a floor polisher at the City Museum. "My pay isn't bad. I get 2,000 rubles a month. A man could get along on that with an ordinary sized family, but not with my bunch. I used to do a lot of overtime work. These last ten, twelve years, it's been a lot easier."

"We figured out not so long ago," Mrs. Fedotkin said, "that in the past thirteen years the government gave our family more than 70,000 rubles in cash subsidies."

"Let's see," I said, "that would average better than 5,000 rubles a year."

"It made all the difference in the world," she explained. "Besides that, all the children went to nursery school without charge. And when they started school, they were sent to camp every summer, also free of charge."

The government subsidies began coming when Tatiana, the eighth child, was born. The family received 2,000 rubles a year. With every child born thereafter—that meant Pyotr, Valentina and finally, the twins—the subsidy was increased.

"In addition to that," Mrs. Fedotkin said, "through my husband's trade union we get vacation accommodations without charge. When I was pregnant with my tenth child, I needed



"SOON YOU'LL BE ON SELF-SERVICE," MOTHER SAYS.



IN THIS SCENE HALF OF THE FEDOTKINS ARE OFFERING A JOYFUL TOAST TO BIGGER AND BETTER FAMILIES.

a rest very badly, and the trade union arranged for me to spend a month at a health resort for expectant mothers. The union paid for it. The same when I gave birth to Valentina. Both of us, the baby and I, spent two months at a rest home.

"For a year after Valentina was born, I got all her food free. Then for three years she was taken care of at a nursery, also at government expense. It was only when Valentina was four and was going to kindergarten that we began to pay part of her upkeep. We were getting 150 rubles a month from the government for her and we paid 30 rubles of it for kindergarten.

"The twins got a lot of attention as soon as they were born. We had a doctor and nurse assigned especially to look after their health and feeding. We received 5,000 rubles when the twins were born and then 300 rubles a month for five years."

Mrs. Fedotkin interrupted herself. "Once I get started talking about the children, I don't know when to stop."

"It isn't every mother who has a story like yours to tell," I said.

"What we keep thinking about, Maxim and I, as we watch our children growing up, getting an education, doing work they like to do, is the way we were brought up. I come from a large family too. There were thirteen of us, but only seven grew up, the others couldn't survive the hard life of poor people in the old days. But I ought to get back to the children," she apologized. "After all it's their party."

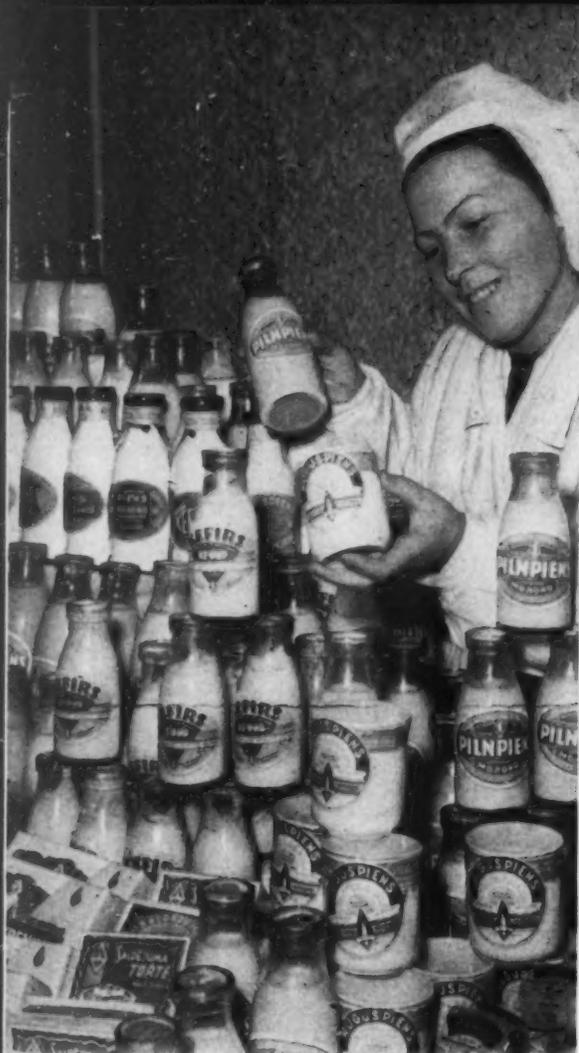
The twins rushed in then and pulled all of us into the living room to see their birthday presents. When I left, all twelve of the children were chasing after the family collie who was chasing after a big rubber ball, the collie's birthday present. The Fedotkins weren't sure whether it was the dog's birthday too, but the twins insisted it was. ■



MARIA AND HER CLASS-MATES AT MOSCOW UNIVERSITY TAKING CONSULTATION. THEY MAJOR IN PHILOLOGY.



VASILI IS A PRINTING AND LAYOUT SPECIALIST. HERE HE LOOKS OVER PROOFS OF A GEOGRAPHY TEXTBOOK.



More Meat and Milk for the Dinner Table

By Nikolai Stepanov

THE Soviet Union, which inherited an economy providing living standards well below those of many advanced countries, began its policy of improving conditions from the dawn of its existence. This continuing policy has been one of the main tasks of the new society born forty years ago and has registered significant gains despite a comparatively brief span of time and the devastation of two world wars.

But what is being done now to improve living conditions in the country surpasses everything that has gone before both in the scope of the tasks and in the time it takes to

accomplish them. The reason for this is the fact that the over-all situation has become more favorable and not, as some foreign alarmists have intimated, that there is something woefully wrong.

It is now possible to step up the pace of the program all along the line because the nation has created a sound industrial base with its accompanying body of engineering and scientific know-how that helped advance agriculture and consumer goods production. This again underscores the fact that the stress on heavy industry was not made at the expense of living standards. On the contrary, living standards have risen constantly except for the war period.

The higher wages of the people combined with lower retail prices have steadily increased the ruble's purchasing power and spurred the demand for all types of goods. This growing demand from a people eager and able to buy resulted in the call for more consumer goods.

One of the major problems is meat and dairy production. Today supplies are much better than in the prewar period and also vastly improved over five years ago. The people are getting more, but they want even more.

There have been many measures in the past few years to extend agricultural output, including meat and dairy products. All of these were the elaboration of plans and ideas conceived by farmers themselves and then developed into a national program. The enthusiasm of agricultural workers and specialists in fulfilling this program, backed by the support of the entire country, has brought better results with each passing year. The milk yield, for example, has increased by 11 million tons, or almost 30 per cent, over the past two years.

Last May the spelling out of concrete tasks in the field of livestock and dairy production by an assemblage of agricultural workers in Leningrad captured the imagination of the whole country. It was at this meeting that Nikita S. Khrushchev first formulated the idea of outstripping the United States in the immediate future in the supply of meat, milk and butter.

The idea was not merely to match the total production of the world's leader in these key foodstuffs, but to exceed it on a per capita basis. This, in view of the larger population of the Soviet Union and the fact that American production is much greater, set a most formidable task.

In order to attain America's figure of 70 million tons of milk annually, the Soviet Union must find ways and means to advance its output 40 per cent. The gap in meat production is far greater and more difficult to close. In order to match America's total there must be an advance 3.5 times above present levels.

Program Wins Broad Support

The task at first seemed impossible of fulfillment within the four- to five-year period as sketched at the Leningrad meeting. Some of the Soviet economists predicted it could not be accomplished before 1975. Many foreign observers generally ridiculed the whole idea, and some doubted it could ever be done.

But bare figures and cold statistical esti-

mates are not the only things to be considered. The human factor adds a new quality to all calculations. The will of a people to join in a truly challenging competition gives the program a meaning and spirit that cannot be kindled by planning board estimates.

This enthusiastic drive of the people to attain a worthwhile goal has been successfully demonstrated in the recent past. In 1954 the Soviet Union launched an enormous program of cultivating virgin lands to increase grain production and these same doubts were expressed on the same grounds. Despite unfavorable weather in some areas, in 1956 grain deliveries were a full 50 per cent above those of the best previous year.

The cattle and dairy people who assumed the task of meeting and exceeding American output are fully aware of the great difficulties to be overcome. And yet the challenge has been accepted.

As far as milk is concerned, it is anticipated that the yield will equal American output as early as 1958 because there have been some particularly favorable developments. During the first five months of 1957, collective and state farms of the country registered an increase of two million tons in milk production or 28 per cent more than the corresponding period of 1956.

Dairymen know that every advance of a million tons of milk makes the next thousand tons just that much more difficult to reach. But every shortcut in production, every change in technique, every discovery made on a farm or by an individual worker or scientist at once becomes the property of everybody involved. New methods are instantly available to the entire country and are not kept for the secret advantage of the finders. The government-financed program sees to it that these innovations and discoveries are taught everywhere through pamphlets and broadcasts, films and lectures.

Meat—A More Difficult Goal

A much more difficult situation exists in meat production.

To increase the production of meat will mean that every farmer in the country will take part in the campaign, whether he cares for one cow and one pig or a herd of hundreds. The farmers are backed by a whole people joining in the search for the answers, and it is expected that the target to match American meat production will be attained by about 1960-61. This means increasing the per capita production of meat from approximately 70 pounds to 225 pounds.

A colossal task? Of course. But it is not regarded as impossible of attainment.

The Soviet Union already has as many pigs as the United States, and four times as many sheep and goats. So far as cattle are concerned, however, the Soviet Union is far behind. There are sound reasons for this lag. A major one is the tremendous damage suffered by livestock farming as a result of the Second World War. Many thousands of collective and state farms were reduced to piles of rubble and ashes and millions of head of cattle were killed.

But in spite of this the Soviet Union has

been able to bring its livestock herds up to the prewar level and above. By 1955, compared with 1940, the number of pigs increased from 22.5 million to 52.2 million; sheep and goats from 76.7 million to 142.6 million, and cattle from 47.8 to 67.1 million.

In the five years from 1951 to 1955, the rate of increase was particularly fast, two and three times as rapid as in the ten previous years. What accounts for the difference is that the first ten years covered the war period and reconstruction. From 1951 to 1955 the annual increase in cattle averaged 1.8 million head. In 1956 the number of head of cattle increased by 3,300,000, the total rising from 67.1 million to 70.4 million.

Challenge Based on Solid Foundation

This faster rate of growth is explained by several factors.

First, the grain problem has largely been solved by expanding feed crop areas, particularly the areas sown to corn. Between 1955 and the end of 1956, the corn area was enlarged by thirty million acres, with the result that reliable fodder stocks have been provided for increasing numbers of livestock.

Second, considerable headway has been made in replacing scrub cattle with pedigreed stock. Practically all cows on state farms in 1956 were pedigreed animals. On collective farms, 70 per cent of the cows were pedigreed, 84 per cent of the pigs and 85 per cent of the sheep. Soviet stockmen and scientists have developed many new and highly productive breeds, like the Kostroma cows which yield as much as 14,000 quarts of milk a season.

Third, maintenance and care have been improved, and barns with automatic troughs, electric pumps, mechanical milkers, monorail carriers and fodder kitchens have been built in the last few years on many of the farms.

Lastly, there are growing numbers of farm specialists graduating from the agricultural schools. Between 1955 and the end of 1956 alone, the number of college-trained agricultural specialists increased by 10,800 and those trained in secondary agricultural schools by 41,000. In 1956, there were 475,000 trained farm specialists at work, and today there is no big farm in the country without its agronomist, zootechnician and veterinarian.

Many of the livestock farms are directed by college-trained people, with tens of thousands of trained secondary agricultural school graduates working in various capacities on the stock farms. On-the-job training is widely given to rank-and-file farm workers through lectures and evening classes.

The Soviet Union's challenge in the meat field is based, therefore, on these tangible factors: rapidly growing herds of pedigreed livestock, a broadened and reliable fodder supply, well-equipped barns and, perhaps most important, highly trained personnel.

Many valuable suggestions on livestock and farm problems have come from the visits of Soviet agricultural specialists and farmers to other countries in the recent past, including the exchange of visits with American farmers. Some of the ideas and suggestions thus obtained have already been incorporated into farm practice with profitable results.

Increasing Meat Production

How does the country plan to increase its meat production? There is no precise formula. Both farmers and scientists are searching for ways to increase livestock productivity with due regard to special regional conditions, and many uncharted paths are being found. Some of them may prove fruitful, others may not.

Generally speaking, however, two ways of increasing beef production are indicated. The first is to raise young stock for one and a half to two years before slaughtering plus improvement in fattening methods. The second is to increase the number of head of cattle. These measures, which are already in practice, are expected to double the present annual beef supply of 2.2 million tons.

Another source of increasing meat production is found in pigs, with their rapid gains in weight. The experience of the best farms in pig fattening methods are now being widely employed, particularly the practice of pasturing pigs in potato fields and the use of automatic troughs. By improved feeding methods, even without an increase in the number of pigs, the Soviet Union could double its present pork production of 2.6 million tons in the next couple of years. With a larger number of pigs, and statistics indicate the rate of increase is very high, another five million tons will be added to the pork supply. Thus, in the very near future pork production will total ten million tons per year.

Soviet sheep breeders now produce 2.5 times as much mutton as the United States. The number of sheep is expected to increase by forty million within the next few years. By 1960 the country will have increased its mutton supply by better than 400,000 to 500,000 tons.

The tremendous upturn in poultry production would also presage a tripling in fowl, with an increase to 1.5 million tons annually. Extensive rabbit breeding will add substantially to the supply of meat.

Combining the total gains estimated for all types of livestock, meat production is expected to reach a total of approximately 14.5 million additional tons to feed the growing population. More than 45 per cent of this increase will be achieved by rationalizing the use of existing livestock, more than 41 per cent by increasing the number of pigs and poultry and about 14 per cent by increasing beef cattle herds and sheep.

All the usual hazards are still present in fulfilling the program of increasing the supplies of meat, milk and butter. There is always the possibility of animal diseases, floods, droughts and hard winters. These must be overcome just to keep the current levels. The advances from this point must come from the initiative, energy and skill of man.

The competitive angle to the livestock drive and the campaign to boost the production of foodstuffs is an example of competitive co-existence. The idea of meeting and exceeding the output of the world's foremost producer, the United States, adds zest to the effort. There is not a Soviet citizen anywhere who would be unhappy to see the United States make some increases of its own at the same time. This is a race in which there are no losers. ■



Equaling American meat output entails production of 20 to 21 million tons annually, or raising the present Soviet level 3.5-fold. A careful evaluation of available resources indicates that this can be done by 1960-61, by substantially raising output of beef, pork, mutton and poultry.



Although the Soviet Union has as many pigs as the United States, it produces less pork. Better feeding methods will result in substantially increasing the supply and topping the American level. The opening of vast new acreages sown to corn has assured the needed fodder supply.



To match American per capita milk production, the Soviet Union must produce 40 per cent more than its 1956 level of 540 pounds. Dairymen believe that with such factors helping as improved feeding, more pedigreed stock, better barns and maintenance, they can reach the goal in 1958.

Trail Blazers

LENIN PRIZE WINNERS

OF 1957

Awards in Science, Technology, Literature and the Arts

There are various awards offered in the Soviet Union every year for achievements in all fields of endeavor, but the topmost distinction comes to the winners of the annual Lenin Prizes in science, technology, literature and the arts. These prizes bearing the name of the founder of the Soviet state are awarded after detailed consideration and broad discussion.

There are two committees on Lenin Prizes under the USSR Council of Ministers. One covers science and technology, and the other literature and the arts. Both are composed of leading experts in their fields. The committee on literature and the arts, for example, includes prominent writers, composers, artists, musicians, actors and critics, representatives of all the fifteen republics of the Soviet Union. Similarly, an equally broad group of prominent figures from scientific institutions and industrial organizations make up the committee on science and technology.

While the final decision as to who shall be awarded Lenin Prizes is the responsibility of these two committees, initial recommendations and suggestions for nominees come from the public at large. In anticipation of the 1957 awards the committee on literature and the arts received the names of 107 candidates from unions of writers, composers and artists; the Ministries of Culture of both the USSR and the republics; various public organizations and individuals.

The list offered for the committee's consideration was published in the press, and the works of the candidates—musical compositions, plays, books, paintings—were presented for country-wide discussion on all levels and through all channels of public expression. There were concerts and theatrical performances, exhibits in libraries and museums; radio and TV were widely employed, and the USSR Academy of Arts held an exhibition of the works of various candidates.

During this period the committee received many communications from people in various walks of life voicing opinions on the works of the nominees. After the first round of elimination there were eighteen candidates qualified for the final round.

Similar discussions were organized by the committee on science and technology. More than 400 noted specialists make up its eighteen subcommittees covering specific fields. This group, aided by 450 consultants, took part in a detailed study and evaluation of the works under consideration. In addition, after the list of nominees was published, the committee received well over 850 communications from workers in various scientific centers and industrial establishments.

Finally, the two Lenin Prize committees eliminated all but the winners and announced the award of twenty-two prizes. Thumbnail sketches of the winners are presented on this and the following pages. ■



New Branch of Modern Physics

Yevgeni Zavoisky was awarded a Lenin Prize for his discovery of paramagnetic resonance and his investigations in this field. His work was instrumental in developing a new branch of modern physics, magnetic radio-spectroscopy, and it has led to many thousands of related studies by physicists of many countries.

Paramagnetic electronic resonance was discovered by Zavoisky with the help of an original and highly sensitive radiotechnical method he devised. This gave scientists the opportunity to study details of the structure

of substance formerly impossible by any other method of measurement. The number of problems in physics and structural chemistry to which the principle may be applied is practically infinite.

A logical continuation of the idea which led Zavoisky to his discovery is found in the varieties of the same phenomenon discovered later, specifically paramagnetic nuclear resonance. American scientists Purcell and Bloch have received a Nobel prize for their valuable discoveries in the sphere of nuclear paramagnetism.



Problems of Biology and Medicine



The paper *General Protistology*, summarizing fifty years of research in the study of single-celled organisms, won Valentin Dogel a Lenin Prize.

Protozoa, together with bacteria and other microorganisms, represent the main foundation upon which the organic world developed. Many species of protozoa cause diseases which attack man and animals. Dogel has made fundamental studies of the important groups of parasitic protozoa, their life cycles, physiology and evolution.

Konstantin Skryabin received a Lenin Prize for his work *Trematoda of Animals and Man*, published in twelve volumes in the years between 1947 and 1956. For the first time in world literature exhaustive data is available on the vast number of flatworms in the trematoda class. Since many kinds of trematoda cause serious diseases, this information is highly essential for working out measures to rid man and animals of these dangerous parasites.



Professor Alexander Bakulev received a Lenin Prize for organizing scientific research of problems in congenital and acquired diseases of the heart and major blood vessels, developing methods of surgical treatment and introducing them into medical practice. After a thorough study of general problems in this field of surgery, he was the first in the Soviet Union to perform intricate operations on the heart. He trained a large group of doctors in the complex technique of these operations.

Dr. Bakulev's achievements are recognized internationally. His works have been widely translated and his methods of surgery have been applied successfully both in the Soviet Union and abroad.



Important Research in Mathematics

The Lenin Prize in mathematics was won by Pyotr Novikov for his work *On the Algorithmic Insolubility of the Problem of the Identity of Words in the Theory of Groups*. This is considered the most outstanding contribution in general mathematics in recent years.

Special types of problems which arise constantly as mathematics develops are now called mass problems. A mass problem consists in the requirement to find a common rule, an algorithm, which makes it possible to indicate, for a definite range of problems, a way of solving any of them. Although mathematicians have been dealing for a long time with algorithms and clearly understood their substance, a precise definition of the concept of algorithms was given only in the 30's of the present century.

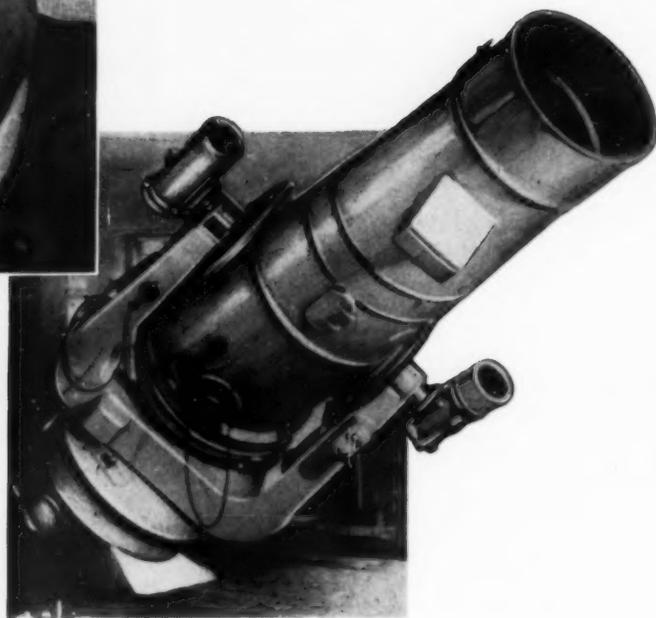
Since mass problems often arise in mathematics, the ascertainment of the algorithmic insolubility of some of them is of importance for mathematics as a whole. Novikov has solved a mass problem related to the group theory and known as the identity of words problem. Using the exact definition of an algorithm he proved that there are groups for which there is no algorithm for solving the identity of words problem.

The results of Novikov's research find important application also in other algorithmic problems of contemporary algebra and geometry. Studies of algorithmic problems of algebra are continued on the basis of Novikov's findings. The number of these investigations is growing and the value of the results attained is increasing all the time.

Continued on page 14



LENIN PRIZE WINNERS OF 1957 *Continued*



Astronomical Instrument Designer

Bagrat Ioannisiani received a Lenin Prize for his achievements in designing astronomical instruments. Each instrument built under his guidance is outstanding for the originality of its design and excellent quality.

Using Ioannisiani's instruments, Soviet astronomers have conducted a number of important research projects. Scientists of the Alma-Ata Observatory in Kazakhstan, for example, have discovered close stellar chains and found transitional forms between stars and nebulae. A meniscus telescope made for the Abastumani Observatory in Georgia greatly impressed foreign scientists who visited the observatory last summer. The comment of a visiting American astronomer, Professor Grinstein, was that the Soviet Union had pushed ahead of the United States in designing such telescopes.

Ioannisiani is now supervising the construction of the world's largest telescope which will have a diameter of almost twenty feet.

Innovating Technology in Industry



▲ Scientists and engineers Dmitri Blokhintsev (on photo above), Nikolai Dollezhal, Andrei Krasin and Vladimir Malykh, who supervised the construction of the world's first atomic power station, received a Lenin Prize. The successful operation of this station has provided much valuable data for other peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The scientific and engineering experience gathered by Professor Blokhintsev and his

colleagues is of special importance for the construction of new atomic power stations. Several plants with a total capacity of 2.5 million kilowatts will be completed in the Soviet Union by 1960.

□ □ □

The Lenin Prize Committee on Science and Technology singled out for an award a great achievement in the field of electric welding.

Soviet scientists and industrial workers had long ago automated welding and introduced the progressive method of arc welding under a flux. But that method is effective in welding metal not more than two inches thick. The new method of electric slag welding introduced by a group of five Ukrainian engineers headed by Boris Paton, for which they received a Lenin Prize, makes it possible to weld in one operation metal up to twenty inches thick.

□ □ □

A group of six workers in the Ukraine's coal industry led by Mikhail Davydov received a Lenin Prize for improving methods of driving vertical mine shafts. The speed of driving shafts under the new methods was doubled in recent years. The team's world record—220 yards of shaft sunk in one month—was broken only recently by another team in the Donbas.

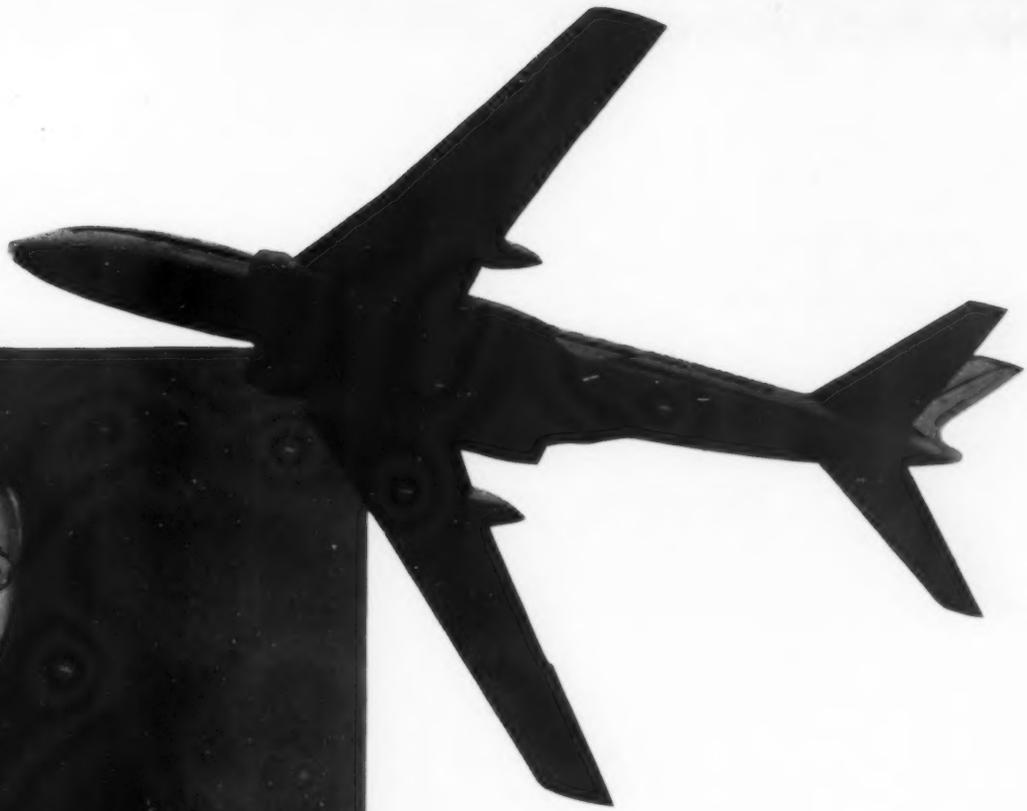
These remarkable achievements were made possible by the carefully timed schedule of work and by the use of the most modern mining machinery. The new methods further assure the annual 600 million ton coal output which the USSR plans to reach by 1960.

□ □ □

A Lenin Prize was awarded to a group of eight machine tool designers headed by Serafim Vlasov, who developed a fully automated shop for the mass production of bearings. For the first time in world engineering they devised the complete automation of technological processes of mechanical and thermal treatment of bearing races, assembly and packing of bearings. Introduced at the First Bearing Plant in Moscow, these processes reduced the production cycle by 90 per cent and the number of operators by half.

□ □ □

After many test trials, a group of six engineers in the nonferrous metals industry headed by Israil Talmud developed a method for comprehensive processing of nepheline into alumina, soda products and cement. This provides the aluminum industry with a practically unlimited source of raw materials in addition to bauxite, which until recently was the only source for making aluminum. The six innovators were awarded a Lenin Prize.



Jet Airliner

The new jet passenger airliner, the TU-104, brought a Lenin Prize for its designer, Andrei Tupolev. The airliner carries fifty passengers and flies at a speed of 500 miles an hour. It has been in service for some considerable time now, carrying passengers to distant parts of our globe. Its speed is symbolic of the accelerating rate of Soviet industrial development, which benefits not one country alone, but the whole world.



Tapping the Mineral Resources

◀ Dmitri Nalivkin received a Lenin Prize for his scientific guidance in compiling data for the new geological map of the Soviet Union. This 1:2,500,000 picture of the geological structure of the country was acknowledged by the World Congress of Geologists held in Mexico last year as an extraordinary example of cartography. It provides geologists and mineral surveyors with specific data for tapping the country's great mineral resources.

□ □ □

The discovery of deposits of high-grade iron ore in Kazakhstan, a find of great economic significance, won a Lenin Prize for plane pilot Mikhail Surgutanov, who first

located the deposits when he noticed the magnetic anomaly in the Kustanai steppes, and for the seven prospectors of the magnetic anomalies who studied the deposits and estimated their vast reserves.

□ □ □

A Lenin Prize was awarded to a group of six geologists headed by Alexander Burov for their discovery of diamond deposits in Yakutia. The discovery of these rich deposits is an event of world-wide importance, for until recently the Union of South Africa held an undivided monopoly of industrial diamonds.

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1957
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**Poems Written
in Nazi Prison**

With the outbreak of the Second World War, Musa Dzhahilil, then a poet widely read by the Tatar people, exchanged his pen for a rifle. He fought at the front, and in the summer of 1942 was reported missing. There was no word about Dzhahilil until May 1945 when the Union of Soviet writers received a letter from soldiers of a Soviet Army unit.

The unit, during the storming of Berlin, had captured Moabit prison in the heart of the city. In one of the cells, soldiers found a page from a book with a note written by Dzhahilil in its margins. The story of the Tatar poet's prison life was slowly reconstructed. He had been wounded in battle, captured, and after several attempts to escape, was sent to Moabit, the most dreaded of the Nazi prisons.

Dzhahilil was sentenced to death, and while awaiting execution, wrote the poems in his *Moabit Notebook*. It was preserved by one of his cellmates, a Belgian partisan André Timmermans, and later sent to the Soviet Union through the Brussels consulate. The poems were published shortly thereafter.



Moabit Notebook is a stirring testament of courage. The 115 poems develop their varied themes with passion and great poetic feeling. There are poems addressed to his family and friends, lyrical poems of his native land, humorous verses, satire directed against the enemy—all of them expressions of a man dedicated to freedom.

For his great courage Musa Dzhahilil was posthumously awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union and now his poetic vision won him a Lenin Prize.

Studies in History and Philology



Professor Georgi Melikishvili was awarded a Lenin Prize for his studies in the ancient history of the Transcaucasian peoples. He is the author of many learned works on the economic, social, political and cultural development of the tribes which once inhabited the great territory between Asia Minor and Iran, known to ethnologists as Urartu. This center of the old Oriental civilization influenced the culture of many areas. To trace the history of Transcaucasia Professor Melikishvili used Hittite, Assyro-Babylonian and Urartu inscriptions and artifacts left by the Urartu peoples in what is now Armenia.



Vladimir Shishmarev is the leading Soviet authority on Romance languages and literature—French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Rumanian and Moldavian. He won a Lenin Prize for his research in Romanic philology presented in his *Historical Morphology of the French Language, Reader in the History of the French Language* and a dictionary of old French. These works analyze the old French written language from the ninth to the fifteenth centuries and trace the grammatical development of the French literary language on the basis of the interaction of the various regional dialects.

Novel *Russian Forest*

Leonid Leonov matured as a writer during the Soviet period. His six novels and his many stories and plays depict the men and women who transformed a society and changed themselves in the process. *Russian Forest*, which won him a Lenin Prize, was published in 1953.

In this novel the Russian forest is symbolic of Russia itself, its people and their traditions. Against a broad historical canvas, Leonov develops a host of characters from many segments of society, both the old and the new. His Professor Vikhrov, the protagonist, is a man who has devoted his life to selfless work, the preservation of the country's forest resources. The character in opposition is Gratsiansky, a callous demagogue, a man of no talent, who builds a scientific reputation by hostile criticism of Vikhrov's work.

In theme, character portrayal and craftsmanship, *Russian Forest* marks a high point in Leonov's artistic growth and was acclaimed by Soviet critics and readers as his finest work immediately after publication.



Greatest Ballerina of our Time

Galina Ulanova is considered the greatest ballerina of our time. Her interpretations have won her an enormous audience in the Soviet Union and in every other country where she has danced. She combines the gifts of a great dramatic actress with those of a brilliant dancer.



The work of Ulanova embodies the best of Soviet choreographic art—a true humanism, poetic insight and moving lyricism. She was awarded a Lenin Prize for no single role in her large repertoire but for her career as a whole, one which does honor to Soviet ballet.

This season, in addition to a series of articles she is writing on the history of the Russian ballet, Ulanova will do a film version of Adolph Adan's ballet *Giselle*, her favorite, and will prepare for two Khachaturyan ballets in which she will star, *Gayane* and the newly composed *Spartacus*.



Prokofiev's Seventh Symphony

The Seventh Symphony, the last and perhaps the finest of Sergei Prokofiev's compositions, won him a Lenin Prize, awarded posthumously. Prokofiev's passion for life and his buoyant optimism inspired all of his work. His last composition, written when he was seriously ill, has all the vigor and freshness of his earlier work added to a thoughtful maturity.

The first performance of the Seventh Symphony, shortly after the composer's death, has won an honored place in symphony concert repertoire, culminating the creative musical achievements of a lifetime which gave the music world such compositions as the *Romeo and Juliet* ballet, the ever popular *Peter and the Wolf* and the *Third Piano Concerto*.

Sculptor with Deep Russian Roots

The creative work of sculptor Sergei Konenkov, awarded a Lenin prize for his *Self-Portrait*, is organically linked with the traditions of Russian realistic art. He works in marble, wood, stone and ceramics, and a mere listing of his figures would fill half a volume of large-sized pages.

During his 82 years, Konenkov lived and traveled in many countries. He visited Greece,

Italy and Egypt in his youth and lived for twenty years in the United States. He returned to his native country in 1945.

Recognition came to Konenkov early. Critics spoke of him then as a sculptor "whose creative spirit has deep Russian roots" and an artist who "blends great originality with the national spirit." He has more than fulfilled the promise of his earlier years.





Councilman Vasili Galich confers with fellow workers. All but eleven of the 600 members of the Zaporozhye City Council, or City Soviet as it is called, carry on the daily duties of their regular jobs while serving their two-year term of office. This always keeps them in close touch with their constituents.

SOVIET MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

By Yakov Usherenko



Zaporozhye is a city with a population of 400,000. It is one of the major industrial centers of the Ukraine with an annual production estimated at 11 billion rubles. The inscription on top of the building (center of photo) on Lenin Avenue, the city's main thoroughfare, reads "Peace to the World."

FORTY-FIVE year old Nikolai Vorobyov is mayor of Zaporozhye, a Ukrainian city—population 400,000. His working day begins at 8:00 before any of the other municipal offices are open for business. Eight to two are his visiting hours, when Zaporozhye citizens arrange appointments to see him. Since there are always more people to see the mayor than there are hours in his appointment schedule, his three assistants, deputy mayors, take the overflow.

People come in for a hundred different reasons during these hours every weekday—on public matters or purely private ones, to make a suggestion, a request or a complaint. Some are reasonable, some are not; it is Mayor Vorobyov's job and that of his assistants to decide which deserve consideration.

Mayor Vorobyov was elected to office in March 1957 for a two-year term. He is chairman of the six hundred member City Soviet, or Council, which was elected at the same time.

Among the councilmen and councilwomen—225 members are women—are 284 workers, 132 engineers, architects, technicians and railwaymen; 68 teachers, doctors and scientific workers; and 39 officials of public organizations—trade unions, the Communist Party and others. There are students, pensioners and housewives on the council.

Two thirds are of Ukrainian nationality, the other third are Russian, Jewish, Byelorussian and Armenian. Of the 600 councilmen, 304 are members of the Communist Party.

Zaporozhye Spreads Out

Taxi drivers at the city railway station, boat landing or airport will always ask, "Which Zaporozhye do you want—the old or the new one?"

Old Zaporozhye was the provincial town of Alexandrovsk forty years ago; the old town is now one of the city's three districts. The city has grown so that it spreads for twenty miles north and south and twelve miles east and west along both banks of the Dnieper River.

On once empty steppeland, the big Dnieper Hydroelectric Station, "Dnieproges," now stands. At the time it was built, it was the largest power station in Europe. Construction of "Zaporozhstal," the biggest iron and steel plant in the country, began about the same time. Its output before the Second World War was as large as the total metal production of Italy at the time.



Retired Dnieper River Captain Fyodor Kolyada visits Mayor Nikolai Vorobyov. Captain Kolyada remembers when Zaporozhye was a small town.

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SOVIET MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Continued from page 19

The city was heavily bombed during the war, its broad avenues of apartment houses and its industrial districts almost completely destroyed. But it was rebuilt soon after the war ended and Zaporozhye is once again alive and growing.

It is one of the Ukraine's important industrial centers with an annual production valued at eleven billion rubles. Its power engineering, iron and steel, and machine-building plants are managed by the regional Economic Council (Sovnarkhoz). Before the recently adopted industry reorganization law which transferred management control to local areas, the plants were managed by various ministries in the capital.

The city's thirty-eight consumer goods factories—among them a meat packing plant, a garment factory, an enamelware factory, a brickyard—are managed by the City Council (Soviet) through its Planning Committee. The factory managers are appointed by the City Council.

Such municipal enterprises as water works, gas works, streetcar and bus lines, taxi fleets, hotels and laundries are, of course, under the jurisdiction of the Council.

The Council also has a good deal to do with those industries managed by the regional Economic Council. Their requirements for building space, utilities and medical services are worked out with the specific city department concerned.

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Taras Plakhuta, chief of police, speaks. "The traffic problem is very serious. The city is growing fast and road-building isn't keeping pace."



MAYOR VOROBYOV CHAIRS A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Alexei Nesterenko whispers to suffering fellow councilman, "I wish he'd get down to cases. People like him can talk the ear off a deaf horse."





DEPUTY LYUDMILA PETROVA, A DOCTOR, SAYS, "THE NEW ROAD TO THE HOSPITAL IS VERY NARROW. WE NEED MORE ROAD BUILDING, NOT LESS."

Deputy Mikhail Rudich speaks for his constituents who live in a newly-built district. He urges that their streets be paved without any delay.



Deputy Ivan Kachan, who heads the Finance Department, says too much money is being spent for roads. He was overruled by a majority vote.



SOVIET MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Continued from page 20



DNIEPROGES PALACE OF CULTURE FOR THE ELECTRIC POWER STATION WORKERS.

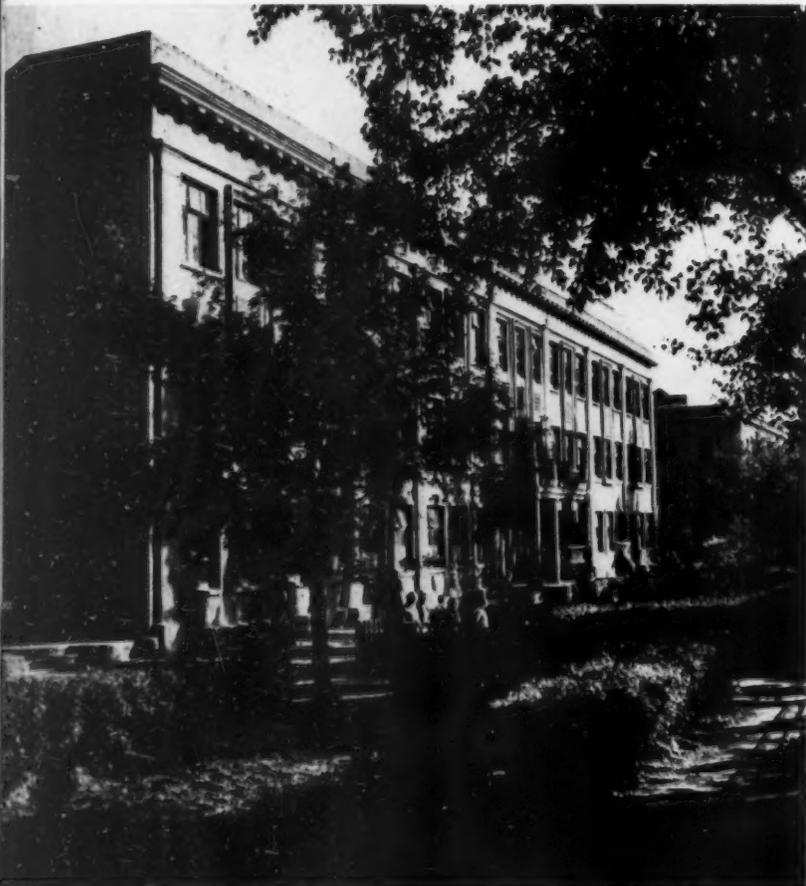
The City Council at Work

Sessions of the Council, attended by all 600 members, are held once every two months. Between sessions the city is administered by an Executive Committee, made up of fifteen members elected from the Council. Eleven are full-time city officials: the Council chairman and his three deputies, the secretary, the chairman of the City Planning Committee, and the heads of the city departments of public education, public health, finance, commerce and police. Only an elected member of the City Council may be chief of police, or of the militia, as it is called.

Four members of the Executive Committee continue working at their regular occupations during their term of office. Leonti Gorb works as a bricklayer, Timofei Gabelko is a factory manager, Tatyana Basova is a physician and Mikhail Rudich is secretary of the city committee of the Communist Party.

The Council has eleven standing committees: budget, education,

A NEW SECONDARY SCHOOL LOCATED ON ZAPOROZHYE'S BEAUTIFUL PARK STREET.



AN APARTMENT HOUSE FOR THE CITY'S WORKERS, WITH PARK AND WALK NEARBY.



culture, health, municipal economy and public services, housing, local industry, trade and public catering, construction, sports and physical culture, and municipal administration. All told, 364 of the deputies serve on these standing committees. Specialists and socially minded citizens generally help in the work of all the council's committees.

The municipal budget is an index of the city's growth. Compared with 110 million rubles for 1953 and 133 million for 1955, the city budget for 1957 is 166 million.

The large part of municipal income to meet budget requirements comes from the profits of industrial and municipal enterprises. Only 7.3 per cent comes out of taxes, chiefly from income tax. Lower paid categories of workers, students, and pensioners are tax exempt.

Out of the 166 million budgeted for the year, the city has appropriated the overwhelming portion, 143 million, for schools, libraries and community centers; and another 9 million for hospitals, nursery schools, physical culture and sports, and the municipal health resort.

Zaporozhye is justly proud of its health resort. It is set on an island in the Dnieper, reached by a bridge from the city. Three centuries ago this lovely island was the stronghold of the Zaporozhye Cossacks. Now its trees shade rest homes and sanatoria where Zaporozhians come for vacations and for medical treatment.

Meeting Constituents' Requirements

In addition to the regular routine of the city's business and administration, a good portion of the Council's work develops out of the many hundreds of proposals, suggestions and criticisms submitted by citizens all year around, and particularly during periods of election campaigning.

For example, before the last municipal election, a group of young metal workers at the Zaporozhstal plant asked that the neighboring park be enlarged and that another yacht basin be equipped. People living in one of the suburban districts wanted more markets and restaurants opened in their district. Both these proposals were discussed by the appropriate standing committees of the Council when it took office and approved. A yacht club is already set up at the new basin. The park has been enlarged, and by the end of this year fifty new stores and eighteen new restaurants and cafes will be opened in the suburbs of Zaporozhye.

A considerable number of members of the previous council were

re-elected to serve because of the excellent housing program carried through by the 1955 Council. Housing is tight in Zaporozhye as it is in most of the Soviet Union's rapidly growing industrial cities.

Six thousand apartments were built for workers in the iron and steel plant, the aluminum plant, the meat packing plant and other industrial enterprises.

During this same two-year period the Council assigned building lots to 1,263 homebuilders and helped them to build cottages. Another 8,000 apartments and about 2,500 private homes are scheduled for this year.

Both the previous Council and the present one have been hard put to meet the needs of the very young generation. The Zaporozhye birth rate has tripled since 1945. In 1955 and 1956, eighteen new kindergartens and seven nurseries had to be built; for the older children, six high schools and two boarding schools. The new Council has started construction on still more schools.

The previous administration opened fifty-four new stores for food-stuffs and various other consumer items; three new restaurants and twenty-nine cafes. It built new roads, particularly in the suburban districts. All in all, Zaporozhye citizens thought it put in a good two years of work. But judging by the activity of Mayor Vorobyov and the present administration, it looks as though the new City Council will outdo even the fine record set by the old one.

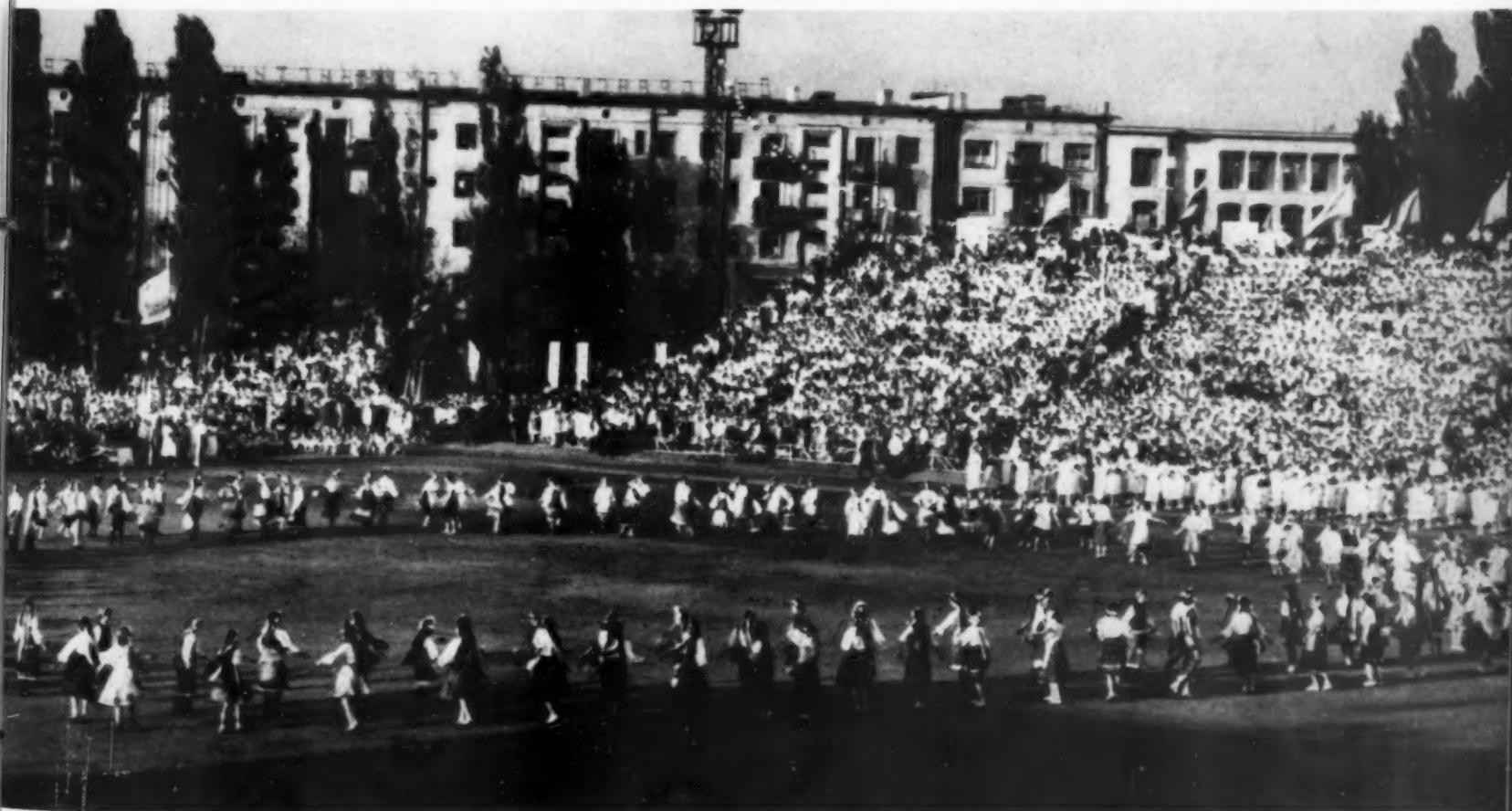
Cities Exchange Ideas

Zaporozhye is one of the Soviet cities that has set up its own cultural exchange. For some time now Zaporozhye has been corresponding with Lahti, a Finnish industrial center. Last year, the two mayors exchanged visits. The Finnish mayor and his wife were entertained by Zaporozhye and in return Mayor Vorobyov and Deputy Vasilevsky flew to Finland for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Lahti's founding.

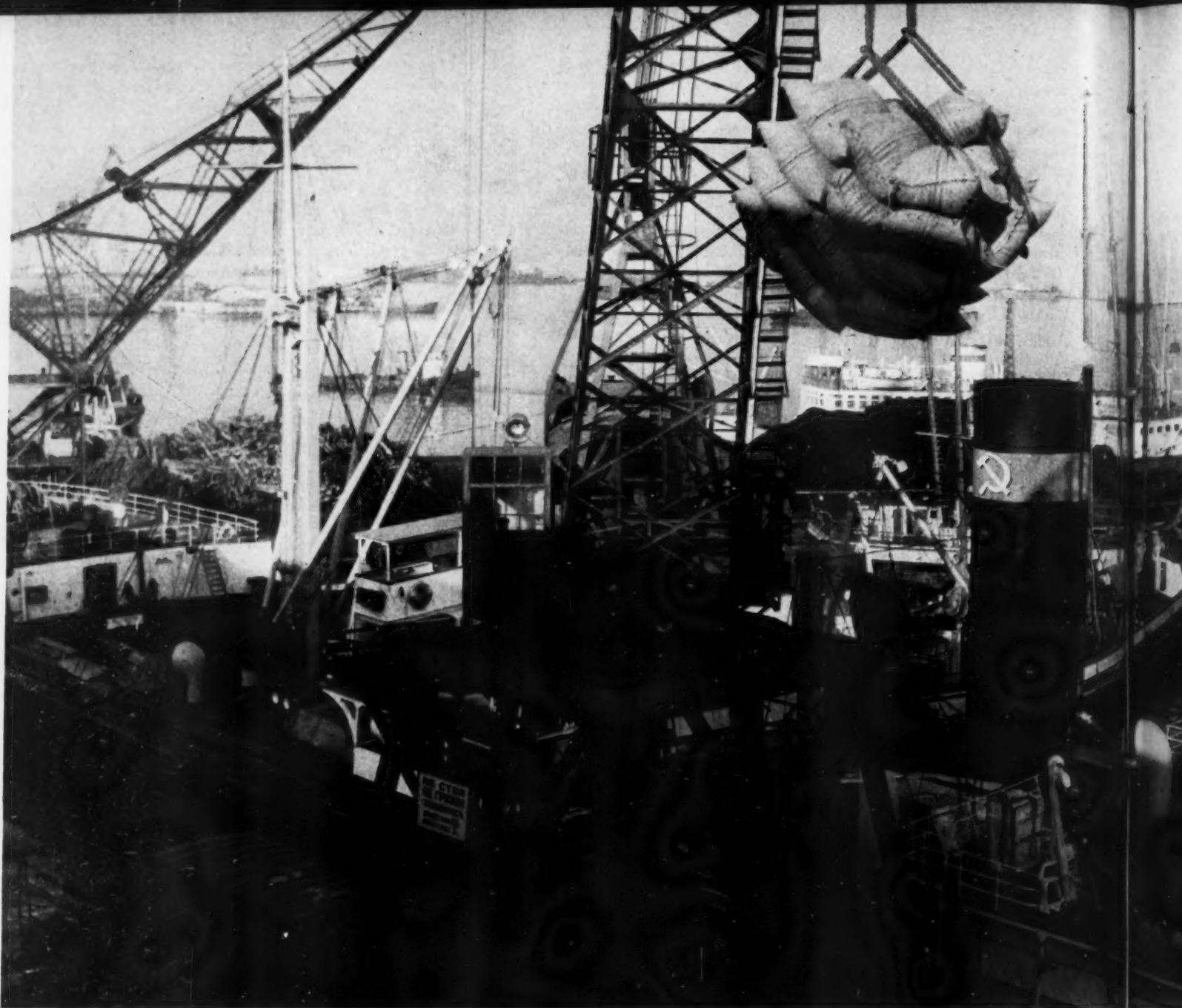
The mayor's comment on his return was: "Although our cities lie so far apart and in countries with different social systems, we have many things in common and can learn much that is useful from one another.

"I would be happy," he added, "speaking on behalf of our City Council, to see this municipal exchange extended to other countries. We would particularly welcome an exchange of ideas with one of the industrial cities of the United States." ■

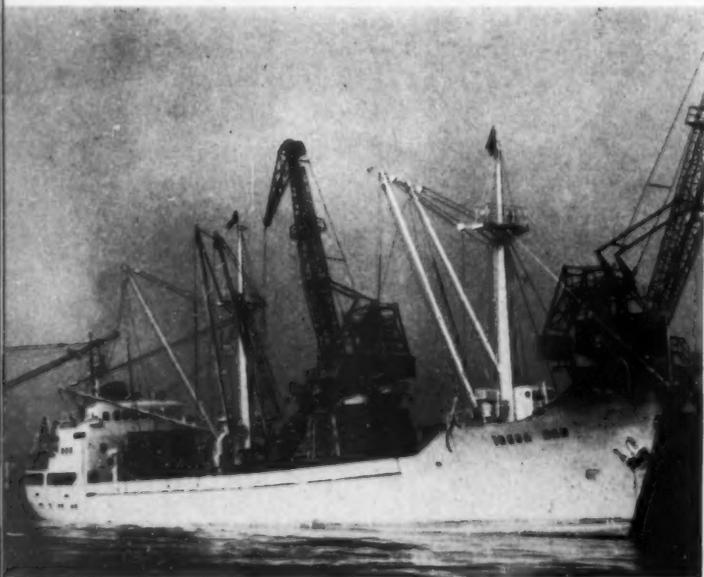
DANCE FESTIVAL IN CITY'S CENTRAL STADIUM. ZAPOROZHIAN HAVE A RICH CULTURAL LIFE WITH A VARIETY OF COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES FROM WHICH TO CHOOSE.



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PRODUCTS OF SOME 60 COUNTRIES COME TO SOVIET PORTS. THE TARAS SHEVCHENKO, SOVIET FREIGHTER, HERE IS UNLOADING A CARGO OF BURMESE RICE AT ODESSA.



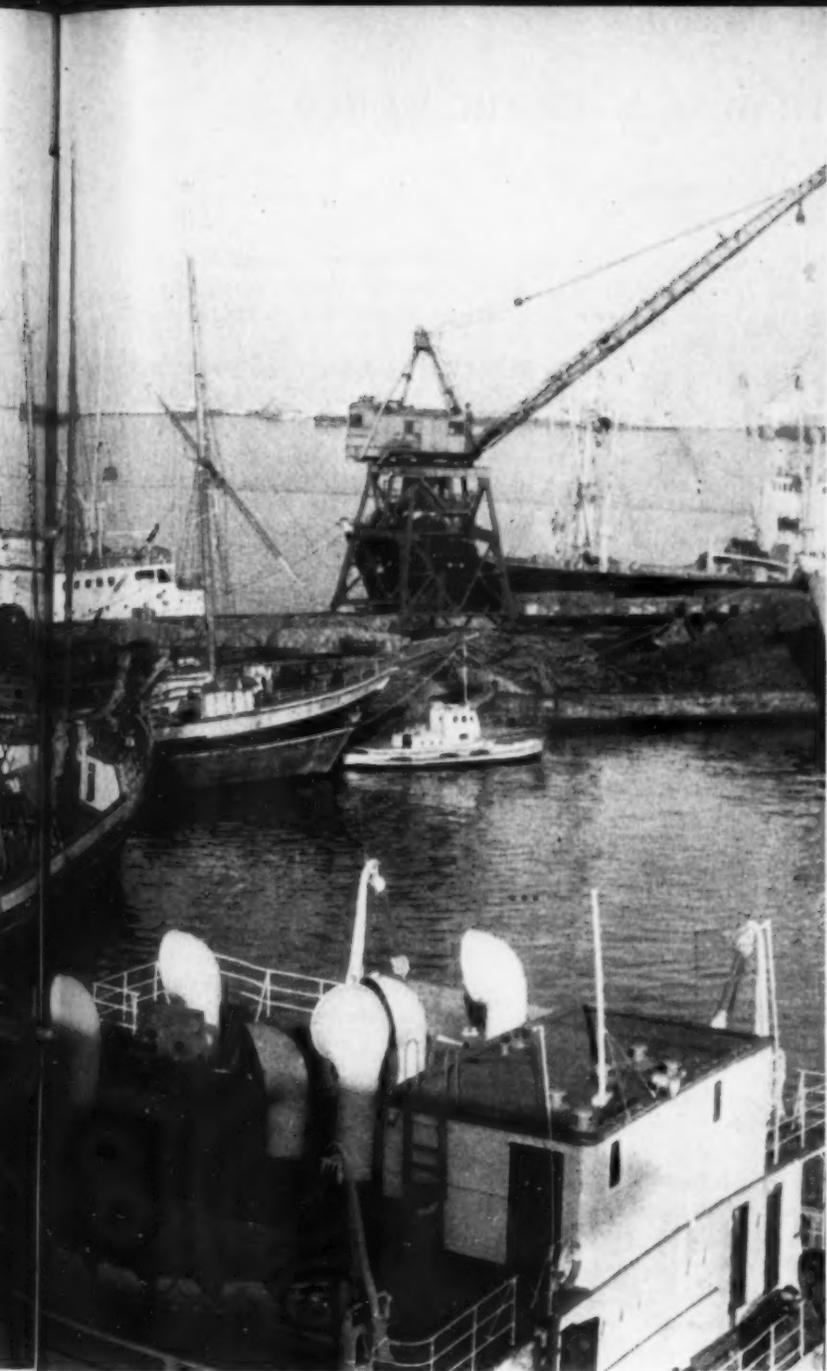
The Danish freighter *Ingga Dan* brings Italian oranges and lemons to Leningrad, a profitable voyage for all the countries involved.

TRADING

By Alexander Alexeyev and Oleg Bogomolov,
of the Economic Research Institute, Moscow

THE Leningrad Electrical Machinery Plant has an unusual testing laboratory. Although the laboratory has no palm trees, lianas or other tropical foliage, it has an artificial climate which is so hot and so humid that jungle plants would feel completely at home. In a temperature maintained at 140 to 160 degrees, the plant tests high voltage switches, circuit breakers and transformers specially designed for export to the tropics.

The Volta Plant in Estonia last year received an order from India for electric motors. Plant engineers found that the usual motors were altogether unsuitable for the Indian climate. They got busy designing



Soviet furs are traditionally world famous with luxury buyers. Appraisers at one of the fur depots are shown selecting the finest skins for export.

Packing Russian black caviar for export. This epicure's delight, which is enjoyed the world over, is just one of many items available for shipment.



WITH THE WORLD

special insulating materials and compounding new varnishes that would be impervious to heat and high humidity. Two hundred Volta "tropical" motors have been tested in operation on the spot for a year. They work. This year Volta will export 1,000 more to various hot parts of the earth.

Soviet industry does a painstaking and resourceful job of producing for foreign markets. Evidence comes from the many letters of appreciation from buyers and users of Soviet products abroad and from pleased customers at international trade fairs. Export of machinery and industrial equipment has been growing steadily year by year. Many countries have long been traditional buyers of Russian furs, lumber, grain, oil products, iron and steel, nonferrous metals, cloth.

Machines turned out at the Elektrosila Plant in Leningrad and the Siberian Electric Motor Plant in Kemerovo are used in Burma, India and Turkey. The Moscow Caliber and Freser Plants fill Turkish instru-

ment orders. The Forge and Press Equipment Plant in Voronezh makes pneumatic hammers for Argentina. The Moskvich, Pobeda and ZIM passenger cars find a ready market in the Scandinavian countries, particularly in Norway and Finland.

Ships of All Nations

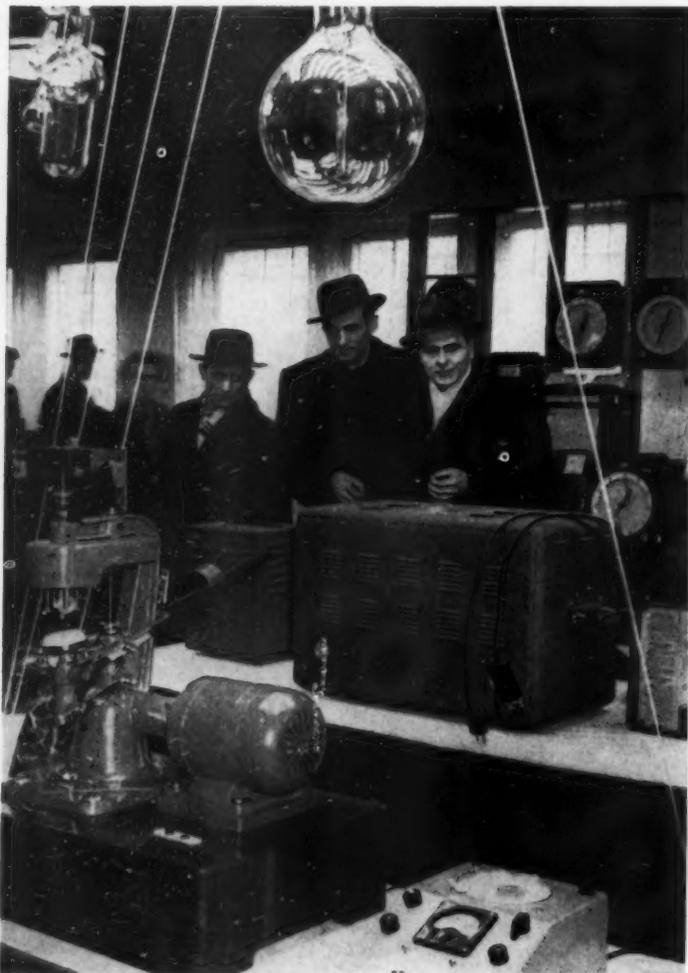
When the Soviet Union says, "Let us trade," it is saying essentially, "Let us live in peace and harmony." Trade is more than mutual interchange of goods, it creates friendly cooperation in all other areas of international relations.

Imports come to the Soviet Union from many parts of the world. Our merchant and fishing fleets use diesel ships, tankers and lighters made in the German Federal Republic and schooners and trawlers made

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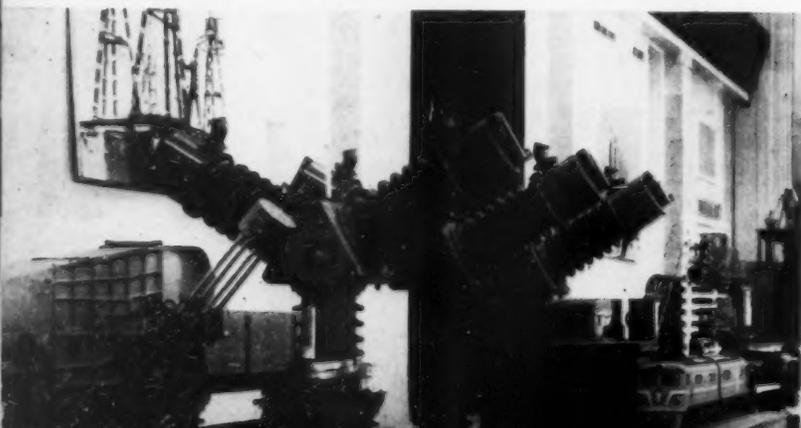


Enormous logs from the northern forests are shipped to Archangel on the White Sea. From here the valuable timber is exported to various countries.



The Soviet Union participates in many trade fairs sponsored by various countries. Photo shows radio equipment displayed at the Leipzig annual fair.

Industrial equipment and other machinery produced by the Soviet engineering plants is now being used by many countries on four continents.



TRADING WITH THE WORLD

Continued from page 25

in Finland. Our plants use British machines and Czechoslovakian diesel engines. We process Vietnam lumber. Rumanian furniture is sold in our city department stores. Soviet consumers buy Chinese silk, Indian tea, Greek olive oil.

The total volume of Soviet foreign trade with more than 60 nations mounted to 27 billion rubles in 1956, five times the prewar level. Trade with India, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Egypt and other Asian countries has grown steadily. The Soviet-Canadian Trade Agreement in 1956 formalized developing commercial relations between the two countries.

Trade between the USSR and the countries of People's Democracy both in Europe and Asia, based on equality and mutual assistance, has developed with particular rapidity. The Soviet Union sets up no discriminatory limitations. It firmly advocates and works for the extension of mutually advantageous economic ties with all countries.

The USSR trades with Australia, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden and other West European countries on the basis of both annual and long-term agreements for exchange of products needed by industry not alone immediately, but for future years.

Trade with Finland, for example, is conducted on the basis of five-year agreements. The results have been striking. In 1938 trade amounted to only 38 million rubles and in 1950 to 299 million rubles, figured in comparative prices. In 1956, however, the first year of the new five-year agreement, trade jumped to 1 billion 40 million.

From 80 to 90 per cent of the export output of Finnish shipbuilding and engineering industries went to the Soviet Union. To achieve a balance, Finland receives from the Soviet Union more oil products, coke, mineral fertilizers, iron and steel, passenger cars while Finland sends more ships and ship gear and equipment for lumber and paper pulp mills.

The new long-term trade agreement between the USSR and France for 1957-1959 is another example of mutually advantageous cooperation. It calls for an increase in Soviet-French trade by 1959 to 96 billion current French francs as compared with the 29 billion of 1955 and the five billion eight hundred million of 1951.

For French industry the increased trade means expansion of its Soviet market many times over for machine tools, electric locomotives, metallurgic, electro-technical, radio and television equipment, and other manufactured products. In return, the Soviet Union will ship anthracite coal, manganese and chromium ores, oil, asbestos, lumber.

Trade between the USSR and West Germany, which really got started only three years ago, has large and promising aspects. West German industry has a big market in the Soviet Union for its ships, copper wire, ferrous and nonferrous rolled metal, chemicals and industrial plant equipment. Imports from West Germany rose from 53 million marks in 1954 to 289 million in 1956. Soviet exports increased from 93 million marks to 222 million during the same period.

The level of trade between Great Britain and the USSR increased substantially in recent years and reached its postwar peak in 1955. The USSR could increase its purchases from Great Britain in the next five years to an approximate billion pounds sterling, a sum that would go far to strengthen the British economy. For the Soviet Union, it would mean a corresponding increase in its exports to England.

Manganese ore from the Nikopol mines on the Dnieper is only one of many Soviet products that the United States could import to definite advantage.



American-Soviet Trade

The fact that the United States and the Soviet Union are the world's two most advanced industrial countries makes commercial, scientific and technical exchange imperative, not only for the nations immediately concerned but for world economic development.

There could hardly be a more favorable opportunity than the present for developing American-Soviet trade. Since the end of the Second World War, the Soviet economy has been growing at an extraordinary rate. By 1957 Soviet industrial output increased almost 4-fold compared with the prewar level. While pre-revolutionary Russia produced a low 2.6 per cent of the world's total of industrial goods, the figure rose to 10 per cent by 1937 and at the present time it runs close to 20 per cent. This means much more than a mere gain in percentage because of the tremendous increase in the total world output.

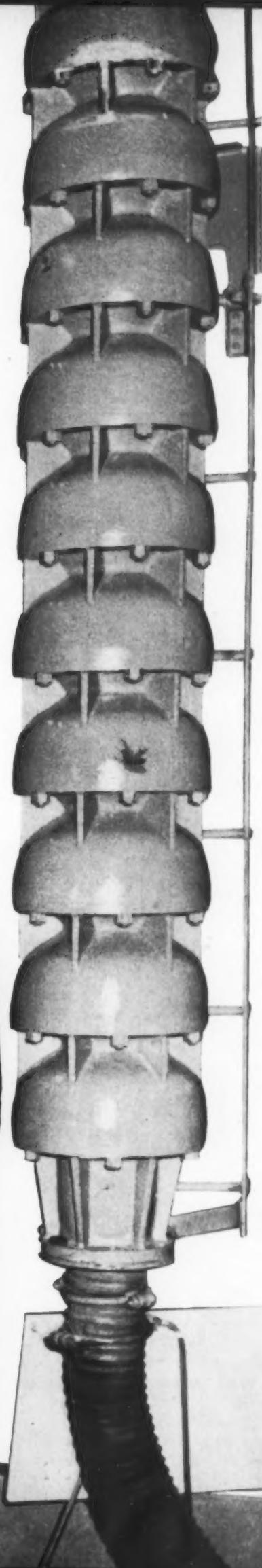
Because of the variety and wealth of its natural resources and its rapid industrial progress, the Soviet Union is increasing its trade potentialities almost day by day.

The United States could profitably import Soviet manganese, asbestos, nickel, platinum, lumber, paper pulp, furs and a long list of other products. The USSR could also offer American industry important new technical processes. During 1957 the Soviet Union plans to increase its exports of such basic products as lumber and manganese and chromium ores.

So far as American industry is concerned, it has in the Soviet Union a stable market for many kinds of equipment and goods, both industrial and consumer—ships, machine tools, and agricultural products among others. The Soviet market is a constantly developing one with enormous buying power, both present and potential. Its stability is not adversely affected by world market fluctuations.

Trade between countries, naturally, must be built on principles of equality and mutual profit. Given the willingness to trade, it is not difficult to create a favorable and friendly climate for international trade and cooperation. ■

Pumps for artesian wells made in the USSR have been highly commended at many international fairs.





Aram Khachaturyan Composer

By A. Medvedev

Sergei Rachmaninov, many times during his long career of creative growth, found himself embarrassed and nonplussed by the great popularity—what he called “the incredible renown”—of one of his very earliest compositions, the *Prelude in C Sharp Minor*. He did not consider it one of his most mature works by a long way.

Aram Khachaturyan, the brilliant Soviet composer, is no less perplexed to find that for many listeners in the United States and Europe his name is linked primarily with the “Saber Dance” from the ballet *Gayane* and the “Waltz” from his musical accompaniment to *Masquerade*, the Lermontov drama. These works are played over and over again.

“I always regret that my other music has not yet reached these people for one reason or another,” says Khachaturyan. He adds

with an ironic smile that if he could have foreseen how the “Saber Dance” was going to overshadow its more mature musical brothers, he’d have written it differently.

Khachaturyan’s career is an unusual one. An Armenian by nationality, he was born in the Georgian city of Tbilisi in 1903. “My cradle song,” he says, “came from the Orient.” And a study of his music shows that the mark left on his receptive mind and ear by the cradle song was indelibly deep.

He was nineteen when he played his first musical instrument, the cello. His family was living in Moscow when he began the serious study of music. The first of his teachers to recognize the talent of the young cellist was Mikhail Gnesin, who had studied composition with Rimsky-Korsakov.

Gnesin saw the composer in Khachaturyan, and with his encouragement the young man

quickly caught up with and passed his classmates at the Moscow Conservatory. In 1935 he was graduated from the composers’ class taught by Nikolai Myaskovsky. For his diploma project, he composed his First Symphony, a work of extraordinary artistic maturity.

In the twenty years since, Khachaturyan has written a large number of works of every type. They include symphonies, concertos for piano, violin and cello, symphonic poems, overtures, suites, chamber music, songs, folk melodies, music for films and the theater, and the ballets *Gayane* and *Spartacus*.

The wealth of color, the fanciful rhythms and the profusion of melodic imagination with which he develops his themes mark Khachaturyan as a national Armenian artist. But at the same time his work is not limited to the confines of purely national music. His compositions are wide in scope, and his constant search for new forms to clothe his ideas are founded upon a thorough knowledge of both classic and contemporary music.

Khachaturyan’s experimentation differs from that of Prokofiev and Shostakovich because his focal point of interest is different—the point at which so called “Oriental” and “European” music meet. His forms therefore are of great interest to musicians of the most diverse national backgrounds.

Boris Asafiev, Soviet composer and musicologist, terms him “the Rubens of our music. . . . He comes from a country of colorful poetry and beautifully ornamental melody. . . . There is something of Rubens in his sumptuous melodies and his sensuous orchestral tonalities. More than sumptuousness, there is a profusion, a lavish generosity of melody and ornament.”

Khachaturyan is a master of orchestration. The spiritual power of his music is expressed in solemn oratorical intonations or in deep lyrical outpourings, but the latter are rare. “I have a loud manner of speaking in music,” Khachaturyan often says of himself. Tenseness, dramatic expression and vivid imagery are his forte.

Khachaturyan’s family follows the composer in its musical orientation. His wife composes also, they have worked together since their conservatory days. His son Karen is studying piano and wants to become a conductor.

Asked about his future work Khachaturyan says, “After my new ballet *Spartacus* was so well received at its premier at the Leningrad Theater, I started revising *Gayane* which the Bolshoi Theater has scheduled for production. It will be practically a new ballet before I am finished with it. I have rewritten more than half the score already. And,” he laughed, “I haven’t touched the ‘Saber Dance.’”

“For the fortieth anniversary celebration of the October Revolution I have written *Ode to Joy*. I am also doing the music for the film *The Duel* based on a story by Alexander Kuprin. In addition, I’m planning to spend a good deal of time on tour with the orchestra, conducting my own work.

“I’m fond of traveling. Who knows but what I may soon have the opportunity to conduct before an American audience that will include the very people who will be reading these words of mine.” ■



Crassus, the Roman praetor, and Aegina, his mistress, in a chariot drawn by Spartacus and his fellow slaves. A scene from Act I of the ballet.

Spartacus

New Ballet by Khachaturyan

Aram Khachaturyan's new ballet *Spartacus* was inspired by the Thracian gladiator who led a slave revolt against Rome in 73 B.C. His army of downtrodden, humiliated, hungry men fought off the best trained soldiers of the Roman legions and shook the foundations of a great ancient empire.

Spartacus succeeded in holding South Italy with runaway slaves who flocked to the banner of freedom. It took two years for the Roman rulers to quench the fire of revolt. The leader of the slaves was killed in battle, sword in hand, and his army routed. Thousands of the rebels were crucified along the road from Capua to Rome.

It was six years ago that Khachaturyan, the composer, and Nikolai Volkov, the librettist, began to work out their heroic theme in ballet and music. It was completed in 1954 and recently had its premiere at the Kirov Theater of Opera and Ballet in Leningrad, a superb production in which 400 dancers performed.

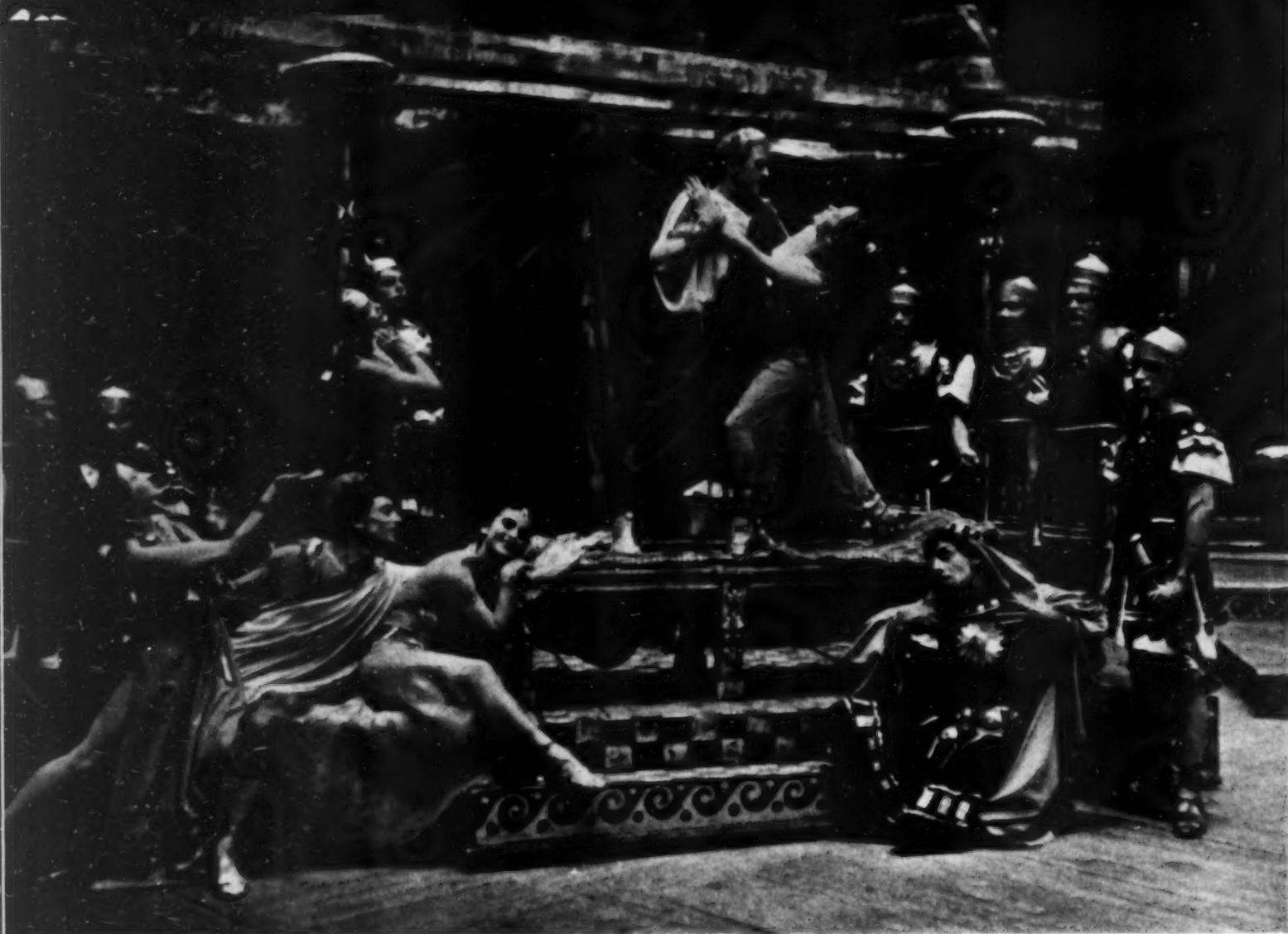
Spartacus is a magnificent theater experience, from the viewpoint of both music and dance. Its dominant focus, of course, is choreographic, but it does an extraordinary job of musical portrayal of characters. It develops a host of melodic themes and leitmotifs to do this. The music, with its fresh and exquisite harmonies and its bold rhythms, captivates the listener.

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BORIS BREGVADZE AS SPARTACUS, AND NINEL PETROVA AS PHRYGIA, HIS WIFE.



FOR
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A ROMAN BANQUET SCENE

Spartacus Continued from page 29



◀ IRINA UTRETSKAYA IN THE GADITAN DANCE

The curtain rises on the Roman legions marching proud and invincible. The scene then shifts to the slave market and the circus. These are mass scenes to set a background of time and circumstance for introducing the major character, Spartacus.

The Thracian rebel is taken prisoner by the Roman praetor Crassus, separated from his beloved wife Phrygia and sold into slavery. Bought by the owner of a school of gladiators, he defeats five opponents in combat and is freed at the demand of the crowded circus.

Spartacus organizes the mutiny of the slave gladiators. Aegina, mistress of Crassus, entices Harmodius, one of the leaders of the mutiny. With his followers, he flees from Spartacus to perish at the hands of the Romans. The critical scene in the last act is the battle of the Romans with the army of Spartacus and the defeat of the slaves.

Spartacus was produced by the eminent ballet master Leonid Yakobson, with all the imaginative pageantry that is called for by the music. Many of the scenes are choreographic masterpieces and evoked almost a spontaneous demonstration from the premiere audience.

A work as boldly original as *Spartacus* inevitably stirs up lively discussion. The Soviet music and dance world is still arguing the pros and cons of Khachaturyan's score and Yakobson's choreography.

The presentation of ancient Rome in ballet is a new departure in Soviet choreography. Its analogy is the Italian Renaissance setting of Sergei Prokofiev's *Romeo and Juliet* ballet. For this and other reasons, *Spartacus* is being discussed by both critics and audiences as one of the most important artistic events of recent years. ■



COMBAT OF THE GLADIATORS



ETRUSCAN DANCE

PHRYGIA MOURNS OVER BODY OF SPARTACUS, KILLED IN BATTLE. THE REVOLT WAS CRUSHED, BUT ONLY AFTER THE SLAVES HAD RESISTED ROMAN POWER FOR TWO YEARS.





Champion auto racer at the country kindergarten is Igor Tsvetkov, who seems to be a very proud and daring driver. His father is a construction worker.

Kindergarten

in the Country

By Arkadi Kustov

Photos by Yelizaveta Ignatovich

KINDERGARTEN number 914 is hidden in the woods a half-hour's drive from Moscow. The rambling two-story white stone house is framed by green rolling lawns and flower gardens. Under the shaded pines are swings, sand boxes and sliding ponds; doll houses and miniature autos—a Lilliputian toyland for children.

The kindergarten, with its 120 children, ten kindergarten teachers, a music teacher, a doctor, nurse, 16 counselors, three cooks and a kitchen staff, moves out to this spacious country house near the village of Krasnaya Pakhra every summer. It was built by the Moscow regional council for the children of building trades workers.

The professional staff is a large one for so few children, but so is the job. Training for maturity begins as early as this. True, it is a painless kind of learning, in most cases taking the form of games which the children thoroughly enjoy. But through them the child acquires habits and disciplines quite naturally. Activities are carefully planned to stimulate physical, artistic and mental growth, to develop perceptive powers and dexterity.

The tanned three to seven year olds are awakened at eight every morning by a bugle call. With much noisy bubbling they have their morning wash and then do setting up exercises on the lawn fronting the house. After breakfast come activities. Some of the children do finger painting, others model with nutty-putty. Then comes music and singing and story reading time in the pine grove near the swimming pool. After swimming, lunch.

Rest hour is the only time of day during which the kindergarten is quiet. The teachers walk on tiptoe, although after the active morning

Continued on page 35

Beginning another active day at the kindergarten in a wooded suburb just a few miles outside Moscow. These boisterous three to seven year olds are some of the 120 youngsters who spend the summer at this lovely country place. ▶





It's easier for smaller girls to get into this doll house, but that doesn't keep big ones out.



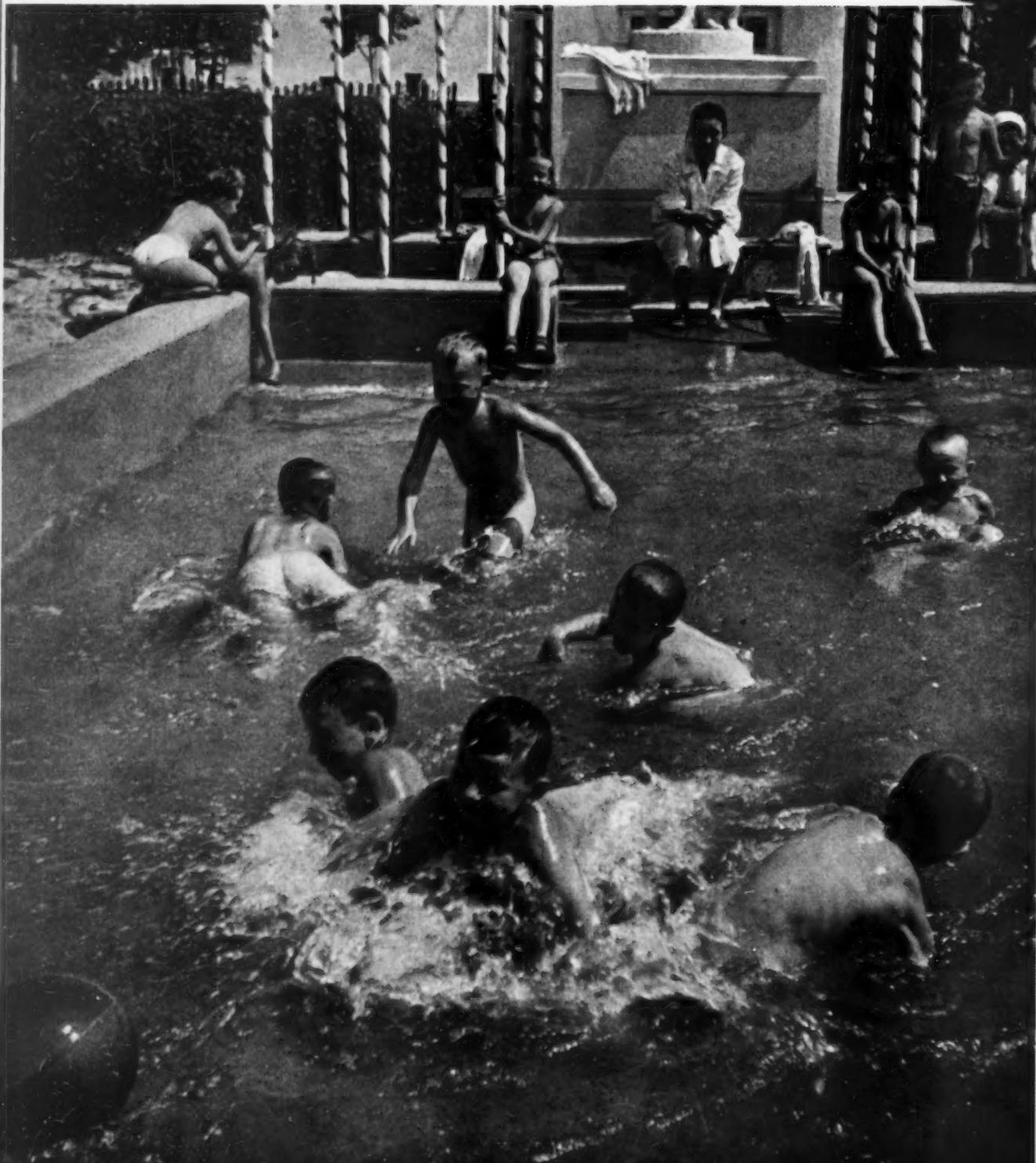
Galina Saveinova is a designer's daughter. She has decided to be a flower waterer full-time when she grows up. At the kindergarten she actually has to wait her turn for watering these beautiful peonies.

◀ LYONYA KARPOV WOULD RATHER SLEEP A BIT LONGER THAN DO SETTING-UP EXERCISES, BUT HE MUST OBEY.



SOMETIMES A RACE LIKE THIS ONE OF TRICYCLERS VERSUS BICYCLERS DEVELOPS.

THERE'S NOTHING ELSE IN THE WORLD THAT EQUALS THE FUN OF A SPLASH PARTY.



Kindergarten in the Country

Continued from page 32

outdoors the children would probably nap through an earthquake.

Afternoon is playtime—doll houses, bicycles, sand castles and more swimming, a break for afternoon milk and cake, and then playtime again until 7:00 and dinner.

After dinner, indoor games, music or watching television to see the children's evening broadcast. Then a bedtime snack of milk, cheese and buttered rolls and the children are ready to call it the end of another wonderful day.

Kindergarten 914 is one of the many summer camps maintained by Moscow and every other city in the Soviet Union for its very young youngsters. This kindergarten costs about 524,000 rubles a year to operate. Two thirds of the sum comes from state funds, the smaller part from parents. The amount a parent pays depends upon his wages and the number of children he has.

Much of what the children learn to do is routine. It is easily taught within the confines of the family—to wash before meals, to brush teeth and hair, to dress and undress. But the unique thing about camp kindergarten experience is that the children learn to live together, to share, to respect each other's rights. These are things only children in large families learn at such an early age, and then only if they are pointed in the right direction.

For busy working parents, the country kindergarten is a blessing. As for the youngsters—the photos tell their own story. ■



Sunday is visiting day at the country kindergarten. Mrs. Alla Lisina, time-keeper on a Moscow building project, with one especially happy youngster.

THE END OF ANOTHER PERFECT DAY TO THIS TINY TOT MEANS BLISSFUL SLUMBERLAND WITH PLEASANT DREAMS. AND ANOTHER HAPPY DAY BEGINS TOMORROW MORNING.



PHOTO BY
UN



MOSCOW HOUSING PROJECT NO. 74

By Leon Bagramov

SOFIA TULYAKOVA, a grandmotherly looking woman, manages housing project number 74 on Kooperativnaya Street in a district of Moscow some way from the center of town. She supervises a block of 40 houses with 1,000 apartments and is responsible for their general maintenance and upkeep. This, however, is only one side of her considerable job. Her busy phone is as likely to ring with a call from tenant Storozhev about the soccer players in the courtyard making enough racket to drive a man crazy, to one from Mrs. Makarova calling for advice about her daughter's problems of the heart.

Mrs. Tulyakova was appointed project superintendent by the city council twenty-six years ago and she has watched some tenants growing old and some growing up. Most of them are her friends, both the old ones—pensioners, some of them, who spend sunny

afternoons sitting under the poplar trees in the courtyard—and the young ones who not so long ago played in the sand piles.

There have been changes in the project too. There was no children's playground when Mrs. Tulyakova first came, no volleyball courts, no flowers or trees. The courtyard was bare and uninviting. The project has its own greenhouse now—80,000 flowers were grown last year—and dotted around the 19 acres of buildings and grounds are some 1,400 trees and 15,000 shrubs.

"Prophylactic" Maintenance

It needs a big staff of maintenance men to help Mrs. Tulyakova keep 40 apartment houses in shape. Mark Portnoi, a young engineer, runs the repair shops. He has twenty men under him—plumbers, carpenters, house-

painters, electricians, roofers and glaziers.

Portnoi operates on the premise that an ounce of prevention will save a good many future headaches. He works on a prophylactic timetable—a term he borrowed from one of the doctors who live in the project. Every three months he and his men go through every apartment in the development to check on plumbing, electrical wiring, gas, paint, plaster, elevators and the hundred and one other items in an apartment building that are likely to need overhauling. The roofs are checked twice a year regularly.

Not that everything is caught on these inspection tours. But Portnoi reduces the normal quota of dripping faucets, blown fuses and elevators temporarily out of order to a minimum and thereby reduces the normal quota of complaints. And Superintendent Tul-

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Watering the project's 1,400 trees and 15,000 shrubs, situated on the 19 acres of buildings and grounds. Project greenhouse grows its own flowers.



Engineer Tatyana Baranova and her daughter take the sun on the terrace. The tenant population consists of people engaged in all types of work.

NEIGHBORS ILYA ZORIN AND NIKOLAI MIRONOV GET TOGETHER FOR TEA AND A CHAT MOST SATURDAY EVENINGS. THEY BOTH WORK IN ONE OF MOSCOW'S TAXI GARAGES.



PHOTOGRAPHY
UN



▲ Pyotr Titkov, the project's gardener, gets a good deal of pint-sized volunteer assistance.

► Bookkeeper Polina Kornilova figures project income and expenses. The low rents are set by law and average four per cent of the family income.



Moscow Housing Project No. 74

Continued from page 36

yakova is, of course, very grateful for this.

Georgi Viktorov, an elderly but still very energetic man, is another of the superintendent's assistants, this one volunteer. Two years ago Viktorov retired on pension, but he is too young, he thinks, to spend all day sitting under the trees talking gossip, politics and the weather. He is chairman of the Tenants' Committee.

The committee is elected by the tenants for a two-year period. It works with the paid staff of the project to beautify the grounds and arranges concerts, lectures and other activities for the tenants. In addition, the committee controls and guides the management's work. It checks on repairs, calls for improvements, approves or disapproves the periodic reports of Superintendent Tulyakova, and can, if it considers the work of the staff inadequate, lodge a complaint with the local district council.

Non-Profit Housing

Polina Kornilova, of the administrative office, sees to the business side of this not inconsiderable enterprise.

The annual income of the project is 748,160 rubles. Of this sum 633,800 comes from apartment rentals, the rest from space rented for a

library, kindergarten, school and various stores for which rent is paid by the respective city departments.

The annual expenses total 923,047 rubles—453,339 for administrative and maintenance staff payroll; 322,000 for current repairs; 49,168 for outdoor cleaning and gardening; 98,540 for such miscellaneous items as tree planting and tenants' social and cultural affairs.

Project 74, therefore, spent for this typical year 174,887 rubles more than it took in. The deficit cannot be made up by raising rents. That is prohibited by Soviet law which sets strict rates for rentals. They average about four per cent of the family income. The rate has not been changed since it was first set in 1926.

The deficit is made up from state subsidies. Last year the project was allowed 200,000 rubles for current repairs and 600,000 for capital improvements. The total allotted nationally in 1957 to keep housing projects well maintained was more than a billion and a half rubles.

These are publicly owned properties, built and maintained for service and not for profit. The tenants, working staff and municipality join forces to see that they are made pleasanter to live in and more attractive to look at year by year. ■



▲ To little Alik, Sofia Tulyakova is a wonderful grandma—not a manager of 40 apartment houses.



◀ A special item on the agenda of the Tenants' Committee is congratulations to Irina Petrova, one committee member, on her daughter's marriage.

CHANGING A LANDSCAPE

The Gigant State Farm

By Mikhail Sukhanov

Photos by Alexander Makletsov

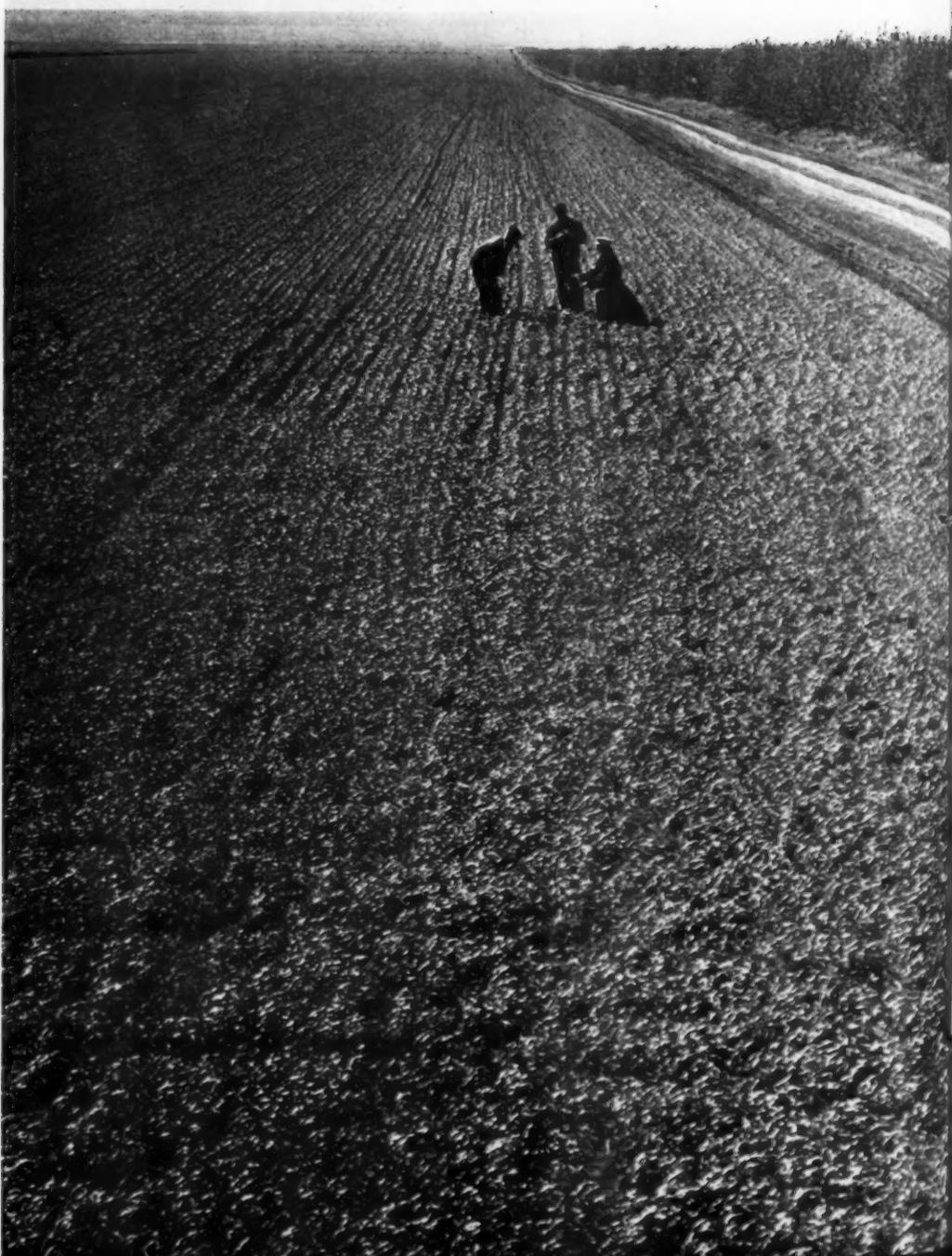


Girls of Gigant State Farm harvest squash and other vegetables in one of its many fields.



A flock of layers in Gigant's big poultry section. Ducks and geese also boost annual yield.

Young pigs soon become prime hogs in livestock section, which also raises sheep and cattle.



LOOKING on at the thousands of acres of wheat fields, orchards and vineyards of the Gigant (giant) State Farm spread across the Salsk Steppes, it is difficult to visualize this blossoming land thirty years ago.

People called it "Hellfire land" then—a desolate plain where dust storms stripped the top soil and scorching east winds blew in a temperature of 140°. Rain was so scarce that in some years the precipitation was no heavier than in semi-desert areas.

Before the Revolution this had been grazing land for stud farms. The rich black soil had been wantonly used and then left to erosion by parching sun and wind. Only small plots were farmed and these were poor, fighting drought that came years after successive year. The biggest grain harvest never exceeded slightly over five bushels per acre.

It was this unpromising land that the Gigant began to farm in 1928. Set up as a government-owned farm, it took over virgin lands which were not part of the poorly worked petty farms in the region.

The Gigant State Farm will be celebrating its thirtieth birthday soon. Since it was founded, its yield has increased eight to ten times over. In 1956, for example, an average of 35 bushels of grain per acre was the over-all yield from 50,000 acres sown to cereals, with individual sections giving as much as 60 bushels.

Even in two dry years like 1946 and 1954, when not a drop of rain fell in June and the winds blew hot and hard just at the time when the grain ripens, Gigant gathered an average per acre of about 20 bushels in the first year and more than 25 the second. The fact that the farm has not experienced even a single bad harvest all this time may be attributed to the high level of agricultural practice.

Large-Scale Mechanized Farming

Gigant's well cultivated fields are screened from the hot winds by shelter belts of trees. Big artificial lakes moisten the dry air and create a better growing climate. Snow retention procedures in winter help to preserve moisture. The soil is plowed deep and sown with carefully selected, high-grade seed. The best organic and mineral fertilizers are used and fed to the growing plants not only by machines but from planes.

The state farm is equipped with modern farm machinery. All the field work, from sowing wheat to planting shelter belts, is done by machine. Harvesting is completely mechanized. The divided harvesting method is employed—the grain is first mowed with reaping machines and windrowers and then threshed by combines fitted with special pick-up devices. In the three-year period from 1953 to 1956 grain production per worker increased from 1,080 bushels to almost 1,300 bushels.

Gigant State Farm is a big grain producer. But it providently combines cultivation of field crops, primarily wheat, with animal husbandry. Its mechanized dairy section raises thousands of red-steppe milch cows, a breed adapted to local conditions, as well as sheep, hogs, chickens,

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A residential street which is typical of many in the Gigant State Farm's villages. The whole region was uninhabited and barren thirty years ago.



Happy children race—as they do all over the world—for home-bound buses as the bell ending the day's classes is sounded at the farm's school.

Youngsters who are so inclined can train to become mechanics at the farm's agricultural school. With skilled workers in constant demand, a job is waiting when the course of study is completed.

The Gigant's success in the Salsk Steppes has brought new construction and farms to the area.





A new member for the Gigant community arrives. The modern hospital has a fully equipped and busy maternity ward, providing citizens with free service.

CHANGING A LANDSCAPE

The Gigant State Farm

Continued from page 41

ducks and geese. The farm also raises vegetables, melons, grapes and flowers, and propagates fish.

Highly trained specialists run the big farm—agronomists, zootechnicians, foresters, engineers and skilled mechanics. Because of rational use of the land and highly mechanized production, almost everything that Gigant produces is profitable. Last year the farm's clear profit was more than eight million rubles.

Farm Profits and Wages

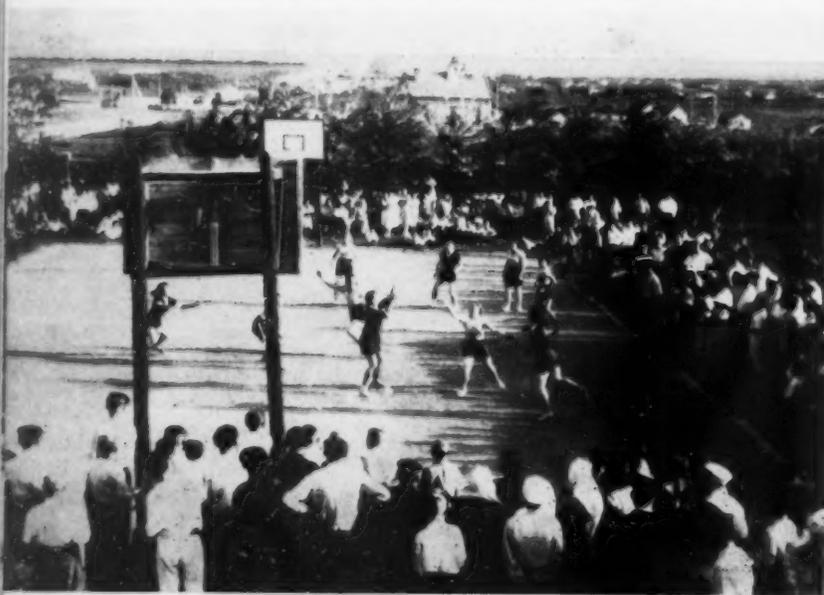
The greater the profit the farm makes, the more it has to spend on improving the living and working conditions of the farm personnel. And because there is so close a connection between their personal welfare and the growth of the farm, the farm people do not look on themselves as hired workers, but as owners in common of this big enterprise.

The farm personnel is paid on a piece-work system, depending upon individual productivity. Pavel Zubaryov is a veteran farmer, one of the original organizers. He works as a combine operator in summer and as machine repair mechanic the rest of the year. He earns an average of 1,500 rubles a month. His eldest son works as a mechanic also and makes from 900 to 1,000 rubles. The youngest son makes 700 as a tractor driver.

The Zubaryov family of six, after tax deduction, has a monthly income of 2,860 rubles. This is 30 per cent higher than the family income of three years ago and follows the general pattern for farm workers throughout the country. From 1940 to 1955, real wages rose by 75 per cent, and in 1956 they increased again.

But the amount in the pay envelope does not tell the whole story. Like all other Soviet citizens, Gigant farmers get free medical service, social insurance, sick benefits and paid vacations. Farm workers have their own small orchards and vineyards, and their own cows and chickens.

Basketball, as played here by two women's teams out-of-doors, is a favorite sport on the Gigant Farm. Its large stadium seats 3,000 spectators.



Community centers in the farm's villages provide varied recreational activities, including folk dancing. Also available are movies and theater.



New Towns on the Steppe

A number of villages and small towns of neat one- and two-family houses have grown up on this steppe which was almost uninhabited thirty years ago. Most of the houses were built at government expense. Some are privately owned, built out of savings or on government home loans.

These steppe towns scattered through the big Gigant Farm all have a school, clubhouse or reading room, restaurant, and medical clinic. The biggest town, called the Central Estate, has a high school; a boarding school; an agricultural school; a stadium seating 3,000 with a soccer field, a track and volleyball and basketball courts; and a community center where motion pictures are shown and where tractor drivers and milkmaids, gardeners and mechanics put on concerts and amateur theatricals.

Although the largest, the Gigant is not the only farm in this thriving steppeland. During the collectivization period in 1929-31. Gigant was a school for the peasants and helped to work thousands of acres of the small collectivized farms. Later the government set up machine and tractor stations to do this job, but Gigant continued to assist the collective farmers by training their tractor drivers, supplying high-grade seed and pure-bred cattle and demonstrating its advanced farm techniques.

The results may be seen today. The fields of neighboring collective farms are sheltered by tree belts. Their orchards and vineyards bring in heavy yields. The annual income of these farms runs to several million rubles and the farm villages are as well provided for as those of Gigant—with clubs, hospitals, schools, and stadiums.

The Salsk Steppe is no longer a scorched and burned-out brown. Thirty years of work have lived that once dead and dominant color. Now it is a fresh and sprouting green in the spring and a heavy fertile gold in the autumn. ■



GIGANT'S RICH, BLACK SOIL YIELDS BOUNTIFUL CROPS OF GRAPES AND MELONS.

HARVESTING CORN ON A NEIGHBORING FARM. THE GIGANT STATE FARM GAVE THE COLLECTIVE FARMERS THE BENEFIT OF ITS EXPERIENCE, AS WELL AS NEEDED SUPPLIES.



1957
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SOVIET UNION

It Makes Us Friends

CROWDS INSIDE INTERNATIONAL HOUSE AT THE OKLAHOMA EXPOSITION INSPECT THE SOVIET UNION'S EXHIBIT. PEAK EXHIBIT ATTENDANCE FOR ONE DAY WAS 110,000.

Soviet TV sets and cameras drew favorable comment, especially the real walnut finish console (foreground) with remote control, export price of \$200.



By Mikhail Sagatelyan (Photos by the Author)

THE stimulating occurrences over a 24-day period within the sprawling Oklahoma Semi-Centennial Exposition seems to underscore once more the importance of cultural and educational exchanges between the Soviet and American peoples.

Evident interest and the warm response of the thousands of visitors who commented upon the Soviet Union's exhibit of consumer goods inside International House gave everybody a feeling of friendliness.

Almost one and a half million persons from forty states poured into the exposition grounds during the Semi-Centennial from June 14 through July 7 in Oklahoma City.

Sharing space inside International House with several other countries' exhibits the Soviet Union's display covered 1,950 square feet arranged in an off-set style to show off a variety of consumer goods. One corner was occupied with cameras, TV and hi-fi radio sets. There were tables and shelves of wood carvings, silver and gold filigree work, fine china and crystal. Next there was a revolving-display of textile goods; there were Oriental carpets, rich silks, fine woolens, furs of Russian sable and karakul; shotguns and rifles; Russian caviar, canned salmon and sprats, candies and cookies in decorated boxes. Lastly there was a book display and a colorful showing of the postage stamps. The walls were covered by large murals and photographs depicting various aspects of life in the Soviet country and showing housing construction, industry and agriculture.



Here are two young college girls who obtained permission to look more closely at some handicraft work that interested them. Woodcarvings, silver and gold filigree jewelry, including inlaid boxes, caught visitors' eyes.



Tommy and Wayne Cooper of Drumright, Oklahoma, really enjoyed seeing the wooden doll "Matryoshka" that contains a large number of smaller dolls. At rear, Grandmother Cooper learns there are 24 dolls inside.

One center of interest to the oil-conscious Oklahomans was the operating model of the new Soviet turbodrill, while for experts the full-sized "real thing" with cut-away sections showing details of its operation was installed outside where there was room. Through this exhibit engineers and laymen learned that 90 per cent of all rigs in Soviet fields use the new drill that operates at least five times more rapidly than the conventional rotary drill and at half the cost. The turbodrill also is vastly superior in drilling inclined wells where it is necessary to seek off-shore oil or to probe for it under buildings.

During the 24 days of the exhibit we had many opportunities to talk with our visitors, but the following words of an Oklahoma petroleum engineer is a perfect summary of everything said:

"Now I know that it is not at all difficult for us to understand each other and become friends. All we Americans need is to meet you more frequently and gain a clearer knowledge of your life."

It was our general feeling that such exhibitions have a sound and truly worthwhile purpose in bringing people closer together.

And at the end, as the multitude of displays in International House were being knocked down for shipment back home, James Burge, director of the Semi-Centennial exposition, told Soviet Exhibit Director Pavel Sakun with an amused twinkle in his eyes: "I want you to be sure to return for our Centennial."

We all stopped and reflected a moment. That will be in 2007! And although we accept this invitation, we trust it won't be that long before we can continue the good things started here. ■



Russian sable and karakul, squirrel and other fur garments along with the Oriental carpets received the attention of countless feminine visitors. Photographers could not get in very close for shots because of the crowds.

Rudolph Schwartz, who came to Oklahoma City in 1907 as a housepainter, is telling Director Pavel Sakun, "We need more such exhibitions to learn more about your country. These things help create friendship and understanding." Schwartz's daughter Joan (rear) listens to Tchaikovsky recording on hi-fi.



"Why not?" asks the poster of Intourist, the Soviet travel agency offering many tours for Americans. Grant Holliday of Salt Lake City stopped at the booth to view some photos of Soviet scenes. Asked if he'd like to visit us, he replied: "Why not? Judging by this exhibit, it would be very interesting."





Baltic
Fisherman



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THE ZVEINIEKS COLLECTIVE FISHERY

By Boris Levitsky

DEEP-SEA FISHING in the Gulf of Riga is a hard and a dangerous living. The Baltic Sea is often hazardous sailing with heavy squalls that brew without warning in spring and autumn. The moss covered rock monument in the harbor of Ventspils bears witness to the toll that sudden storm has taken. Under the crossed anchors carved in the base is the legend—"To the Seamen and Fishermen whose graves are in this water."

In old Latvia, fishing was a poor life. Generation after generation of the people in the Baltic fishing villages lived their lives out in hard and insecure toil for the bare necessities. Most of them had no gear of their own, they rented everything from the well-to-do at exorbitant and crippling terms.

If his nets were snagged and carried off to sea or torn by storm, the fisherman was in debt for years. Often enough he came back to port with empty holds, but even when the catch was good, the brokers forced prices down to the point where living was always marginal.

Although the Baltic's temper has failed to improve since those days, the fishermen of

the present are generally victorious in their struggle with Neptune: their ships and boats are more reliable and they are sure of instant aid from the government's air-sea rescue squadrons in event of danger.

From the time that the Latvian fishermen decided to pool their equipment and experience into collective fisheries, their work has been easier and they have lived better. One of these collectives is called Zveinieks. It was organized soon after the last war in the village of Zveiniekunem, some thirty miles from Riga, the Latvian capital.

The fishermen of Zveinieks have received loans from the government for modern gear of which the individual fishing families of the past could only dream. These loans, long since repaid, provided trawls, shutters and long-lasting nylon nets among other things. With their well-equipped fleets they now make big hauls of herring in North Atlantic waters that would have been beyond the reach of their old vessels and exceedingly dangerous to attempt.

Earnings of the fishermen no longer depend upon the whims of a broker or the fluctuations of the market. The fish brought ashore by the collective fisheries are sold to government organizations under a schedule of fixed prices. As a result of improved equipment and better fishing methods the individual share of the annual catch of fishermen in Zveinieks in the five year period from 1950 to 1955 has risen from nine to seventeen tons. This has resulted

in an increase in earnings from 7,152 to 13,440 rubles annually.

The uncertainties of fishing have been greatly reduced but they have not been eliminated. It is unlikely that they ever will be. Last year, for example, was a bad year for Latvian fishing, and a particularly bad one for Zveinieks Collective. Heavy storms tore many of the expensive shutter nets. With prompt government assistance, the Collective was able to get new nets in time for at least part of the season's haul, but its yearly income was reduced.

Even in the face of this trouble, which would have meant complete ruin in the old days, no one in the village went hungry or did without clothing or shoes. Twelve of the fishermen even managed to finish the homes they had started to build.

The cottages faced with bright stone are part of the growing hamlet on the right bank of the Agi River, whose estuary forms the harbor. They are designed by Riga architects and put up by the Collective. As the houses are built, they are turned over to the fishermen, who pay for them over a ten-year period.

The Collective has also built a large garage, a power station and storage buildings for the big nets. It has a community center with an auditorium seating 600, a library, gymnasium and restaurant, a village hospital and various new shops. In the harbor there are a number

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LATVIAN FISHERMEN HAVE ENJOYED A MORE SECURE AND COMFORTABLE EXISTENCE SINCE THEY DECIDED TO POOL THEIR EQUIPMENT AND EXPERIENCE INTO COLLECTIVES.



Baltic Fisherman

Continued from page 47

of brick buildings for smoking and canning fish, one of them with a refrigerator that can store 300 tons.

There have been many changes in the old village. Every cottage roof now has a radio aerial or television antenna. Every fourth fisherman in Zveinieks has his own car.

The powered fishing fleets have created new trades for the Baltic fishing coast villages. There are now many ships engineers, coast-wise and deep-sea navigators, skippers, refrigerator mechanics and radio operators among the younger people.

Specialists for the fishing industry are trained in six Latvian schools. These include the university and agricultural school. Sons and daughters of fishermen are now getting a free higher education, some of them are well on the way to becoming important scientists, like Rita Lidak, a Zveinekunem girl who has just received her Master's Degree in ichthyology.

The new life has brought a new spirit to Zveinieks fishermen. There is no longer the terrible grind of insecurity. There is time for a party, a dance, a get-together, a house-warming for a neighbor—Alexander Klyavin, for example, who has moved into one of the new cottages.

Klyavin's cottage has five well-furnished rooms, besides kitchen, bathroom and porch. He has a garage for his car, a kitchen garden and small orchard for home-grown fruit and vegetables. He also owns a small farm near the house where he keeps his cow, pigs, chickens, ducks and geese.

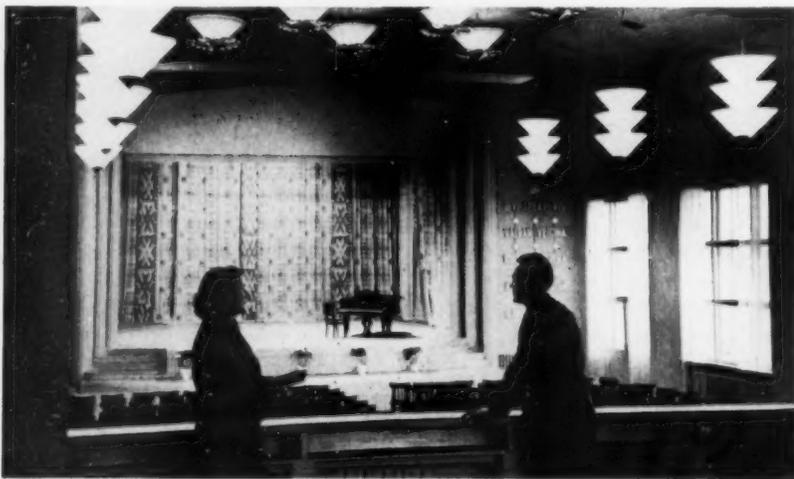
There is none of the old isolation from the city and its stimulating cultural activities. Klyavin and other of the village fishermen frequently drive in to Riga for a play or opera or ballet. Klyavin's taste runs to Shakespeare—in the past three years he has seen Riga productions of *Othello*, *Hamlet*, the ballet *Romeo and Juliet* and *King Lear*.

Zveinieks grows a different kind of fisherman these days. ■



Baltic sea smelts. These herring-like fish are especially tasty when smoked. They add much to the income of Zveinieks fishermen, who have several buildings for canning.

In the background is the modern stage in the equipped recreation center, which cost the Zveinieks Collective Fishery 2.5 million rubles. It includes a library and a gymnasium.



Zveinieks fisherfolk's houses. Collective fishery built and sold them to members on 10-year loan.

The modern boats used by Zveinieks fishermen make the job easier and a lot less hazardous.





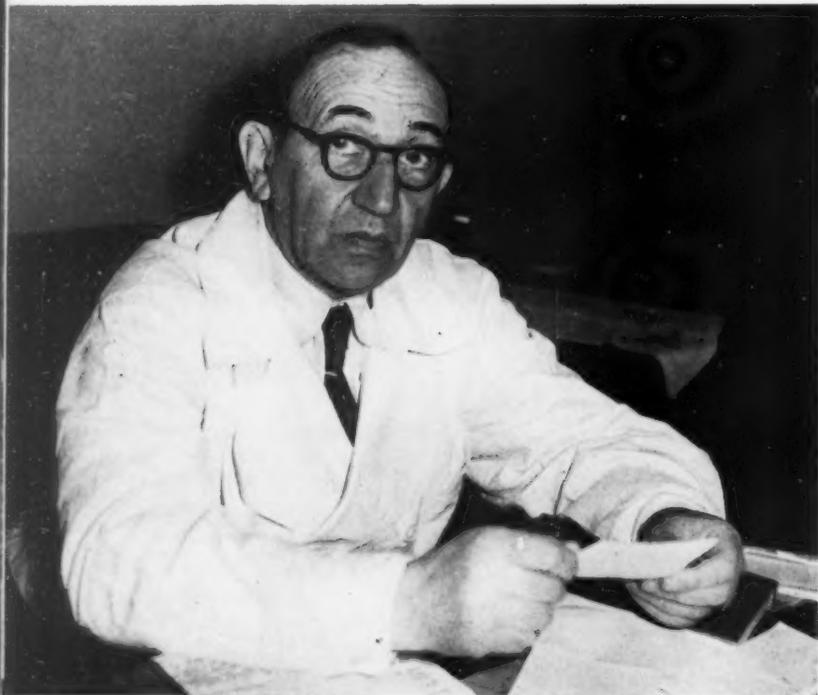
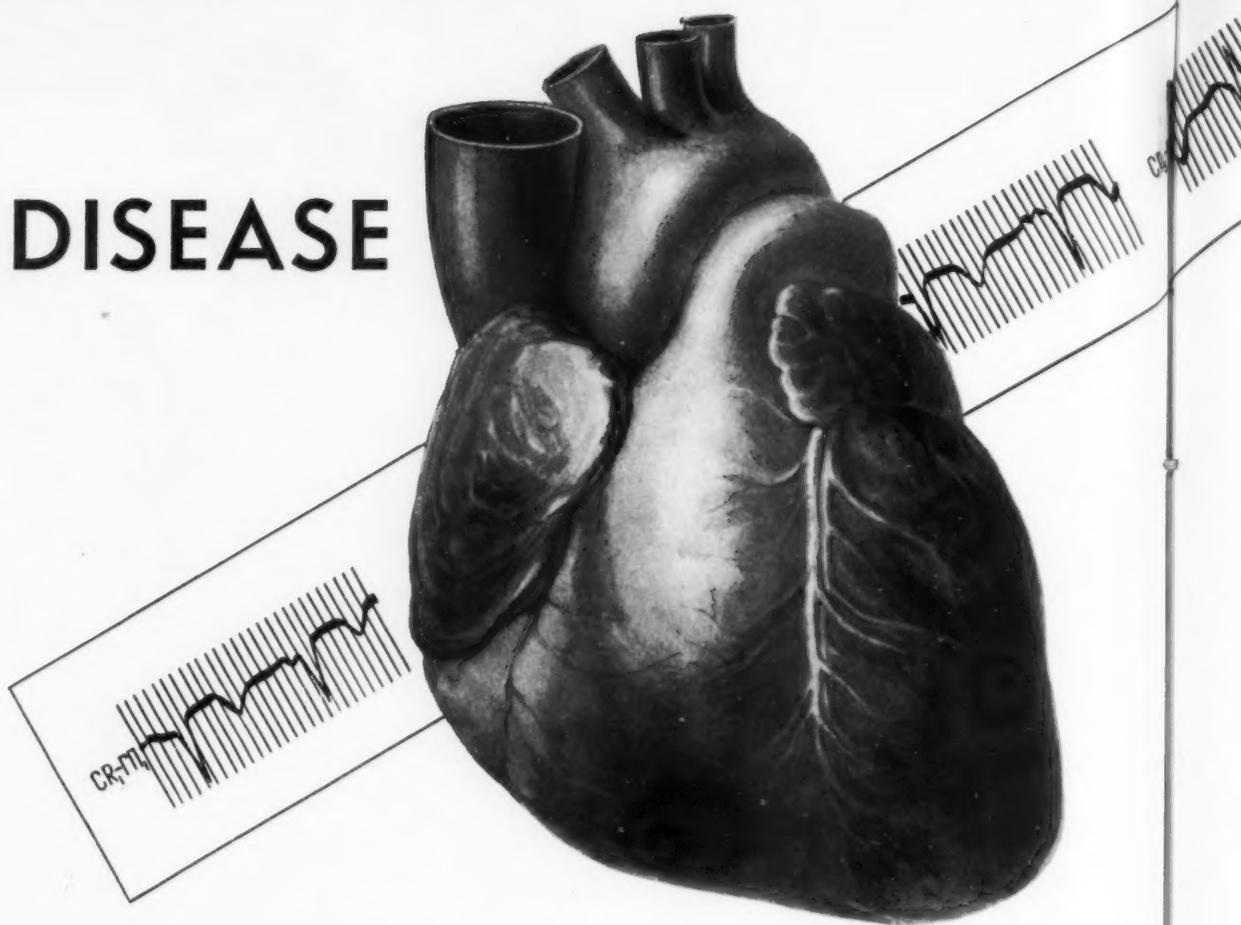
ALTHOUGH FISHING IS A MAN-SIZED JOB, IT SUITS YEVGENIA ZIBERT, WHO GOES TO SEA WITH HER HUSBAND. THEY SHARED A VERY GOOD CATCH AS YOU CAN READILY SEE.

CHORAL GROUPS HAVE ALWAYS BEEN POPULAR IN LATVIA. THESE GIRLS FROM ZVEINIEKS FISHING VILLAGE OBVIOUSLY ENJOY REHEARSING FOR THE LOCAL SONG FESTIVAL.



Before HEART DISEASE Strikes

Preventive
Treatment in
the Soviet Union



Professor Miron Vovsy, eminent Soviet cardiologist, combines research with clinical work in the nationwide battle against heart diseases.

By Professor MIRON VOVSY

Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences

THE most important present day trend in Soviet medical practice is preventive medicine. It has been applied with considerable success in combating heart disease.

In the past ten years, the incidence of diseases of the cardiovascular system has risen in all countries, and with it the resultant mortality rate. While in the USSR the number of deaths attributable to these diseases is 60 per cent lower than in Great Britain, for example, it still remains true that heart ailments—hypertension or high blood pressure, arteriosclerosis, stenocardia, and infarct of the heart muscle—are at the present time among our major killing diseases.

Those most prone to attack are mature and middle-aged people who do mental work. Considered from the broad social point of view, they make up a particularly valuable section of the population in the light of their background of education and experience.

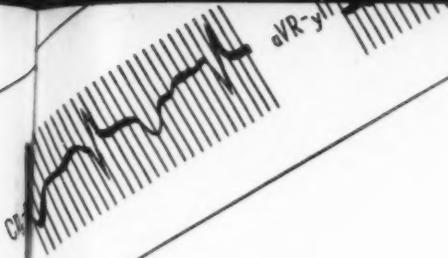
As part of our program of preventive treatment, we carry on periodic medical check-ups of the whole population. This is practicable since there is no charge made for either examination or treatment by our clinics and hospitals. An illness can therefore be detected in its early stage and treated before it progresses. Those we find suffering from heart ailments are placed under the close observation of a specialist.

Vacations and Rest Homes

Rest, which is so vital an element in treating heart diseases, is made possible by the nationwide system of annual paid vacations. If a physician finds that a heart patient needs a prolonged vacation for treatment at a sanatorium or health resort, he prescribes accordingly and the patient is accommodated and receives treatment at government expense.

Large well-equipped health resorts for people suffering from diseases of the heart are to be found in the southern part of the country, in regions with a particularly tonic climate. There are some dozens of sanatoria at Kislovodsk, in the foothills of the North Caucasus, a famous resort area. In the Crimea there are sixty-odd on the Black Sea coast. In Tskhaltubo, a Georgian resort, there are fourteen, and these alone accommodate some 60,000 patients every year, two and a half times the number that all the country's sanatoria accommodated in the pre-Soviet period.

Altogether these sanatoria and health resorts give rest and treatment to 285,000 heart disease patients every year. This is approximately 40 per cent of the total number of heart patients treated at our hospitals.



Fighting for a Healthy Heart

The efficient work of the heart in pumping blood to every part of the body is determined by the width of the lumen or passageway of the coronary vessels, the smoothness of their walls, the degree of pressure exerted by the circulating blood and the ability of the vessels to expand and contract.

What impedes the passage of blood through the coronary vessels? What causes coronary insufficiency and how can it best be treated?

To try to find an answer to these and allied questions our clinic has studied more than 2,500 cases during these past ten years. We depend primarily upon electrocardiography and mechanocardiography in our examinations, although we employ all available modern methods.

Our clinic is not the only one by far doing research in this field. In Leningrad cardiovascular research by a large group of scientists led by the venerable Academician Nikolai Anichkov is proceeding with great success. At the Institute of Therapy in Moscow Professor Alexander Myasnikov and his assistants are doing valuable cardiac research. Professors Pavel Lukomsky, Yevgeni Tareyev and others are studying myocardial infarct.

Diagnoses Before It Strikes

Infarct of the myocardium is an extremely severe heart ailment. It develops when one of the branches of the coronary vessels becomes impassible and thereby cuts off the blood supply to the part of the cardiac muscle it serves. A minute or two is enough to start the irreversible process of necrosis, degeneration of the muscle deprived of blood.



A building of the Arzni Alpine Health Resort located in Armenia. A regime of rest and treatment helps restore the health of cardiac patients.



This clinical device, named the mechanical cardiograph, is used to check heart and blood vessels. It was designed by Professor Nikolai Savitsky.

Our physicians are able to diagnose infarct of the myocardium fairly quickly and accurately. Usually, some time before it occurs, a patient will begin to complain of a fleeting sense of constriction in the chest region. Following severe physical exertion or nervous excitement, there will be a sudden onset of angina pectoris (stenocardia) with intense pain accompanied by feelings of weakness and great fear. In a bad attack, there may be loss of consciousness.

One of our patients with moderately high blood pressure had suffered from chest pains on and off for several months. His doctor prescribed rest, sufficient sleep, diet, fresh air and easy walks. The patient thought the condition would pass and ignored his doctor's advice. He continued working as hard as he had before and, as a matter of fact, took on the additional burden of preparing a paper for a scientific meeting.

When he took the floor to present his paper, he felt a sudden acute pain in the chest, broke out in a cold sweat and collapsed. Physicians present established myocardial infarct, and with great care he was moved to a hospital.

When the disease strikes, the intense pain may last for as long as twenty-four hours. Medicine can do little for relief and the outcome will depend upon timely diagnosis and correct treatment. Even if there is only a suspicion of myocardial infarct, the patient should be put to bed immediately, and, if the diagnosis is confirmed, stay in bed for six to eight weeks.

From the first onset of illness strict rest and a high vitamin diet must be adhered to. Our physicians will usually prescribe anticoagulants.

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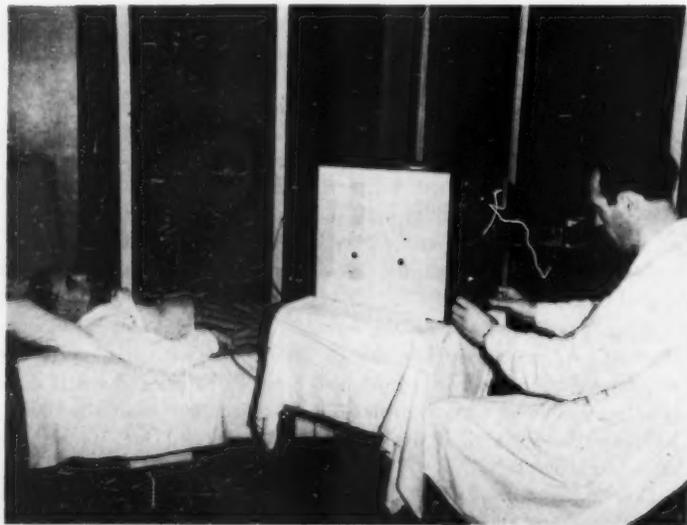


TSKHALTUBO, IN THE CAUCASUS FOOTHILLS, IS A FAMOUS SPA AND HEALTH RESORT. THE REGION IS IDEAL FOR VARIOUS SANATORIA BECAUSE OF ITS EXCELLENT CLIMATE.

Before HEART DISEASE Strikes *Continued from page 51*

After five or six weeks, patients are given special restorative exercises to be done under strict supervision of the doctor.

The proposal of the outstanding American clinician-cardiologist Paul White to use isotopes of iodine for the treatment of stenocardia also deserves mention. This treatment reduces the functions of the thyroid gland, which in its turn reduces the inclination of the coronary arteries of the heart to spasms.



DIAGNOSTIC APPARATUS DESIGNED BY IVAN AKULINICHEV, A MOSCOW PHYSICIAN.

If correct treatment is given and the patient adheres strictly to the doctor's order, the ailment will run a favorable course in the majority of cases. Even with cicatrized lesions of the heart we have had our patients return to normal work. The physician's job then is to watch and keep watching.

A Stitch in Time

But if we can detect the fore signs early enough, there is a strong possibility of averting cardiovascular diseases, myocardial infarct among them. The case of Professor V., one of the many patients we caught in time, is illustrative.

Professor V. for five years suffered from short breath and acute spasms of pain in the region of the heart. He had grown stout, and from time to time his blood pressure went up. The professor worked hard, took no recreation, ate big meals at irregular times, smoked thirty cigarettes a day, slept very little and took no treatment at all.

When the pain became sharper and more frequent and he found it interfering seriously with his work, he came for a check-up. We immediately put him on a restricted diet, ordered rest, no smoking, corrective exercise and limited medication. Within a short time the patient lost twelve pounds, the difficulty with his breathing almost disappeared, he began to sleep well and the sense of fear which had oppressed him had gone completely.

Professor V.'s case is one of many which illustrates the great value of preventive treatment for myocardial infarct and the related group of cardiovascular diseases. There is no reason that we can see, in terms of our experience, why prophylactic treatment cannot reduce the mortality rate of this dread group of diseases very sharply. ■

The Kamenny Island Health Resort



THIS ISLAND ON THE GULF OF FINLAND WAS ONCE THE SITE OF THE SUMMER HOMES OF THE NOBILITY. NOW IT IS A WELL-KNOWN CONVALESCENT AND VACATION RESORT.

By Elena Doroshinskaya

A TWENTY MINUTES' drive from Lenin-grad's city pavements transports us to a fresh green world of birch trees. White columned buildings are scattered through the trees and behind them we catch glimpses of water sparkling in the sun.

This is Kamenny Island—Stone Island—on the Gulf of Finland. That is its geographic name. To describe it by function, call it Rest Island or Health Island. It is a famous convalescent resort where 20,000 people come annually to recuperate after illness or to spend their vacation.

While strolling through the island lanes lined with old trees whose branches arch high overhead, a vacationer points to beautiful colonnaded buildings and tells us, "That palace once belonged to Prince Oldenburg, or to the Countess Lobanova-Rostovskaya, or to Baron Taube . . ."

These were the luxurious summer houses of the nobility who fled the October Revolution. Their ownership was transferred to the people thirty-five years ago in a decree signed by Lenin. Kamenny Island was the first of many resorts and rest homes to be opened throughout the country.

Expecting!

We walk about the lovely well-kept grounds and pass a group of young women. They are obviously expectant mothers. We stop to talk.

"When is it to be?" we ask one young woman with bright eyes and black hair tied down with a ribbon.

"In six weeks, the doctors say." She has that glowing serenity that expectant mothers seem to radiate. The woman introduces herself as Antonina Makovetskaya, a librarian.

"It's wonderful to be here. At home I would have been frightened to death. It's my first child," she explains. "Here I can be as cool as a cucumber, with the doctor around all the time. I feel a little like one too, vegetating with all this rest," she laughs.

We are introduced to the other women in the group. All of them are well on the way to babies. Zinaida Smirnova is an inspector at the State Bank; Maria Samusenko is a technician; Valentina Kashintseva works in a machine building factory.

Earlier in her pregnancy, Valentina tells us, she was transferred to lighter work on doctor's orders. Now she is on paid maternity leave as

required by law. She has eight weeks now and another two months after the baby is born.

Valentina is thinking of staying on for a few weeks when her child comes. Some of the mothers do that. The youngest guest on Kamenny Island, we are told, is only nine days old. Both he and his mother will be staying for another month or so.

Vacationing Babies

We are equipped with white smock, cap and gauze mask before we are permitted to look into the infants' ward, lined with blue cribs. We watch one of the babies getting quartz-lamp treatment. Mothers visit only at feeding time. They can rest easily, knowing that doctors and nurses are on duty round the clock.

A blonde young woman tells us, "I could never get a rest like this at home. I had twins, Alexander and Boris. From the way they bounce around, I'm sure they are going to be wrestlers when they grow up."

The proud mother of the two future wrest-
Continued on page 54



Many expectant mothers and those who have recently given birth spend part of their 16 weeks' paid maternity leave on the island.



The pupils in this class, teaching the care of infants, are new mothers. They take turns washing, diapering and exercising the celluloid "baby."

The Kamenny Island Health Resort

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MRS. TATYANA AGAFONOVA AND NEW TWINS, ALL RECUPERATING AT KAMENNY AFTER EXPERIENCE OF BIRTH.



lers is Tatyana Agafonova. Her husband is a fitter. They had been married for several years and wanted a child very much. Now they have an extra one thrown in for good measure because they waited so long, Tatyana says, beaming. She will have to give up her classes at the evening technical school for the time being, but her husband promises to help. He comes out every evening to see his wife and the two additions to the family.

Tatyana mentions the school for mothers. We ask about it and are guided to a large high-ceilinged room and introduced to the teacher, a pediatrician. She is showing a group of mothers how to bathe a month-old baby, using a very life-like celluloid doll. The mothers take turns washing, diapering and exercising the "baby." "A wonderful baby," says one of the young women, "he never cries."

Guests Get Discount

Future mothers and newborn babies are not the only guests, we discover from Dr. Anna Shcherbina, director of another sanatorium situated on the island. She guides us to the area where we find much activity—volleyball, chess, knitting and the like.

One well-tanned man announces that he has just discovered a wonderful spot for sun bathing. He persuades two chess players to pick up their chessmen and chairs to join him.

A group of middle-aged women are busily knitting away. One of the men stops to say, "Look at the way they are working." One of the women laughs. "A man can never understand that it's relaxing to knit."

We stop to get acquainted with Anna Gani-cheva. She is a janitress, she tells us. Her husband was killed in the war and left her with a young daughter. She has the gnarled hands of a woman who has worked hard.

"Lately," she says, "I've been having trouble with my stomach. The doctor at the clinic said that the sanatorium would do me good. So I went to the trade union with my



Forty years ago, this stately building on Kamenny Island with its fine colonnades was a nobleman's palace. Now it is a sanatorium for working people.



A lounge in the sanatorium for heart patients adds to the pleasant surroundings, considered an important psychological factor in hastening recovery.

medical certificate and they made the arrangements for me. It doesn't cost me anything to stay here. This is my second week of treatment and I feel much better. I'm staying for 28 days."

Dr. Shcherbina takes us through the pleasant lounge rooms, the conservatory, the library, and the billiard room. Everything is fresh and bright. "People get well much faster in pleasant surroundings," the doctor tells us. "The psychological factor is an important part of our treatment."

We stop to watch two men playing billiards. They met here and have struck up a warm friendship, in spite of the difference in their ages. The older man, Trofim Shapovalov, is engineer at the Kotlyakov plant. The younger is Pyotr Yakovlev who drives a truck at a machine factory. Both are from Leningrad.

We ask how much they paid for accommodations.

"The usual amount," they answer. "Thirty per cent of the regular charge." The rest was paid by their trade unions out of social insurance funds. Almost all the Kamenny Island guests get their accommodations on the same terms.

"Our guests," says Dr. Shcherbina, "receive treatment as well as a chance to rest and relax. All of it is included under the one charge for accommodations."

Treatment and Follow-up

"Ours is what we call a clinical sanatorium. We take people straight from the hospital to convalesce and get their strength back. We try to give our patients the best that modern medical practice has to offer. The daily schedule is so arranged that there is time for everything—meals, sleep, medical treatment and recreation.

"We have fifteen different menus. If it's necessary for treatment, we provide patients with six or seven meals a day. Our medicinal mineral waters we get from local springs and from springs in the Caucasus. We have a bath building, physiotherapy rooms and a pharmacy. There are thirteen physicians for the 250 patients. And we can call on the best specialists in Leningrad for consultation, since we are so close to town."

Dr. Shcherbina shows us a stack of mail. "This comes daily from patients who have stayed with us. If they don't write us after a certain length of time, we get in touch with them for a follow-up, to find out whether their condition has improved."

The island is comparatively small, less than 400 acres, so that everything is within walking distance. But there are buses for those who prefer to ride. There is a separate sanatorium for heart patients and a group of buildings

for healthy vacationers who do not come for medical treatment. These people spend much of their time on the sandy beach of the neighboring island which is reached by a bridge. There kayaks and rowboats can be rented for trips up and down the channels of the Neva delta.

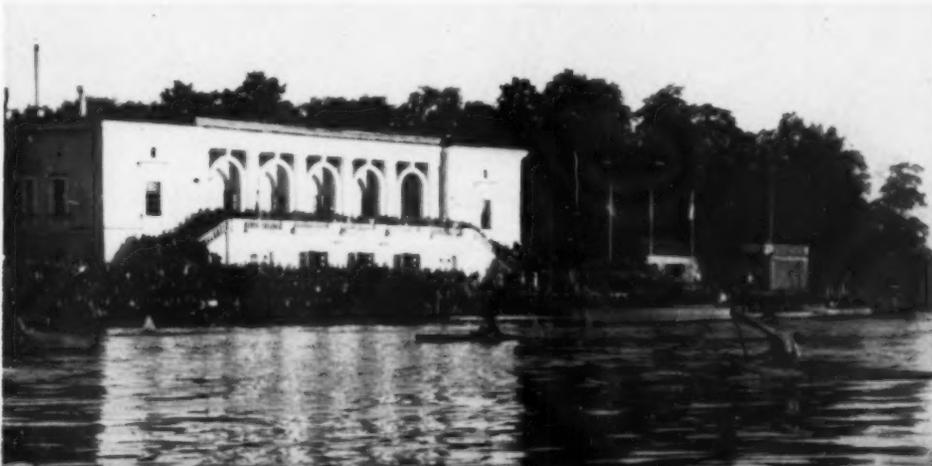
In the evening there is outdoor dancing at the clubhouse and concerts and motion picture showings inside.

Although the city is spreading out fast and threatening to engulf the surrounding island area, Leningraders prize the Kamenny Island resort too much to permit it to be altered. In the blueprints for future city development, the Island is to be left exactly as it is, with not so much as one tree cut down. It will remain the Island of Health, Rest and Recreation for a good many years to come. ■

SWINGS ARE AN AID TO LAZY VACATION ATHLETES.



AN INFORMAL RACE BETWEEN VACATIONERS. CANOEING AND VOLLEYBALL ARE FAVORITE SPORTS AT KAMENNY.



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Two Thousand and One

Magazines

BY ALEXEI MOROV

MORE than two thousand magazines are published in the Soviet Union, many of them literary periodicals with circulation in the millions. Still readers think there are not enough.

Popular literary publications like *Novy Mir* (New World), *Znamya* (Banner), *Foreign Literature*, *Yunost* (Youth), *Den Poezii* (Day of Poetry) will frequently sell out at the newsstands and bookshops the same day they are distributed.

A number of new literary magazines appear every year in response to demands of readers and writers both. *Moscow*, a monthly, is the newest. It is rapidly winning a large national circulation and a very loyal, though very critical, body of readers.

Moscow was launched by a future readers' conference. By way of posters tacked to billboards throughout the city, Muscovites were invited to a conference at the Hall of Columns, a popular place for meetings. The invitation was extended by a group of writers. The topic—what kind of magazine would readers like *Moscow* to be?

People came in considerable numbers, the discussion was lively, suggestions were plentiful and the writers present listened with care—this was a section of their future reading audience. The new magazine was talked about in the city's libraries and reading rooms, as well as in the literary clubs that function in many of the larger factories and offices.

By the time the writers met again to consider the table of contents of the first issue, they had a fairly clear idea of the kind—kinds perhaps would be the better word—of material readers wanted to see in the new magazine.

These conferences between readers and writers are a familiar part of the Soviet literary scene. They are called not only to announce a new publication, but to get readers' response to one or another article or story. The discussion is always vocal—it is the rare Soviet reader who does not have a word or two to say about his likes and dislikes and his reasons for them—and whether the writer listening agrees or not, he is certainly provoked to further thought.

◀ NEW MAGAZINES (READ DOWN): THE SOVIET SCREEN, DNIESTR, CULTURE AND LIFE, UPGRADE, DON AND MOSCOW.



The magazine *Moscow* frequently carries reproductions of the best works by Moscow artists. On this and the following pages Vladimir Favorsky's drawings for *The Lay of Igor's Regiment*, a masterpiece of ancient Russian literature, are reprinted from the second issue of the magazine for 1957.



THE MAGAZINE MOSCOW HAS BECOME A GOOD SCHOOL FOR YOUNG WRITERS. BORIS YEVGENIEV, ASSISTANT EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, GIVES MUCH TIME TO ASPIRING AUTHORS.

What's In A Magazine Name

For some considerable time before the reader's conference, writers had been discussing the projected magazine among themselves. The idea came up first in discussion at the Moscow Union of Writers. What was proposed was a literary magazine that would not merely duplicate the existing ones but would

have something new to present in the way of critical and creative material. It was to be the magazine of the Moscow writers and the name suggested seemed to strike a favorable note.

The rather nebulous idea was given to a committee to grapple with. The committee, which developed into the editorial board, met at the country house of Kornei Chukovsky in

suburban Moscow. Chukovsky is a well-known figure in Soviet literature.

Discussion waxed fast and furious, first around the meaning of the name. Some of the writers had envisioned a magazine that would develop Moscow themes. They argued that the city with its great concentration of industry, its many-sided cultural events, its

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Two Thousand and One Magazines

Continued from page 57

large population offered an almost infinite amount of source material. Others argued that Moscow, in addition to being the Soviet capital, was one of the world's cultural centers, and that the magazine should reflect that. The conclusion reached was that it should do both—feature the Moscow scene and relate that to the broader concept which comes to mind when the name *Moscow* is mentioned.

Once that was agreed on it was clear that the magazine would not limit itself to the work of Moscow writers, but would be open to writers from any part of the Soviet Union, and to forward-looking writers from abroad.

This was translated into practice in the very first issue. Alongside the work of prominent Soviet authors—Yuri Lebedinsky, Ilya Ehrenburg, Lidia Seifulina, Vladimir Lugovskoy, Kornei Chukovsky, Lev Nikulin and Mikhail Svetlov, the reader finds translations from the work of the Italian Carlo Levi, the Chinese Liu Ping-yang and other foreign writers.

The first issues have also incorporated many of the suggestions made at the readers' forum. Readers urged that the critical material in the magazine be of the round table discussion type to make it livelier and more dramatic and so bring it closer to readers. Both readers and writers wanted more controversy and clash of opinion on books, plays, motion pictures and art.

In line with the readers' suggestions is the editorial board's policy to publish young and unknown writers. Issue number one has the first published short story of Savva Dangulov and poetry by Nikolai Krasnov.

How Much Will The Deficit Be?

There had been much consideration of an illustrated versus a non-illustrated magazine, with general agreement that if at all possible, it was to be illustrated. This raised additional publication problems besides the normal technical headaches that beset every editorial board. Color printing meant better paper and both meant more expense.



Meeting of *Moscow's* future readers. Semyon Sashchev, bookkeeper, said: "The magazine's editors should devote more attention to new names in poetry so that we can get to know the works of new poets."



The editorial board met with the directors of the Publishing House of Fiction and Poetry, one of the largest of the Soviet publishers. The directors were interested. The magazine, they thought, had very real possibilities for attracting a large audience. Then they began to add figures.

The purpose of the figuring was not to see the possible profit. Since literary magazines carry no advertising and sell at a modest price, the publisher's problem was quite the reverse. The magazine would obviously have to operate in the red. The only question was the size of the deficit.

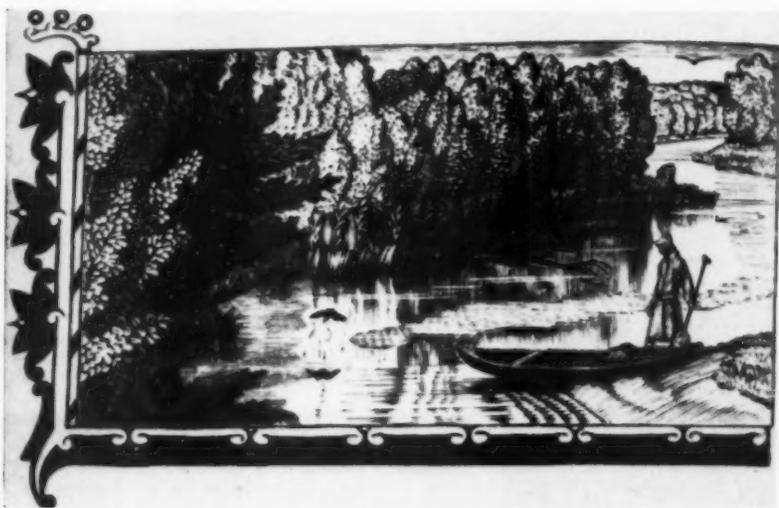
An immediate difficulty was the number of copies per issue. There has been so great an increase in publication of books, newspapers and magazines that a limit has had to be set on use of paper stock. A new magazine like *Moscow*, until it builds an audience, is limited to 75,000 for its first issues. A smaller edition means that each copy costs more to produce.

Moscow, in addition, had to figure on the usual high rates paid to Soviet writers for publications, and on expensive paper and color printing. The deficit, the directors figured, would come to 200,000 rubles a year.

The directors talked it over and decided that *Moscow* was a promising risk. It proved promising indeed. Its first issue sold out as soon as it appeared on the newsstands, and so have the succeeding ones. A good index of magazine popularity in the Soviet Union is the library waiting list. *Moscow's* is a very long one indeed. ■



Philology students of Moscow University are listening attentively to the wishes of *Moscow's* future readers. Some day they may be working for the magazine and will have to fulfill readers' requests.



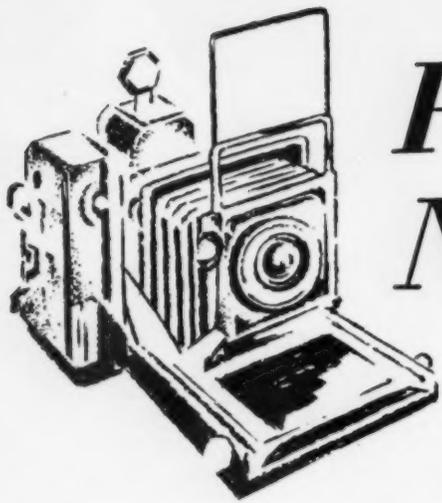


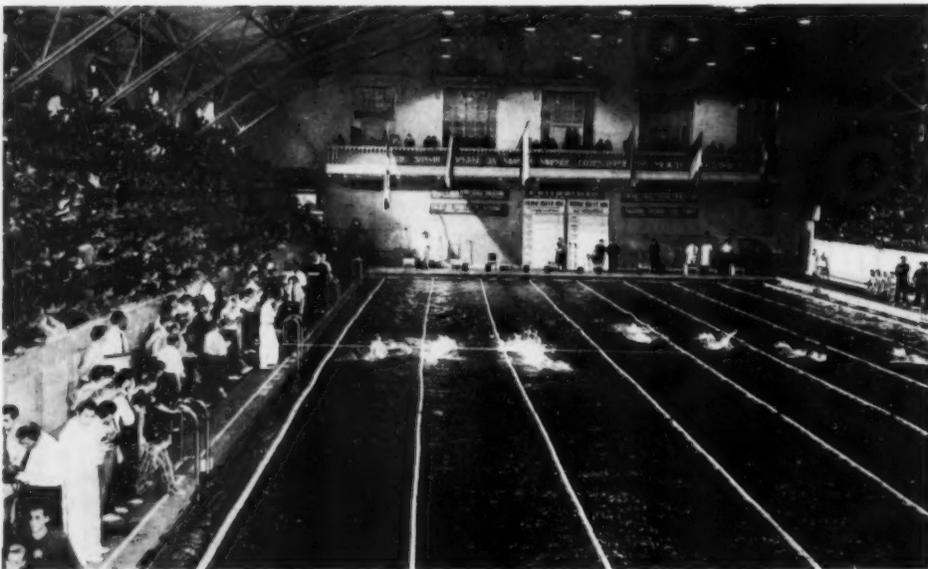
Photo News



◀ **EUROPE'S LARGEST HOTEL**—the new Ukraina, near Moscow's Kiev Station, has 34 floors, more than 1,000 rooms and suites, a library, several restaurants, and it is fully air-conditioned.



▲ **EXHIBIT OF AMERICAN BOOKS** — The USSR Academy of Sciences sponsored a showing of 1,500 volumes on science, engineering, literature and art written by American authors. It drew interested crowds for more than two months.



◀ **SWIMMING EVENT**—Crack swimmers from Great Britain, Hungary, the Netherlands, France and Sweden contend with the Soviet aquatic stars in Moscow pool. Water sports are big drawing card.



CANADIAN PIANIST IN MOSCOW—Glen Gould acknowledges the audience's applause. He toured other cities and was warmly received everywhere. Concerts by foreign artists are always a big success in the Soviet Union.



BOXING FOR EUROPEAN TITLE—Oleg Grigoriev (at left) won the European bantamweight title at Prague in June by defeating Finland's hope, Limmonen. Two other Soviet boxers, light welterweight Vladimir Engibaryan and Andrei Abramov, heavyweight, also won the European championship.



TATAR ART FESTIVAL—Modern art and literature of the Tatar Autonomous Republic were exhibited in various impressive and colorful ways, during a 10-day festival in Moscow. This is a scene from play staged by the G. Kamal Tatar Academic Theater, based on a legendary folk hero Huzha Nasretidin.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT STORE—Moscow shoppers throng the new building that offers everything youngsters need from birth through high school. Two million shoppers kept the cash registers ringing the first two weeks.



THE first soccer team in our country was formed sixty years ago in Petersburg (now Leningrad). Since then the game has soared in popularity. And today innumerable fans will sit spellbound experiencing the entire gamut of human emotions watching a little leather ball being kicked around. Up in the stands scientist and schoolboy will rub shoulders shouting themselves hoarse in the heat of the game. Sophistication and age are forgotten in the ninety minutes of excitement-packed play.

Soccer is football in the full sense of the word. Players—eleven on each team—are not permitted to use their hands, with the exception of the goalies. And it takes lots of skill to keep the ball moving with the help of your feet, head and any other part of the anatomy that happens to be handy.

Thrills and soccer are synonymous. There's never a dull moment, since the ball is always in play. And what a lively ball it is too! Sometimes when kicked from a distance of a few yards it refuses to enter the net, and sometimes—it takes everyone unawares and rockets in from a distance of forty yards. And the way the ball is "headed" from one man to another without touching the ground once! Then—the curves. In baseball you throw curves, and it's a sorry pitcher who doesn't. In soccer you have curves too, only you kick them.

So you see, "handling" the ball (without hands) is an art. And it takes many years of training to reach the virtuoso class—or in other

Why We Like Soccer



By Andrei Starostin, soccer coach

MOST OF THE MAJOR LEAGUE PLAYERS GOT THEIR START AT SOCCER WHEN THEY WERE 12 OR 13 YEARS OLD, PLAYING ON JUNIOR TEAMS. IT'S HARD TO REACH THE TOP.





"TAAMA"—A GOAL, IS THE ROAR OF THE CROWD AS THEIR FAVORITE TEAM SCORES AGAIN. OF COURSE, THERE ARE FANS SILENTLY WAITING FOR THE TIDE TO TURN.

words—to make the big leagues. It's hard work to reach the top.

Soccer is the national pastime in the Soviet Union, with scores of thousands of stadiums and fields, millions of players and countless more fans. The main topic of barbershop conversation is soccer. And you will never go wrong talking soccer to your hack driver.

Russian soccer in its infancy was nothing like the game today. And it certainly came nowhere near the class of soccer in Europe. At the beginning it was merely a "kick-and-run" game. But years put polish on the sport. Now there is little difference in the style of the game as played here and abroad.

One of the things that put a spurt on Soviet soccer was Moscow Dynamo's victories in 1945 over British professional clubs. By then the Soviet Union had its own school of soccer.

The tactical pattern of this school is a broad front offensive with the forwards changing position in the course of the attack. That means that the outside right can be seen coming down on the left wing, while center shifts to his place on the right wing and the outside left moves over to center. This "organized disorder" disorganizes the defense, who find their opposite numbers turning up in the most unexpected places.

Our defensive tactics, on the other hand, keeps to a fixed scheme. Each back is personally assigned to a definite forward. Under this system every man is covered.

This, to the non-player, isn't saying much—but what it does mean is tip-top teamwork at every stage of the game. A playing system of this pattern also requires speed and stamina, with emphasis on the latter.

There's an old saying that has become part of soccer's ABC's: "If it's slow it's bad!" Soviet soccer has taken this very much to heart—as a result the game here is based on lightning speed, and that is something all teams train for.

Does this system pay good dividends? The gold Olympic medal is the best answer to that.

A Word About Tactics

Soviet clubs play an attacking game. Even in defense they operate on the principle that the best defense is a good offensive. The psychology of the player is simple. He goes out to win, and in order to win he's got to score. And in order to score he's got to attack. This shapes the team's tactical pattern and the halfbacks are not only used for defense, but every now and then augment the attacking line.

It was this pattern that won the all-USSR its game against West Germany, holder of the world title, in 1955. The National's leading halfback is Igor Netto, who was the spark plug that started all the attacks going. He teamed up with his partner Anatoli Maslyonkin to break through the Germans' stonewall defense and to score the deciding goal.

This style of playing can click only if there is perfect teamwork between every man on the field. Therefore before the players trot out past the cheering crowds they sit through a pep-talk in which their coach, on a sandbox model, goes through all the tactical and combination plays once again.

It looks easy in the sandbox, but on the field things don't always work out that way. The other side does not let any grass grow under them either. And likely as not they have prepared as many counter-plays as this side has plays.

Any new wrinkle in tactics is always a big advantage. That's why coaches don't sleep nights thinking them up.

Last year when the USSR met Hungary the Soviet coaches expected

Continued on page 64



A good player should be able to get the ball away from any position, which takes much agility. Years of training are necessary to make a soccer star.

Scoring practice. The coach calls a number and the player must hit only the corresponding area. This kind of exercise is part of the daily routine.





In soccer as in baseball, you "hit 'em where they ain't." In this case the ball hits the upper corner of goal—unluckily, just out of goalie's reach.

Why We Like Soccer

Continued from page 63

Hungary to keep to its old tactics of storming down center and built up their defense pattern accordingly. But the Hungarians tore down the flanks instead, enabling their fleet-footed forwards Shandor and Zobor to lead their team to victory. This would seem to indicate that advance planning may be the cause of defeat. Still, no team will take to the field without working out some sort of plan for that particular game.

Plans, no matter how carefully they are set, can only be successful if the players remember that they are not playing for the stands, but for their team. That doesn't mean that the player's individuality has to be squelched. On the contrary, it's this combination of individuality and teamwork that does the trick. And the real star is the man who can get both these qualities into his game. One of the best illustrations in this respect came from Edward Streltsov, the center-forward of Moscow Torpedo, in a game against the USSR Champ—Spartak.

Streltsov is a child-wonder in soccer. At 16 he began playing with

Defensive skill. A lightning quick reaction is demanded to halt scores. Lev Yashin shows how this is done.

The USSR Cup, made of crystal set in silver, is a prize sought annually by sixteen thousand teams.



a factory team. At 17 he was one of the main cogs in the all-USSR forward line. In the game mentioned against Spartak he gave a brilliant display of teamwork and individuality. He led all his team's attacks in cracking the Spartak defense and before calling it a day he scored the clinching goal.

In a nutshell—Soviet soccer tactics boils down to this: "One for all and all for one."

When speaking of tactics we must not forget that tactics is founded on playing techniques. And we must admit that Soviet teams had long been deficient in techniques. At the Helsinki Olympics this deficiency was more than obvious and the USSR never got any further than the first round. When the boys got home they worked hard at their techniques and now the situation has definitely changed for the better.

An illustration of how a real major-leaguer handles the ball is provided by the all-USSR inside left, Sergei Salnikov. You get the impression you were watching a circus star performing—and he's only one of the eleven men that make up a soccer team.

Salnikov kicks the ball into the air with his instep, and then begins juggling it from right to left foot, then he'll stop the ball on his hip and return it to his instep. Then he sends the ball into the air, catches it on one shoulder and passes it to the other. This is followed by a shot into the air where the ball is bounced off his forehead once, twice and until you lose count. Then he lets the ball drop and starts it all over again in backward order. And you want to remember that all this time the ball does not touch the ground—and he does not use his hands!

I once asked Salnikov how long he could juggle the ball. "Fifteen to twenty minutes, or more if I don't get tired," he said. That is an art—a practiced, studied one. Salnikov does a two- to three-hour daily workout with the ball.

Influx of Newcomers

No normal child will sit still any longer than he has to. He will always be doing things and chasing around. That explains why youngsters all over our country go in for soccer. They play just for the fun of it with sand-lot or school teams. They play in camp, at sport centers, at playgrounds according to rules which vary from game to game. The younger generation never stands on ceremony in this respect.

I like to watch these sand-lot players. Who knows how many of them will some day enter the big leagues to take the place of retiring veterans. Of course, it's no easy job spotting the future major leaguers while they chase around in sneakers, or even barefoot, kicking a soft rubber ball or one stuffed full of rags.

Youngsters begin playing the game at the age of 7-8. At the age of 12-13 those who wish may join a children's soccer center, where qualified coaches, men who were once headline players themselves, teach them the fine points of the game. This brushing up lasts two years.

It's lots of fun for the youngsters, but—there's a big "but" attached to it. You can only take part if you have good marks at school. Flunking one subject is enough to disqualify you. There is no such thing as needing brains in your feet and not in your head. If you can't make the grade in school, you certainly can not make it in soccer. There can be no sport at the expense of scholarship. That's an immutable principle—and there's no getting around it.

The dream of the youngster is making the junior team of some big league club. That means a straight road to big league soccer—it's straight, all right, but the going is not easy. After all, there are only 84 clubs contesting the USSR title—that means about 1,000 players, out of a total of approximately one million playing with local clubs scattered all over the country from the Arctic to the subtropics. And every one of these teams plays its hardest to work its way up, too. They all have dreams of making the big leagues, since whole clubs move up and not only individual players.

It is clear that only training on a scientific basis can advance the class of soccer. And to help the teams along, the USSR Physical Education and Sports Committee has worked out a training plan for all big league clubs. But this blueprint is only a guide to the coaches, it does not restrict them in any way. On the contrary, the coach has a free hand for tactical experiments and anything else he wishes to do.

Soccer fans are agog with excitement—not only because the scramble for the USSR title is well under way. It's more than that—the Soviet Union has entered the tussle for the world crown. That means hard work, since the winner will have to be good to win. I won't make any forecasts, soccer is one game in which they don't usually hold. But I will congratulate the winner in advance, no matter who he is. ■





SCORING PLAY BLOCKED See soccer story on page 62





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